

To

George Barsham Russell

and the other children

of

Wm. Russell

Notary Public

Durham, N. C.
1873



Atal

Longlands - Beria

N^o. Durban January 1869. -

My dear Boy,

You have just turned 3 years while I have just turned 37, and as I have recently relinquished a bad habit of bringing my books and work home from the Office, employing my evenings over them (to your dear mother's discomfort), instead of letting each day bear its own evils, and making time in Office hours to do my appointed business - thus avoiding bringing home the "shop" and conducting life one prolonged drudgery, without enjoying home and the "goods the Gods provide us" while it is ours to enjoy - Consequently when you and your sisters are in bed asleep and the house quiet, the force of habit impels me to occupy my time; so I determined when tired of reading, or without visitors or other occupations, to fill up leisure hours by writing to you; giving you when you have attained man's estate - and I shall perhaps have been removed to the Spiritworld - some idea of the age we live in, the occupations we follow, the incidents of your childhood and above all the benefit of the experience I have gained. You will doubtless say: - "What an odd whim;" and "What does

could have induced so strange a saying; "Stars could not
 father have deliriously such a father, when he could not tell
 if I should live to read it!" - Well my dear George all these
 theories are reasonable, but will you observe father that
 he is not to be blamed for you to imitate the evasions of a parents heart, or to
 avoid springs of action. - I have been said that parents live their
 lives over again, in their own children. This daily, hourly watching
 the development of their minds, their actions, the growth of their
 limbs, of their habits and tempers, all tend to recall the business
 as oracles experienced as children under pain, labour, hope,
 kindness, severity or restraint. - Doubtless the pride I feel as a
 father may mislead me into believing that in your frank, glowing
 features, your little manly ways, your affectionate and glowing dispo-
 sition, I may be pleased with thinking that in you I see a more
 perfect realization of myself, and that I am impelled by self love
 to commend with glad admiration, to as to aid if in becoming a
 better man, a more perfect spirit. - Doubtless I may be that I
 have indulged in the pleasure of a gratification and live in an ideal
 world in which these dear children who I have been witnessing
 in bringing into this world are the principal inhabitants, and
 feeling a longing to give expressions to unutterable things on their
 behalf, I suppose this class and various mode of writing out
 too extended ideal, consequently confessing myself to be

could have induced so strange a journey; "Was could my
 father have let himself be such a fool, when he could not tell
 if I should live to read it!" - "Well my dear George all these
 difficulties are reasonable, but will you observe father shall
 be impossible for you to imitate the evolutions of a parents heart, or its
 secret springs of feeling. - What he said that parents live their
 lives over again, in their given children. His daily, hourly watching
 the development of their minds, their actions, the growth of their
 limbs, of their habits and tempers, all tend to recall the questions
 as ordinary experience as children under pain, pleasure, hope,
 kindness, severity or restraint. - Possibly the pride I feel as a
 father may mislead me into believing that in your frank speaking
 features, your little wayward ways, your affections and yielding dispo-
 sition, I may be pleased with thinking that in you I see a more
 perfect miniature myself, and that I am impelled by self love
 to compare with that standard, to as to aid it in becoming a
 better man, a more perfect spirit. - Possibly I may be that I
 have indulged in the pleasure of a conviction and live in an ideal
 world in which those dear children who I have been instructing
 in bringing into this world are the principal inhabitants, and
 feeling a longing to give expressions to unutterable things on their
 behalf, I suppose their dear and tedious mode of striking out
 too extended ideas; consequently compelling myself to know to this

arbitrary abate and give to the utterance of my friends in the
 narrow limits of a written language and a mechanical ornament
 that is cramped into shape by the inevitable rules of grammar -
 Poetry may arise from egotism and self-esteem - a desire to speak
 of myself and to praise my past conduct, my present fortitude
 and prudence; or to imitate upon a helpless witness the way of
 my past life, and to divide a line of conduct that I judge most
 praiseworthy, to be recommended to you as the road you should
 follow. - Of many he imagined that I was impelled to write
 to you, in imitation of Lord Chesterfield, who wrote letters thus now
 but he wrote to a son who was writing what men at that period
 termed the "Grand Tour", and considered as a sort of the finish
 of a fine gentleman and a mark of rank. - I should regret following
 such an example, since his father's letters had in view the
 completion and perfection of a man of fashion and a man of the world
 inculcating policy as the main spring of action and justifying the
 means by the end. For he shows us such insidious, strong to
 see you a gentleman in the true meaning of the word; and such
 a man, can only be, a Christian, God fearing and God loving; thinking
 acting and living in Unity, respecting the feelings, opinions and
 habits of others, and doing unto all men as he would that they should
 do to him. - As a boy I always longed to have some thing more
 about myself than that I had a father and mother; and I did care

particularly about ancestry, some of which have been very
 honorable, some however might have been degraded, yet still
 felt a longing to know more than of casually acquired from the
 brief anecdotal incidents, or family traditions that from time
 to time fell from my grandfather, parents, aunts or uncles; do it
 is probable that the desire to give you an insight into the history
 of your lineage, and as a necessary consequence, to the way
 over life and experience (in outline), may be one of the many inter-
 -ests of have to write to you as well as have the ability to know
 to do; since should I be permitted to attain old age the inter-
 -ests or reflections of might then make would be considered
 by you as simple, childish, or at the best trifling and un-
 really what I should have said, or thought, had I been younger.
 So much as its experience of age justifies full years, your distinction
 would be right, and if may also be, had I had some wide knowledge
 to wisdom, and also to culture; if so it will only be in accordance
 with the law of being, for when a child of thought as a child,
 and time I have been a man of some few children's things;
 and then I have an old man of many cry "All is vanity" and that
 my present reflections and reservations and the previous advice
 I give are but at the tearing of a child compared with that of
 a man. - As a final remark to these preliminary observations, I
 may add the duty or necessity of the ornate in their own case;

by stating without reservation that I recommend this letter to you in
 the earnest hope that you would live to reach your estate, not only
 to read the story of our lives, but that you would not wish to be
 surprised, or at the least, surprised by them; - feeling at the same time
 that should it please the Lord to remove you from this world before
 you were capable of comprehending or appreciating what I may
 write, nevertheless should have performed a certain duty to
 you as your father, and have recorded in your guidance, according
 to the light of my power, the course of our lives as you follow,
 and the dangers of our lives have you to avoid. - In so doing I have
 placed on record the lives of our children, as I have taught you
 to observe as you grow up, do that in event of my death or
 removal I might be left for the guidance of my children and of
 yourself (at present not only you) in particular. - Having now
 given you such reasons for my present undertaking, and am
 able to define without boasting my thoughts or ideas to any great
 depth, let me have your mind at rest by informing you of our
 that you are not to look for style in my compositions, still I would
 periods, & legacies, conditions, charities or any other facts. - So
 not profits to have any thing of the kind, listening myself to the very
 depicted in all these matters, having (as you will see) intelligently
 suggested the many advantages of a good education & find placed
 at my disposal. - I intend in the great retirement of my own

needs to write out all my questions towards you as you are, and with
 don't regard to your age when you will first read this - to use the
 language and substance, opinions and phrases that once read
 for your mind, and are in accordance with the human way to us;
 promising of course, from the very nature of the subject, that the
 more will be more promised than the day, since we happily
 cannot see into the future and this way come to you as a communi-
 -cation from the dead, though this may prevent desire that you should
 find peace this when you are drunk in your old, and at least
 once a year afterwards with you are of age. -
 Having thus cleared the ground and got rid of a considerable
 amount of such scholastic generally term "stiff", (but in substance
 not talk at the right place i.e. the beginning, a place to frequently
 overlooked by the remainder of an incident, or an impulsive, impulsive
 they tell, also, especially if to be and Schism, is as likely to
 encourage in the middle as any where else. - (And here I have
 a word to confess my weakness for priests, which are said
 to be the reverse of the ordinary of nations, though some modern
 "free thinkers" call them bridge. I know they may be they have
 always had a peculiar influence upon myself, and I have been
 always with priests and has with a relation, do, for your information
 I will report what I have just stated by recommending you:-
 "Always resign after beginning, and never begin till you are
 ready:-"

Our family history I am unable to carry further
 back than the year 1735 when your Great Grandfather, George Rydell,
 was born. Now or then that hapless of men heard, but they
 it was in Sweden, and the only reason I have for the idea is because
 he was a freeman of the City; but the way ^{was} established, I believe so by
 having an apprenticeship there and getting admitted a member of
 the City Corporation. - Of his family and circumstances I have
 nothing more than a traditionary statement communicated to me by
 my mother (your Grandmother) to the effect that he had brothers who
 succeeded in intermarriage with our branch, dated about 64 years
 ago; but as my mother only received her information from her
 own people - When people
 have by industry, skill or fortune attained eminence or dis-
 tinction, they seek to prove that all these good qualities were born in
 the line, and I must have taken these notions in the flesh
 as they are descended from our noble house or family, and by adding
 the name of the noble family as their own, seek in this manner to
 clear themselves from any hereditary blot or stain, and break with
 distinction of respects honors. - While clinging to the traditions of our
 family, at the same time, have never felt any particular respect
 for ancestral honors; thinking the respect of the Chinese the
 preferable to our own, since with them as in our own hours,
 distinction or nobility, passes itself back to their ancestors who are

returned and returned accordingly, while others have the land
 of such as (Chinese) standards may be raised among the local
 distinguished of the land, unless supported by their own individual
 ability from such a position. - of our ancestors were gentle
 and kind, they may nevertheless have been bad examples,
 making right right, opposing the weak and turning themselves
 more than their King, their Country or their God. - In this case they
 would be the less likely to be any ray of glory upon myself, or to
 afford an honorable standard by which I might wish to regulate
 myself. - For the other hand there are many direct ancestors and
 living for glory, instead of being inspired for reasons of conviction
 if all the more honorable they were recent progenitors than among
 the like sake, to have elevated themselves, and in a measure elevated
 the disgrace by having forced kind that has resulted in a position
 every modern man has to make. - Will all this you will
 say is a step at the family tree, a plant in whose cultivation
 I never take any particular interest, and whose branches
 I never trace: feeling that it was quite sufficient for me to know
 that I was here, and that, without any special merit on my
 parent's part, since they could not have the choicest of my des-
 tination is it for me to feel that I have been permitted to attain
 to such a state, and that I have allotted love a certain duty,
 or merit, to perform which is only human to the infinite purpose

and universal benevolent design of the Almighty; who, when that appointed work shall have been unobtrusively completed by me, will again call me to himself, there to account for my dealings with the talents entrusted to me. - It appears to me after reading over what I last wrote, that it has the semblance of my seeking now to plant a family tree; well, if so, I will put it all down in the dirt by informing you that whatever your Great Grandfather may have achieved, or had thrust upon him, he, by the best authorities, commenced life as a Soapboiler, and ended in ruling the Tallow market, becoming an extensive Merchant and owner of at least three large vessels, (a painting of which under full sail - and high-pooped, old-fashioned craft they were - one of them was named the "Russell", I well remember seeing in my childhood). He also acquired considerable landed property, both in the City of London and in the country. One place called East Greenwich, (on the Kentish side of the Thames, between Greenwich and Woolwich, abreast of what is called "Rugby's Reach") on which he erected a very large Corn Mill, and a Dwelling house, where some of your Aunts were born, and where I spent many happy years - nearly however, losing my life in the Mill. - He also purchased a Villa and estate called Longlands at Fooks Cray near Lewisham, in the County of Kent, adjoining the property of Sir Edward Heathcote. In this house your Great Grandfather died (1804 Aged 69), worth

it is said \$100,000 - and there also my father and myself were born -
 Your Great Grandmother's name was Myrtle, that is all. Her
 other family. She was either his Housekeeper or his
 Cook when he married her, at all events she must have been
 very young as she lived for 14 years after his death. By him
 she had two daughters and a son - my father - who was born
 shortly after his father's death. - One daughter, Ann, grew up
 and married a John Dickey, and died without issue. - The other
 daughter - Susan - passed the meridian of life before she married
 a Mr. Abbott, an old flame, who had been discarded in her
 youth on account of his irregularities. She married him when
 she was about 20 and des't take, more for the sake of wanting him and
 having legal rights over his only son & daughter, who were about
 ten, for shortly after her marriage her husband died, and she
 returned her former state of life as Mrs. Abbott's eldest widow
 in Miss Russell. She is now alive and will be her 69th year, and
 lives with her nephew - the youngest - was a Doctor of Medicine
 (Vol. 2) married, and in good practice at Rochester. -
 Her Great Grandmother was not what is often called a
 Cook in the beginning of this century the domestics had not
 gone abroad, and education - except to the wealthy - was very limited,
 being confined in those good old "long days" to the special

privilege of the gentry, and unnecessary for the common people. - I conclude from what I have learnt of her social standing, that she was not likely to be classed among the gentry, and therefore unlikely to have acquired much scholastic proficiency. She was however a very practical and sensible old lady, and, notwithstanding I always entertained an idea that she was rather "down on me" for being my mother's son; yet she invariably treated me kindly and with every leniency and consideration consistent with the relative positions, whims and ailments, of youth and age. She was careful methodical and quiet; while I was wilful, mischievous, noisy and regardless of others wants or wishes, so long as my own were gratified - in fact selfish, so we often "joined issue". I think we more than once fought it out, at least I remember one mortal combat when I was between 8 and 9 years old, wherein I defied and assaulted the old lady in her own house, and in which she brought first a broom and then the servant maid to bear upon me. I was captured, bound and imprisoned in my bedroom, on spare diet, until the day following, when I repented and obtained forgiveness. - She lived ever since I can remember, with her daughter Susan and a servant girl in a very nice house with long strip of garden attached forming one of a respectable terrace at Peckham, then in suburbs of London (No. 9 Union Terrace) but now included in

The S. I. district of the Justice delivery. In this sense of what are
 of the earliest years of my life, with only my Grandmother, my Aunt, the
 Aunt, a Grey Gored, a Spanish and Cat for companions. - It is
 perhaps not natural that I should have looked upon my Grandmother
 from the constant restraint she imposed upon me, and the suffered
 Article and formalities of my daily life, with my triflings of love
 or respect. Such I must acknowledge - in justice to her memory, and
 the many "trials" foretold her - that my opinion of her was early
 prejudiced by my mother, she was always at strife with the old
 lady, partly because she was all "dramas, gay and fashionable;
 having considerable influence over my father, and consequently
 sharing continually with the interest, feelings and distinguished
 opinions of her mother in law. - This is a very old story, and is still
 of daily occurrence, so much so that the title of "Mother-in-law"
 stands to express no sort of selfishness, prancing, discord and
 discord. - As you will yet learn, there are certain words
 springs in the mind of man. Irish Irish learned open with
 by such the wrong done, thereby admitting all kinds of feelings,
 qualities, heartlessness, Irish are inseparable by nature or
 philosophy; and my mother has acknowledged some that she never
 forgive my Grandmother, for, on one occasion, instead of not and
 there are a real a "brothy curly headed little boy" (like what
 she was, supposing that she would not make the King's) she

would not allow the present-gone to "walk her time" curling way hair
 which made me "convinced and persuaded" to had it cropped off in
 the broken fashion for the youth of her day; which was by having
 a wooden bowl, put over her head and cutting off all
 the hair that hung below it; by which process my mother desired
 I was made a perfect Guy, and my hair lost its curl. - The water
 place in my mother's hair was touched by this ritual difference
 with her particular rights in her father's; and from this apparently
 Alexander Annee were much ill feeling and prejudice on both sides
 which never thoroughly healed, and which I admit, must have
 shaken I shall write concerning the early days of our family
 since they were nearly all communicated to me by my mother. -

During my introduction you began Great Grandfather's
 I may infer you that they lived very happily in both times
 Society at Longwood, where their place and Country was the
 Old gentleman finally passed his time, enjoying it in
 superintending building and improvements. - Being in official
 circumstances they followed the custom of both that and the present
 age in striking up Coaches, Servants and Livery; and also in that
 habit of a troop of quality, a coat of arms. - (I have never understood
 even of our family like the Heraldic observance (I suppose)
 by the Herald's Office, and adopted as the joint coat of arms of
 Russell and Hyatt. - The Earl of Arundel, could not do otherwise

was believed to be those of the Cadogan family; and a story is told that
 the old Duke of Cadogan entered an action against your Gf. Grandfather
 for the attainder, and further, that your ancestor was the wife, in
 as much as he proved that he was lawfully descended from a younger
 son's branch of that noble family, but was compelled to add the
 younger son's name to the Great - a Great "passant" - this younger
 son being I have my doubts about, for altho' in the illustration
 lately given I have alluded to, the coat is certainly retained, the
 lions are not exactly those of the Cadogan family of the Baron's coat
 Russell (Lord John Russell) is now the most prominent member;
 for their device is a shield with three Oryctes or deers heads
 above, and a Lion rampant, below; while the device adopted
 by your Gf. Grandfather has three white roses instead of the deers
 heads. - do either the Honors office, history or my works
 narrative are absent. But as I see no objection to having
 some few more which being a tale, and as I may have a right
 to add to one or other of the designs in question - one of which may
 be as good as the other, I prefer to consider the Earl of Arundel
 the my Grandfather, as good enough for me when I may require
 it; and, as the maker of the, I conclude I may like any
 easily create a Lord, and set what I please, do these under
 traditionalarrant as my excellent one, being that of the
 Cadogan family without question; this "Che, Dara, Dara," are

Italian sentence, which being interpreted means, "What will be, will be." - Rather fatalistic you may say nevertheless it is inevitable. -

Having nothing particular further to communicate concerning the history of your Gt. Grandparents, I will give you all I know about them in two anecdotes, that are characteristic of them both. - While your Gt. Grandfather was superintending and himself assisting in his shirt sleeves, the erection of the house at East Greenwich; he remembered that there was that day a sale of some ships captured as prizes, to take place at Blackwall. - Finding he had but little time to spare, he invited the master builder to go over with him, and thereupon they left the work just as they were, carrying their coats on their arms (it being mid-summer) jumped into a boat, and were rowed across the river to the place of sale, to which they hurried on landing, looking, I dare say, like respectable artificers, hot, dirty and full from labour, as the brick dust and mortar splashes would indicate. - "What's being sold?" eagerly inquired your Gt. Grandfather of the Auctioneer; who replied "A prize ship, with cargo of Tallow!" "Oh!" said the old gentleman with a warm and beaming face; "then I'm just in time eh?" There must have been something peculiar in his manner, or an assumed simplicity in his question, for the bystanders laughed and the Auctioneer did the same, saying "Yes sir! just in time the last bid was £1000, what

shall I say for you eh?" Whereupon the old gentleman bid £100:- at which there was a general laugh, it being so droll to see a tradesman bidding £1100:- for a ship, which would be of as much use to him as the proverbial White Elephant. He joined in the laugh with a pleasant face, and the bystanders to carry on the joke bid against him, and he as pleasantly bid again until it had reached £2000:- Then thinking the fun had gone far enough, the buyers thought to get rid of the foolish old fellow who was evidently bidding for something he knew nothing about, and might go on inconceivably running up the price of this and other lots; so they winked and telegraphed to each other and the Auctioneer to knock it down to the "Bricklayer", which was accordingly done for £2000:- and a demand made for the money in compliance with the terms of the sale; Whereupon the whole assemblage were dismayed to see him take out of his Coat pocket a Cheque Book, and write a cheque for the sum, telling the Auctioneer he'd just go and look at the ship while they sent the Cheque to his Bankers to be cashed. - This as a matter of course is reported to have been the best bargain he ever made, the ship and cargo turning out more valuable than was expected. -

Lord G's Grandmother was politically a staunch Tory and upholder of Church and State, Ladies in those days taking a much more active part in politics, show party spirit than high, than they do now. - Of this fact you will find many

notable instances when you care to read the interesting histories and narratives of the reigns of the Georges, particularly that of George the Third; when the United States of America justly threw off their allegiance to Great Britain. She was violently opposed to the Education of the common people, especially to the newly introduced system of Charity Schools, and I suppose this was one the principal, that not being very well informed herself, she had no desire to see the children of servants and labourers acquire superior knowledge, which, as she said only "filled their heads with rubbish and raised them above" that station of life to which it had pleased God to call them. As an illustration of the soundness of her argument, I have heard her frequently tell how on one occasion a Charity boy was sent to her with a parcel on which was marked "4^d to pay", and she subsequently discovered that the youth had been applying his wisely acquired skill with the pen, by transforming the T originally marked on the package into a 4, and thus cheating her of three pence. It was to her a sure sign that he would come to a bad end.

At your Gt. Grandfather's death (1804) his property and affairs were taken charge of by his wife, and very shortly after your Grandfather was born. History states that your Gt. Grandmother was young, good looking and rich, it was therefore natural that she should retain the services of a competent business man as Steward to manage her affairs. The person

to be regarded as a clear case, but notwithstanding
 and desiring; she ^{with} soon signified herself with the young ladies,
 and, she, made advances towards matrimony, that intention
 of the family, brothers of your Gt. Grandfather, however alarmed at the
 probable dissipation of the property; do all themselves to interfere
 with the ladies, and endeavor to secure the property for the children,
 either from the overbearing conceit of an uneducated maid;
 suspicion of the intentions of her relations; or otherwise, or by inter-
 valence of the husband, the first thought refused any advantage,
 or make any disposition of the property for the children's behalf,
 saying no doubt, "she could take care of herself, and would not
 own herself;" or that equally had argument, that she had a
 right to do what she pleased with her own; this line of conduct
 raised all her relations but their faces against her, and especially
 increased Mr. John Russell, a gentleman of learning and
 talents, whose descendants are not surpassed by marriage with
 the world. These relations, having in good faith offered the
 friendly hand, with the view of disposing and preserving the
 interest of the family, finding your Gt. Grandfather so obstinate,
 and generally inclined, resorted all consociation with her
 and her belongings; but at the same time received the challenge
 thereon from by the ladies for a family feud and battle royal.
 (Inevitably the different members of that branch of the

Genealogical tree, presented themselves at the Court of Chancery as the nearest friends of certain ~~minor~~ children of George Russell deceased, and asked for the Court's protection. - No doubt they made out a good case, as the Court was in want of a little fat business, for their prayer was successful, and the affairs and property of your Ancestor were duly protected by the Court; The process is generally expressed as being "thrown into Chancery." Your Grandfather and his sisters thus became wards of the Lord Chancellor in Chancery. - You may possibly like a little information as to what Chancery is; who is the Lord Chancellor, and the nature of the business transacted at his Court. - Well, I am unable to explain this to my own satisfaction, the Old Court of Chancery has been long since done away with, and many alterations and improvements have been recently introduced, so that the present Court bears little resemblance to the old one in its practices or results. - In any case it would be much too long for me to write about here; but you will find a good history, and at the same time an amusing sketch of both the Old Court, its members, wards and clients in Charles Dickens' novel "Bleak House." - The law and the lawyers once having possession of the property, took good care to retain it; Hearings were had, reviews held, appeals considered and orders made, and the case bandied about backwards and forwards for two years. - During all this time the interest of the children had been the

bone of contention; Trustees Guardians, Receivers and other persons
 were submitted, appointed or approved. - Some of these Trustees appro-
 priated the funds entrusted them and then failed; Some were
 absconded from the Country with part of the funds; A life insurance
 Company contracted a life policy because only the last receipt for the
 payment of the yearly premium could not be found among your Great
 Grandfather's papers; and after a stiff fight and more loss of money
 in lawyers fees and costs, they won the suit, while on the other side
 the Children lost what should otherwise have come to them. -

Rascality beset the case on all quarters; Lawyers grew fat, while
 your Gt Grandparents property grew thin. - The result of this nice
 piece of litigation was that when your Grandfather came of age
 and the Case to an end, the three Children received as their portions
 only about £8,000 each. - What they had subsided on in the mean-
 time I do not know, but conclude that your Gt. Grandmother enjoyed
 the Interest of the money, or an allowance from the Court. -

However I have an idea that like many other people, they all
 lived on the very worst of income "Expectations" and "Reversionary
 Interests". - If I had the power, and wanted to do a man a
 lasting injury I would endow him with "Great Expectations", and
 bring him up in the idea, that he would some day, at the death
 of somebody, inherit a competency that would obviate the necessity
 for his working for his living. - In this Colony I have seen

as such a crime necessarily must - lying, dishonestly and even
 theft: besides circulating and selling into their very waters the
 contemptible vices individual to poverty and degradation, where the
 faculties are not purified, or the heart preserved from contamination
 by higher, more noble and more truly pure virtues. - The great
 article of faith which unerringly prescribes of the great moral
 that "five fathers were his kindred" - Always try to avoid the
 friendship of such would be grand persons, many of whom are
 not like distinguished from what the slang of the day calls "rads" and
 "dicks": as also of those reckless credit-loving devils, who are coming
 into a fine thing, talking into some dead man's shoes some day,
 as they mean to make the money fly, and in the meantime will
 be only too happy to live by your generosity and liberality at your
 expense. - The world like a glacier, is made up of ice chases
 workers and slaves; the productive and the non-productive, and
 they all live upon one another; one works and gathers, the other
 idles and spends; but among even the workers lives upon that the other
 he gathers from the idler, and the idler lives upon that the other
 gathers. -
 Under what are circumstances given?
 Graduation and her children live, doing so apparently in good
 style, for there is no doubt that notwithstanding the Court of Chancery
 decisions concluded to their favor. It was concluded more
 after the manner of a farce, than a gentleman's war, therefore

conclude that some portion of the income was derived from this
 source. - The education received when your Grandfather and his
 sisters, was partly at boarding schools, and partly by private tutors.
 My recollections of your Grandfather commenced in his early life
 lead me to think generally that his mother was not so particular
 as to the quality or amount of the board and domestics he had,
 upon the price, choiceness being apparently a first consideration
 with her; since your Grandfather has often told me he was often
 when at home in the most strong and desirable fabric called
 "Cord-du-roy"; the "Boudoirs" buttoning on to the jacket, with
 a broad linen frilled collar round the neck for Sunday wear
 washed down with bright crystals in front, and in addition that
 looking for some use. He appears to have enjoyed considerable
 liberty, and was left pretty much to himself and the Company of the
 family servants; for the old lady did not, by arrangement, either
 receive or encourage many visitors. - Being naturally of a
 thoughtful, contemplative turn of mind he acquired a taste for
 country life, and was fond of both shooting and fishing, tho' he
 never had any particular taste for horses, horse-racing or
 hunting. - Conspicuously, the three fashionable sports, I think
 he was partial to, as I learn that he kept and bred game birds;
 and, although I may appear to be inconsistent, he was particularly
 fond of all dumb animals, and something of a poultry aficionado.

being successful in his "speculations", and being under
 the influence of the example and limited views of his mother, I do
 not think that he ever cultivated any of the liberal arts and sciences,
 or that his literary pursuits were confined to the standards of his
 day. To turn up his acquisitions I should say that he was a
 bluff, plain-spoken, common-sense, hardy country gentleman;
 were refused in taking thorough education; more reflective than
 eloquent; that his eyes were fast, and his strokes many. - He was
 of firm much returned and respected, especially by all that he knew;
 as also by those he employed. My mind has fast thought to his
 special commendation this descendant, as he well deservedly
 have been a just and upright man to be remembered and
 spoken of by his old tenants and tenants, and truly that ^{children}
 such an one must have had a good heart, and been able to feel
 for and sympathize with the needy and suffering. - I am not
 able to recall anything particular relating to your grandfather; or
 any such which might be called family history, between his brothers
 and the time at which he arrived at our estate, when I believe he
 long residing, having just died and the same with the view of
 his share of the property. - I had during a visit to my
 his father (your grandfather), after whom you are named) that he
 became acquainted with and ultimately married your grandmother
 Miss Anne Smith Pennington. - She had the daughter of a doctor

bring the first child born alive. - I am told that great rejoicings were made in celebration of the advent of myself as low and heir, and no doubt the tenantry and servants availed themselves of the opportunity to indulge in festivities and beer. - I have but very faint recollections of my birthplace, tho' I must have lived there some four or five years. - I fancy I recollect a staircase and the color of the wall paper; also some little pigs, and a flock of geese in the farm yard. I remember some one putting me on a Cow's back, while it was being milked; and can recall my little goat carriage, and an interview between my nurse maid and one of the men servants in a garden. - The next distinct recollection of this life that I am able to record was having my bare little legs pecked at by some game cocks my father kept, and the screaming I sit upon that occasion; this was I am told when I was about five years of age, and occurred at Hackney near Loudon whither we had removed; having I conclude been obliged to come down a little in the world, as in consequence of the previous high style of living and the settlement of the affairs of the family and their outstanding debts, the Longlands property had to be sold. - I can recall a pleasant country house; a hayfield and rousing children; a river with a weir across it; a garden covered with snow, and little frozen out birds picking up the crumbs we had thrown out for them; my effort to make a kite, and in doing so running a

large carving knife through the sheet of newspaper along the upper part of my little finger, the scar of which I ever see; a doctor's room a glass of hot water upon which to heat some Shapping Plaster. - A little girl, who I was playing with, fell down a well in a greenhouse, and my running to call her mother who rescued her. This I am told all occurred while we lived at Exeter, and near the river Exe. - The back seat on the top of a Mail Coach; the red coated Guard, with his long brass hose kept in a basket hanging outside the seat; some sausage rolls taken there; a dusty road, and village children running after us with bunches of flowers on long sticks for sale, while some of the boys threw "Cartwheels" on their hands and feet in the hope of getting a few pence as a reward. This was the Coach by which I left Exeter, where it left me, or where it took me to, I do not remember. -

Immediately after this we must have taken up our quarters at East Greenwich, where I first remember coming under the restraints of the law, in the shape of a Governess - a very estimable and pretty young lady, who is still alive in England, and the mother of a family; it was but last year she wrote to your Grandmother. -

It was here that I passed the only three or four years of my life that might be called truly at home, i. e. with parents, sisters and brothers - as one united family. - The Gardens, grounds and outbuildings of the old house; the lawn sloping

down to the river; the shipping, principally Coal Colliers, that lie in tiers opposite; the few cottages chiefly inhabited by watermen and pilots, and the prominent Publichouse which constituted the village of East Greenwich, together with the marshes that surrounded that delightful spot, are still dear to my memory as the scenes of so many childish freaks, adventures, accidents and offences. —

It was there my puppyhood passed, and my eyes first began to open to men and things, and my mind to weigh and remark upon the relation of cause and effect, or the laws of the senses and nature. It was there, doubtless, that I first inhaled that odour which generated in a craving to follow the sea as a profession, and induced me afterwards to choose a sailor's life. — How the cheerful "Yo, heave ho!" the sharp rattle of chains, and the clank, clank, clank of the windlass worked with handspikes, coming fresh on the morning air as I lay snug in bed; or the squeaking creak of some block in the rigging, returned in all its vividness to my senses as I now write. You also, my boy, will doubtless have your recollections of those voices of your youth that will take, and wherever you go, will keep a prominent place in your mind. — Possibly a Kafir song, or the rattle, shout and scream of a Natal waggon and its driver, with his everlasting "Peck, youp, peck"; or perhaps the distant night sound of the Wookiee "ou-tou"; the call of the "Zingua" (or the "Dush-baby"); or the sharp cheep of the

Her first like right generalities. - distinguishing kinds of the distant
 descending Eagle? the degradation of blackberry stranding among the
 trees in the Bush; or the terribest bound of the rousing, protected
 with white of the large yellow Garden Cuckoo, whose notes you
 and generalities are to find of warbling, and the case to find of
 preceding upon, when their music kindly stops as they drop
 themselves into their holes, and leave guide a painted willow
 behind them. - The first however most indubitably associated
 with Catamount, was the large antelope bill, driving through
 splinters, with its many stories, its great verticality, the storage of
 grain, into which I had to jump without hazard, stay at landing,
 or guided by the fern together. The suspension traps down in the
 floor, and the numerous ways of unwatered waterfalls, blue, and
 rushing forming water to be seen which dark and numerous
 space - The extensive ponds for the storage of water, where the
 young ducks read (of the sea), a fluffy little pool, and where
 I spent much time fishing for fish, or staying to eat my way
 back - There I brought forward all the little incidents of
 remembrance connected with that bill. - Referring to many other
 of paper with "small been characters" are noted to any one but the
 writer; to which were near that now I find around the
 identified picture of a warbler, after looking my father's old
 the fact with grain a large picture that depicted one of the trees

in the few hours, My desire was occupational, and of low nature
 with a large number of men, and others entered with grain, but
 were not actually, keeping up the supply with regularity for a
 considerable time; the tendency the workers pursued was
 self-wasting the grain through by themselves and their
 the hope as of sufficient; the workers had seen the
 opening I would not and watch if gradually diminish and gradually
 do the hope probably disappear, I raised larger and larger ones
 till almost tired of the obligation to Russia there and keep up the
 supply. I raised a number pile over the opening and tried with
 the entrance but down to self - fell asleep and was awake with a
 face on the ear, I find the heap grew, the stones below clearing
 widely toward without anything to guide; my father standing near
 me with some of the men were looking down from above with a
 grin. - I read hardly say that down and I raised much of the
 that, as a workman. - The work by which I nearly lost my
 life, I had seen the men do. - A large ladder with some being under
 and the workman had left it for some reason, where I noticed the
 the rope, which was lowered from the top story to hold up the dock,
 hanging down in the large in which was no one to attach another
 dock, to keep up with the light. I stayed down up a few

sacks. This done by letting the chain at the end of the rope slip through the ring (which forms the last link) so as to make a loop; this ^{is} put over the tied up mouth of the sack; on the rope being wound up from above, the chain slips tight round the mouth of the sack and holds it. I had sent up one or two sacks all night, and on trying to send up another, I either bungled a little, in getting the chain on, or the man above was impatient, for the machinery was set in motion before I had got the chain fairly off my own wrist and hand over the mouth of the sack, the consequence was that the tightening chain caught my fingers and pressed them in to the sack, held me, and, to my horror, took me off my feet into the air; providentially my fingers were little and the links of the chain large, so the weight of my body drew my hand out from the merciless grasp of the chain, and I dropped several feet into the barge with only the skin taken off my fingers. I did not however lose my presence of mind, for my first thought was to get from under the sack, which from the imperfect ~~it~~ manner it was held, I expected would follow me downwards and crush me with its weight. I sent up no more sacks that day, but returned to the house to bear my pain and the scolding I got as best I might. The lesson I thus unwillingly learnt was not lost upon me, and I was more cautious in future; and you my child, in your turn, will buy your experience

we under greatly surprised; in fact you have already learnt the
 difficulties of staying with a good team, as well as the necessity for
 respecting the laws of gravitation and workers, by giving such assistance
 falls and breaks, with other attempts upon your fingers and limbs, regard
 less of the contents or meanings we gave you. On some of these views
 in North America of course. - Assistance also with any manner
 of arrangements are the little difficulties and dangers I get myself
 into, especially from discharges, the as often from mischief. These
 are usually regarded in a mistaken manner, in which cases by
 improvement will be done in judgment, being not at all a luxury
 firm, or refusal for the time being the continuation or making
 any part. For capital offices, the kind of justice made quickly
 in the shape of a doctor or a riding stick in the hands of my father
 reported the total of my troubles in the way they were his case. - These
 reflections I am sorry to say were his name, for being of an absolute
 sense disposition, given both of determined temper and disposition
 mischief, I believe now that had the not been less than I should
 have been weakly, may, permanently, benefited, in accordance
 with German's proposal. - In handling over these pleasant
 play grounds of Germany, I might possibly have valued it, but, do
 not have them relatively feeling assured that whatever interest they
 may have for me, you will have your own satisfaction's full back
 upon, and by them alone can you measure mine. - Be careful

my dear boy be cherish the recollections of your youth, they may have
 no interest for you when you read them then you will be full of hope,
 ambition to work into the wonderful world that lies before you, -
 wherever you will find a road braving battles in the air, and the
 already a pathway to fame, honors and to fortune - but believe
 me, a time will come when you will be, as all have done, - look
 back - and there will come a sighing for the past and the many
 opportunities you have left behind you, as ever to be - During
 those recollections - be they what they may - will creep up before
 flowers - sweet gentle birds, and blossoms fragrant and full of promise
 breathing odors of things pure, gentle and heaven like - reminding
 you of the happy state of simplicity and innocence in which you
 spent your time, free of care and toils: associating only with those
 kind spirits and whose thoughts were ever for you - your mother
 and sisters, before that dark and shadowy period arrived when you
 became associated with impurity, vice, deceit and dishonesty;
 when you lost your happy ignorance and child like simplicity,
 to be contaminated with the world and the people who constitute
 it, he if only boys and girls, or men and women. The circle of
 associates by which you are surrounded constitute your world;
 and it is only as you grow older, & standing upon independent
 trials men and women, that your world becomes a larger
 circle, embracing a greater diversity of opinions. - The present

has it "Many men, many minds", which is the same as many
 "men many opinions, and this is well illustrated by the fable of the
 man, his son and the donkey."

From some cause of which I am not aware, the occupation of the
 mill and house at East Greenwich was given up, my father and
 family removing to the opposite side of the river, at a place called
 West Ham in Essex - near Stratford; where at the instigation of his
 second brother-in-law John Barstow (a man of considerable
 genius, with a mechanical and scientific turn of mind, and an
 incorrigible Swabber) he entered into business as a Floor Cloth
 manufacturer; Connected with which I believe were some chemical
 speculations consisting principally of experiments in Naphtha. -
 The house we lived in was close to West Ham Abby, but a railroad
 now passes over the site. It was there that your Aunt Elizabeth
 King and myself had the Smallpox, and my sweet gentle brother
 Arthur died. - While living at this place I was sent for a few
 months to my first boarding school at Stratford, of which I
 remember little beyond a rough reception, and a "Crowning"
 in the bedroom the first night of my residence; A hard fingered
 usher who had an unmerciful habit of flipping my ears with thumb
 and forefinger; A cold winter playground, and a 5th of November
 bonfire and fireworks, when a fire-balloon first astonished my
 faculties. - The same railway from West Ham to Stratford passes

meet the life of their school also. - After proving that the store clerk
 manufactures and that experiments were a ready means of leading away,
 they were given up and a Fenikany returned from near Ballyvaughan
 where the family started for Ireland, the goods being loaded in
 advance called the "Derry Gate" belonging to my father. - The
 property in Ireland was bought by my grandfather and was at
 (Sturke), Westmoreland in the North West Coast. - So it seems
 in Ireland, and that it was not much more than a manufacture
 of which the part or village proved a part. - I think my father
 there turned his attention to agriculture, but I think he neglected
 his experiments of leading away. - He subsequently returned
 to Cork, residing at Blackrock, living in his usual - It was at
 Blackrock making affectionate and faithful little tales, often
 died. - I did not go to Ireland with the family, being granted
 on my Grandmother of Blackrock; but after their removal to
 Cork, I visited them, making the voyage by steamer from London
 to Cork and back alone; was then about 10 years of age. - My
 first nervous that this visit started me to get an insight into the
 Irish character, and to disabuse my mind of many strange fancies
 respecting Irishmen that had acquired from only seeing the lower
 class of laborers that are to be found in the neighborhood of
 London. - It was too all to ridicule and ridicule things which
 little of, and unjustly to give derogatory references where least

deemed: This is a marked trait in our national character asserting
"self-sufficiency and erect, and one that indicates ignorance and
vulgarity in the speaker. - Of the distinguished friends and friends,
the arrival unannounced in this country, the general goodness of
the people with whose company came in contact in Ireland
gained sufficiently praise: from persons of position and influence
down to our faithful servant David, who through a touch
of Roman Catholic, goes on frantically, hardening, self-asserting
and selfish about as one could desire toward wife and through his
a poor ignorant peasant, was much more to be relied on in the time
of sickness and affliction, than those better off in the world who call
themselves friends, and desired to be thought good Christians. -
My being left with my Grandmother in England was partly
for the benefit of education, partly in consideration of some pressing
necessity of my Grandmother for money previously had or wanted
from my father, or his inheritance; and also because my Aunt
Susan, who else upon 10 years of age, entertained an idea of
sustaining ourselves, and of adopting me and bringing me up. -
Of her (at the time of adoption) about eight years old,
and found myself restricted to the delicias of the back garden
at Burren Street, Corkham; the doctor giving Aunt Grandmother
and I some kind of ^{and from my Aunt} ^{and from my Aunt}
rest, out of respect to the journey, and to the ^{and from my Aunt}
-

advice was taken upon, and you were counselled and comforted, when they
 would as suddenly cease. - My Escapes beyond bounds, necessarily allowed
 to, has at this present writing (July 1869) been repeated by yourself and
 the record of it may amuse you. - Your mother and a neighbour
 having to go into Durham, they left home for that purpose and said
 good bye to your children, who were then playing about the garden. -
 "You however would not say good bye, but that you should continue
 our mother, replying that you were to stop at home and be a good
 boy, not off on adventures! - Whereupon you started off at once to
 follow them down the Road Hill, and there halfway down were met
 by an old man servant of mine, who wanted you to return with him.
 "You refused, saying at your friends the ladies, how far down on
 the flat - "Carbo! warrier! stand, by and by receive a Rehearsal
 to you for the "No: there is danger, by and by, do not go quickly
 before also]. Finding you would not return, he left you, thinking
 you would remain on the hill, or come back at your leisure. -
 About an hour after your mother had been in town, she was
 walking down Field Street (to give names) when, at the corner
 called "Dacomb's" (from his Concoct being there), the lady who was
 with her exclaimed "There's George" - Your mother being unacquainted
 noticed a dirty little boy standing, but laughed at the remark
 thinking there was made by way of accompanying in some parlour the
 little boy with you: On which the lady exclaimed, "Stand off!"

fine Mrs Quirell! And to your mother's dinner, on looking after
 she discerned you in a dirty kilty-cock hat, else to know, & Barbara
 stands from Holland's fingers, but all any on your hips! dived
 grey socks and a pair of very shabby undecorated boots on your feet -
 staring at you very kindred and quite hot. - Don't you
 glad enough to grasp both their hands, and to be taken to a
 friend's house from whence you were abstracted by a knock to
 admit me at the office. - Don't you see hot, kind and hungry
 while your hats were full of gold. I took you up a little
 and gave you some dinner & you behaved yourself so quietly
 and looked so innocent, I could do no more than hold you -
 The Cozie Gardner happening to be in town, carried you west
 of the way home with us when we returned, and you seemed
 to enjoy the adventure so much that you should go again
 the next day: this however we took care to prevent. -
 Of that I speak time I have also an impression that
 I was morally chained up and guarded, a sort of state prisoner
 on parole. - On air of kindness pervaded the whole especially
 emanating from my Aunt, with a strong religious feeling profound
 - rivaled throughout. Outset as an child unassuming and serene
 appeared me and that a glory coloring to that period which
 otherwise is one of happy, brilliant, buoyancy, lightness of heart
 and gaiety of fancy. - I found relief in the exercise of my

imaginative and intuitive faculties - I make for myself "birds
in an ideal world", and consider that of which in my reflective
moodings, imaginative cattle buildings, and religious fulfil-
ment forward into the things and conditions of those who do not
know and quibble about little matters of merely putting mustard
on new-made goat; Also I may dislike for what is called "doubt" or
Company - the pervasive influence of the technique and "crafting
policy" which I understand as a child, which I understand as a
nearly diminished like darkness in the enjoyment of the things
and Company they ideal world, and the pleasure of my imaginative
contemplation. - I give me as all illustrated things
of Robinson Crusoe, and I found in it a rich and workable
I have upon such I exercised my fancy. - No summer of it did
I know that of endeavored to penetrate the here and practically
realize his position. - The neighbors have told me how they would
to watch me, by the holiday together, on the grass plot in the back
garden, I surrounded under three or four clothes lines fresh laid things
at the top of the oak on top; least I think on a black of wood,
with my precious book, a bottle of ink, some bread and butter
with various, figs or apples, forming my store of food; a broom-
stick, my gun; a bath, my sword and my bow and arrows for
arms; the garden shade, the ash and the fern; I have taken for
Myself. - My Grandmother's father had great "love" in his

rage on a high stool at close by quarters as I started to bring him
 'Princess' the Arabian, and the cat, forming my dog and his little
 goats had to inquire. When things were favorable I would go
 as far as to light a small fire, but this generally through the Indian
 in the distance from the hole, down upon me and oblige a retreat
 for the day unless a lot of milk prepared, these horses, cows, and
 milked with the best development of the essential virtues.
 were I would sit and read hours after hours, and day after day,
 as when permitted, writing the verses as I dictated the text and
 have more clearly had my horse and my own difficulties.
 I would have three lines of reading launch out in my case (as
 the speaking or reading through) into the great path less that
 accompanied my island: On I would still fully mixed, shaded
 from the sun's powerful rays by an air umbrella, and accompanied
 by my dog, and take a good look around for anything that the distant
 and outlying parts of my domain, and take a good look toward the
 horizon - bounded by brick walls - for passing ships or the
 dreaded cannibals. - Occasionally these latter would have dreadful
 fights would take place in which I would greatly reap and savor
 myself with smoking and stentor. - These battles always ended in
 my favor for had the strongest party, the dog barking and the
 cannon striking, speaking and screaming; the Indian the noise of
 leads, the Indian was never shot. - Now see we were nearly able

to make ourselves heard, new and fell; while the sweet were
 inevitable and silent, so necessarily became our baby conquests.
 I mean did this with "Algebra Progress", nothing like sufficiently
 able to realize it; but at a later period when I became more
 successful of united "young ladies" and the "Gentles of Folio", which are
 apparently made perfect by the residence in battle and cases of youth
 and Ogres given the eating of little boys and beautiful princesses.
 Their special love a new world, in which flowers became the walking
 places of "young gentlemen", and birds and fishes the animal forms of
 our Zerkantrees. This added many tides and softening substances
 long wind, inducing me to regard things good, kind and virtuous in
 their best aspects. Teaching me those and reverence all created things,
 being in them the wisdom and knowledge of the Great Teacher, who gave to
 every living creature its share of beauty and happiness, preserving
 the same the good. I learned I cannot be kind: "Oregans in trees,
 Oregans in the running brooks, flowers in dews, and good in every
 thing." (Drakham - Regem like it "Act II Scene I"). The reactions of the
 thinking of East Germany, and the readers of Robinson Crusoe were
 particularly circumscribed by the circumstances of our mind towards
 father King and Old Man's wisdom and a "Grossmuth's" (Grossmuth).
 As a reward of merit I was at different times allowed to accompany
 her when she obtained a holiday visit for father and mother
 if the general feeling in Berlin to be more than that of a holiday.

Among the occupants of that noble pile Greenwich Hospital, I both saw and heard that Robinson Crusoe's narrative was all true, and took all these years to heart accordingly. There was the little old man without ears, who showed visitors the Chapel, those useful & ornamented members having been cut off by the people called Spaniards, first introduced to us by Crusoe. Then there were several men "Friday's", who were I found in great request in the neighbourhood of the Kitchen, in which they appeared to work dressed in white smocks. The halberds carried by the men on duty at the Dining Hall; the very old-fashioned dresses and cocked hats of the veterans; the stories they told of foreign parts, and above all the glorious pictures of the Painted Hall, all went to prove that I had only half-realized the wonders and truthfulness of that delightful narrative; and helped to mature that longing to see and experience these strange things, which ultimately took me to sea. —

During this period I received some education at a day school kept by a lady, where boys and girls were instructed in the "rudiments"; while my Aunt aided my tuition by lessons at home. From what I can recollect I do not think this course of education, or my attendance was very regular, for I remember more of the home incidents, than I do those of the school. — However time marched steadily along and I grew both in stature and wisdom, until it was decided that I was getting beyond the control of my kind Aunt & Grandmother.

and indispensable to a girl's school; do a happy holiday, with interest
 and I was allowed, comparatively much freedom to arrange at large
 the vicinity of Beckham Dyke, Kewlerton, Deltford, Greenock and
 Blackheath. Out and inland, I lived in my life was a splendid
 for during this time I was busy making arrangements
 for my leaving her care preparatory to being quartered at a
 boarding school. - The year 1842, when I was two years of
 age, was made memorable by my departure with much solemnity
 and many hopes, leaving my grandfather's house; with a trunk of my
 own all packed with clothes, having an inventory of the contents
 packed inside the lid - in the charge of my Aunt Susan, brother
 the school and deemed not to return until that of independence and for
 distant period of six months had elapsed. - The school which
 was situated at Chircham Green near Bournemouth. The last
 of October, and was styled "Doctor's House Academy". - There a large
 old-fashioned building with an spacious Green in front, on which
 were a row of Blue Trees - and had a very convenient playground
 at the rear of the premises. - There kept by a Mr. Dyer and I
 must give him the credit of being a very well informed and
 delicate gentleman, the "sustaining array peculiar in his; which
 but not were, and added to corporal punishment except in
 extreme cases. - On arrival we were received by Madam Dyer
 a few minutes - the sustenance was very agreeable. My

given over to the housekeeper, while my stores of cake and other
 comforts were put away in the store room for consumption on applications
 at lawful hours. - My Aunt left me with a bright half crown in
 my hand, and many kisses. - Tommy Hart - one of the boys about
 my own age, was summoned to conduct me to the Schoolroom and
 Playground. - School had not regularly commenced, this being the
 first day of the half year, so I did not find very many boys in the
 Playground; several of them like myself were "new boys", and by
 no means cheerful after parting from their parents or friends and
 being left alone with a lot of strange boys, a strange man for a
 master - whose power was omnipotent - and the additional prospect
 of a strange bed to sleep in at night. However Tommy Hart and the
 rest of the old boys, soon set us at ease by exhibiting their various
 treasures, tops, hoops, balls or marbles; showed us over the premises,
 expounded the rules and the favorite games which we were to play
 in to tea, for which we had but little appetite. It consisted of
 huge joints of thick bread and butter, with a mug of weak tea; we
 were not a large party, I think not more than 20 or 25; the regular
 number of the school being between 70 and 80. After tea we retired
 to the Schoolroom and being left to our own devices, gave each other the
 private history of our respective fathers; and appraised each
 others sisters. - After prayers conducted by one of the teachers, we
 retired to bed - I was quartered in the Fifth room, among the little

boys, where I remained the first half year. - He was awarded with
 - entering by the ringing of a huge Bell in the upper part of the
 house among the rafters, and decided to the Betty (Tomb), in
 which we were awarded by the word "Berwald". - Great duties were
 assumed a regular system, and I consequently came under regular
 discipline! Took my place among the rest without much difficulty,
 and were held my ground with my companions. - The system
 pursued was to place each boy in a class equal to his abilities; thus
 - assigned to in the same class British, and the same (Class Printing) or
 the second class "Dancing". - Do not remember very much
 about my first half year, having only a "ride" and obliged to give way
 a good deal to other boys, but by the time I had grown
 disciplined into a regular "Dancing". - Shall remember how I looked
 toward the holidays, and called the days as they passed; the "making
 up" "Lark", and the going home alone on a Sunday day, in the
 top of a "Brentford Omnibus", with instructions from my Aunt to get
 down at the "Cross Keys" "Street", to take an "underground Omnibus"
 which would bring me to "Stockham", where she would drive daily
 to receive me. - Characteristic I remember spelling over "Cross Keys" to
 enforce it upon my memory, and wondering if I could should be able
 with a D or a C, and how I would be able on the "Bibliothèque" sign
 or it would only be repeated by a printing of a vague, allgorical
 or highly physical character. - Also the spelling of the word "Berwald"

not from that time fixed indubitably in my mind from my desire to make
 no mistake and so with the happy article that would have me with
 rest - a cherishing comfort - how have and the happy words. I hope
 behind there. - The second half passed much like its predecessor!
 I was pleased like former ones, and made progress in exercises.
 The next happy hour I was advanced in the third hour of the day, and
 remained there till half the day. Of course that hour and in
 company I have many recollections, but they are not of sufficient value
 to record, relating principally to the personal habits of my schoolfellows.
 The "fruits" are occasionally got up, and of the following makes and
 attacks as made upon the second and third hours, or upon each other,
 which can show describe the physical pain and mind from disordered
 by the evening, or the mental torture that period sleep for the first part
 of the night, inquiring the penalties and "indecisions" which would
 be inflicted upon judicial argument on the errors; - "A guilty conscience
 being its true reward." With some few of the many words, questions
 very difficult on the part of the boys, to shield the weaker ones, and
 of the political articles also thought to have themselves by some bearing
 information against them. - All these things I hope you will excuse
 learning in to doing what was the nature of the branding school
 life & great strength, and all the same time to show how
 cowardly actions, and to be honorable, fruitful and generous, as
 all true gentlemen are. - The I have not many who were

at the same school, I have not met any who were there at the same time as myself, neither am I aware that any of them have attained distinction excepting one who for some time was "Dust" of the Third room, and who used to give us "Cave" from his look out - a bed by an inner window giving light to the stairs leading to the upper rooms, one of which (between the 1st and 2nd rooms) was occupied by an usher, who on retiring for the night would occasionally surprise us at our diversions; and it was entirely owing to the vigilance of George Augustus Sala that we were not more frequently overtaken, since this usher would frequently come up without a light for the purpose, and, as the lawyers say - "of malice aforethought" - to be able to catch us slipping. - Sala has since distinguished himself in the world as a man of letters, or more correctly as a literary man; a most able and amusing writer, possessing quite a genius for all kinds of descriptive and humorous essays of a passing and magazine character; also somewhat of an artist. - He edited "Kimple Bar"; was for a time connected with Chas. Dickens' "Household Words", and with other magazines. His works will live after him in his "My Diary, North & South" written during the Civil war in America; also "Twice round the Clock" and other books which you will find both pleasure and instruction in perusing. -

At school he was always writing little novels of the serio-dramatic kind, and illustrating them himself in pen and ink. He was a social companion and good fellow, not very handsome, being of rather

a dark figure and having a florid complexion, but the brilliancy of
 very dark laughing eyes redeemed the face. - By a recollection of
 toward to pursue his studies in a large independent manner, absorbing
 his knowledge apparently without effort. Although he was very
 popular in our room, got us out of many a scrape, and was liberal
 in providing and partaking of "suppers", which was solitary in the
 absence of guests. - It is necessary that I should here part
 of one of my schoolfellows who had a great share in forming my
 inclinations towards the sea. His name was Ulrich de Garsch,
 who with his younger brother "Michael" came over with them, and
 from Frankfurt is settled in England, and by some means sends the
 acquaintance of my Aunt, who took an especial interest in them
 and recommended them to Mr. Dyer's school. - On their arrival
 they were given into my charge, and for some time became fast friends.
 Ulrich was about my own age, of a gentle and inquisitive
 (poetic) nature; a capital draughtsman, entertaining an ardent
 enthusiasm for military and naval affairs, that evinced by
 predictions not abandoned the army, and that all our contemplative
 speculations upon the sea; the distant and glorious countries, rich and
 some share alike of fortunes and heroic adventures were in these few
 us. - Dyer's school-fellows could get hold of us
 nations, on paper, a tolerably correct outline of a ship, and supplied
 all dispositions by imagination. We were always at it, on the

or paper; in pencil, chalk or water colors. The colors were the real
 thing, enabling us to engage whole fleets in a deal of red and yellow
 black and blue fire and smoke. We went to sea in fancy yachts
 or rakish piratical Schooners, or powerful and "crack" Frigates as
 the occasion required and fancy directed. - We at length put the
 ideal into a practical form, and began to discuss what a sailor
 should do or be capable of doing; also what it was necessary for him
 to know. - It was surprising what a vast amount of learning & nasty
 lessons we logically reasoned out of a sailor's requirements; substituting
 instead an extraordinary allowance of play and physical development
 in the shape of street practice at the school Gymnasium, or climbing
 walls and trees when occasion offered; Risking punishment by
 "breaking bounds", and venturing on hazardous exploits of a "cutting out"
 character, such as robbing an adjoining Orchard, where a big dog was
 supposed to continually roam, and a farmer with a Cart & wife constantly
 on guard. - Otherwise risking imprisonment and expulsion, or
 personal chastisement - to say nothing of damage to clothes - by raids
 on private properties; making seizures under old out buildings, closets
 toolsheds and blowing them up with gunpowder. - On some occasions
 of greater impropriety, and consequent greater punishment we
 even contemplated running away to sea together; but good
 generous hearted Fitz thought of his poor Mother, and had a noble
 and dutiful regard for her great grief and affliction, so the idea

was abandoned. I left it at the school and never saw him
 after, tho' my Aunt many years later informed me he was attending
 the University of Edinburgh studying to practice Medicine, but
 afterwards that he had gone to France and was studying as an Artist.
 She also drew out a water color painting done by him of *Persepolis*
 and the Golden Bore (as she wrote) which you may have seen etched
 of as it had hung in his room. She was two years ago, since then
 I have never heard of him. -
 As a matter of fact generally, and knowing him much as I do, you
 will naturally feel some disappointment if I did not tell you how
 I progressed generally, and if I did not find study very hard work
 and all the matters & special "tricks" and "tricks" - Well, nothing
 back at a rate to that far gone time, which, with all its little
 feelings and wishes of "wells to bidding", I can in justice say that
 of belief of your my instruction were more frank and correct than
 they gave me. - I was not by any means an idle boy; I liked
 play very much, but I equally liked the change between going
 and when these letters interested me, I did my very best to
 understand them, feeling that I could not show too very much
 good in them, that the readers or my relations would never
 have taken the trouble to teach me, had I not been with the
 idea of their being ultimately beneficial to me in my career
 through life - I was fond of French, German, Spanish, Italian,

Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Geography, Dancing and Gymnastics
 Latin, Greek, History, Geometry and Music (on the Violin) I tried
 hard at; but Arithmetic I detested. - I never learnt my Multiplication
 Tables, and suffered in company with my first acquaintances Tommy
 Hart - more punishment for those vile tables, than for all other
 misdeemeanors put together. - I obtained at last such an aversion
 to them, that to ask me suddenly what so many times a figure was,
 would make me feel sick all over; and to this present hour, I have
 not got over those tables, tho' my occupation lies so much among
 figures. - I was not by any means disliked by the masters, and
 was on good terms with all the boys. I cannot remember any particular
 enmities or "battles"; fights of course I had they were generally
 brief tussles arising from loss of trumper on my part, and not from
 a love of rows, or quarrelsome disposition. I believe rather,
 that, notwithstanding a tendency to obstinacy and self-will, I was
 considered good natured, fond both of fun and mischief; this latter
 propensity however only obtained me, I think, about three public
 executions, in the form of sound canings, during the three years
 I was at the school. -

From Bolton House and the custody of my Aunt and Grandmother
 at Pockhau, I was removed almost without a holiday to the St. Peter's
 Grammar School, and the residence and custody of my uncle
 William James Parshaw at Bow near Stratford Essex. This was

about the year 1840 when I was thirteen years of age. - The
 arrangement was made in consequence of a debt due by my uncle to
 my father, she had advanced five guineas to carry me to business
 of every kind and glass cloth manufacturer, he having long lived
 relinquished the practice of the law at Sheerness, and settled in
 Wexford. My uncle had also a presentation to the Grammar School
 from which one of his sons (Robert, second son - now in Australia) was
 just retiring, to the opportunity was taken to place me there instead.
 The change was a very pleasant one, as the attendance at the
 Grammar School was daily, and I lived with my Uncle and Aunt.
 I include my Aunt, because she was true a second mother, and
 did more to form my mind, direct my taste and establish right
 principles in me than up to that time. Her death was some months
 even had done. Her justice there. Sunday that I was hurried
 of an age when right principles and principles make great and lasting
 impressions on the mind, and indeed give it a bias that pervades
 all after life, forgotten "As the King is but but the true ruler"
 This after period also says having acquired what appears
 to them a vast amount of learning, began to imagine themselves
 men, quite capable of thinking and acting for themselves, irresponsibly
 of the experience, opinion or advice of their deities; consequently
 at they have not good hearts and honorable dispositions, or the
 benefit of being, sympathizing and honest (true) counsellors, they

are apt to run into evil centres for the neglect of their education and
 mental development; acquiring low tastes and vulgar habits, which
 become intolerable burdens, not easily shaken off in later years. -
 I have disagreed thus much to point out that great fact which cannot
 be easily be fixed in your minds - that the tendency of man's nature
 is to debate itself; you can slide down, but you have to fight it up
 and back process brings with it its own reward. -
 The class of school teachers I was just introduced, was also very
 superior to Boston House; there was a Collegiate air about it.
 The head masters were all Clergymen, and were grave and sober;
 there was a Boardman and a Committee of Government, and an almanac
 and old military language as before, there was a great air of authority
 and awe of the masters, which, much more to what he had us
 under drill and the New-England. - The education imparted was
 of a much more classical type, while the boys were hands were
 as vigorous, than as elsewhere. - One thing which we much
 were forcibly than at the Gym, and that was the Game, which
 was in each master's hand, and used freely. - This service
 affected my feelings, that combined with a strengthened resolution
 to go to sea - I became obdurate and doggedly took the lesson on
 the hands or back, even all classical lessons, which, every
 independently, refused not to learn, since the acquisition of
 the stupid old dead language were not likely to be of any use

to a sailor in these modern times! Consequently, I never got beyond
 Frigil - and very little of him - the Doctor and the Grammar
 were quite enough. He says I saw "Hay" that afternoon having the
 alphabet, I remembered much more than Tupti, Tupto, Tupton. -
 of course, gave attention to English history and writing; while
 after grinding fearfully hard with arithmetic, (not forgetting the
 "table") continued to reach Algebra, even encountering "Navigation"
 I was made sure I did not by this time of course of course much
 sympathy or kindness from the master, and then only with that
 good and amiable gentleman, the old Frenchman, that I was
 regarded with anything like interest or esteem. - I was usually
 top of his class, but occasionally we would take lectures with him
 and pretend to understand, or explain his "leaves", particularly
 in conjugating such verbs as the verb "to break" (Craquer)
 rendering it with scholarly-like elegance "Craquer - Craquer - Craquer - Craquer"
 saying: "Oh, Oh, Craquer all off you will make Tuptons you
 friend I shall give you some little bits of how (man)!"
 I would however admit that in understanding all disadvantages and
 difficulties, I did make considerable progress at his school; and
 think it in a measure to the credit, influence of my Uncle and
 Aunt, and the interest they appeared to take in my progress; as
 also to the reliance the reliance they placed in me to do my best

plucking into the deep water; On rising the language of Shakspeare
 for the banks, which I never could reach in stone or iron dikes,
 did so long obstructed by, and then taken the way that
 did not care, pushed off again and turned easily along the banks
 a few yards. From that day I could swim, and by practice learnt
 to do so with greater ease and better effect every time I went into
 the water. - Upon these waters also I first began to ride the
 sailor by taking part in rowing matches, according to custom
 of a formered boat, of which my various partners and I had some
 part of the crew. - My uncle and Aunt lived in Sweden, three
 or four, and the ordinary management of their household; the regularity
 and order of their habits and style of living; the polite refinement
 of their lives, thought, taste and action, together with their many
 deeds of unobtrusive charity to the poor and ready made a great
 and lasting impression upon me, leaving upon my character
 a reflection and pattern that has exceeded my own ideas of habits.
 I look back to that time with gratitude to my father and
 dispoing Providence, that has directed affairs (possibly long since
 I was born) to that result; for that such a "Chain of circumstances"
 - as the thoughtless generally, who it is brought about by the
 Almightly hand, no reflecting person can doubt. - The poet has
 acknowledged it in the passage: "There is a Providence that shapes
 our ends, rough how they show their way!" - It is in gratitude

memory of these dear and respected relations - who are now both dead, and their children scattered - that I have given you their family name, which of course is that of your Grandmother's (Aunt's) with you on assuming of "James's estate", beside that a Christian name prominently, instead of George, which is usually passed on as a family name from your Great Grandfather. Observe also that my dear key may, in establishing the names of the two families, pass them down with honor and respectability as a guideline, and accordingly, a name of honor, respectability and prestige. Our regard being without desire to go to sea, and as a memorial of merit, my uncle allowed the tailor to make me a blue jacket and trousers, the jacket arrived with large brass buttons. Miss Jones to provide, that I thought the first Sunday I put them on to accompany the family to Row Church - a clear cold airily and remember - that the shade of the Correggation were impressed with it, and that the picture of a Madonna - Christens he that as always, least the cause of my falling in love with an overgrown school girl about five years older than myself, in consequence of her having visited and visited her in coming out of Church a Sunday or two after. He found means of doing a little of the romantic, and had that as believed charitable meetings in the back garden lane about lunch. - He actually progressed deaf, in the course of

information I had received, I anticipated would be ^{combination} ~~combination~~ of a
 Sunday's dinner (always a cold one there), a picnic, and a Ballroom
 supper - without any breakfast about it; and since it would come in
 well with my own dinner time, I determined to enjoy it in all its
 aspects. - I remember being considerably crowded for space at the first
 sitting down, but getting some very nice things put before me by the
 servants all of which I managed to get through. Then came some
 speech-making, wines and Champagne, when I gave my spare time
 to sweetmeats, candied fruit, walnuts Figs &c. After which
 there was an increase of space as the ladies left the room, of which
 I was very glad, as I was beginning to feel rather hot and tight,
 but in a very gay and cheerful mood notwithstanding. - The
 gentlemen gathered together to one end of the table and began to
 get noisy. I sipped my wine from time to time, and kept. I am
 sorry to say, picking away at many sweets and confections, until
 I felt the gentlemen were getting dull, or I was growing sleepy. -
 I remember waking up to see my estate and dandified cousin
 John - who wore spectacles - with his arm around a Clergyman's
 neck, affectionately calling him a jolly good fellow. Feeling
 sensible that something had disagreed with me, and that I was
 giddy and sleepy, I left the room determined to go up to my room
 to sleep, tho' it was the middle of the afternoon. - I went first into
 the back garden, where the air instead of reviving me, made

we worse, and I had to hold for support while I became dreadfully
 sick, relieving my stomach of a vast deal of rubbish and wine with
 which it was overloaded. By some means I crawled up stairs to bed
 upon which I threw myself after taking off my jacket and boots. -
 Here I must have been sick again; I awoke to find a candle burning
 and my Cousin John on another bed in the room apparently very
 bad also. I dozed off again and was aroused by the voice of my
 Aunt Susan, who must have arrived in the meantime; she was
 speaking to my Aunt Barshaw, myself the theme. - I was so
 scared that I only opened my ears, not my eyes. - "Oh dear, it
 is perfectly shocking to see one so young in this disgusting state.
 I'm afraid he has a very depraved nature; I don't know what
 will become of him I'm sure!" - "He is a perfect little pig,"
 replied my kind but indignant Aunt Barshaw, with unusual
 energy; "He has stuffed himself in such a filthy manner, and
 taken so much wine, and behaved so shamefully before everybody,
 being sick down stairs, and soiling his clothes, that he is a perfect
 disgrace to us. I am sure I shall never get over it. I am so
 disgusted with him, that I will not have him any longer in
 this house. I am determined that he shall pack off home
 tomorrow; William and I have had quite enough of him!" -

My Aunt Susan did say something about Cousin Jack's example,
 but whatever it might have been, these two kind souls agreed to

settle their differences upon myself, as a neutral ground, the result I will presently relate. - When they left the room I ventured to look at my Cousin but found he was not there; shortly he returned with some Sodawater which he proposed I should share with him. - I felt much better after this, and was astonished to see John preparing to dress for the evening party, of which we heard indications down stairs. - In a short time I dressed myself and went down, and, to the best of my belief, conducted myself very correctly; while my Cousin still exhibited signs of over indulgence at the Breakfast. - Next morning I found on going down stairs late, that my misdeeds were not to be overlooked, and that I was to be home; consequently the next day, with a few curt remarks from my Uncle, and a brief admonition from my Aunt, I was consigned bag and baggage to a Stafford Omnibus on my way to London from whence I returned to Beckham.

Poor "Grissy" Meeson died about two years after, of an internal Abscess. -

My fourteenth birthday had just passed, and I found by the reception accorded me, that there was "mischief abroad", and that a crisis in my life had arrived. - My father who was then in England, on business, appeared very much concerned about me and took occasion when out for a walk together about a week after my return, to inform me that altho' my Aunt was much disappointed in me, yet she was willing to see me fairly started in life, so

that does not necessary, should make choice of a profession, and the
 would feel the expense of my studies - also suggested final studies,
 friends and after that commence, but retaining my predilection for
 he said if I thought of following the law, he might be able by giving
 influence together into the East India Company, certainly by giving
 me a look in which he made my selection. - I thought that time
 may may well imagine, in very serious deliberation, since
 your grandfather had said that he gave me the opportunity of
 choosing for myself, so that in after life, if things did not turn
 out well, I should make a the best search him (had I been put
 to any resolution against my inclination), and say that I should
 have succeeded better had my own wishes been carried out. He
 also had cautioned me in words of too little remembrance, "think,
 as you make your bed, so must you lie on it." - "I will see the
 inclinations in any direction are strong, he says love or fear,
 for good or evil, the dangerous, respectful minds of young people
 will always reason things out as they wish to have them. - like
 "telling yourself seriously, to make a certain ladder, you go in
 fact with your head the better your hands and your efforts in the
 death, but as one falls off in sleep by inevitable degrees, so do
 your efforts gradually diminish, while your thoughts keep
 continually returning to the more congenial out of school subject
 which at the time may appear to be important, until you return

with a fresh effort to the subject of study before you. You will now understand exactly how I reasoned about the profession I should choose, and will, I have no doubt at all, go over the same course when you come to reason on a similar subject. - The wish being father to the thought, "I persuaded myself that, all things considered, I should find things much easier, see more adventures and foreign countries and be ^{consequently} sooner a man (because in due course I must by my skill, pluck and gallantry necessarily be promoted very rapidly to "Captain on my own quarter deck"); than if I elected to follow my Aunt's inclinations and become a Doctor; of which profession I knew nothing and had but very loose ideas, founded chiefly upon a brief acquaintance with one or two medical students who were continually telling disgusting stories of accident "cases", the Dissection Room, and the "grinding" requisite to pass "the College". To this was added a general impression that the mysterious "Dog Latin" displayed in Chemists' shops, and a vast deal more Latin and Greek besides, than I had as yet acquired would have to be mastered before I could hope to get my living in that line. - I was glad to be freed from Latin Grammar and Greek Lexicons, while the idea of returning to them for years of hard work, was so very repulsive, that I also decided I should never shine at Law. - As for Mercantile pursuits, from the little I knew of them, I considered them very derogatory; while the idea of being set upon a high stool in a dingy City office

with very little mystery or obscurity to be found in the early history of
London found there, where great fields and sparkling fountains, and
floating billows were not to be had at any price - and not but a
by me during my search of references for possibly more than an
hour - and the East India Company; whereas the use
of thinking any more. The very nature of the name was enough to
put all other trades or professions out of my mind. - The fact
the land of promise, of faith, of glory, of riches, but, rich and
treasure, nations, lands, riches, faith and adventures in the
Company; - A Government of a vast Empire, whose domains were
high and mighty men in high places; whose Captains were equal
to princes and seated in thrones, as well as a splendor. - So it
fell out at the expiry of that week, when I had so rashly written
toward my circle and arrived at the point from whence I had
started viz: the STA, that my father advised that the least
advantage there I ought to have with my determination, but
doubtly said "Well here, I have got you a ship". This was the
arrangement rather discerned me, as it was evident my
father had perceived the decision I should make; And that the
opportunity of a choice was little better than a happy accident
had fairly caught myself, otherwise he would not have foreseen
to have as to secure me a ship. - I must admit that at first
I felt very much inclined to resign with my own inclination and

and I must take with my friends; but my efforts will with the
 and I must be maintained in my decision. I especially since
 the immediate prospect of the ship and its ready realization of
 the result. - My frequent efforts have been against the
 obtaining that my father's influence had not been sufficient to
 procure me immediate admission into the East India Company
 service in any of the Departments. - I believe it was through the
 advice through the late Sir John Russell, one of the Directors, and
 one of the members of the family, that I was able to obtain your
 Greatly endeavored had served when she became a burden. - Being
 consequently unable to provide for my education for another year
 until a vacancy should again present itself, it was determined to
 send me to sea in a first class merchant ship, in the hope that
 of service time with my first voyage and return to settle at home.
 Regulations had certainly been opened with a Government
 Officer, who advertises for a shipmaster, but a month or more
 would elapse before I should be required to prepare for joining
 the ship. - During this interval I did a good deal of writing
 as a kind of leisure and general advertisement that I was
 really going to sea, and confident in the way of procuring an
 immediate, would not be refused. - I particularly remember
 spending an evening with my father at the house of a son captain
 when my father had called upon for some information as to my

difficult & disturbing times during a season in their concentration
 over their flocks and greg, he said, as he 'only just recovering my
 presence "Oh! and do you want to go to sea do you?" "Yes Sir."
 "Wuph! well of fishy you, for you're like a young Boar, you've got
 all your horns to come!" And now from sympathy was uttered
 in all the voluntary contributions of good service of had to cheerly and
 abundantly bestowed upon me about that time. -
 Disputations rapidly progressed, and I obtained a certain amount
 of superabundance, being regarded as superabundant from doubts and
 logical restrictions; and looked upon with some interest by all my
 female relations in regard of the prospective dangers of the sea. -
 of sea, at length, telling me to leave a man and to go to sea.
 with the probability that I might never return to them again. -
 of them at this time that my father communicated to me his intention
 of being put into a ship to visit the West Indian Church, a body of
 Christians commonly called the Dutch Church, as he had long
 adopted the faith and teaching of that denomination, just and pure
 body of Christians, which my Aunt Susan had long been a
 member. With the teaching and views of this Church I had
 long been familiar, the considerable doubt had arisen in my
 mind as to their correctness, in consequence of the various calls
 of men of Rotterdam and his writings, by my good Uncle and Aunt
 Gertrude and my mother, all members of the Church of England.

My father directed my attention to the importance of my forming and maintaining, at that time of life, decided opinions on religious subjects and suggested, if I felt so disposed, I might profess my faith at the same time with himself. - I could have no better guide & adviser and felt that whatever the New Church views might be, I could not do better than follow my loving and respected parent, in doing what he believed to be right, good and essential to establish me in the way of serving the Lord, and securing eternal life. -

Accordingly we were, with some other persons, both publicly baptised into the Lord's New Church, by the Rev^d Samuel Noble at Cross Street Church Mathon Garden (London) on, I believe, the 18th January 1846; and as long as I live I shall not, I trust, fail to remember that good and venerable man then almost blind - as he laid his hands on my head and uttered the Benediction (Numbers II 24-26) at the conclusion of the Ceremony. - I heard him preach often; he was much esteemed and universally respected, both for his piety and knowledge. He was the author of "Nobles Ahead", "The Elementary Inspiration of the Scriptures, and many other able works, through which I trust, you, my love, may make his acquaintance; and I pray that the Divine Spirit pervading his writings may shed its light upon your dawning mind, until it develops into the glorious day; and that you may learn to exclaim: - "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for

mine eyes have seen thy salvation!
 The arrangements for joining the ship were apparently hastened,
 and after signing an indenture as a *Waldschikaner*, binding me
 for four years, also obtaining *Advantur* *Agio* *Teatich*, according to
 East (both of which I have used) I had leave to return home
 and to set with my father by Gail to *Frankfurt*. There I met two
 other youths who were to be my companions, both of them *Comfy* *bro*
boys. - Our friends left us on the 10th of Friday the 6th of
 February, I set about commencing my duties, and I kept my first
 watch on deck. - The vessel that was to be our future
 home, was a *Barque* of nearly 700 tons burden, named the
 "*St. Michael*" commanded by *Capitain* *Dayton*, a gentleman of good talents
 and education, with considerable scientific ability, but little
 skill as a *Seaman*. - When asked he indulged himself with
 Greg to *Spain*, and in the "*Gregory*" state became arrogant, bullying
 orders and punishment most annoying. - His kind *respects*
 four years after by jumping overboard in a fit of *hysterical*
 all the "Barons" produced by drinking. - Three days after
 our joining her the ship sailed for *Algeria*, to take in
 provisions for the sake of good *stow*, and after completing our
 shipment we finally left *Algeria* in the 19th February/81, to
 arriving at the Cape on the 11th day. - His left *tabernacle*, after

landed most of the Emigrants, and took the remainder round to Algod Bay. From there we sailed for Calcutta intending to call at Ceylon, but were prevented by the weather. - After about a weeks labor in sailing up the River Hooghly, we moored ship at a place called Coolie Bazaar, just below Calcutta on the 23rd August. -

Of course I was much delighted with everything I saw when permitted to land, of course anticipating many adventures now I had set foot in the "City of Palaces" of the golden East. - The oriental atmosphere, the finish, colors, glare, scents sweet and foul; the gaudy dresses of the natives, their gentle graceful mien; the languor, ease and lazy luxury of the apparently wealthy Europeans, all struck a readily yielding chord in my poetical, imaginative and innocent (unsophisticated) mind. But alas, I soon found that nobody in particular cared for me, or my sentiment. The only interest I could elicit from the natives, was for my Rupees, and all alike black & white seemed as eager to pick up money and take in the stranger by any and all means; - so I was cheated and deluded on all sides, and glad to return to the ship, with a few trashy articles in my pockets instead of my money. - I gained in experience what I lost in sentiment and coin. - Human nature is the same all the world over, and is now as it was ages ago. - With hearts full of purity and gentleness we mingle with the crowds, and, like one of our Natal Natives who visited London - are inclined to stand

on our side while it passes. - We have no intention of being rude, rough and forward; we wish to respect the feelings of others, and to do to them as we had always been taught to do - that is, as we should wish them to do to us. - We mean to be civil, polite and gentlemanly, gallant to ladies, and unselfish in all our undertakings; But while we stand aside we see ourselves jostled, pushed, dirtied and neglected; insulted and laughed at, since everyone is striving for himself, and so long as he gains his end - whether it be place, rank or money - cares not what you suffer (if he can make you a stepping stone, so much the better), so long as he gets what he seeks, or, at all events, prevents you from getting it. - Thus it is we learn in self defence to do many things in our more experienced and mature years, that we could never have justified when our faith in human nature was of a purer tone. - But while avoiding Scylla on our hand, do not, on the other, fall upon Charybdis, and wrapping yourself in the self complacency of the squid say that all is bad, and that you will retire to your tub from the sight of this base world, only to emerge, candle in hand, when seeking an honest man. Believe me there are many good souls and bright spots to be met with in your path through life, each of which as you grow wiser you will learn to love, to cherish and make the very most of. - Without doubt "a contracted mind is a continual feast."

After a very uneventful return voyage we reached

London, calling for a few days at the lake (where we spent three days)
 on the 1st March 1847. - I was most warmly welcomed by all
 friends and spent the two weeks the ship remained in port, in
 a mood of riling and delighting; going over every week, some
 of the friends, who at that time had putted appliances for winding
 (Cotton) fibre, and had opened a factory at Chalmersford in West
 of do in the north hand in the description of the river of the Great
 with capabilities, that he made me a haunter with the
 river side of the fibre, and that haunter, or rather, in the
 every night. - I have but a natural that is evident
 quickly, should he feel on all sides to a scarface here (I had the
 and if I intended to remain a sailor, or relinquish the profession
 and give to the riches of the family, no long profession in life. -
 While apart I had often bitterly read the day I would say
 choice of the sea, with its dirt, toil, discomfort and ^{handstand} ~~work~~
 discipline; but that I was aware, being better advised, much
 more of than even I should have been in ordinary cases, saying
 myself, my uniform and theatrical respirators like which
 my visits for a sea life were considerably modified. - I did not
 see from anything that I did not exactly like it; while the
 prospect of a gain arising to the common level of the labourer,
 and the riches they formed the heart's content, also sports
 against prudice and common sense - of which, boys possess

but I will - being easily and willingly together urged me to write
 to go through with it as I had begun - *And I say now, finding*
 orderly the evidence of that time; but I must admit in justification
 that there is a fascination about a sea life that seduces with some
 people all their lives, even the 'they do not follow' - *Edward Thwaites*
 lives from a desire to share my dear father's feelings, that I
 did not then myself into his arms, and admit that all the
 adventures I had previously received were earned; or that I
 found the sea had made for myself a very uncomfortable
 one - of fears with what deep anxiety and thoughtful desire
 when he had made arrangements for his future satisfaction
 in life, and of the pride he was felt in his returns, gains,
 about distant, therefore could not know to have him write
 features and form -
 Certainly pulling a good face on the matter, accordingly
 got my traps together, packed my knapsack with new things,
 said goodbye to his affairs and rejoined the ship in the
 St. Lawrence's Dock, as soon as it was estimated true by the
 Captain that the vessel was ready to sail - *Mr. Hester from*
 London for Columbia again in the 3rd May and without more
 than the usual changes and incidents of a sea voyage, reached
 that port in September following - *It was very kindly received*

by Mr. Bennett and other friends in Calcutta, with whom I was allowed to spend many pleasant evenings; but I had no opportunity of seeing anything more of India than could be obtained on a days ride in a Buggy; so I barely went beyond the limits of the City.

We left for our return voyage with a cargo of Sugar, Sute and Cotton on the 25th October, and anchored in Table Bay on the 29th December. There we took in a little Cargo, water, stores and some four passengers; leaving again on New Years Day 1848, and four days after my "brief eventful history" was nearly coming to an end by my falling overboard and taking an involuntary "header" into the broad Atlantic Ocean, when the ship was going at the rate of 7 knots an hour - and this too the day before my sixteenth birthday. -

Such an event is pretty certain to remain clear in ones memory for life; and, as you may very naturally like to know some details of this adventure, I will find time to give them to you, especially as the accident arose from a little "show off" on my part, and may help to correct any tendency to that sort of thing in yourself, for you know "pride goes before a fall". -

It was my forenoon watch on deck, and as the sun was getting warm, I thought to please our passengers - who were military men - by ordering the Poop Awning (which is a sort of canvas roof) to be spread, and at the same time show them my own smartness in getting it done quickly and well. - Accordingly

calling some of the crew to make it, I set to work with them to
 break it - that is - tie it tight by means of little pieces of cord drawn
 in both edges, to a rope stretched for the purpose along the side of
 the ship from the rigging of one mast to the rigging of the other
 of the other, about six feet above the deck: for this purpose I pushed
 into the fore-hauling, or bulwark, round the post, and commenced
 putting my side of the running at right angles and fastening it
 to the rope. - That the end nearest of the "shops", when we begining
 are vigorously with my right hand, and to get a purchase,
 pulling the rope forward with my other left hand, the "shops"
 (or cord) suddenly broke, and consequently withering a hole of
 the rope with my left hand, I turned the foreward, making
 half a circumference into the fore, fortunately without striking any
 thing in the shape of blocks, chains or ropes in my descent.
 The ship taken she was killed for having hurt himself
 by a fall from a ladder, said if you see the falling that hurt
 him, but the stopping; and there I spent it also, for I spent
 my eyes to find myself with a shock, in a resolute, at last,
 a rise element. - Taken above, below around me; thousands
 of bright living bubbles flashing upwards for long eyes; a huge
 undefinable wonder of a dull copper color, and of fish like
 aspect on my left; a general inclination of being down a small
 ditch, and without the faintest shadow of power to do anything

with the undeveloped or undistinguishable billows that held their little spots down there, swaying or turning you about as they pleased. Can you see in this the photograph then indelibly impressed upon my mind's eye? It had barely been taken when I concluded I was overboard; My mind by that instinct the Almighty has mercifully endowed us with (Especially sailors) at once clung to hope and self preservation, leaving its vision of the dread mysterious and unknown, to return in consequence to the practical. - By this time I had risen, as tho' released by the lower waters, to the comparatively quiet surface, and saw - with my eyes still half full of water - the huge copper covered bottom of the towering ship, just gliding past me. - I made a spring and a clutch at the rudder, yards away from me, and, as the vessel passed on, while the splash and ripple of the water under her stern subsided, I could hear that there was much commotion on deck, and that tho' only a boy, I was counted a "man overboard!" Another minute - a very long time in such a situation - and the ship had left me sufficiently far behind for me to see what was going on upon the Deck, where two or three persons, with knives in their hands, fumbled at the Life Buoy to cut it adrift and throw it towards me. Had only one person attempted it uninterfered with, he could literally have thrown it on top of me; but as it was, and, as is too often the case,

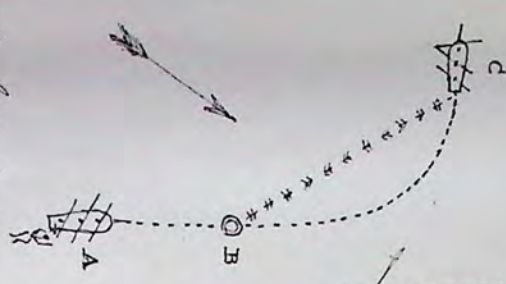
in similar emergencies, too many cooks made a mess of the broth, and the buoy did not drop into the water till I was more than half a mile astern. - Missing the rudder, instinct prompted my following the ship; but finding my motions impeded by my braces - which had slipped over my shoulders onto my arms - I put them up again, fearing my bows might slip down my legs; pulled the Scotch cap I had still on my head, more firmly on, and struck out again. - Seeing the preparations at the Life Buoy I gained courage, determining to take it coolly, knowing the buoy would support and rest me, as soon as I could reach it; so I kicked off my heavy shoes (fortunately they were not boots, as I had not the skill enough in the water, to untie them or remove my clothing), and lay down on the water to a steady stroke. -

Then I could hear the passengers "Bravo, little man!" - "He's striking out like a man!" "Stick to it, little Russell, they're lowering the boat!" "Keep up your pluck and make for the Buoy!" and so on; some of them in their excitement even mounted the rigging. - Altho' the ship had been "brought to the wind", and had her sails all flapping, yet she glided on, and it seemed to me as though she would never stop. - I could now see the Life buoy rising and falling with the waves, and in consequence of the ship leaving it ~~so far~~ behind, half imagined it was of itself coming towards me; however I knew that could not be the case,

and felt that it reached with myself to reach it, to know it, and
 on thinking absolutely of nothing but it; reach it, and all was
 day. - No I heard it as began to feel faint and weak; it did
 - appeared in the hollow of a wave, low strong and bright light
 some distant reflection of that dark. - Then, and only then my heart
 began to fail me, while of in part experienced what power he
 toward from descending have that the their all the moment before
 they lost consciousness; they saw all the part of the of their loss
 toward before there. - I saw my mother and sister, and brother
 withally many strong things that there; and like Charles in
 Shakespeare's Richard III. "The thought that pain it was to know,
 that dreadful noise greater in mine ears! What lights of light
 death within mine eyes!" - down there in that deep blue space
 into which I could see no far eyes with my eyes on the surface,
 and myself discern to little. - Considering all the thoughts of that
 and practically; thank God, the great, the good, the merciful, the
 dear, the loving God, there was the liberty, and much more
 love was; it on the top of me wave, and myself on the top of the
 rest me; together we descended the interesting valley, and
 with joyful thankfulness of their towards it, forgetting all my
 fears and traumas. - At last there and I touched it; another
 rich, and I had just held it with both hands; then slipping
 it underneath me of the upon it proud and glorious - Now

large portions of unawakened sleep are beyond their notes; to gain
 the key or riddle ago was all I could for in this world, was that
 I was not lying with my chest and thigh in broadening, water
 and with breath recovered; that time to think, and thought of
 darkness. - I thank God that I had not done so before, or certainly
 should have sunk; and so I shall say that a wretched Providence
 had not kept my spirit from this reflection. - I have never
 well, then by creating way of coming round about, slipping - as I have
 at the last; then with a push and turn on the tide, a large weight
 stuck with me upon me of sharp and like teeth, and the last is
 gone with a plunge and a splash of the tail. - Of course in this
 height now they could see me, for down through they might be;
 for could not see my own shadow going down to the bottom? Yes,
 they would come up, one after another, the ever-lasting little little
 fish with them; and then, first and last in succession, break
 round and round me, while my poor legs would be the last
 hanging down to touch them; Oh, there was the boat; why
 did I not come; I was if they could not think about this
 and I had to save me? The boat was coming at last.
 I was if now I had not seen the stern of the ship, & pulling
 towards me. I passed down, deep down into the water, but
 was not so far to take a moving boat when trying to catch them
 was as fish of any kind. Reflecting that I had no way to
 even to take a moving boat when trying to catch them

from our hands, I slanted away with my feet and hands to
 keep off any pressure there might be about, forgetting that this was
 particularly to attract them. The boat dashed along, sprang
 through the water, with four great rows, not with her usual
 keeping over the top of the hull, the oars up in the air, and was
 plunging down the side of a rocky hill - the men, the dogs and
 the whole inside of her showing, with the Chief making standing up
 in the stern, speedily turning towards me and descending the boat.
 I hear them now, the splash and rattle of the oars, and the
 water "give away" - nearer still and the water chatters
 "keep still Russell!" Give me more space for the splash
 chatters and they! Then the word "way enough" is given and
 the boat glides up to me, in a minute a touch of, and a pair of
 strong hands have me by arm and thigh, and I am with
 over the side of the boat, and let down in the bottom, like a
 wooden lake of gods or a large water dog, the man apparently
 expecting me to shake myself. The movement of following
 in the boat a grateful impulse prompted me to call out, "ave
 the Deberry!" which the men all laughed and said he would
 have himself.



A. At the bottom of
 the step when I fell.
 B. On the right in
 frontward side the
 that from which I fell.
 C. The position of
 the step and the place
 where the sign was put.
 D. The position of the
 step when it stopped
 the water as I fell.
 * The Boat.
 The arrows show the
 direction of the wind
 the dotted line is
 the course of the ship.

We were soon alongside the ship, and I was received with compliments and congratulations on all sides; while the Captain even went so far as to order me a glass of brandy and water. — I learnt from my messmates that owing to the gig being hampered with Pumpkins and Cabbages, a good deal of delay had arisen in lowering it into the water; and then, two of the men were nearly jerked out of her into the sea in consequence of some bungling with the tackles by which she was lowered. — So you see that altho' thus far it all ended well and without death or damage it might have been otherwise, and from so trifling a cause as a boy's officious desire to show off, might have arisen great evils — for you know that "a little spark kindles a great fire", or as sailors say "a small leak sinks a big ship"; And, to use an observation made I think by the witty Dr. Swift, I will ask you to reflect, "Where you would have been, had I died then?"

For your amusement I have allowed myself to scribble on to detail and paint one scene of accident and adventure in my life; but your own sense must tell you that, "A life on the Ocean wave", about which so much nonsense is both sung and written, cannot be passed without hourly peril and numerous "hair breadth escapes", of which sailors get to disregard, or to care little, since use familiarises them with danger; And from looking Death so constantly in the face, they acquire that coolness in danger

in contrast for little nichols for which they are very greatly admired.
 Usually they have absorbed us where with there is a just
 application of the proverb that a mile is as good as a mile, and so
 long as they find themselves safe out of harm's way they don't
 consider how near they were to it. - Also living with only a
 share, or a few sheets of iron, which is their and the satisfaction
 of life, and in time require some comfort for the danger of
 the sea. Do illustrate his many virtues, temperance, where
 my time and space in talking you have been over with
 the crew on the top of the yard, standing down the side and tying
 on another one, so as sailors like it "drifting sail". A little
 more had is fastened on top of the yard, which the sail is
 tied, and there is space between it and the yard to
 get the top of your fingers under it from the bottom end of
 the yard, it is towards the rear hangs a strong rope, which is
 called the "foot rope", and it is upon this that the men stand
 when doing anything to the sail, resting topails &c. There
 are three sections far out on the yard, and next to it was a
 fixed board, but great old man dismissed; He were all leaning
 on the yard reaching over to get hold of the head of the sail
 that was to be fastened on, and in reaching down in front,
 all the men moving together, made the foot rope move up
 behind, like a string does when you get it with one foot.

From inabilities or carelessness, I can't say exactly what, if
 slighted had my heels, and refraining my body entirely resting
 upon the yard, I should have gone plump down like a lead
 time just first, and should have gone plump down like a lead
 had not that cat like instinct I refer to, prevented me
 from at the little row "jacket" on top of the yard. I caught
 it, and hung by it, sufficiently long for the old man on my side, to
 drive me by the collar and "leg" me up again, till my feet
 were on the good "top"; simply saying with a "certification"
 "What the 'relative' absolute - do you mean by that?"
 just as though I had diagnosed mine by going through
 a startling performance for my own amusement. -
 A few days after -
 my wish not called, without answering, at the island of
 St. Helena, where I admired the lofty rock with the roads & station
 cut in the face. - The town meeting between two hills and mountains
 by a fort. The great "trench" is said to be a flight of stone cut
 in the face of the hill, called "Sarcobander". I also thought of
 "Shakespeare", and wished I could get ashore to visit his grave
 and monument: but through more of the dark full of volcanic
 that came on board for our ride, and when which we regarded
 from "Monte's" Corick. - Without further wish or anything
 beyond the customary "stand" at sea, we reached the shores of

the English Channel in the end of February, and understood
 the fearful gale of wind & sea experienced on shore; obliging
 us to take under a close reefed main top-sail, while the water
 backed into foam, & seemed like nothing against us in great hills
 (mountains they were not), and washing all the tops of the
 about our decks and breaking over bulwarks. This lasted a day and
 a night, and a dreadfully anxious time as all had, wet, cold and
 miserable; crawling from rope to rope along the wet and slippery
 decks, our bodies all bruised and swollen, while we were in constant
 fear of being washed overboard; added to this we could not get
 a warm meal, a change of dry clothing or a sleep. We anchored
 in the Downs on the 28th February; on the 29th anchored again in
 the large road - March! Our anchors broke and we were
 drifted into the dreaded Margate sands. - The next day we
 were taken in tow by a steam tug, and got safe into St. Katherine's
 Dock, after an absence of nearly two months, on Friday the
 3rd March, when as you may readily conjecture from a wet day
 before of gales and heavy rain, my wife and my children's arrival -
 The first day after my return, some passed
 us getting supply "cleaned" from the and stains; calls upon factors
 and friends, preserving us into the afternoon! being with my
 mother and taking the high of London and in high society
 and friends. -

weeks they were, and ever will be in my memory, with my uncle John Warshaw at Chelmsford, and also at my uncle Henry Saus', (my mother's sister's husband) at Clare in Suffolk, where he practised as a Solicitor. - The Country life after the Sea was most delightful, and it is possible my pleasure was added to by being lionised a little in consequence of my belonging to the Sea. - So little did the Country people see of marine animals, that I was regarded as a curiosity, affording especial delight when on horseback, by my ~~surroundings~~ ^{awkwardness} and proneness to tumble off on the least provocation. -

A few days after my return to London (April 10) I had occasion to go into the City and found London in a state of alarm, owing to Chartist disturbances, which, forming part of the history of England, I need not detail here. - I was outside an Omnibus, on the "Knifeboard," and on suddenly turning a corner I was amazed at once coming in view of a body of women marching in the road about six abreast, carrying flags with mottoes on them. They looked a very rough dirty and shabby lot, but they were very numerous, and marched along doggedly, without singing or music, and all unarmed. - I had had reached the ship on our first anchoring that "a revolution was going on in France," and as I was not very clear what a revolution consisted of I inquired from one of the passengers by my side, what this long string of women meant, and if they were going to begin one. -

I was informed that they were "a blaguardly lot of Chartists, trying to get up a row," and that they were on their way to the Houses of Parliament to present a Petition, or going to a meeting at Kennington Common, I forget which; However the Citizens appeared scared, and had taken precautions against any outbreak, for on passing the Bank of England I was astonished to see soldiers on guard on the top of it, while the parapets, fortified with sand bags. Fortunately these preparations were never put to the test, and no revolution was got up in London. -

I spent the remainder of my time at home in visits to Elsie's Aunt and friends at Bow, Stratford, Beckenham and Camberwell, where I was well received, entertained, admonished, or complimented as the case might be, for I was now grown a stout, lumbering lad, smelling somewhat of tobacco, so that it was evident to all the friends of the family that I was no longer a little boy to be petted, but a bit of a scamp upon whom it was well to keep an eye. -

"After pleasure comes pain", accordingly my pleasant time was brought to a close at the end of seven weeks, and I joined the ship again on the 26th April, left the Docks and anchored at Gravesend. Here, very locking something, I got into disgrace, and, for an example to a lot of our "Mids" who had joined us, was sent to the Masthead, to be stared and laughed at by the crews of the ships in sight, and pointed at by the children, nursery maids and young ladies in the gardens on shore. - We finally

left Gravesend for Bombay on the 28th April, and without any incidents worth recording, anchored in that famed port on the 11th September, having only called at a small island - one of the Seychelles group - for water on our way. - Though I say that the incidents on the voyage were not worth recording, yet they were, taken collectively, so momentous as to change the destiny of my life and career. -

I think it is Shakespeare who says "Trifles light as air, are to the jealous, confirmations strong as proofs of Holy Writ," and it was from trifles only that I conceived an idea that the Captain was poisoning "down upon" me, and wished to get rid of me out of the ship and the employ of the Owner. - I was Senior Midshipman, and in fairness entitled to be Third Mate next voyage when my indentures would expire; but there were so many Mids to be provided for, and some whose parents were influential with the Owner, that I could only think he wanted to foster in me a spirit of insubordination, that I might retaliate, and by some act of my own, justify him in having let me leave the ship abroad, without taking me home, as he was bound to do. - This idea was encouraged by one of my messmates named Wakefield, a year or two older than myself, and much more a man of the world than I was. He was the orphan son of a gentleman of property, and having been wild and extravagant, was sent out the way to sea to calm down a little before coming of age. - The voyage and work thoroughly

dignified firm, and he declared he would under any circumstances
 leave the ship at Bombay; and as for his friends - who was also his
 Quartermaster - and returned home by the Merchant's vessel, taking a look of
 Europe on the way; and besides his occupation, lived round
 money, he'd find enough for both. - Surprisingly after the
 arrival Macgregor did go ashore, and in about a week left the
 ship with the Captain's approval. - Had to go ashore on duty
 for the bringing of some letters which brought out for the Govern-
 ment, and while during this day at the which, made the
 acquaintance of a young man, a half-caste - who told me how
 could live ashore, and that he would try to get a situation.
 Accordingly like the Captain that I intended leaving the ship,
 he did not seem particularly annoyed. This I followed up and in
 the course of a few days found myself regularly discharged with
 my chest of clothes and two or three pounds in my pocket, telling
 me in a hurry to go to the house at 11 o'clock.
 There Macgregor had taken up his quarters. - While the ship
 remained in harbor my acquaintances came as often as they
 could to see me and to see how I did. - I was very well.
 They gave me a small entertainment, but no good wine, and left
 me alone, with many sincere wishes for my welfare and speedy
 return home. - The "India Co." sailed for Bombay and the Captain
 was the only man of the whole party I ever saw again. -

My Indian friend informed me how to apply for a situation as Copyist in the Secretary to Government's Office called the "Secretariat", where I succeeded in being admitted to the Political Department, and attended daily during Office hours, with about thirty other clerks mostly natives. We copied such portions of despatches as were given out to us, from time to time, by the head clerk of the room, a native gentleman. - Not being a native, but only a youth slow at copying and a very vile writer, I obtained but little work; and since we were paid by the number of pages we wrote, did not of course, earn much in the way of pay. We were paid monthly; the most I ever earned in one month - and that during the Mulkhaw war - was 30 Rupees (£3:) while one month I drew only 1/9. - Living cost me one rupee a day, so you may without going into a calculation, readily perceive that I lived beyond my means, and got into debt. This however would all be settled and cleared off when Wakefield's money came out. He had drawn upon his Uncle, and actually obtained advances from a native merchant; this he set about spending at once. I had no resources, and would not demean myself to sponge upon Wakefield; who I could see, was likely to get into trouble, and barely able himself to subsist; this decided me to take any Employment I could obtain until something better would turn up, or Wakefield received his money; which I did not doubt I should receive with him as originally proposed. -

Alas, in less than three months the British will have been dis-
 honored, Vergo called upon to refund the money that had been advanced
 him; his reduced prospects, and every nearly longed in your
 debt, fortunately for him he made the acquaintance of the Captain
 of a vessel, who has undertaken his commission at home, & intended
 to take him to England, on the chance of getting paid on his arrival.
 Under these circumstances Mr. Reginald thought only of himself, and
 having led a very dissipated life since his stay, returned so glad of
 the prospect of going away to care nothing about what might befall
 me. He certainly called along for my horse, as about 11, and, in a
 general way, to bid us good bye. I never saw or heard of him
 again: however for the divine friendship of youth. -
 I am now absolutely alone! I am now at the university
 of Marjoris's place, and daily getting deeper into debt;
 staying at a very common lodging house; without friends or
 acquaintance! A stranger in a strange land, utterly unknown
 and wholly unloved for. - The Captain was my father; the
 ship was my horse; my mistakes were my brethren and squad
 while the crew were the enemies and acquaintances; but now they
 were all gone, and I found myself on a level with common
 doctors and soldiers, for a table of surgeons and hay-cake clerks
 and nurses! My uncle below the stairs had in his pocket, & actually
 looked down upon by the native gentlemen from his highness. -

As for the Europeans of rank or position, when they or their
 they usually ignored me as they would had in their carriages, as if
 I belonged to the foot. - I tried vainly to get employment, but found
 myself rejected on every side, since the native clerk could do more,
 and live on less than I could, being in every way better suited for the
 climate and people. At different large mercantile establishments,
 found all the business conducted by native clerks and bookkeepers,
 conducted by our English chief clerks, or a partner of the firm. -
 of applied generally to the various departments of great wealth, to assist
 me there, like in our own Office Clerks, but I saw hardly any
 they, and found that had no recommendations and could receive no
 which who could speak for me, he registered very politely that he
 had no ships in the harbor just then in want of a French clerk -
 do nothing appeared open to me but to take the bounty money and
 enlist in the Indian Navy for three years as an Ordinary Seaman,
 which is a grade between apprentice and Able Seaman. - Of course
 my education and training will make me shrink from this last thing
 myself, and I determined to take home money, and try to get some way
 passage before the month - Accordingly I made a present of some
 long door parents and asked for money to pay off my debt; as the
 residence, out of these donations, I paid off all the remaining
 employment that, hoping to receive good wages, I finally
 come off. - I then began to feel the depressing influence

are good for people after another, and, neglecting all the casual
 moral training I had received, plunged from one last vice into
 a worse, and found in every course I pursued, until I prostituted
 all my good qualities and gentle breeding to the selfish ends of
 my own unbridled desires. - They shaming to look back
 upon, degrading me, even now, as I write to you my pure and
 uncorrupted little son: Only force myself to record it, lest you
 learn, in the history of your own loving father, how fatally
 down, and with what rapidity, the noble nature of a young man
 may be spoiled may descend to low, coarse, vulgar associates
 and filthy, degrading practices, vicious and criminal. -
 She thought in his wonderful love for man, first to ordered
 what we are pleased to call the laws of nature, that any practice
 of violence of power, any violation of that is right and consequently
 good, immediately brings its penalty in the shape of bodily
 pain and distress, or mental anguish and torment: thus giving
 the fool, the hardest man, heart on his own selfish enjoyment,
 time to think, time to reflect, and above all an opportunity to
 repent, and turn from the downward path leading in ruin,
 disease, disaster and death. - All things in earth are
 for our use and enjoyment, to be used by us only as rational
 beings, and not as filthy animals; if you stuff yourselves with
 over eating, you disorder your stomach and vomit; if you inhale

yourself, you suffer a painful headache yesterday. And both state
 covered are invariably furnished in lasting materials and engraved
 which they said, make life a misery. - A time to pause, and think
 checked my professional career, and gave me in the following
 manner. - One evening a large party met by chance at my
 lodging house, among them a party officer in one of the European
 Allen of them, who frequently visited the house when his ship was in
 harbor. He was a quiet respectable elderly gentleman, affable
 moderate in all his habits; he was of a social general acquaintance
 us were very friendly together. His name I think was Rogers.
 After two games of cards were commenced, followed by the
 ordinary game, and as it became more social and free, a
 supper was played for, and a few; After this we had
 in for a regular political, not purely, cigars and songs,
 which were rendered in a suitable, leaving me only with
 enough to crawl to my room, for my neck and shoulders and
 got into my bed. - Little before daylight I was not and
 finally, and in the public room for some, and found all the
 company gone expecting there were several other people
 the table. The cigars and address spread about, and by
 and broken glasses, tipped table, fallen chairs and fittings about
 of the recent debacle almost made me sick. I was glad when
 the day broke, to take a plunge into the sea, and I there happily

General of Army, ordinary condition. - I had to go the next to
 the office as usual, and enquiring in the afternoon that I had heard
 of the Hospital, on the chance of seeing young Gorkhgo under
 a student of Russia. - At the gateway I was stopped by a general
 party of sailors, headed by a number of officers with their ^{uniforms}
 reversed, they were having the Hospital, carrying a coffin covered with
 the Union Jack. - I started the uncertainty the preliminary right with
 richness, and, out of idle curiosity, asked some of the last of the party
 whose funeral it was? they replied "Gen Bill Rogers, Quakermaster
 of the 'Hercules'; he was taken with Cholera this morning, just after
 was a evening off to sea." My head down, and spell sick,
 ahead. - I could not say, my tears burst down with the ^{tears}
 and shortness of my breath. - There, held up in that Office, on
 the shoulders of his shipmates, in a few minutes the covered up
 underground, while the three soldiers were fixed over his remains,
 and the fine manly figure of the thorough good fellow, whose
 genial conversation I had enjoyed, as I have, and whose pleasant
 laugh was still in my ears. And a few hours ago he was
 out of our social party: one with us, hale, robust, strong, he was
 taken, I was left. - Where, and how soon, withering turn come?
 Has I ready to die, and were these health, and degenerating ^{fracture}
 fitting preparations for death? All this passed through my
 conscience) striking mind, as I stood there, while the funeral party

watched not a flight - I returned home, through fog, darkness, and
 that night tried to compare with others with my own (I tried) by
 making a table with that I would not again touch spirits. - I
 felt to it however, notwithstanding it was painful, difficult, but
 I took notice without reserve what I could get; I being however
 expensive and much less preferred by the generally of the people
 gentlemen, I gradually got toward it less and less, till I could easily
 do without, if I had no money or credit I should be obliged to
 find, under Providence, I consider was the means of preserving my
 life during the sickly season at Bombay, as it also kept me out
 of many bad practices, and much bad company. -
 I am this year can have that I supply rivers that are the bank
 of many of my men in respect to drinking. I was not a drunkard
 but had I given my entirely to the ridiculous offered by you
 company and good fellowship I might have become one. But,
 even in these days, I always entertained a thorough contempt for
 any one who had not strength of mind, courage, and sufficient
 moral courage, to say - No, when he felt that the "one glass more"
 would be just "the drop too much." He man loses his nobility,
 his dignity, when he loses the control of his own mind and will;
 then he descends to the level of grovelling beasts, and is no longer
 a human being made after God's image, but a degraded "beast"
 animal. - The Arabs have a proverb that "his dog is better
 returned."

have a dead lion; do a lion sleep? curianda were respect from
 a drunken Whilman -- The majority of crimes committed within
 (Italy, as also in England, have their origin in Sicily; therefore,
 my own dear boy, in writing Occurrences, show indiscretion and
 excess in all things, being God's gifts as gifts from God. -
 The ignorant and superstitious attributed in all ages in
 undue influence to dreams as Oracles. - Philosophers who have
 given the subject their attention, trace an analogy between the
 thoughts and ideas that flow, at different times, passed through
 the brain, and their sudden re-production in some degree of order
 during a few moments of sleep. - A theory no doubt interesting
 to those who have taken pleasure to pursue it; but who can say,
 with any degree of certainty, that the apparently spontaneous in-
 fluence through the mind of ever varying ideas and impressions,
 are not kindled at the time by some unknown power - say some
 abundant blood - still the aid in state of perceiving, at the
 proper time, and for special purposes, those impressions re-
 -production by the brain, in the regular order of man's physical
 recovery during sleep. The force of such production shall be
 to him a warning, or a charming comfort, as the case may be, in
 his waking hours, and thus aid him in regulating his conduct,
 and reaching the end designed. -
 I had been in India about nine months when Shaka

remarkable dream, which I now vividly recall, from the depth
 and lasting impression it made - *Who am I, rather than I?*
 out "on the floor", I passed a night in a kind of white house, I slept in
 a room of balcony "room", heavy rain coming over in the night with
 the windows and gave me a violent cold. I imagined that I was
 awake by a huge icy elastic hand of a giant giant, trying me
 like a lamb with talons of an eagle, by the back, and hearing me
 high up in the sky bright and clear - from where I could take down
 upon the island of Dorset Bay below. - I saw the White Mountain
 leaving for duty, with the stars for England, and Britain like a
 boat, she was towing a smaller official letter black boat
 and loaded with black. - I could read the formal announcement
 (very faint), that I had been found dead in a house of the white
 and been buried at the expense of the government. - I saw the *White Mountain*
 out alone, with towing the fatal letter; watched its progress up
 the Red Sea and all along the Overland route, I had thought to
 have taken with the *White Mountain*. - I saw the *White Mountain*
 the *White Mountain* and *White Mountain* *White Mountain*. Arrived there
 the hand that I felt me, lowered me down, clothed me in my father's
 beside, there I saw all the family gathered round the breakfast table;
 could hear their voices, the children's prattle, and soon heard the coffee
 brew and go on the table. The fatal letter came, diminished next to
 ordinary size, with the only parchment; the servant took it in

gave like water; all was eager curiosity, and my dear mother
 always inquisitive, cryed aloud, where ill had I got you my
 friend, read! Oregano or other plants and my mother had the
 letter in her hand. Shall not forget the child that I saw
 out and reached me up in the air. I was shaken by the hand
 like a rat by a dog, and a dreadful voice cried out, "The
 words: 'Open death, the judgment' - I need not mention the
 words, and the words of my god and soil dead announced by the
 Recording Angel. I heard my sentence in the words: "Alas
 forget God, whose feet are long like soil, lines, oak, firs,
 wherefore, drawers, drawers, drawers of soil things and distribut
 to parents; some of these shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven!"
 The clouds on which I stood then melted away beneath me
 and I found myself falling headlong into a bottomless abyss, from whence
 never felt suffering pains and torments, with horrors, giving down
 downy reports to receive me. Scorching, parched and withered
 up, I was about to plunge into the apparently bottomless
 and other spirits. - "Possibly," said I, "or was I here
 decisions for I never take in the morning, before myself in a
 friend. I was frozen but a slight attack; soon halted and
 got well again. - The former impression made
 by this dream and the soon returning affliction it gave rise to,
 never left me. I gave up taking issue, reflecting myself to

Been, until two party persons began to get by a
 public dealer in immutation of English State. - These distinguished
 all drinking; in a measure making a necessity, for which
 no money, and was hidden nearly in itself. -
 These few were then after what I must mention (supper) and
 this distinguished. Above, I received money from house, but not
 sufficient to lead me and first for a passage to England. - My father
 had that he entertained an idea of migrating to West India; but
 he would not till I persuaded him, to be returned at all hangings to
 leave Portugal and the life that led, and return home. - So do this
 I must obtain a free passage for my services, or ship before the
 arrival in some honorable home. - After many requests
 by letters of ships, who did not want such a weak looking youth as
 I was appeared, performing a better man in my place. - Behaving
 I went with the Captain of a large Brig of 300 tons named the "Cape"
 who had met in Cape Town in Captain Taylor's company. - He
 recommended me, and thought apparently very poorly of me, when
 he heard how that left the ship. - I kept my party however
 before his office, and in a few days he, apparently, out of kindness,
 for my condition, gave me leave to go on board. - I did not
 saying he would give me a passage home, but should have
 looked for my grat. - I do not believe that I was ever
 and at once closed with his offer. - I spent the next few days in

looking good by being acquainted; charged my fine. The ship was
 sea sick, for a while and more water was with a man looking
 in the house; but that in two or three days, my children did when
 it every day. - did my uniform cloth, jacket, trousers and gaiters
 caps, footwear, common brass things and the entire baggage.
 signed an acknowledgment of my debt to the sailors and paid the
 day on Saturday 25th August 1849, after being on shore two months.
 I found myself all in the ^{a berth} fore-cabin of the ship, and was obliged
 to endure it, if I wanted to get away. - The ship's doctor of course
 told me that the ship was in ballast and had all her cargo lost
 at sea; but to him, and every hand work I found it, happily
 do with his hands. - My work was repeated in getting
 and storing the cargo; and then he gave me the papers
 me I must come and sign the ship's articles, as I was
 not a passenger, but in accordance with the laws, begin the
 articles as one of the crew, at a nominal wage of one shilling
 per month, and then signing he directed the shipping master to put
 me down as an Ordinary Seaman. - As a reward of service, and
 for past services of assistance, the "Oldman" (captain) gave me the
 ship pay, was kindly enough to pay me the large sum of four
 shillings (2 Rupees) and with this sum I was enabled to pay
 in a direct of necessities for the voyage; - I needed it in a
 Dutch East India Company. - The ship (Dutch East India Company)

on the 6th October, within a day or two, of thirteen months from the time
 I arrived there. - This voyage however did, unmistakably give me a
 "sickness" of the sea (you will understand the expression); for I had to
 work hard like any common "jack", and several of the crew falling
 ill, I had regularly to do Able seaman's duty; taking my regular
 turn at steering, as well as going aloft. - The food given us was
 very indifferent and badly cooked; It was for four months without
 change, one day salt beef of the boldest "old horse" character, and
 wasty heavy "duff", a pudding made of flour and grease, with salt
 Pork and pea soup on the rest. - We called at one place, & spoke
 no vessel between Bombay and England, so it is not to be wondered
 at that some of the men had scurvy, and other kinds of
 ailments. - I felt myself very much degraded by my present
 position and association, and thought more than once that I was,
 like the Prodigal son, "fain to fill my belly with the husks the
 swine did eat," for the sake of returning penitent to my father's
 house. This feeling came strongly upon me on Sunday January
 6th 1850, my eighteenth birthday, when kept hard at work "rebriding"
 the Brig's jib - which had blown away - knowing they would be thinking
 of me at home. - However we reached the Channel in the end of
 January, and were so weak handed that "all hands" had to be called
 to get up the cables, and prepare the Anchors. In fact it was then
 nearly always "all hands" to work the vessel and get her safely into

the nearest port; the Captain taking the helm while the mate and
 all the rest give all their attention to the sail. The wind tho'
 fair was strong and the sea rough, the weather generally calm and
 navigable. - We at last got underway: On the following day took a
 pilot aboard and now into the Gulf of California (the Gulf of California)
 arranged to anchor and put on. We were all guided by the
 crew that were there, do much so, that we were ordered to anchor
 instead of trying up the shore as was usual. - Salomon was
 forth and forward; then turned into my hands all standing (in
 both, transverse and pack) about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and thus
 no more risk of the sea with sailing, when I was aware by the
 state of the hull (Bartholomew) bearing awfully alone, for not
 turning out to sea and then up the shore; I returned in kind,
 besides all being aware of which I was, as I was, of course, & told
 him I was not in the least and did not intend making any more, but
 should leave the ship alone, as he desired. Making a passage
 being generally understood as from Port to Port, or from one bay to
 another is the first port entered in the United States. Under the
 Articles however, the Captain might have obliged me to remain
 in the ship until her arrival in London and could have the voyage
 After getting some bread & salt for me and myself by the
 crew, and in the afternoon were paid off. The Captain giving
 me two shillings, for which I said "Thank you" (saying such a

church of liberality on his part, and not conformity as before, though
 I feel in my heart very much inclined to honor it at home, & wishing
 it rich as usual, after stating ahead for him. Quaker is the
 fate of sailors, every penny they earn, is truly hard earned money. -
 a speaking of a respectable waterman's son "the doctor", whose
 of was very kindly treated, and actually could not get to work the
 first night from the surfeit of the large fermented and the
 refreshment of a good wash, or more truly a "cleansing" in fresh
 water. -
 As a matter of some domestic honor, and during
 the week received money taken out of his pocket, - such a reward
 to Plymouth by stream, and up by night from Boston, arriving
 at home at 4 in the evening of the 9th February, after an absence
 of seven and ten months. - The delight of my children & others
 you may imagine, as also the cordial welcome received. - From
 them all in returning for my Grandmother, whose death had made
 of before leaving Country. - Her death was the cause of a general
 standing up of the family affairs; since, also, she had a country
 of about £800. - My father and my Aunt Susan (was) that
 (deceased) were both united up in her habits, as well as in her
 proper ties, which at her death were to be shared. - This is not a
 very clear supposition, or a very definite idea of cause and effect,
 but in fact, all I can remember of a "strange" talk "my Aunt
 Susan had with me, in the course of our former walk we took for

the support further of acquiescing me with portions of the family history which I now consider of enough to understand. (But father like, I only care for the present, and had it much for family history which was all past and gone. Especially since the had informed me that all that was left to my father of his inheritance was within £2000, with which he had determined to resign. - That was particularly concerned myself however, and the inheritance that he had originally intended to add to me and bring me up under his paternal influence with the view of ultimately leaving me her property if I turned out well; but since she had shown such forward inclinations, she had to be gone and had entered into other responsibilities which I entirely superseded her original design. She had, however, through her inhumanity, reserved a good direction; she had, she could have acted justly by me, and sought to be the maker of the provision she had made for me for myself; consequently, I could not buy any more resources, with which, for the future, in any way looking to her for assistance. - Nothing, in conclusion, I should have known out with, and he of that was being taken in his last testament. -

Mr. H. has a very kind and sympathetic tone, and that she had gained some experience of the world, and understood the worth of friends and the value of money. - She had of her ideas, felt the had made for myself a very hand one, and considered the possibility of my being a fool, but was of this that I was a fool, and was proportionately sorry for it. But

as there is no one in England over 1700, it is not to be thought
for reformation and a better colonial life. -

of England after I could take every advantage, that my country
is no more than a strong, the put down in the mind of all persons,
part wanting, that that a gentleman of the name of Deane,
who, in his early youth, had a great mind in his heart the best of
himself, he was in every distressed circumstances and almost
died with death. - During his time he was in the gentleman's hands,
then early he was obliged by my practice grandparent (he
mother) but not he would be better therefore that the best,
in fact, in the very best, my kind and affectionate hearted Aunt

with a woman's usual logic - convinced herself that this was
real-practices in the consequence of his having been refused her
blooming hands. - Accordingly she had her expectations in him, and
a little boy of about 12 years old, he learned to read and care for,
and called his son, though he was his own name. - She consequently
entered into negotiations with the great doctor and his company
to succeed, and, in the short space of two months had him carried to

Church to be buried there; carried back to her bed to be buried,
by her in tears and forgiving smiles, until his eyes were closed
by her hands and he was once more carried Church, but this time
out her way to the grave. - She was no longer, this is the name Russell

had the Thomas, Rastok, with a long look after and adieu. -

decided upon emigrating like the old Colonists, hardly
 known in England, existing as they do (Spain, Louisiana)
 near the Cape. These former purchases being brought forward
 before the public by a Mr. Joseph Charles (Agree) under an Emigration
 scheme of his own by which each adult emigrant was to receive 40
 acres land in the Colony free of charge, (the purchase price being
 included in the passage money), with the share of stock the same
 from the large average owned by him in different parts of the Colony. -
 The advertisements held out; the location of the Colony; its situation
 (climate) and extraordinary resources to England, induced my father to
 prefer it to the Colony of New Zealand, where he had originally con-
 templated settling: - There was not much settling returned that
 my father chose with the terms offered by Mr. Charles; then all
 became little, hurry and hurry, all of us continually busy with
 preparations. My father purchasing large quantities of ironware,
 Agricultural and other tools, &c. into an idea that of an annual he
 found he could induce them, that he would open a store and display
 of them - clothes and other busy purchasing all kinds of household
 stuffs and trinkets, asking persons of them up for use on the voyage
 cheaply and little broken down in making articles generally useful
 getting things in order and preparing up. - abundance was also spent
 in farewell visits to old friends, or old acquaintances, and in looking about
 by which to sail. - My mother's a small vessel called the "Herald"

in the St. Katherine's Dock, but when my judgment was divided
 not to take in from the cabin arrangements being very small, and the
 stables rather too few. Shortly after this a splendid large vessel
 named the "Albatross" of nearly 1200 tons burden, was ordered to
 sail on for Natal. My master was rejoiced at this opportunity of
 sailing in a large ship, which she considered safer, my officers
 were asked, and if having in mind the dangers and confusion
 of the "Albatross", urged our leaving by this opportunity. -
 Our healths were accordingly engaged, and the kind preparations
 made for departure, which included last good byes to all our
 relatives. -
 All our goods being safely stowed and everything
 being ready we joined the ship in the South Africa Dock on Monday
 8th April 1850. The ship left the Dock (Voltaire's gate) on the 11th
 and being able to get out before 10 o'clock from Gravesend
 with the 10th. The delay at Gravesend gave us time to settle accounts
 comfortably and to see that everything was right, no having time
 to think, it seems to me to be very fortunate if we had not
 all the goods we had with us, valued at about £1000. - and the value
 that he had not for having been himself very close, he had not
 more than £50 left in cash to take with him; that the insurance
 of insurance would make a large hole in that little sum; and
 besides, if the ship were driven, we should probably all go with it.
 Hence the subject, unhelpfully neglected, and I am too thoughtful

to review it. The ship was to call at Plymouth to take in more Emigrants and when all were on board, we were to receive our Land Certificates. —

We had a very rough passage down but arrived there on the 23^d. After receiving our complement of passengers, stores &c. and making final arrangements, sailed on Friday the 26th April 1850, from dear Old England, with three hundred passengers on board, bound for Port Natal, there to make our fortunes, and speedily return. —

Twenty years have elapsed, and I have not returned, and may possibly never return to see those White Chalk Cliffs again, notwithstanding I long most ardently to do so. —

The incidents of a voyage are in themselves a history, when you have the affairs of more than three hundred people to record, but as this does not come within the purpose of my narrative, I will merely say that the passage was an average one and very enjoyable, there being plenty of amusement and change with — a first consideration on board ship — a good dietary scale. We arrived after a voyage of 68 days on the 3^d July, and anchored at the outer anchorage. — The day following several of the passengers went on shore, in the only Cargo boat that came out to us, with such of their things as they had handy; while we looked forward to leaving the ship in the same manner on the morrow, if we could only get at our new tent, and take it with us. But the proverb has it "Tomorrow never comes", and so tomorrow came for us. —

We were much interested in all the stories the husband circulated
 the wild animals and nature where, and notwithstanding there a
 five night with but a slight breeze blowing, we did not get up long
 discussing the incident we had heard, but related early rising tops
 a good night rest to have us for the coming fatigue and trouble of
 going ashore. One cabin was a large blue cabin on the main deck
 i.e. below the upper deck and situated in the center of the
 large deck, or bridge, and formed one of a series toward the "distances"
 and was entirely separated from the bridge having no communication
 if confined our whole family. - About 6 o'clock (11 PM) my mother
 wrote us by enquiring the cause of a bumping outside on the
 accident, and explained, that it was caused by the large ship that
 struck the crew had that day got into the water, and it was feared
 a wreck. - Shortly afterwards we heard the crew packing our (kitchen)
 I used to the foremast to see what was the cause, but did not take
 the trouble to go on deck, seeing the men shoving things overboard,
 feeling there was but little wind, and noticing the Captain laughing
 across the front of the ship with a cigar in his mouth; so I went
 reported that they were "giving her a kick" and hurried in again, and
 were sailing ashore. - However, my mother pointed out my father
 top up and see what the windward side and weather felt like.
 was about. We returned shortly; I heard from Cecilia, and
 we shall forget the health, coming of the ship, and I know, that

"Get up all of you, friends, sharp and martial - I have not time and
 and dress yourselves as you can!" I was not my trousers and
 great coat, before he had time to do what was the matter; and
 before I hurried off, amidst treacherous thaws by my professional
 knowledge that "the ship was drifting a little, or heaving her anchor
 firm - pray not call - I have water in the Chais - all right directly
 go!" - On looking back up the Battery, the Captain was shouting
 "Starboard, Starboard hard!" This confirmed my ideas that we were
 drifting rapidly, having hardly any chance, the vessel was a
 large double one, in front of the deep close beam hatchway, being
 no one there, if blowing but above, then if rain and clouds in
 reply "Starboard hard this day!" I was shortly after returned by me
 of the crew, and supplies supply adding to carry out the Captain's
 orders. - What advice of wild confusion and disorder was possible
 Order should be made and forward and up staff, chain cables
 hatching; however, however of passengers for being in the way,
 and passengers crowding together into their hands, ready
 to fight back when they should be tested. "What the port of
 day, "Starboard the Captain; there he is, and I'll find out the
 port side (back), including our head out to seaward; after a
 minute of treacherous surprises, one or two tips of the ship, then
 a voice should from the forecastle "Oh! friend on the Starboard
 back, die" and, despite the rudder, the main and current turned

The hours of our lives are towards the shore, and the beach, that will be
 there, and the creature with the (captain and crew) that will be
 get sail when in time to turn right round - providing you had not
 as the crew and then the speaker - What should without doubt go
 address. Orders were should and only had prepared? all was flying
 and confusion, till by one accident, as the raising of the long boom
 in plainly visible, we all came from our labors to watch the ship
 clear the end of the huge (staff) which was lowered above us. Her
 head was pointing directly to us, and we hoped, very surprised, to drift
 past it. Had barely exchanged with a companion, the opinion
 that we should clean it, when we were about shaken off our feet by
 a dreadful crash of her bows into the outlying (staff) rocks. -
 Change rotten light and strong as broad tide on, with three
 heavy thumps that brought our heart into the rush! The situation
 in danger, and I did not get rid of it for many weeks after: in fact
 for years I have not with a boat for pleasure, but I am convinced
 of it, when she thumped into the sand banks of our Bay -
 A quivering groan, with a faint shriek or cry from the women,
 (which all gathered together in the (cabin)) appeared to be
 through the ship. Orders were given to the Carpenter to get the
 main pumps: before long great and blue light: but I was here
 called for to go. As I was to mark the huge pumps, and I had accordingly
 that a change was there: the sleeping places of the sleepers.

passengers had been ruthlessly knocked down to allow room for the heavy pumps and to work; bedding, clothing, cooking utensils and food lying about the deck, was running with tons of water thrown by the pumps at every stroke, worked up they were by about 140 men at a "pull" singing in chorus the windlass song "Row, Billy, row my hearty". -

Three or four ships lanterns serving only to make the gloom, disorder and anxious features of the workers more painfully dismal. - The water at last reached 17 feet in the hold, so we were simply pumping in the sea, and out again through the ship's bottom. - Orders were given to cease pumping, as the ship was "hard and fast". - I returned to the deck and removed my father from under the yards of the Mizzen mast, out of danger from their falling, to a secure place by the taffrail. The ship continued to thump, and the masts jerked like fishing rods; the beating of the ship on the bottom, it was said would make her safer from sinking, possibly putting her higher up and closer to dry land; she leaned over however towards the sea, so the sails were backed to help in keeping her upright and steady. - Our anxious glances shoreward were at length gladdened by the sight of lights moving across the inner bay, and soon afterwards they came round the Bluff, and the shore people made a large bonfire opposite the ship. - The Captain hailed them, and they replied "Hold on 'till daylight". - Orders were accordingly given to light the Galley fires and prepare Coffee, which we all greatly needed, especially

the women and children; after we do as the tide began to fall, and the
 state settled down into her strong bed, every of the passengers comes
 into the boat, where we regard up with some calm, such a shelter from
 the wind and showers of spray, as could be craved - Our family light
 snugly under the lee of a dry light where the younger men and women
 away the time till dawn. When daylight at last is at hand we
 distinctly the high bluff, the grove of purple orchards the rolling turf
 dashing fast its cool charming fountains into noise of foam as they
 crest up the dashing and broken rocks close to us. When we had a view
 trailing and grand, which is not very high, but the up space by below
 showing for which there is gift, richly, bravely my history and
 the adventures that are an inseparable from them. - As we as
 if some sufficiently light, a rope was conveyed on shore fast to a oak,
 and preparations made for landing by means of the derrick, that
 fortunately, with some minor our done, the happy of our men.
 preparations were on every side indulged in, as to how long the ship
 would hold together: they could not but our goods, and they could
 trust our shore, or our boat. - I should like to tell you that, I must
 believe to our cabin where I packed up my sea chest with all my
 belongings, fixing the spare lines with all the care by experience
 and private bottles I could find and there left it to take its fate
 with every preparation of the plank on shore if the ship should
 suddenly break up. When we were my little cabin
 the women and children; after we do as the tide began to fall, and the

which was in my mind as a matter, with all my holding back up
 in it, into the dark, and then it overboard. My heart is with it
 indeed, and that that is the reason of floating in and what a
 address, where I afterwards recovered it, and as I before said, have and
 see it still. - While in the water - it is the last dash -
 of several my father's Cariboy, together with many articles of furniture
 at line, along, both, with, which my father had
 prayed me to make search. - All being ready the water and
 children were sent on shore first in the dingy boat, which was pulled
 backward's sprays by means of the rope, commencing the ship with
 the three. - After several successful trips had been made, on
 four came, and we were lowered, or sprang into the boat, still
 it rose and fell alongside as had its end, taking with no nothing
 beyond what would be carried in the hands. - My more laid on the
 bottom (floor) of the boat indiscriminately, as close as we could pack
 halting the rest of the party, some up to their knees in water, which
 kept appearing in dalliance over the side as the sea struck in.
 Although some the other logs, when the Boatmen, who had
 in the middle of the boat among the passengers logs and kites,
 have us in hand over hand along the line, till we reached the
 shore, when to our dismay, we were ordered back again, as the
 line had caught in some of the ledges of rock under water, so
 preventing the boat from reaching the point; One more

went, and were drenched with the sea again. Since the afternoon
 made without success, and, anticipating an evening storm, I started about
 one hour from the shore, and got clear of the little children who
 accompanied me, resolved to trail to the beach of the sea, to find a place
 where I was to be able to think of swimming much. I must admit
 if only strength of supply were the circumstances. - However, my strength
 was, thank God, not far from the last, for I had hardly made the water,
 when "all clear" followed by "hold on for a big wave" was shouted.
 (Cautiously managed, like a race horse, we rushed on towards the shore,
 just above in the bottom of the breaker; I lay there a minute,
 recumbent high on the reef, and were almost dead faint, and
 the flat rocky beach, into the midst of the crowd of sympathetic
 spectators. They immediately seized the boat, to keep it upright, and
 from being washed back again, and helped the passengers out,
 carrying the women and children in their arms up onto the land
 at the foot of the bluff. - As soon as the boat grounded, I jumped
 over, up to my ankles in water, calling upon my father to jump
 also; he demurred up out of the jaws of the water, and turned to
 look at the landing of the reef. And training, looking somewhat
 "staring" my mother to submit herself to the water, saying "Come along
 children, we'll take care of you, and I'll be sure to have you safe."
 Their usual arms, sedan chair fashion, with him behind his head
 and away on her head, handkerchiefs for down her face, and the little

of her dress blowing along in the rippling water under foot. - All
 got safely on shore, and without accident, and were welcomed by the kind
 attention of the Colonel's Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. St. John, who had provided
 little comforts, and shelter from the sun for the ladies, in the shade
 which grew up at the end of the Cliff. - During the afternoon we
 were all led over to the Court, and from thence had horses to
 take us up to Durban, where bullocks had been provided in addition
 to two oxen, belonging to Mr. Ogden, on the ship men
 recruited by the Durban Gaol. - Thus my boy, I landed in
 Natal, on the fourth day of July 1850, and all I have perceived
 beside the cliffs had our, and a good morning ring for my gold-
 shafts (Kaffir by my Grandfather), on my fingers, and one silver
 shilling, a silver watch, a railway ticket, a pocket watch, a watch-chain,
 pipe and a silver pair of boots in my greatcoat-pocket. - My father, in
 addition to his watch (containing our land certificates, and about £50 in
 gold), had a small cart long of family clothing. Perceived no more
 but returned, consequently lost all else we possessed, do land in
 this Colony, comparatively rich and healthy.

(Consider all these matters and think you will say with
 me, that I discern the finger of God in the lucky circumstances,
 from the time I started to go to sea, to the moment of our landing in
 Natal; and I say, I say, that no blame is to be attributed to us,
 for my richness; or that the ruin of our family was not brought

about by me, intertwined, as it were, with my course of life and the influences I exercised. — I conceive with Shakespeare, that there is a "Providence that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we may"; It is also this reflection that consoles me for the anguish I might otherwise feel, since the lives of all of us are bound up in that of our neighbour; so it is with a reverential trust in the ordinations of Divine Providence that I close these reflections with our family motto: — "Oho, Sara, Sara." —

Russell family 14th July 1850.

Father - George Russell - of Foots Cray - Kent

Mother - Ann Smith Russell (born Parshaw)

Children - George Russell (myself) Aged 18

Elizabeth Ann Russell - Aged 17 (about)

Susanna Russell Aged 15 - do.

Louisa Russell Aged 11 - do.

Edward Russell Aged 9 - do.

works), and we were thankful to avail ourselves of their liberality, in the way of bedding and other comforts while we occupied the tents. This was not very long, for my father accepted the offer of a Mr. Horswood (known as the first producer of sugar in the Colony), to rent a piece of ground from him at the Eugeni, near what is now Bishop's Sugar Plantation. This offer was accompanied with the use of part of a large wooden building - a sort of Emigrant Barracks - which he had erected for the purpose of inducing Emigrants to settle on his land.

While at the tents I had joined three young men of "ours", in the purchase of a small boat and a fishing net, which we were led to believe would bring us in a good living, as fish were plentiful in the Bay, & could never be procured in the town; Besides, we could earn "bit" by cutting and boating over mangrove firewood. The site selected for the fishery was at the Cougallas (where the Lime and Sallworks now are), and very hard toil we found it, going up to our waists in water and dragging a great net onto the beach to discover half a dozen small fish in it. Rowing the leaky boat up and down the Bay, and keeping clear of the sand banks was very trying in the hot sun, and worse in the night. As to the firewood we found we had to cut it first, then let it dry before it was fit to be carried, and even with the driest wood we could select, our boat would hold but a few blocks, & then had the satisfaction of wading in the water to push it along. The first work I did

in Mahab and record it with the date of the fish - was helping to catch fish
 ascribed with the others afterwards finished on my head, transport
 from house to house; and the first money, I earned by my labor was
 the price received for these fish. - The thing was a "take in"; the net
 spread on the water, while it could not with all our exertions reach the
 shore, so I was glad to dispose of my share in the concern, with a
 loss of nearly all I had induced my father to invest in.
 When the arrangement with the school was completed, I set me to work
 there, and here to grow garden produce, for which there was a demand
 at the time. My first experience of farming was such clearing,
 mowing, hoeing, digging and planting; tough and boring work, I
 found it. Very little came of it as our hands, Colic, Catarrh,
 &c. had not yet been brought into force, where every
 one else was bending the same sort of produce, which the very
 kind of market was kept still supplied. - My mother & sister
 could not however receive the same kind of life, so they
 kept us to seek other occupations in Durban. Through the kind
 interest taken in them by the surgeon, my mother was
 induced to visit a large house and open a private boarding house;
 My father continuing, the his inclinations were for a country life. -
 The boarding house was situated on the beach, facing the Bay.
 on the left hand side of Garden Street named after Captain Allan
 Garden the "Argentine Buildings", also called this century as a building.

before the Boers, and whose daughter lies buried on the site of St. Thomas' Church Bazaar). The old buildings are now removed, and the ground occupied by a double storied building as boarding house, known as Winder's "Marine Villa". My mother was patronised by the Governor, Recorder, and all the leading men of the place; we were in a fair way of doing well, had it not been for the disgraceful conduct of one of my mother's patrons, a sort of Broker, who had been most strenuous in urging her to open the establishment, and at the same time, liberal in his offers of Credit. - He purchased nearly all the furniture and stock required for the house, picking them up at sales and fixing his own prices. He was a lodger and became very exacting dictatorial and offensive; these liberties were resented by my parents and he accordingly sent in his bill and demanded payment. - The bad debts we had incurred and the suddenness of this demand necessitated a collapse, since we were unable to pay up and be free, so my father assigned his estate, twelve months after arrival, and paid. I think about 150⁰ in the £.

During this time my sister Elizabeth Ann (your Aunt Lilly) after a brief engagement was married to Mr George King, a merchant, who was with a Mr H. C. Knight trading in Durban under the style of Knight & King, then one of the leading firms. - He was a thorough gentleman (from Hampshire) and had been educated for a Civil Engineer; In manners he quiet and genial, liberal in all his views, and

of a philosopher, practically, turned out to be a philosopher; but that is not
 my impression of him when I say that his heart was in the right place, and
 that his kind consideration was a great help to me. -
 After the Bonding House business became a second worst. Miss Wright
 being engaged, my father to give to him nearly spent establishment in
 Adyemith, as understood of the place per Paul as it was substantially
 a place for the Dutch Beer Trade, I am of opinion that it was not so
 much for the sake of their services, as from a general feeling of sympathy
 although towards himself with the family, rather than let them be
 in need elsewhere; he that as always, they used up with all their effect
 amounting to the balance of both weeks, leaving Adyemith, and going to
 they settled themselves comfortably in Adyemith, then a thriving
 little village on the high road to the Dreherberg, and there for a number
 years flourished (was free state), and remained there for a number
 of years. - About eight months after they had gone there (20
 March 1852) my father died (your dear Anna) was married
 to a young man of the name of Marshall, she was still
 successful in England but of decidedly "fast" tendencies, good looking
 and not particularly industrious. His means were limited, and soon
 very much diminished when chance employment, since he did not
 appear either able or willing to take down any kind of hand on
 already work. - From a "last match" and only considered to buy
 French because they were almost unable to do otherwise; Anna

general and directed. When they had been sufficient time to
 make up a wagon load of produce, they would take it to *St. Louis* for
 sale, and after buying what they required there returned
 with the money back. - When with the idea of supplying these
 men and their wives with goods, clothing and small stores
 generally, the *French* men were induced to come there, and thus a small
 store, known as *Colonial* produce as a *Wicket*, for that purpose; he
 having the promise of credit and assistance from *St. Louis*. -
 Accordingly they built themselves some *log* huts, which answered the
 purpose of *log* huts and *drinking* houses, and succeeded in doing a very
 fair trade, but in a small way, for a considerable time until
 they were unexpectably arrested a third time by the burning of their huts
 in consequence of a great fire, in which calamity they lost almost all they
 had saved from the two other misfortunes. - These circumstances *together*
 with a long attack of *chickens* fever, brought very much upon my
 father's mind, that he had his *tray* and *trade* had *intentionally*
 sold. - *Mr. King* had in the mean time dissolved partnership with
 the *English*, and decided upon opening a *Trading* establishment on the
Lower *Overberg* road, but this time it was in *St. Louis*, a note on
 the face of the note of *Benjamin*; a *partner* being of the *Company*
Mr. King was generally called "out of the *Company*". -
 When the *Company* of *Benjamin* was overtook my *partner*,

Mr King kindly but stoutly refused to take charge of the place and
 as the completion of the building, revealed, this was in the year 1854 -
 Mr King shortly after returned there with his wife and family, and carried
 on a very thriving business for about two years. In June 1855 my
 sister David (then very young, was married to Mr Thomas J. Cross
 member of a Yorkshire family, a very respectable and worthy young
 man, aged business abilities, who had the chief management of
 the King's business at Melton's Key, and to whom he afterwards's man-
 aged it. Cross ultimately relinquished the place, and returned
 with his wife to Warrington, near which place he had a farm. He
 found a store and hotel there, and had succeeded in securing there
 upon this line, apparently with profit. - How much I regretted
 the Melton's Key business, he turned a his former "Warrington" into
 by the name "Warrington" as well as "Warrington", on the river
 "Sugar" opposite to the village of Otford, his in the main road
 through the town, Melton's Key, and the Warrington's business
 which City did not about 80 miles. - She took with him my
 father and mother (my father was then in Dublin), and after a
 little time will show a comfortable brick Cottage for their abode
 use! How joyful for me to see and tranquility thus afforded them, they
 remained there, doing what they could to assist in the same with the
 year 1858, shortly before which time my sister Mrs. Lamball had
 joined them, bringing with her, her only child, their little granddaughters.

Malinda says she shall, your cousin "John" -
 from this carry the story of our lives from year to year, back to the
 point from which I started; and I will endeavor, while the breathing way
 now remains, to include that of the members of the family as they happen
 to fall in to live "with my own" - 1851. My mother's boarding house
 in Dublin, there lodged two gentlemen, just arrived from England, to
 whom business as General Wrench and Reginald, John William and
 Hugh Gillette; they purchased a piece of ground at the corner of
 the Ellen Redignare and Gendine Street, a portion of the same being
 which the boarding house stood, where they built a store, - they traded
 as John William & Co., and were again for a ship called the "Johnnie"
 that had arrived with Benjamin; Reginald was to go outside the house
 and discharge her, they suggested they perhaps had a night or two saw
 of a day, as remains during little or nothing about the house; accordingly
 Reginald accepted the offer, and tried on board with several others, and
 did laborers - Reginald's call "Liberators" - worth for about two days -
 the former said, "a thing worth doing at all, is worth doing well," and
 being able to bear the spirit of working against the owners or board
 a ship, I conclude that the "Johnnie" were satisfied with my
 general intelligence and ability; however the establishment came
 to an untimely end and my parents made up country; they agreed to
 take me into their supply in a general capacity v: 8: to make
 myself generally useful, at the monthly salary of £110 - a year

as a beginning, out of which I was to reach and clothe myself. [June 2, 1851.]
 Now will you, please, show me doubt, put two and two together, and enquiring
 that I must have been about 19 years of age, come to an impression
 estimate no longer father's care and with a third time, giving
 if by the mercy of God for me received. Doubtless will take into
 consideration that I was really not worth to have been as the services
 of a boy of 14 from school; since I have nothing of book-keeping or
 account, and my writing passed forward by five years handling of
 notes also, where also my general mental and intellectual faculties
 had remained undeveloped commercially. - I was strong, hardy, quick
 and intelligent, and the habits of being very substantially useful in a
 warehouse, should require much time and instruction at their hands,
 before I could be admitted to the Office proper, and situated with the
 keeping of their books and accounts. -
 Do a young man entering
 life now, as I was, and taking a place in that ungenerous business
 region of hope and fear, as I was, for the purchase of
 fresh, coming my living, and such, of anything my way, therefore; the
 conditions of my small beginning and humble position, could not
 be otherwise than very humiliating. But while galled by the yoke
 thus placed upon my neck, the very conditions of my
 pride came, having assistance; since I reflected that as had come
 to the Colony to come a counterparty for our debts, with the determination
 to limit all the constitutional restrictions and give pride of the old

Country, to do in the Colony as the Colonists did; thus securing one of our
 with them. Accordingly I resolved that altho' only getting what I demand
 a very day, to set a weekly part, bearing cheerfully what must be paid
 as an appropriate tribute to Commerce, and mercantile pursuits, and, to give
 a part, as a finance for my own headstrong necessities, and the liberty
 that I think engaged, directed as I were, from the previous time
 that should have been secured in fitting me by education, refinement
 and cultivation for higher and more honorable professions. -
 It has always been to me a source of great thankfulness, that altho'
 time there were but few in Barbadoes, for young men to associate
 with, and absolutely no amusement of any kind; Olympe, Bland
 table, and that at the first table (Mr. Donnell's) where of course I could
 not go. The other place of amusement were Conferences, frequented by
 ladies and gentlemen, where ~~we~~ would not go. - Thus
 we were thrown upon our own resources for means of spending our
 leisure time, and having arrived at the resolutions I have men-
 tioned, I decided to make the best of circumstances and do the best
 = My enquiries with a steady determination to restore the
 education I had lost (I said), need not be acquainted with the
 arts and sciences, and to improve myself generally in all useful infor-
 mation. - These good resolutions were not carried into
 effect all at once, for during the first three months I lived with
 a married couple whose circumstances were near of the best.

I paid them for my board and lodging 12/- a week out of my wages, which
 reduced to weekly payments, was 16/- weekly; with three small wages
 to cover house and taxes - by getting regularly, a very minute cash
 account - the difficult part of paying for washing, clothes and sundries
 out of the surplus 4/-, without getting into debt. - This system of
 keeping an account of my expenditure, maintained for some years, inducing
 if to double the amount of my expenses, especially to pay my wages with
 (not reckoning) - while with them I had a very quiet regular life,
 being always well to do at the end of every day, when I performed my
 travelling about. - A small library had been formed in the
 town by the contributions from several gentlemen of their respective
 books. A committee was organized to take the care of them, and they
 shortly purchased the formation of the "Dublin. Wharves. Institute"
 which they called in a small room hired for the purpose; I became
 a member and spent many pleasant hours there; subsequently I was
 elected secretary - the next three months I tried living at a lodging
 house for Europeans, as houses and clerks with small means; here
 I disliked the associations as well as the irregular domestic
 arrangements, deferring to with a few shillings and kindred things, young
 men of respectability, as agreed to have a house, furnished it, 85 Station
 a table, or even more, on the principle of a club [MS. 67857.]
 While the thing was in progress and we were sitting towards the end
 agreeable to each other, as managed by myself, but when the

were by were off, and the same of the domestic arrangements began to trouble
 them over in too willing members who did all the work and got blamed by
 the rest for the work left undone, or rather, for that not performed to
 their satisfaction; the inevitable result was a difference of opinion, which
 making in the report "well if you don't like it, do it yourself." In about two
 months we dissolved partnership, gave up the house, and three days were
 to a cheaper house, where we continued to manage our household together
 (assisted by a helper servant) in, I think, the acknowledged, a very cheap and
 ready style, for another three months. One of our number going to
 England, and the other being found hard and long by his employers,
 the "loss" was retrieved up the furniture and articles divided. -
 The life we had been leading was a little tedious for my good wife,
 so I hired a cheap and ready "room" with pieces of carpet and fragments
 of paper laid upon the wall floor to give a dry looking, for half a
 crown or less, making arrangements to get my little birds and my
 usuals cared for me by the women of the house. [May 5-1852.] This place
 was close to the door, and very convenient in that respect only, having
 been obliged to draw my wages by weekly instalments, I had at the
 commencement of the year an increase of 2/- to the weekly amount, thus
 altering my salary from a yearly sum to a weekly one, however, I
 was received 18/-, and though I myself took at that, as I could continue
 to live without it. - My degree of artistic success I do not say, and
 quarters, and commenced reading works of serious importance, and

moral as well as philosophical instruction, refreshing myself whenever I began to weary of the one, by a change in the style of literature; keeping however to the useful and amusing, seldom indulging in light reading or trashy works of fiction. - By steady persistency in this course, I gradually improved both my taste and my mental capacity, finding (my time being so limited for reading) that to read "wishey washey" stories, tales & common place novels, was a sad waste, as they left me no better informed, and I felt my appetite unsatisfied, having only as it were, fed upon husks.

History and historical narratives, Lives and adventures of eminent men of the world, more especially those of England, contained in Biographies by authors of repute and merit. Elementary works on Natural Philosophy, Geology, Botany and kindred sciences, together with Chambers' Moral Essays were at that time my heavy reading, while Shakespeare, Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer Lytton, Sir W. Scott and Byron were the fountains of refreshment and amusement. - Feeling also that I was very deficient in spelling and composition, I procured a Walker's Dictionary and looked out as I read all the "hard words," the meaning of which I did not comprehend. This was very troublesome, but it helped me wonderfully to fix both the spelling and meaning of words. - I next essayed Composition, drafting my letters to England in pencil then polished and revised them before finally writing out. - They were usually lengthy, and possibly ~~debt~~ narratives respecting my doings, or descriptive of the Colony, occupying eight, or more sides, of large

Keller states, the writing which fills up the intervals between the sailing of
 vessels that take our mails, contains many useful hints. - His words
 regarding here, in reference to his outfit, that the first steamer which carried
 the Dan and came into New York was the "Dr. Robert Bell" on the 16th August
 1852 - on which day I first recorded in my diary that we closed down early
 and all went down to the dock, head of canal in - the wind being dead
 of sufficient importance to justify a half holiday. -
 Dr. Bell's arrival at this time being for nine months, then returned to
 London to building. Mrs. Bell had erected at the back of their
 store, containing two towns, one of which was allotted to me and five -
 [Aug. 20-1852] and before I proceed to tell how I carried out my desire
 for self-improvement, I will briefly sketch what was then the average
 daily record of my physical employment. - The store was divided up
 into (with that from my time was my own) I was to the store working
 out, and making the place neat and tidy, then went over for fifteen to
 20th office, which with the Logistical Office, was at that time in a
 separate building directly opposite the store, at the corner of South &
 Garden Street, facing the Market Square. - My orders that came
 by post, had then to be received, packed and got ready for issue
 when they should call for them. - My employers dealing extensively in
 dried goods, I had much to do in writing and signing bills, getting
 off, carrying, loading and packing away in carts or vans; this with
 in a busy case, cost me and costing the highest wages of the

formed the substance of my daily work, diversified on the arrival of a ship
 from England, with the receipt, unpacking and storing away of goods, Packs
 of Flour, and Bottled Beer, Kegsheads of Beer, Wine and Spirits, Bales of
 Blankets and Manchester goods, Hair Licks, Bars of Iron, Bricks, Slates
 Firebricks, Cement, Coal Tar, Crockery Glassware and miscellaneous goods
 including Groceries and Ironmongery. - Of exportable articles we had but
 little in those days, tho' my Diary mentions a very large quantity of
 Alcatraz (Mair) in which the firm had speculated, which gave me a
 deal of labor and caused much vexation in consequence of their getting
 heated and full of worm, requiring to be constantly turned over and
 exposed to the sun and air; these had ultimately to be bagged & shipped
 on which I make a very gleeful entry expressing my thankfulness
 at being rid of the "brastly mair". - Ivory was frequently shipped
 and gave work in weighing, marking and packing the teeth in cases,
 the making of which exercised my ingenuity. - Brownroot came later
 to be an article of export, the cases for which were made by contract, but
 I had to line them with Calico pasted over the joints and blue papered
 inside, adding ornamental lettering and decorations on the outside
 to give them a distinctive character as being from a hotel, consequently
 I indulged my fancy in ornamental printing and Skewilling in black,
 blue and red. - At times I had to go about the town to collect money
 due to the firm, which on receipt was locked up in the safe there being
 not Banks then. When the Cash got too heavy or bulky I had to take

it over to the Commissariat Office at the Camp and obtain in exchange a Treasury Draft for the amount. I had of necessity written the goods sold in the rough Order Book, and frequently to make out accounts before I went to collect them; This led in time to my keeping the Day Book and to making up Account Sales of goods sold on order of shippers in England. My ambition and determination was to be relieved from the laborious warehouseman part of my duties, and to be promoted to the Office where I might master Bookkeeping and make my services of more money value. The transition from one stage to another was gradual, as both my employers equally with myself, would take off their coats and work hard when we were pressed for time, and as the business increased the Office work became much heavier, so that we were obliged to work after hours at the books to make up for time spent over the goods in the day time. These hurryings were but of occasional occurrence, tho' toward the latter part of my stay with the firm they became almost chronic. Ultimately it was found impossible for me as Bookkeeper and Confidential Clerk, to do anything more than attend to the Office duties, so Mr Gillespie took the selling & managing department, Mr Millar the Correspondence and we had a man and a boy to take my place in the store. - The usual hour of closing was at 5 P.M. after which my time was my own until 9 o'clock next morning. - Sleeping on the premises I was early entrusted with the key of the Store, and subsequently with all the keys of the

After and buildings - The rough culture extends over a period of twenty
 nine years, at the end of which time I returned to the States; the winter
 in my salary being frequent but gradual; this description however will
 be sufficient for you to see that I had quite a very interestingly
 and useful supply to send to do anything for the benefit of my
 however I regard the dependent position and mean nature of my labor
 might the feeling as a young man, for I felt that being a
 honorable and upright, I could not receive any advantage from it, since
 I earned my living straightforwardly, and at the same time the approbation
 of my superiors, and the other means of the time, by whom I
 and friend to day I have both friends and respect, - I attribute this
 fact to an odd peculiarity of my disposition, which has probably made
 me reserved, tho' if I may arise from disfigurement (I shall not from fact)
 and that is, I take keeping up my own respect and recommending
 age and my place, to take care to keep every body else in their place,
 of was only a clerk, and that, of less degree as clerks go; but of
 retained my familiarity, particularities or rudeness on the part of the world
 the quality of the time; invariably treating them with that sufficient
 degree of cold respectful difference, warranted by their actual position
 and taking if a chance, for granted that they were what the circumstances,
 or looked, however the - I never allowed to place myself, sister
 in or out of business, on a par with those guilty, however free
 and say they might be, since I never to form myself a number

unable to "stand fast", or every one becoming the freedom of life and while they
 maintained. Therefore I replied my means and avoided being led into
 extravagant pretensions and alliances, which would inevitably have sub-
 verted my disgrace and ruin - after the manner of the ambitious frog who
 stroked the thought as he - I admit that this reverse may have pre-
 cluded my forming many pleasant and possibly durable friendships,
 but it gave me the opportunity I desired for, obtaining my time freely
 to myself, and making me busy and employ it in my own way, for my own
 improvement. - Carrying out my views on this point I refrained from
 attempting to push myself into the society or companionship of those
 who, by local position, were considered above me, but who, after some
 time, were by no means my equals in education or refinement. -
 The good observers that "Money makes the man, but marred the
 gentleman", was, at this susceptible period, even present to my mind,
 deciding them being very different temperaments. I had therefore to be
 for companionship among those for young men who might be considered
 my equals socially. Of these a large proportion were indubitably
 avoided, I have doubtless been too largely written on their countenances,
 being most of them vulgar and ignorant, with coarse appetites and low
 tastes. From the rest I selected perhaps six or seven might be called
 "broad young men", that had been well educated and brought up,
 having tastes and inclinations in sympathy with my own. - First
 them I sought my leisure time and holiday exercises, occasionally

exchanging civilities and social intercourse at each others rooms; there were
 -romptu suppers, or Sunday dinners, were provided on the schoolboy plan
 of a general turn out of Cupboards and a foraging expedition upon the
 neighbours. Cards I never played, Chess was our favourite amusement,
 aided by a soothing pipe and a cheering glass of quig. This was generally
 the routine for a party of two, but when more were together the amusements
 partook of a ~~ludicrous~~ character. Sometimes forming a Budget Jury to try
 cases of doubtful expediency in morals or politics. But more frequently
 degenerated into personal "chaff", storytelling, songs and that fatal "one
 glass more" to few young men have the courage to resist. After
 some years my acquaintances were of more musical tastes, and tho'
 unfortunately not blessed with musical ability, I often found myself
 assisting, as a spectator, at dreadful rows, annoying to the neighbourhood
 called "practising". The thing became a mania, ending in their forming
 a musical club styled the Philharmonic Society, at whose discordant
 drills I had perforce to attend if I wished to participate in the little
 friendly gatherings afterwards. - Having thus briefly sketched
 how I disposed of what may be styled the social portion of my
 leisure or personal time; I will go on to describe how I set to
 work in earnest at self education. I found that my attempts
 at composition were by their tautology, want of sense, clearness or
 concision, very lamentably defective in all essential particulars,
 and notwithstanding my efforts to copy style or mannerisms of

the Authors, I need, I could not get over the difficulties of grammar,
 punctuation and logic, do I obtain an English grammar, Archbishops
 Whately's logic, Adams Colles's ethics, and began again as a scholar boy
 to grind myself English. - She will mention that Queen's mother in County
 Roscommon, can never teach a man to ride as a soldier, she never rode
 before, how aware she was of her horse's side; it rises from the double
 fact that the one has to unlearn the habit he has acquired on horse-
 back, before he can learn military riding; while the other everything
 comes easy. - I found it dreadfully hard, mental talk to fix in my
 memory what was right, so on to unlearned it in my work and at the same
 time to keep back the errors that had grown upon me; for you will find
 that when ever you have acquired a habit of pronouncing or spelling a name
 wrongly, then difficult it is to make yourself right, and get right. - Therefore
 has cleared the young mind with a capacity, a liberality, of absorbing a
 large share of the knowledge poured upon it, and that, without any effort;
 You get it sooner and can't spend it the day or time when you acquire
 it, but as you grow older and other classes of ideas and sensations crowd
 the brain, it becomes the more difficult, because you have to displace what
 had before given place to give your attention to the facts before you. - This
 certainly being a larger mental capacity for your aid, and this capacity
 takes in a measure for any deficiency in the absorbent faculty. -
 I read Whately's logic, French's French, Gilpin's,
 La Fontaine's fables and Aesop's fables. - Criticism, the history, &

recluded the time I had wasted at school, that obliged me to
plot on in my spare time, also in my little room, without a teacher
from whom to ask advice, etc. etc. etc. Both courses
quickly the place of a teacher, for they always want explaining -
or you come for some hint here to let at a particular matter that
if you only could have, you feel you would be able to get along afterwards -
with another difficulty are - right enough. I remembered how, how
I had school, weighed in my mind, the truth of that I can tell,
"Now is the time to come my boy, get out of me all you can; I am aware
you if you don't, you will be sorry for it when you are a man." - I
remembered now how I thought how, how my schoolmaster only said
his to get me to write, and make a good figure on the list, for his
credit sake; and that he had a certain design upon my play hours,
at, he would, more with me and less play. - Ours are always more
than now, and I was a full "drifted full" of learning; so, as there
was no fear about my future, I would take all the business
out of the day as they used to do. Little fool that I was;
I was of no regard if, remembering as I did, the highly gifted
and the gentleman who were sitting and ready to teach me all
they knew; gentlemen for whom my whole week's wages were;
would he not a fair fee for an evening's instruction. Still I
had not then the sharp eye, as I must have had my thanks and
grumble through the various difficulties as well as my, according

to the comprehension and judgment left to me. The result has not been very satisfactory" as is testified by these presents". It has taught me however one useful lesson, and that is to respect the deficiencies of others, while honoring the labors of what are styled "self-taught men":— Arithmetic being at school my abomination, and now one of the most essential acquirements for a business man, necessitated my giving it attention; so procuring some excellent Elementary works published by the Irish Educational Commissioners, I plodded through rule after rule, acquired some idea of Decimals and stopped short at Algebra. I do not mind telling you, that I found each rule as difficult as a Chess problem, and that old evening the Multiplication table a continual quagmire.— As a boy I had a liking for Geometry, but my aspirations in that science were always checked by the necessity for combining with it Arithmetic, so now I just took a glance at Euclid for old association sake, but did no more than refresh my memory.— Latin I had great respect for, but feeling the want of a masters assistance, and that I had set myself already almost too large a task with the other things, I left it for the present, hoping to renew my acquaintance when I had more leisure, but that time has not yet arrived; thus justifying the adage that "One should never put off till tomorrow, what can be done today", since it is well known that "tomorrow never comes".— It was to the kindness of my Aunt Seabrook that I was indebted for the valuable assistance of Cassel's Popular

Educator. 4 volumes of which I sent me immediately they were published, on hearing my determination to make up for the time she had paid for and I had lost at school. They certainly supplied the place of masters so far as it was possible for written works to do, and had I possessed either the time or resolution, I believe I could have thoroughly well grounded myself in all the useful sciences, as well as the higher and more ornamental acquirements. — The literature I indulged in at this time, was of a mixed religious and instructive character; for having saved up a few pounds, I ordered out from home a little library of books, the principal portion of which consisted of some eighteen volumes of the Revd Albert Barnes' *Cumulative upon the Bible* (Cumming's Edition), also several of D'Auguiney's *Series-prophetic* works on the Book of Revelations, Paley's works, Milton, Dryden's *Virgil*, Pope's *Homers*, Seneca's *Maxims of Nations*, D'Aubigney's *History of the Reformation*, Prescott's *History of the Conquests of Mexico & Peru*, and above all, that book of books, *Shakespeare*, sent me by my Uncle Barshaw. With the exception of Barnes & Cumming, I have these books now, and find as much pleasure in them as I did then. — I have not the least doubt when you have left off "sweet stuff", and overcome a dislike for "musty old books", that you will find in some of them, the same relish and intellectual pleasure I have done. — Whatever opinions strangers might form of this description of my mode of life, you at least, my dear Child, will not consider me dull and prosaic, though

it is not improbable you may think - as all young men entering life usually do think, when their emotions are pure, their minds scrupulously poetic, or unselfishly generous - that I was deficient in energy and resolution to carry out those noble and lofty aspirations that make heroes of men, that gilds the labors of the student, doubles the works of the Philanthropist, tinges with romance the progress of the warrior, traveller or Statesman, and makes all nature look smiling and smiling to him who sets out with a heart full of ambition and bold resolutions to carry the world before him, "to do or die". - But you must recollect that I have already recorded how I went to sea, full of love for the beautiful and romantic, desiring adventures, hardships and difficulties, that I might like a second Robinson Crusoe, or Don Quixote, overcome them all and return laurel crowned a Hero and a Conqueror. - That the beautiful had been dimmed and the romantic obliterated by the dull matter of fact forces of nature, art and stern necessity. - I advise the Poets but even a poet after "inditing a sonnet to his mistress's eyebrow", must eat and drink though it be not cakes and ale. - Douglas Jerrold has aptly said, "What is beauty without soap?" Having been reduced by the imperative requirements of nature for food, shelter and clothing, to admit my incapacity for deeds heroic, and my very little capacity for deeds of any kind that would earn me a comfortable living, hence the necessity for casting adrift sentiment, unlawful imaginings & vain ambition, descending to dull mediocrity and starting with

offering will from the deacon's age, to work myself steadily upwards until
 I had acquired the heritage suitable for my grandfather, family and
 that I conceived the imperial station. - I have my opinion on
 this subject may have been true, I say, but now that I am a
 parent and time back to find out by the striking of these errors
 like troubled dream, I found without any feeling idea of any great
 - that the matter dead a man can perform in the largest
 of himself; I take a lifetime of them to accomplish, but instead of
 - nobility and equal in dignity, lines of water a man with a Christian
 and a gentleman, bringing with it a sense of lasting happiness from
 having done what is right and honorable, in place of having given rise
 to the upward look of individual nature, temper or disposition. -
 of the world, honorable and virtuous mind, has fallen in the unjust
 occasion, the man's intention, or cowardly falsehood, yet how we
 all authoritatively advise the noble man who requires help by bringing
 his business, leaving barely the wealth and dignity with the man
 he fully and favorably sympathized; And how all applaud when a
 man has by persistent self denial, mastered and subjected to his
 will some vice or debasing habit, or acquired that strict without
 his perseverance he would never otherwise have obtained. -
 - frankly all the young men with whom I associated belonged to the
 Whigian persuasion, I was thus led to attend the Wesleyan Chapel
 and became a regular hearer. - They had at that time a very

able man - the Oberlin of the day - no man like him, he having been
 but abroad on account of his health, and quite looked forward to his
 return, as they were so much beyond the ranking and hypothetical style
 usually associated with the superior ministers and local preachers of this
 body of Christians. His style was elegant and scientific, argumentative
 logically without degeneration, more plain and weaker of fact than poetic.
 He was a gentleman in its true meaning, respectful and laborious. He
 had acquired much solid information, information, and useful
 just moral tone, from his kindly ministrations and teachings. He was
 his that induced me to join, rather of my companions, as little
 class set aside by him, partly as an example to my brethren, and
 and them, partly as due to his interest in the study of young
 men, and partly for the instruction and sustenance afforded by
 the delivery of different points of doctrine laid down by the Holy Spirit
 body and the Conference they gave in their addresses to receive
 the letter with the spirit. Of course I could not content in argue
 = went with the feeling, and turning, I was right, full convinced himself
 at being unable to combat his powerful reasoning. When directed
 a course and not wishing to expose the mistakes of his grounds, he
 would observe us by his solemn ministrations, laying in reference
 to some of the old doctrinal matters, "Oh God all things are possible,
 or "He who created, could they, change or destroy at His will."
 These fallacious (rhetorical) arguments, you will learn to

estimate at their true value, as you acquire knowledge of the heavenly truths of our great teacher; and master the simple doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church. -

I continued a regular attendant for some years, becoming a communicant conscientiously and "without prejudice", as the lawyers say, since I had to make no declaration of faith or belief. Shortly after doing so Mr Spensley began to urge upon me the necessity for joining a "Class"; This was my aversion, it being in my opinion the stepping stone from freedom of religious opinion and thought, to the hypocrisy and cant, incidental to insincere or irresolute minds who come under the influence of the Class leaders, and the self-righteousness of other members of the Class; forcing you by consequence into the very place occupied by the Pharisee who thanked God that he was not like the unhappy Simon that stood at the door. -

Consequently I withdrew from the Methodist congregation altogether and attended the Congregational (Independent) Chapel which had then just been built. I remained connected with them for several years. The Chapel I refer to, has recently been pulled down, a larger and handsomer structure being erected in its site. -

My early association with "Mother Church", would have disposed me to continue to worship with her adherents; but in the then sensitive state of my pride, I conceived that it was only an "upper crust", a "swell" place of formal parade, an exhibition of Sunday broad cloth and fine linen. The regular formality,

of the services and the want of firmness in the leaders, more
 if apparent time have a "ring-bang" early going, taking it as a "word"
 words, it that I'll in sympathy with the congregations of St. Paul's,
 or the Church of England in Dublin. - The fact was that I could not
 afford to give for church as I should have liked, and so, I could not
 evidence being taken down, or omitted, because I could not do
 more than my usual amount. Beyond this there was the craving
 for sympathy, fellowship or some degree of recognition, that I never
 could expect from the English Congregations, the Frenchmen, or
 possibly, the Scotch, but which, on the other hand, was met readily
 accorded by the dissenting ministers and the nonconformist congregations
 of whom in truth I must be said, that they were ever willing, so
 soon as you had testified your willingness to call in your lot with
 them by regular attendance at the Sunday services, to stand the
 right hand of fellowship, placing you on a par with the others
 offering you spiritual advice, counsel and guidance, even extending
 it to worldly matters whenever you chose to call on them for it. -
 After the turning of my father's hair my father
 Edward had been sent down to sea with a view to his being appointed
 and acquiring some education. - I had him home to a Quaker
 with whom he lived. He used to give some notice of our country
 to study, but never knew, a very excellent student, having acquired
 the many well independent habits and ideas for his studies years

in consequence of his association with the reckless lawyers & other
 Bush characters who had been in the habit of treating him almost
 as a man, on equal terms with themselves. - He remained at his
 trade about 10 months, and was missing one fine morning, having
 taken umbrage at some trivial and disagreeable work set him by his
 master. - After all my expense, and trouble and pains taking, I felt
 this very much, as it seemed to me to exhibit great ingratitude
 towards myself, as well as towards his master. - I forgave it how-
 ever, knowing how wayward I had been as a boy, concluding it was
 but as natural in him to turn to the Old Wagon and free life up
 Country, as it was for young ducks to take to water. - We next
 heard of him as arrived at Mr King's farm - Coleno, where he
 justified himself to my mother, and was installed Overseer of
 Oxen Waggons and their belongings. - The slight restraint imposed
 by his occupation on the farm, soon became irksome, Mr King
 having on more than one occasion to find fault with him. - Without
 much consideration, or any particular preparation, he set out in
 search of what he was pleased to call "Liberty", a liberty I think
 of the "let-me-alone", and "let-me-do-as-I-like", order, a sort that I
 very much fear he will have to travel far and live long to find. - He
 arrived at Hinburg (I think) and there took up his abode with Mr
 Bowers and sister Louisa. - He remained there doing anything that
 came to hand for a few months, when he again felt the restraint.

imposed upon his sweet will by my sister, so he collected his things and
 got a passage in a waggon to Bloemfontein, the Capital of the Orange
 River ~~sovereign~~ Sovereignty; There he was for a time taken into a store
 but ultimately apprenticed himself to a Carpenter; he remained with
 this man for a considerable time acquiring a tolerable insight into
 the business. This made him feel independent and sufficient master
 of the trade to enable him to throw off his employer and set up for
 himself among Boer farmers where fine workmanship is not so much
 esteemed, as a pleasant sociable fellow, willing to do anything or nothing
 as the farmer's whim or requirements may direct. - Speaking Dutch
 fluently Edward became quite at home, and in considerable request
 with the Boers, among whom he travelled, staying months at a time
 at one farm, until he would be sought at another. He was paid in
 sheep, or horses, and could have acquired considerable property
 both in land and stock, had he only listened to the solicitations
 of his Dutch friends and settled down steadily among them. - He
 returned to Katab, and after staying a short time at the farm
 Kingland, finally accompanied my father, mother and sister
 when they came down to live with me in August 1858. - He remained
 working very steadily for me for about a year and a half, when he
 could not resist the desire to be off again into the interior. - He left
 Durban at the end of 1859; stayed some time with Bowers at a
 farm of his at Glands River near Harrysmith; from there he stayed

to his old friends the Pecos, he earned a little which he invested in
 horses, with those he hired the Old Colony, and, arriving in due time
 at Fort Sill, he sold off, spent most of his money, leaving a few dollars
 to pay his passage up here by steamer; his intention being simply
 to visit us, he arrived in the end of 1861. He regretted to find that
 he had not acquired more definite notions of life, and that he had
 no definite plan of settling down steadily to any occupation; but, on the contrary,
 that he was decidedly here in his habits, and inclined to go on the
 "dope". When returning money by carting, he would spend his
 time in the Club building, or in the company of young fellows of
 his own stamp, keeping very late hours, frequently returning home
 very and quarrelsome, for the great grief and scandal of his all-
 the the commencement of 1863 he quarreled with me, for not being
 -ing him in the night with many "spears", and on a day or two
 after quitted Durban on foot, with a little outfit of provisions, in the
 company of one of his associates, leaving each to take his
 chances, in the West, outside my house, where he had no other
 shelter than out. I took them in again, and afterwards withdrew
 up to England, he having again taken up his quarters there, but
 soon falling out with the agents paid him by the King, he traveled
 again. - There I cannot accurately trace his career, but we
 ultimately found that he had settled in Gottsbauerg, a very
 famous Pecos settlement in the State of New Mexico, for a little while

of Natal - now said to be a Gold bearing district - Here he was partly working at his trade and partly hunting Elephants, having Kafirs who hunted and traded for him. We next heard that his Kafirs had returned to Zumbombani with some Ivory, and reported that he had died of the Fever prevalent in those districts. Subsequently I received from an Englishman resident there, his will, and a demand for the payment of considerable debts for guns &c bought by him - Nothing was said about the effects he had left. I made enquiries and could receive no satisfaction, excepting that it was possible that he might just be dead.

Nothing more was heard of him until about 1807, when, to our great astonishment we received a letter from himself - written from Ireland informing us that he had found his way to Delagoa Bay, there shipped in a Portuguese ship as Carpenter and gone in her to Lisbon. From Lisbon as a passenger by Steamer to London; he there made an effort to find some of our relations without success. London Porter, of which he expressed his approval, supplied the place of Natal Reef, the usual consequences followed, he got into bad company and was robbed, and, I conclude, under the influence of Porter again, completed his degradation by enlisting as a Common soldier in a foot regiment. - He was sent to join his regimental depot in Ireland, from whence he wrote to us. - Being subsequently sent with a detachment to England, he went through the course of military instruction, and became a "Marksmen"; then he was selected and trained to qualify for Gunnery.

The instructor for his regiment, and was promoted to Corporal. He succeeded
 in making himself known to my Aunt. Mr. Deane, and by & by
 found others, they however gradually thinking a little military
 discipline might prove service to them, in teaching him
 obedience and self control, declined taking him out of the Army. They
 however got the Captain of his Company to take an interest in him, and
 to promise that he should not be overlooked. - The Barrack Room
 and such Courts as Establin and Alderhoff, are not places where
 we may look for improvement in morals, accordingly my father
 felt that though he calls his "decking" and actually wanted some
 more character about the Camp, as he kindly informed us, that
 five five days afterwards. - His detachment were ordered to
 leave the Regiment in Canada, without to meet without his wife. He
 had barely got settled at Montreal, when his Uncle's arrival was
 made at being publicly "taken down" on parade by the Sergeant
 Major. - Although with every prospect of speedy promotion to Sergeant
 Major, he had not long since, he accordingly gave up
 St. Denis, so since he could find none in the Army, he determined
 to take it, and accordingly deserted, finding a refuge in the United
 States. - There he has led a very shifting life, partly spent
 always offering, but lacking perseverance to stick to it; sometimes
 in funds and with good taste, then selling off and pursuing away to
 beguile again of any thing that offers, leading, so far as his means go,

a very unsteady, reckless and vagabond life. - From the North he went South to Virginia, thence West to the Ohio, from there down South to Texas where he last was when we heard from him in 1870, in the neighbourhood of the Capital town Austin, working as a labourer, building rock & stone fences, still without a settled home, & his wife, with whom he has corresponded, but she either can't pay her passage out or does not care to join him. -

This up to my present writing is the last I know of my unhappy, wilful and misguided brother, to whom I have written asking him to forget and forgive any imagined grievances he may have with me; but I can get no word from him. He refuses (by implication) my offer of reconciliation, and threatened to return any letters I may write him unopened - One letter was so returned, but it was stamped "Advertised" and "Unclaimed", so he may never have seen it. - I entirely forgive him all the trouble & pain he has put me to, and would most willingly do all I have done for him again; could I only hope he would repay me by leaving off his bad habits, and settling steadily down to become a respectable member of either British or American Society. -

Having disposed of my brother I can now proceed with my own story which has been brought down to the year 1859, when an entire change was made in my affairs by my becoming my own master, leaving the firm and commencing on my own account a venture that was at that time, thought likely to pay - the manufacture of Oil from the

Grounds Nut and preparation of Fibre from the Plantain and Banana. - The cause of my making this change was influenced by several motives, first I have what the phrenologists designate the "Organ of Constructiveness," largely developed, all my life having been tainted with the inventive and experimental mania of my uncle John Barshaw; in fact, I can remember, that I was for a time dubbed "Jack Experiment" at school, from my known maniacal tendencies and in consequence of my having mispronounced "Experiment". - Next, owing to diffidence and want of self assertion, I considered myself not much more than a youth, tho' I was in reality a man, being 27 years of age; and moreover like other young men I had gone through all the stages of that deadliest of passions, or diseases, poetically and very erroneously termed the "tender passion"; for next to drunkenness I think it to be the cause of the largest portion of the crimes perpetrated by mankind. I saw of course, in its relation to the sexes, within its higher sense, for there it is removed from the grossness of earth and approaches the throne of God himself. Accordingly I hungered for a home of my own, and a wife to make home happy; but I knew that in my position as Book-keeper I might wait long enough for consent from the parents of any girl I should care to select, for I was resolved, come what might, not to marry simply because I could get some one to accept me, unless by doing so, I could secure a wife who would be a friend, companion, partner, possessed of education, tastes and mental qualifications capable of accompanying, without specially shining in

society. - Science, and efforts to make it happy, is the first consideration,
 for no merely worldly power can do that which heart and head comprehend,
 and the mind create, even as for how many little things which neither
 understand because their habits of thought and ideas of life are viewed
 from different standpoints. - Love - in the soul - combines to make
 life's burdens easy, to be supported by man and wife, and does not flout
 at the mind's own severity even in after days. - The first step
 towards getting a home, is to be satisfied with the by becoming my own master
 with the hope, that if successful in business I will thus induce down
 one to share it with me. - Some American men have aptly described
 matrimony as the wisdom of a "young fellow" to pay for a "gall"
 standing and selfish, as well as for his own. Having these powers that
 overrule, guiding me in youth when there is a full heart, and one
 only right to be allowed to talk in the light of your "charmer's eye"; to
 breathe the same air with you, and live, like the birds of the bush,
 in these laws and heresy, to be led in your advance in body, will
 and spirit, a captive bound with silver threads - chains which will
 breakable; I recognized the necessity for one living in domesticity were
 trustworthy than a "lover", providing, bread, respect and standing in the
 place of diamonds, riches or ambition; Also for going about town in
 a showy article than a Governor or a Minister; while to
 furniture, should be absolutely necessary to repair to the "brimstone"
 unless the climate permitted us to arrange like "Sydney" in "Albany".

Rights' Dream" (Act II, Sc. 3) that: "One thing that were as follows for us to do:
 We hear, we hear, we hear, we hear!" "Oaking the land
 - as the requirements of a married couple and of the material quar-
 -anties" likely to be asked for by any sensible girl, or by her less thoughtful
 parents, if her name were among for me to provide the means, so to that
 and I devoted myself to the development of my new enterprise, for
 without standing any claim I might be able for gently or unceremoniously
 they, which makes the man, and the first requisite he takes all I
 read. - The reason why I did not look on as a Quaker or a Quaker
 income was, as I have already explained, because I was a Quaker and
 experienced; there being no probability of my ever becoming a partner
 in the firm, or of my being sufficient to enable me to set up in business
 of that kind for myself. This impediment was greatly increased,
 particularly by the arrival from England
 of the Quaker's younger brother, and a Quaker more able to support
 the business than the management of the business in a Quaker
 capacity. - I began to feel that I was "de trop", and that my
 seat in the office was wanted; so at all events that the situation
 of the business required greater commercial ability and English
 experience, than I could supply at £100-0-0 year. - In justice
 to my employer I must say that he never thought to part with
 me, but desired my continuing on his staff and giving occasional
 assistance at the office while conducting my own business, in which

He offered to help me with both money and credit. Accordingly
 of continuing to live at the store while repaiding the amount of
 about 5 hundred in English, and the erection there of the necessary
 buildings for the manufacture of Oil and Salt. I had also applied
 to the Corporation for 10 acres of land which I had selected near the
 River Quaker, on a line that had been cut through it, with the view
 of erecting a road out from the level and of the town, to join the
 R. M. Quong road. I accordingly obtained 50 years lease of the
 two first 5 acre lots but there (also land at Lake & Dubuque). The
 old road was subsequently abandoned and the main road through the
 Colony, was passed there also: I had seen newspapers and I too
 will run as the "Berea Road", in consequence of much gossip of
 its construction, costing the Company nearly \$30,000, and necessarily
 the erection of the first dock in the Colony.
 I have already told you that my father, in 1838, first was hardly
 done away with little later, was killed on a Chicago farm, and
 that they left there to come down to Dubuque in 1838. This was hardly
 in consequence of my continuing in my own account, also because
 they thought our living together, making our efforts, would be mutually
 beneficial. - They arrived shortly after I had commenced operations
 and I took a house at the level of Dubuque: to be near the factory. -
 My father was unable to remain in the way of work, the fact of which
 in the collection of the Berea Road, he also continued trading

Poultry. My mother organised Classes for Dancing, Deportment and Calisthenics, which paid very well; while Anna superintended the house work. We managed thus to get along very well together and make a living. - I finally left Mr. Gillespie's employ (Mr. Miller having some time previously retired) in the beginning of 1859, altho' I had commenced business as "Russell & Co." on the 1st June 1858. - There was no Co., but my Aunt Sabrook, to whom I had applied for assistance, consented to advance me £200. now - instead of a her death - on condition that I took into partnership a Mr. Henry Wallbridge, who was her man of business; I did not remember ever having seen him, but he had married a Miss Shad, with whose family we were intimate before we left England; my Aunt's motive in this was to confer a joint benefit. - The money thus obtained was invested in an Hydraulic Press - Boiler Fibre Mill, and other requisites which I erected and worked on their arrival; they had not however been chosen judiciously, so were not suitable for the purposes for which they were erected. The prospect of a demand for a new product stimulated the German population near Pine Grove to enter largely into the cultivation of the Ground Nut, and in answer to my advertisements they poured in a supply larger than I could conveniently store, or prevent going bad before I could thoroughly dry them. The price I paid was 6/- the Muid; but the German farmers Muid sack for Sweet Potatoes was so

conveniently

I would that I had a day by night, taking of the day with the
 of words to the Government - I have found the price of wool was more
 than I could get for the old equipment, and now it is because I could
 the farmers would cease cultivating this troublesome product (I think)
 to get out of the ground) as now as I have the price - and would the
 structure of the cultivation among the nations, for whom this
 essentially adapted and by whom the ground on the northern borders
 of the Lake County, especially by the Anabaptists; but going that
 the value rates might be taken in, such, and that I would give
 satisfactory security to purchase all that could be for a fixed term of
 years) he expected at the period. - I remember the G. (I think)
 found the money that had paid the farmers, and he could easily have
 applied any number of tons of such (in years) that I could
 at the price of offered the Government, which, by buying two and two
 together you will find was £ 100,000 - I think they are quoted in
 France at £ 12 to £ 14 per ton. - The amount of received from the former
 The British Consulate - Secretary for Indian Affairs, was that of the
 the Government were endeavoring to induce the natives to cultivate
 Cotton, if that failed, they would induce the sugar cane made by
 me. - I also began to learn that could be done in three
 relying upon my observations of (I think) and I think for three
 the machinery required for making fibre was both laborable and
 expensive, so that from the first, only cultivated for preparing of

the last, a rough kind of fibre suitable for the coarsest kinds of work,
 or, failing that, for paper making; do I understand a large number
 of them cutting from down in meadows and taking off such a considerable
 or layer, passed from through the rollers of my fibre mill, by being
 next of the water, then here the coarsest layers into strings of packing
 them over strong cords, like "hoekling"; here had them in various water
 and today show hung there on lines today; having thoroughly dried
 the fibre thus prepared it was pressed in a bale and sent to the
 Millbridge in Sweden; the being concerned with the paper trade
 in Sweden it is not so far from the mill as the paper mill
 as could easily be seen - the result of my calculations was
 that even the 'thus roughly prepared, it would not be just that
 amount before removing it from the water for distribution. Consequently
 I required to prepare it, and only carried on the preparation
 for the sake of the fibre, which about paid the cost of maintaining
 it. My whole attention was then given to the preparation
 of oil. I had to get every day and that we both were and many
 experiments; but I succeeded in making a good oil, that
 sold well, as also the oil cake for feeding cattle, pigs &c. I had having
 any practical knowledge of what I had had by the way of my
 to do, I only began to understand how it should be done to make
 itself and consequently paying, when three or four overtook me
 called me and ultimately, I heard me. - I: The Germans

and other growers began to complain about the trouble of the crop, and in
 explaining effect upon their lands; allowing that the embourfated
 speaking, and themselves demanding a higher price for such other
 great more. - 2nd. That the Gillette equally required himself,
 this passed me to hand in more, since my account with him
 amounted to about £500. - That a reservation for setting in
 lands (Canaan) had now just been introduced in the colony, that
 and by the rest and pretty much for in use, was becoming all
 the rage, & thereby, accepting the responsible "landholder" and
 their land, with its tremendous rise and various pumping arrangements
 - result. - Accordingly, as the sale for ground that I had purchased, was
 could not stick my production to leave any profit, & determined before
 things came forward, to stop work and pay what I could make anything
 was left to pay with. - (Note was accordingly held in the
 of "more: 1800, after being rubbished" just before and 3 months, was
 everything was left and I paid off all creditors expecting they would
 forward a balance of about £350. - was due; but the promise to
 for which I was in a position to pay. - The other £1000 was sold,
 and through I wished to retain the order of the State, as the
 - anticipating several times for building sites - some willing
 glad to transfer them to me for £100. - thus restoring my debt to me
 of £500. - When I decided to close the business, there was always
 stock of such on hand, which does not necessary form the rest of the

of, thus gradually closing the business. This I attributed to my father and
 a young man who has all along been in my employ and who shares the work,
 is I find in the meantime applied for the appointment of Station Master
 upon the Natal Railway just then coming into a completion through
 the irresponsibility of the Governor who was a Director. - Inward
 the appointment over several applicants, on the 10th May, and in due
 accordance my duties from the 18th June. - Some congratulation on
 all sides upon my appointment (tho' I had been already present) as
 the Railway was entirely a Colonial undertaking, and above all, the first
 in South Africa. We made ourselves a point of our that account, and also
 because there the ultra-republican spirit "Strenuous" with Natal, and, as
 we fondly hoped, the "avant-courier" of a line through the Colony, with
 British capital and enterprise to follow; But I am in truth a very
 weary after all our labor, being but 2 1/2 miles long - that is
 from the Chief where the ships discharge their cargoes, to the Market
 Square, Durban; having a long, slow and tedious drag by bullocks
 and mules, over the deep shifting sands that form the high
 between the shore and the beach. - The opening of the
 Railway was the occasion of a great display and festivity also made.
 You may imagine the interest and curiosity that the
 American visitor, when I tell you that, a day or two before the
 opening, the foreign people were all hurrying about the Market
 Square & around listening to the politicians' sound when
 suddenly

The shrill strains of the engine was heard, and they rushed, almost
 in a body - away from the train, which they had
 up and down the line for the first time -
 The opening took place on Tuesday the 21st June 1860. There was little
 else to see but the single line of rails, with a bare platform at the train
 end, and on each side a platform of the British Rail. I had
 been busy a few days previously in erecting flagstaffs and arches for
 the display of flags and banners to give a little life to the scene.
 Governor's death, which besides, numerous Government officials, the
 Mayor and Council of Derby, the Clergy and Bishops of the West
 of England, the Duke of Devon, the Duke of Devon, the Duke of Devon,
 and a host of nobles, and a host of nobles, and a host of nobles,
 were engaged on and about the platform, with the Royal Derby
 flagstaffs were drawn up in the rear of the platform forming into the
 front and bright with a very striking back ground to the scene.
 I had a temporary desk with each top and a gate of iron on the
 platform in the open air, and after the Bishop had spoken up from
 and some common place talking complimentary and congratulatory
 had been exchanged between the Governor and the parties interested,
 they took their seats in the carriages and proceeded and much
 cheering and cry of encouragement from the British
 where a large dinner was spread. - On the return of the train
 I was almost carried away by the rush of people who surrounded.

onto the platform and would take them there were allowed at Overhill
 each, and I find I have incurred that I should 250 million dollars.
 The day turned out very windy and clouds of sand were blown
 across the line, but the people would not be deterred of the privilege
 of riding on the first railway in Africa, the first day it was opened,
 so they rode and rode, backwards and forwards, in their hundreds
 on in the carriages, as they could get, business having and some
 -times not. Chicago called down into a more regular system
 in a short time, when the trains ran a speed from, except on holidays.
 -days when the passengers avoided, then they start as the station
 of the Manager, Director, or over the engine drivers might be the
 The speed was so fast that no accident happened during the
 time I remained in the Camp and beyond. I never accident to
 see a degree or less of the engine for the engine to start, so that
 they might have a race with it, and equally so to see them give in
 with a "start" as the train left the station after about a 300
 yards run. - One day a very remarkable, Smith family came
 down to see the train, when some of the young men went down and
 back in the train, and were shot, and several injuries were done.
 The "De Bora" was then urged to go down the track, but after many
 good measures taken to the engine - one of our Directors - in addition
 that the passengers beside down on the track, and the train
 by the train, "So, had he" if the thing (ding) had away, it would

if I could run into the Bay and she would be made dead; but the other
may, it could not run far, as the Ocean will swallow it!"
I have I think during the year was spent in London and
Düsseldorf. Many amusing anecdotes were told of Dutchmen and
Colonial men (Nabobs) who could not be got to understand
how the man at the other end could ring the alarm bell in Italy
directly after the man they was operating cards forcing the work
daily life at the Railway quite a regular thing, the gradual
of irregularity and unaccommodation on the part of the Managers
Directors could be so distinguished. I believe myself to be a tolerable
organizer of wealth and respectable regularly, but believe the business
officers managers who would have a finger in the pie, and the conse-
quent Corruptory and Corrupting orders makers given daily, and
affrequently altered; the power was and formerly the power of
the Directors, the consequence was of dead and profitable narrow, with
a great deficiency in laborers, things came almost to a dead lock.
I have, especially the heavy and heavy goods that the standing rights
found if shaken toward by rail than by the old road Bullark
larger, came forcing up letters and soon occupied all the
available space and ground round the stations - the Country
employed a laborer to deliver the goods in town, but it soon became
evident that he could not with his feet deliver and collect but
enough to satisfy the requirements of the Directors. This together

with the plan adopted of receiving and delivering all goods at only two doors, and those both on the same side of the Platform, soon choked us up and lead to the Directors who were merchants and Storekeepers, expecting impossibilities, while a good deal of abuse and grumbling all round was the result. Two Managers left, and I, for a short time, held the position of acting manager. But I could not endure the constant middle and petty annoyances of the Employ, so decided to accept the first opportunity that presented itself of getting away from it, before I should offend some one in authority and possibly get turned out.

It was during my stay at the Railway that my sister's Anna took it into her head to accept the offer of marriage made to her by a young man who had just completed his term of apprenticeship with a respectable washer Builder and Bricklayer in the Town. - His parents whom we tolerably well to do, owning some land and house property, if was in fact in one of their Town - Norfolk, were small tradespeople; but here, they were better off than we were, but both by birth & education and breeding they were infinitely inferior. - There is no accounting for tastes, especially in women. The thousand and one motives that actuate a woman are not to be gauged by the duller perceptions and more logical reasoning of men; so I can only satisfy my reason as to my sister's choice by concluding she was tired of working for all of us, thinking it presented a happier prospect for herself and child, to have a home of her own, the picture of which was framed in the golden

rays of hope, youth and strength. - My dear father was opposed to the
 union, my mother - like all her day - was affiliated with the party of a
 reading and the prospect of securing a husband who might part of
 her. Set us to her also a sincere desire to see her daughter
 and grandchild provided for; - however she had by nature a love for
 mathematics, so rather preferred them to the alliance. - Her
 supply, I was much affected at the announcement and tried to disengage
 myself from the study, and was not long as to give up the study
 feeling and fearing the degradation of the service. - My mind and
 formation being fine and, I concluded my father's reputation when
 I chose to go into - for he would have again not - and concluded that after
 I made her led to the world have been so. - Accordingly I had also
 take their care, and was present at the ceremony which took place in
 our house on Thursday the 17th instant 1800, when my sister, Mrs. M. M.
 became Mrs. Richard Straight. She left her father and went
 with her husband and child to live in their new land at the mouth
 of the Niagara on the Victoria County side. -

The Directors of the Railway Company of first in the first of
 "Cahoon, Orrin, and Clark". As this would have been from the
 position of Mr. Clark's estate, I began to think the difficulty
 and difficulties which had taken place, were likely to be definitively
 long success, and that probably there might be - on the part of some
 one - a design to give towards all things, and I declined the offer.

after consulting Captain Suerdow, one of the Directors and an old friend of Mr King's - and a day or two afterwards Mr Suerdow offered me the post of Manager of his Sugar Plantations, at a salary of £125. - with rooms in his house and a servant. - This I accepted, left the Railway Company, and after a few days liberty and preparations removed my little household effects to Mr Suerdow's Farm or Estate on Suerdow's Flat Victoria County, about 12 miles from Barbados, on the 30th January 1861.

I soon settled down into the regular routine of the Estate, and, notwithstanding its being very much harder work than any I had hitherto experienced in the Colony (excepting our first attempt at farming after arrival) I got to like it from its being chiefly out door occupations, as also for its variety. - I was not competent to give directions as to the Agricultural portion of the duties, but acquired very rapidly an insight into soils suitable for the Sugar cane, and into the capacity of weeds for growing in defiance of hoes. - The differences between plant cane and tallows I mastered, and could judge when cane was ripe. - I also acquired an insight into the process of manufacture, but my duties were more those of Superintendent under Mr Suerdow, who made frequent visits to the Estate, giving directions which I had to carry out. - Keeping the Accounts came easy, but I found it a much more difficult task to keep the Whites, Negroes and Coolies up to

their work, and in order; for they ^{all} had opposing interests and were
 mutually jealous of each other. - Things now are more regularly
 organized on Estates than at that time; then Sugar growing was a
 new thing and presented innumerable difficulties to the workmen,
 who all set too high a value upon their individual talents & services,
 requiring accordingly unreasonable privileges. The consequence was
 that Planters began to find - notwithstanding the then high price
 of Sugar - that the system pursued would not pay, and that there
 did not exist such a secret, or mystery, in the art of Sugarboiling,
 or in Suckie driving, as to require the services of professional or
 highly paid Sugarboilers or Suckie drivers, so they took to doing the
 thing themselves and discharged their ever stacking servants. -

From daylight to dark were the hours of labor, and it was not
 long after tea before we usually turned in to bed, unable, if
 willing, to keep awake from sheer fatigue; But it was a healthy
 and robust life, and one that could be enjoyed, if, in the words
 of the Psalmist, "whenever your hand found to do, you did it diligently."

It devolved upon me to go into town and bring out the first
 batch of Coolies onto the Estate, from the Point depot, where they
 had been just landed from the first ships from Calcutta. There
 were about 42 men, women and children, and a very miserable
 seraggy lot they appeared. My knowledge of Hindoostannic
 here proved of service, and on arrival at the Estate the Hofies

came in troops to look and laugh at the new arrivals, and towards
 attempting to speak to them. - The well fed greasy Kafirs
 laughed at their spindle shanks and mimicked their manner of
 speaking and walking; asked if they were English Slaves from over
 the sea; why they had long hair, and which were new, which
 were wound, or perhaps they were all wound. - They sneered
 with contempt at the idea of these "things" being able to work, they
 only eat rice and fig weeds and could never be strong. But to the
 disgust of our native gentry, they found in about a month - after
 the Coolies had recovered from the effects of the voyage - that they
 could hoe as much, and cut quite as much cane in a day, as
 themselves; and at last - tho' too proud to acknowledge it - felt that
 the "Slaves" could do more in a day by steady work, than they could.
 Looking gauged at piece work, Kafirs against Coolies, soon brought
 the Kafir to his senses, and took a vast deal more work out
 of his lazy bones, than he ever thought he possessed, for the
 Kafir is a fine specimen of a man, strong, active & healthy,
 but he never knows how to put out [apply] his strength, or
 how to husband it by steady labor. He works as he dances,
 violently and by starts, enjoying a feed and a bath in the
 sun between whiles. - There is no occasion for me to
 extend my writing by going into details as to the routine,
 incidents or mode of life upon the estate, tho' I may stay to

to appear that my picture would be of St. Dunstons was not to quarrel
 a bargain as a general "Dostorick" of his affairs in the State; as
 picture diversified and various enough in itself, but one that I
 preferred about my own satisfaction, and, I believe, to the
 approval of Mr. Dunston. - I imagined there is his saying
 for eight months; the reason for my leaving will afterwards
 appear. -

As I have before said, from the general history of
 "Dostorick" that hopes are made, without in the least sustaining
 the deplorable doctrine of predestination. - That we are without
 free agency I do not doubt, yet at the same time the Spirit like
 accompany us, direct our thoughts, and is being able to create
 as human good and evil, adopt their influences as our own; thus
 the actions that follow have in the end the accomplishment of
 a great design of the Most High, not only in relation to our own
 lives, but to the ends of those who show us grace in contact. -
 We are not permitted to enjoy this earth without a purpose,
 and as soon as that purpose is accomplished and we have done
 the work's work here, we are removed into the Spirit world, and
 receive our reward accordingly. - And we have then purpose
 as well as the good, both afford examples and are for arriving
 at an encouragement to others. - One of our Philosophers has
 expressed the beautiful idea, that as love is conveyed by

England, but I replied, it was not the outside of the head, but its
contents I cared for. — She is ¹⁷⁴ in complexion a dark brunette,
with remarkably handsome dark brown eyes and well defined features
well proportioned inclining to stoutness; in height 5 feet 1/2 inches
and possessing a remarkably sweet, clear "Contralto" voice, for which
celebrated. — Find this description a difficulty, so read it;
as I can admire a lady's general style and appearance without
being able to define the various "points" of merit, like a slave
dealer; It is the intellectual capacity, conversational ability
and firmness of heart and disposition of which I constitute myself
judge, and care to analyze or appreciate. — As a rule I have
generally found that women who are not "beauties", are the most

own grandmother continued for a short time to carry on her
school at the Kurgan, after you were left, but finding my father
very unwell and diminished (I remain here with her, she finally
gave up, selling most of her effects, paying with my assistance
the creditors affected with my father's creditors, and accepted
a very liberal offer made her to become bookkeeper to her
single gentleman friend, (the Doctor's near friend) - here
she was more comfortable and in her own place, (I remain) than
she had ever been in the City, this being always plenty of company,
the best of living and many accounts towards her; she had little
else to do than direct them and take the head of the table in all matters,
she remained there about a year, when her health began to fail

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and she desired to come in to Durban to be near medical aid. We all regretted this necessity for her leaving so comfortable a home, and none more so than the gentlemen she was with. - She came in and took lodgings, making an effort to earn something by giving dancing and deportment lessons at a Lady's school. - About twelve months after my marriage, her health still continuing injured it was arranged between Mr King myself that she should finally take up her quarters again at his farm, with his family, doing what she could to instruct the little ones. The expense of her maintenance was shared between us. She went up accordingly and remained there in comparative repose and comfort, varied occasionally by visits to Ladysmith, and amusing herself by rearing a small flock of Angora Goats, until her death, which took place on the 30th July 1870 (see Sir's Journal this letter to you) from "Exhaustion of the nervous system" the District Surgeon said. She had suffered a good deal in her limbs for months previously, but was attended by a Kafir girl who had been brought up in Mr King's family, with unremitting care and kindness. From this nursing she derived much comfort, being latterly continually in want of change of position in her limbs, as the only means of finding relief. She was not confined to her bed more than a few days, and her end at last was quiet and peaceful. -

She was buried at her own request at Ladysmith in the Church burying ground, next the grave of a Mrs Fuller - a friend of former

days - then Ogo was 69. We heard of her death while on a visit to
 the "Lion" where we had taken you for change of air, after your first
 narrow escape from death caused by erysipelas (a wild form of typhoid).
 Ogo never brought - she was 60 months after
 my marriage your sister Kate (Frances) was born at
 Field Street (May 1863). My dear mother for some days taking
 our active part, assisting the nurse and attending to the wants
 of the little stranger, she never among us like a being from another
 world, hoodwinked and hoarse, and unkind in all respects
 and interests; having not more than a mere bare for, with
 address remembrance and direction to watching her baby ways
 and daily progress. - Grown up people have been justly called
 "children of a larger growth", and there can be no doubt that the
 same interest interest is felt by parents in the development,
 and growth of their young children, but especially for
 first child, as ever is manifested by children in a way or
 other (prize). - She goes for us that it should be so, as it takes us
 out of ourselves, lights our daily tasks, including our hearts to
 kindness, love and gratitude. - Children bring with them to
 their parents great care and responsibilities, the burden of which
 falls upon their patient, devoted mothers in their infancy, and
 presses equally hard upon both parents as they grow up:-
 Ogo's life my boy's mother's court of law judge of 1871 the
 Justice

of your health full upon you, for the cold that of care is done
 needed from your brain by the hope of a bright tomorrow. The
 who bridge, time and use, sedately to office day after day, ~~months~~
 seldom get holidays, go out for a walk, or in for a nap; the
 who sit day after day, much of the leaving machine, little of
 the time, and are always cutting out something with the large
 bright scissors you are continually mowing off; or sit in the
 cart surrounded with a that full of darks toward; or superintend the
 cart house turning the horse inside out, while you and your children
 are building both, houses or ships or like labor with the water
 rials. - The carry with us care, bearing a willing burden for
 our children's sake. - otherwise says sufficient for the day is the
 evil thereof, but he also says something else about the foolish
 man taking no thought for the morrow, and there is no paradox
 in this, since we should not trust in glorious delusions upon
 our frontiers paid or not, but take up as Christians with hope
 in the full assurance that He will have our prayers, and give
 us the strength and moral courage we need. ^{to take taking}
 care for the morrow in our midst of our sins of that natural
 need by as to what they bring forth. Still our children grow
 up like a pride of a horse, an honor and a pride too; will
 they acquire good manners, gentle manners, honorable dispositions
 for health, honor and virtue; or will they acquire folly, vice,

selfish tricks, low speaking and vulgar habits; he cowardly, dishonest
 or treacherous in their dispositions; Will they respect religious practices
 the Divine precept; or will they become athletes, warriors & prophets
 Will they take the place that is open for everyone in the Koran with
 blas of the good and true; or will they cheerfully drink down that
 large lower class of *Shamans*, degraded, false and impure. —
 Possibly there will be an idea of fighting this land of anxiety
 that I commenced this very long letter, and have continued to write
 time and material in writing it. — In any case, in whatever
 light you may view it of *Consider* that the thoughts and wishes
 of have appeared in my records, is but a part of my duty, being
 children, and I may be, the only legacy of what have I in my
 power to save them. —
 The only great thing left is the last in my diary, after
 keeping it for nearly sixteen years; it is a good habit to acquire
 and afford a vast deal of interest to those who occasionally and
 reads altered, circumstances and the changes in your own habits,
 needs, necessities and friendships. It is a little French letter, of
 kind and requires persistence to continue. Having affairs that
 I desired, the amount of my hopes in becoming a husband and a
 father, I felt that of course would settle down to that in the quiet
 manner of my life, and, turning over a new leaf of discontent
 myself - and I am - from the days of my boyhood, with all the

romance and rubbish I might have recorded, that might prove discordant to my new undertakings, or distasteful to your dear Mother, who also helped my recantation by expressing a general distrust of Diaries, since she held it was impossible to say into what hands they might fall, or what use, or mischief, might be made of the sentiments, and emotions or opinions that might chance to be recorded; Completing my conquest by promising to keep a Diary herself which would only record who came to see us, where we went to, or any event of importance in this small and harmless way. So it is from her brief records that I get my dates henceforward.

Finding the house in Field Street very unhealthy and small we removed to a house near the Sturgeon's Brickyards at the end of 1864. It was during our stay there that I took part in the ceremony of the opening by Governor John Scott of the Howe Qinder Bridge over the Sturgeon's, in my capacity as Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the "Durban Rifle Guard" Volunteers of 5th Corps I had been a member many years. Originally it was the "Durban Volunteer Guard", to which a paternal government issued the old fashioned pipe clayed Cross belts and jolly boot of a Cartridge box, arming us with the heavy and cumbersome "Brown Bess" musket (the troops here had only just received the Snfield Rifle); In this Corps I had risen from the ranks to Sergeant Major, and when we died off from disgust about

arms and fittings, together with the impossibility of hitting a target (excepting accidentally) at 200 yards range, and then with a possible black eye from the musket; the new corps was formed, armed with the short Enfield Rifle and clothed with a smart uniform which we ourselves provided and paid for, I was unanimously chosen by my old comrades, Lieutenant and Quartermaster; the duties I carried out zealously, though at great personal inconvenience, having the Arms and Clothing at my office, until my change of residence and office some years after obliged me to resign. -

The Bridge was named the "Queen's Bridge". It was washed entirely away in the great flood of 1868. - I can give you no account of the Ceremony; of the Dinner and Speeches after, or of the general holiday time we had of it; all that is likely to be of interest to you may be found in the "Natal Mercury" of the period. -

On the 24th May 1865 (Queen's Birthday) we removed from the Dungenis to the range of hills enclosing the town, called the "Doria" just above the Botanical Gardens, into a small double storied wooden house owned by a Mr. M. Atkinson, and called by us the "White house", it being tarred outside when I took it, I had it whitewashed to cover the tar, improve its appearance & make it cooler, so converting it from a dismal Black house into the "White house". - As your mother had been very ill at the Dungenis and both herself and little Katie were suffering from "Natal

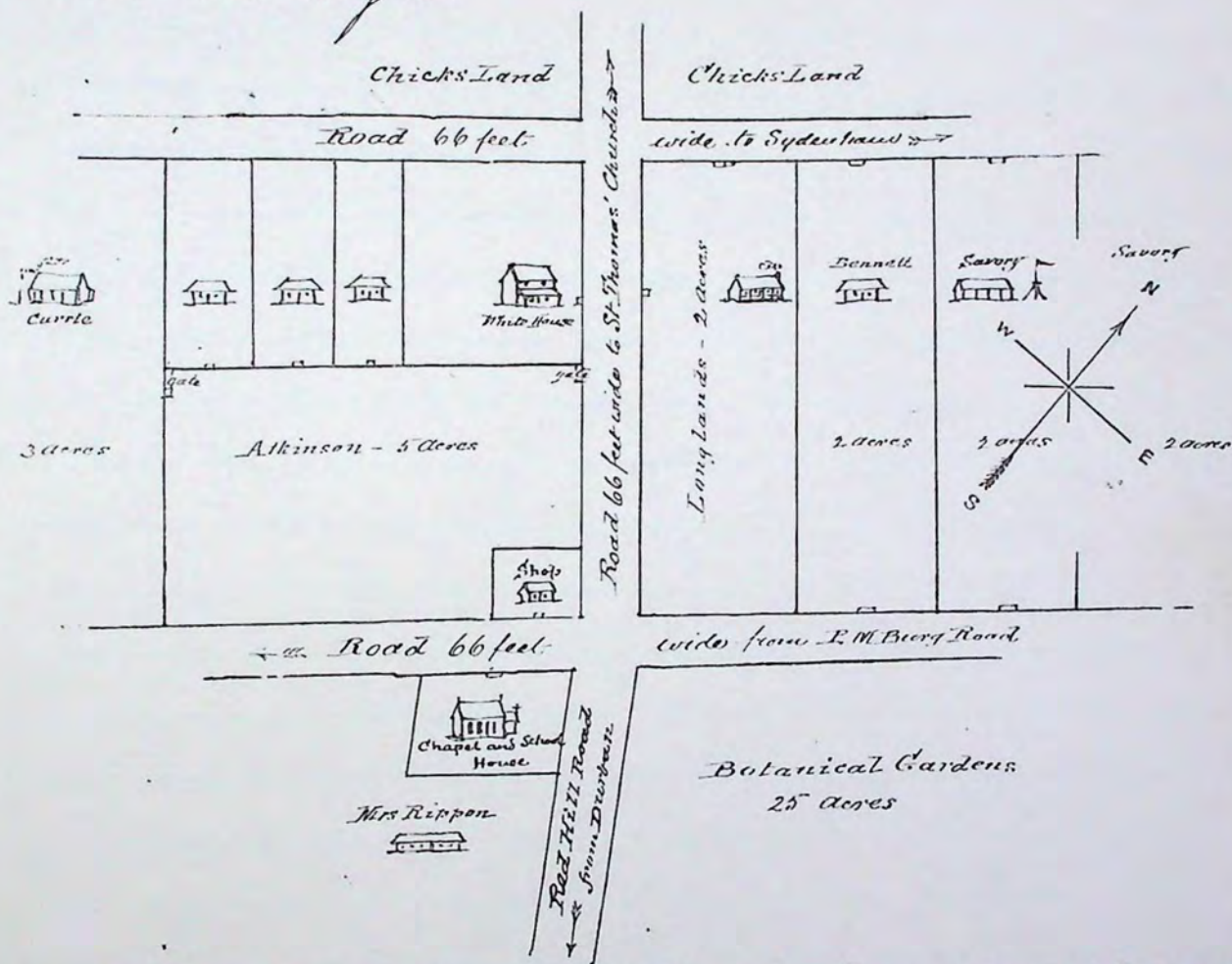
bore, is decided, a few days after getting into our new house, the
 except an indication we had received to visit the King at his
 Jane's. Virginia near Oxford. He went up by wagon and found
 it very cold; but was however warmly welcomed by Howard and
 your Grandmother was especially proud and delighted with the
 she had not seen since she was an infant. It was here
 first made by the change, the 'good mother's health' circumstances
 did not permit her going about as much as she had intended.
 Quakers called me back to my home, I desired, my mother
 remained, returning to A. M. (Mary with you) Aunt Lucia's
 in her wagon; leaving down from there to Barbours in the
 Quakers, arriving here looking all the while, the girls and women
 girl - better for the trip, on the 8th August 1860. -
 On the 27th day of January A. S. 1860, our old friend Dr.
 Schuyler was called to see your mother, who brought the night
 require his services once more, and a few minutes after 4
 o'clock on Sunday morning the 28th you were presented to
 me by those two distinguished persons of the time the
 Doctor and Nurse. -
 It was then your mother's (your
 my son, and I anxiously hope it will be long before they are)
 died, and that we had time to arrive you will have heard
 heard them lightly, with hope and resignation. - (Nurse) Glad
 of course said you were a fine baby, without losing the fact

nursed Katie, who was indeed a good specimen; But as for myself tho' I was proud of my "man child", I could not compliment you upon your appearance after her, for you seemed very long and skinny; and as for features, there was nothing unusual about them, being much like all other babies - You were not very well for a week or so, causing us some anxiety, but, apparently finding things pretty comfortable, you began to take what you could get, and to fill out accordingly, developing very rapidly into a bouncing boy; and becoming, by general consent, a "pretty child". - "And some is, as and some does," was I think the profound axiom of "Sally Gamp" or "Sam Weller", so I shall relinquish further comment upon your appearance, leaving you to demonstrate your beauty by your practice. -

On the 19th July following I bought at Auction a plot of land Two Acres in extent (sold in consequence of the insolvency of the owner) on the opposite side of the road to where we were living. It was a long narrow strip commanding one of the best views of the town of Durban, harbour, Bluff and Indian Ocean that was to be had anywhere on the Berea. It was enclosed in front with a Rose hedge, at the back by a Mulberry fence and was partly laid out. In remembrance of the spot on which I was born, and in consequence of its disproportionate length I named it "Longlands". This sketch

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will give you an idea of its relative position to the house where you were born, and which from its nature & material cannot last long. -



As new brooms are said to sweep clean, so I commenced with much energy to improve my newly acquired possession; planting it with about 20 Orange trees & Quavas, Loquats, Mangos, Peaches &c. Acting on the principal of the old Scotchman who advised his son when he had no other work - "To be aye planting trees, for they'll grow while you're sleeping."

In addition I selected a site for a permanent house, to be built when "my ship came home", fixing on a spot on one side for a present residence. Thinking it might be profitable to get a crop off the lower (front) portion of the land, I divided it by a fence, planted it with sweet potatoes, of which in due time I dug up an indifferent crop. The fence I had put up hindered me in cutting out and leveling the ground below it, and throwing up a bank on the upper side, so making a terrace in front of the site reserved for a house, and a Croquet lawn in the Paddock, which paddock would be formed, or enclosed by the 6ft. bank when thrown up in place of the fence. Accordingly I set to work, myself and a Coolie man with spade and wheelbarrow, and after a deal more time and labor than I anticipated, completed the Terrace to my satisfaction. In due time I stepped the front face of the bank, planting the Croquet lawn and paddock with running grass. Subsequently I laid out the walks and beds on the Terrace, planting four young, graceful "Hamboyant" trees across the grounds to afford shade when they are grown up, together with several ornamental trees and shrubs, including a row of six native trees, from the bush, to shelter the house from the S.W. winds and rains. You also, did some planting, for when you were about two years old our friend Mr. Steel gave me two young oak trees, which I planted in the paddock, one on each side, Katie and you assisting. Katie wanted one, and you the other, so you held yours while I filled in the earth, and Katie, in an imperious manner, selected the exact

spot where I should put in here, which she held as I did it, and very curious you have both been about them ever since - Staties is in the right (upper) side, yours on the left (lower) looking seaward.

Just before we removed from the Eugenie into the White house, I had business transactions with a young man by name Samuel Marriott, (then following the trade of Bricklayer); I was in need of a clerk and assistant in the Sheriff's work, and feeling convinced by his knowledge of business, good handwriting and general bearing, either not a bricklayer at all, or a very superior one, I offered to take him into my employ.

He accepted my terms and the result justified my conjecture, for he had only "taken up" with the trade because he had a wife and child to keep, and found at the time that it paid better than clerking, of which nothing was to be had. He soon manifested an interest in the business and took a zealous part in my affairs. - When in 1807, I proposed to build a Cottage, he volunteered to do the brickwork. I turned Architect and drew plans for a Cottage that might afterwards be converted into stable, work shop or playroom to the great house. -

The design was very simple and we went to work with a will. The foundations were dug out on the and having the doors and windows made by a Carpenter, we got the place roofed in with iron and the Cement floors made; then after giving a little time for it to dry, your mother chose and cut the wall papers which Marriott and myself hung very neatly; and we finished off our

work by painting the outside wood work a bright green, with light stone colour inside. - The two main rooms were each 15 feet by 12 feet and people generally, expressed their satisfaction with our workmanship and the snug little house we had built; of which you may be sure I felt proud. - Everything being dry and in order we carried over our household gods from the Whitehouse, and took possession of our new abode on the 31st July 1867. I am writing in it now, and hope to do so until "my ship comes home", and I can build a house proper. - Our sisters were born in it, "Finkie" (Beatrice Marianne) on the 2nd October 1867; and "Lottie" (Charlotte Anne) on the 13th March 1869; At the present time of writing it is probable that another will be born here ere long.* It was also from this house that dear little Katie^{aged 7} left us that bright morning 7th July 1870 to go to her Aunties in England on board the ship "Oleworth".

An intervening space of time has to be accounted for between my marriage and now, respecting my business. - I may say generally and with thankfulness that I have - notwithstanding the long continued depressed and retrograde state of the colony - managed to keep myself out of debt, my business, connections and social position has greatly increased. - This I attribute to three causes - First steady, plodding application and determination to do everything well, and to live within my means. - Secondly - The refined, ladylike and dear influence of your Mother upon myself, and our neighbours and

* This probability became a certainty on the 25th March 1872 when Ethel Georgina was

and friends, marking hours down to me, and her company, sympathy & love
 as support and a thing like desired instead of being avoided or ignored.
 Or wife always has a large share in the household; business is for
 the husband, and not for her (the husband with), the conduct about
 or to have "that" continually talked of in her presence. - While she sits
 day after day at home, being ladies visitors, making, mending, washing,
 working with the needle and embroidery (children), or the various kitchen
 of service; this very department if she cannot leave her business
 in her office, before as before his wife the same attention as he
 would pay other lady (if he calls himself a gentleman) and even visit
 her little place and occupations, he being with her eyes, the
 matters by which she is immediately surrounded, and that she
 a host of brightness and interest in her daily round, if only improved
 with the belief that her partner feels an equal interest with her.
 -olly, understands these things, and repairs the apartment by the do will.
 -ingly accords leisure. - The question "How leisure have happily
 is being summed up in the Christiana's prospect of doing more
 offers as you would that they should do with you; and more
 briefly still, in sailor's phrase "See and Take" - See this guide
 (justice) surrounding you down. When that makes our house
 such a pleasant resort for our friends, and keeps us about being
 position and duty towards her and my children. Had she the
 of different tempers, tastes and dispositions, I cannot say how wide of

might have been achieved: since nothing would have been
 of any bookish temper to draw a rapid inspection, and the manner
 was ranging of a great number, however, ignorant women.
 kindly - In a long research period devoted to advance myself
 legislatively in local position: I mean by legislatively, that means
 merit and general recognition which arise from and is essential
 to even leading upright lives, whether by civilised application
 of the abilities with which they may be blessed, be it in
 science, there is a good name, and by diligence and
 application (overcoming the weaknesses to become modern, or at
 the least - deficiencies in the business they follow: "Nothing worth
 doing shall, is worth doing well", and this in their way that very
 mediocre talents, go along way towards perfection, for "nothing
 taken will run away down" - I have in genius, and an
 devoid of talent - The "Genius" and the "talented man", may
 thrive, but they are not without in proportion - A man
 may have a talent for a particular thing. Alchemists, Poetry,
 Natural History, Geography &c and yet be in all other things a
 very common place man. - I have no belief in "universal genius"
 like "since they are literally snakes of all heads and tails of
 none, mistake, usually, superficial, usually living in a
 weakness and thoughtless manner, in debt, trouble and grief. -
 I'll soon with this return that I hope my studies will be a debt

at Millar's. That left ~~off~~ them and commenced the Oil & Fibre business, and that led me more particularly to test the progress I had made by submitting my name as a candidate for admission in the Ancient Order of Freemasons, in the year 1858, by applying to the first Lodge (just then established) here, styled the "Port Natal Lodge No. 1040" (the number has since been advanced to 738), and of which Brother Henry James Mellen - Resident Magistrate, was the first Master. - The admission was by Ballot; two Black Balls excluded, I however was admitted, and from that circumstance my sense of self respect was, as it were, confirmed; from the pride and gratification derived from that cause, it has been strengthened unto the present time, supporting me under many trying circumstances when my natural feeling of deference for others, or mistrust of my own abilities would have caused me to give way. -

I was Initiated into Freemasonry on the 14th October 1858; Passed to the Second Degree on the 23rd November following, and became a Master Mason on the 6th October 1859. I felt a deep interest in the workings of the ceremonies, connected as they are with the Grand moral principles they inculcate; - Accordingly I made haste to "pick up" whatever was to be taught, and shortly after was appointed to one of the subordinate offices in the Lodge, this I held till I went out to the Seward's; On my return to commence business in Durban, I was appointed Secretary, this

I held for some years. - I then was advanced to Junior Warden, from that to Senior Warden, and, subsequently as a crowning recognition of my persistent steady perseverance, as well as the progress I had made in Masonic knowledge, I was elected Master of the Lodge for the year 1868. - During all the years that had elapsed only five men had held that office, I was the sixth. As Masonry at present exists in Natal, no higher degree can be conferred. -

Thus being placed at the head of the Craft in the Colony I esteem as a special honor thrust upon me, by the general approval of the Brethren, who were better judges than myself as to my ability and general fitness to conduct that important office. -

My services for the year of office were recognized by the presentation to me of a Past Masters Jewel in Gold and Blue enamel, duly inscribed; which I hope will pass down to my children as a memorial of me. - My social advance was thus again manifested by their general sympathy and good will, and I have since had to represent the Brethren, and take part in many important and interesting ceremonies, the last being the public laying the foundation stone of our new Masonic Hall on our own land in Smith Street (27th Decem: 1871.) at which you, with your mother were present; and into which building I trust with God's blessing some day to introduce my little son, if he shall be found worthy to be admitted as a member of our Ancient and honorable Fraternity. -

You will naturally enquire, reading this "What is Freemasonry?" It is a peculiar system of morality veiled in allegory, and illustrated by ~~figures~~ symbols. The principal ~~principles~~ upon which it is founded are those of Brotherly love, Relief and Truth, and its tendency is to make all men honourable who are obedient to its precepts. You can be a very good and worthy man without being a Freemason; but no one can be a good Mason without being a good man. As the son of a Mason you have certain privileges, one of which is that you can be admitted into the Order before any other applicant however exalted his social rank or title. —

During the year I occupied the Chair of my Lodge, a License and Statute was passed by which licenses were imposed in all directions, and no person could prepare Deeds of Transfer of Immovable property or similar documents without being a Notary Public or a Licensed Conveyancer. This brought me under its operation, as I did so, and sought to do more business of that class. I therefore took out a £5. license as Conveyancer, but found that were I a Notary I should only have to pay the same. So being treated by the profession, and regarded somewhat by the public as an "outsider", and not a regular and authorised practitioner, I resolved under the influences before mentioned to qualify myself as a Notary; feeling encouraged thereto by the position conferred upon me by the Fraternity, and that I should accordingly endeavour to reciprocate the honour by

in striving to add to the status of the Craft by further advancing myself in social position. In this I was aided and encouraged by the very worthy Brothers who had preceded, and who also followed me as Master, a young lawyer of remarkable ability and decided forensic talent, who had himself but recently been admitted our Attorney and Advocate of the Supreme Court. Mr Harry Escombe is my personal friend and by his coaching and instructive aid I mastered the difficulties of the Law and practice requisite in a Notary; and applied to the Chief Justice (the Honble Walter Harding) to be examined; Examined by him, I was accordingly, and he gave me a Certificate of competency - I then applied to His Excellency Robt. W. Keate the Governor for an appointment, and, having been recommended by the Honble the Attorney General (Mr Gallway) who was personally very kind and considerate, I was duly Gazetted a Notary Public for the Colony of Natal in July 1870. Thus taking a recognised position in the legal community, to the members of which I had so long been intimately known in connection with my duties as Deputy or Deeds Sheriff for the County. - The Chief Justice very kindly suggested that I should enrol myself as a Candidate Advocate of the Supreme Court, but having £10:- to pay the Government on Admission as a Notary, and the additional cost of my Seal, books &c. I could not raise the additional £25:- fee required as a deposit on enrolment; two

years would also have to lapse, during which time I should have to attend the Court in term time, so I concluded to let the matter stand over, like Eliy, until a more convenient season" content with my present honors. That season has not yet arrived, the interval having been occupied in compiling and condensing the Insolvent Laws of the Colony with a view to their publication; this will take the money that might otherwise be devoted to fees, and it has moreover occupied much of the time that has elapsed since I began to write to you. -

My Grandmother used to impress upon me, when I talked in my boyish way, of seeing the world and its inhabitants that, "A rolling stone gathers no moss"; and the experience of the world ~~undoubtedly~~ undoubtedly supports the axiom in the parallel proverb "Two removes, are as bad as a fall". Therefore, when I review my past life in Natal, I can with every degree of confidence, and thankfulness, say that I am content, notwithstanding my twenty years labor in it has brought me no fortune now has it placed me above want; For I am convinced that wander as I might, shift from one employment to another, change residence and occupation I should not have been so well off as I now am. - Having a peculiar temperament and disposition, a special appreciation of domestic life; - find in the peaceful enjoyment of ~~NOV~~, the quiet of books and the varied occupations

wisdom from the house and garden, more real pleasure & gratification than I should in the soul-chafing, harassing employment of a competitive business or in seeking "the bubble reputation" on the platform of political, municipal or public life. All my life through I have been oppressed with an insurmountable dread of attempting to thrust myself prominently forward as a public man, lest I should go up like a rocket, and come down like its stick. I fear to stand lest I fall; consequently I have striven to guide my ambition into more modest channels, contented to be passed over as a commonplace man, if by so doing I could only enjoy the sweet pleasures of my home and the society of those dear ones that I love. - Gold may do many useful things, and supply many physical comforts, but it cannot enlighten the mind or render the soul pure. - As we toil along in this life the reflection should daily be made that there is a life beyond, for which we should seek to acquire that fortune which we can without doubt take with us rather than concentrate our whole body, soul and spirit upon accumulating gains that must be left behind. -

My business is a pleasure, and its increase my constant object, but only with the view of acquiring the means of adding to the comfort of home, and of enabling my children to take their place with the educated and refined. - Had I thousands

my home should be my home, not that of a constant round of fetters
 the residence of numerous guests and "free boarders"; while my
 business should be - after my children and relations - to do the largest
 possible amount of good in employing others in honest self-supporting
 pursuits; in promoting the welfare of the Colony, and the industry
 of its inhabitants. I dream a great deal more than is good
 for me on this theme; too frequently letting my imagination run
 riot over an extra pipe and promenade in the Kraandak, so can
 not trust myself further on paper. - All I care for you to think
 is, that while I have ambition, I am not ambitious; while I appear
 indifferent, I am not without enthusiasm. -

It is my deliberate opinion that no one in this competitive
 age can attain particular excellence and eminence without
 infinite and continuous labor at the sacrifice of vastly numerous
 things which it is desirable that he should know. Lord Macaulay
 says in his Historical Essays (article Madame D'Arblay) - "Whoever
 becomes preeminent in any art, way in any style of art, generally
 does so by devoting himself with intense and exclusive enthusiasm
 to the pursuit of one kind of excellence. His perception of other kinds
 of excellence is therefore too often impaired." My remarks
 refer more particularly to England, here in Natal a broader
 experience is forced upon men, which, while it detracts from their
 especial excellence, renders them more generally useful as Colonists

and Europe. National Society being more conspicuous and liberal
 in consequence of its universality and the absence of those
 cables and party organization which keep men at home (England)
 within the particular circles in which they breathe, move, and
 have their being. -
 I am led by what I have just written
 to suggest what the place you may take in the world and the
 occupation you will follow. As the school presents itself, I should
 deem it best I have learned from my long experience here, that
 we may think that in life will meet the knowledge of a trade.
 No matter what a young man's pretensions or position in life may
 be, he should have a master of a trade; the knowledge of one
 disagrees him, or detracts from his educational attainments and
 social position, he can remain a gentleman still, following the
 most refined and gentlemanly calling, and in social or personal
 respects, his being [placed] by circumstances into a
 country or society where his mental attainments are not appreciated
 or are found insufficient (pressure here here here), he falls
 back without distinction upon his trade, the execution of which
 is cultivated and advised by the highest talents and superior
 intelligence of the educated man. - Numerous histories and
 books of travel illustrate this, showing the advantages to the
 traveller of learning some useful manual occupation by which
 he gains the good will of the natives, and his own life.

or added to his comfort. - My ancient friend Robinson Crusoe would have been very badly off had he not possessed a knowledge of Carpentery and Basketmaking. - I speak of a trade in a practical, distinct sense, not as a profession or as including any of the branches of the Fine arts, which a gentleman might follow with credit and distinction. - The most useful trades here and abroad generally are (excluding Bricklayer & Carpenter) those of Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Engineer, Saddler, Turner, Compositors, Copper-smith &c. Millwright and Pattern-maker, Shoemaker, Gunsmith. -

The Trade of Carpenter is divided into several branches, but the Wheelwright, Millwright and Pattern-maker, use nearly all the Carpenter's tools, thus fitting these tradesmen to do Carpenter's work in all its branches, where the use of tools is the essential. -

For my own part I would select the Trade of Gunsmith as it includes a knowledge of many other trades, which, either singly or together would be of service to any one in private life, or to get a living by in a strange country, especially in a Colony; for it includes a knowledge of the Blacksmith's, Carpenter's, Turner's Carvers, Engraver's, Copper-smith's and Cutler's trades; beside presenting a wide field for the development of an ingenious mind or mechanical tastes; It involves also less physical labor, and is more healthy than the majority of trades. - I desire more particularly to impress this on your mind, since

there is little probability of your inheriting anything, beyond the education I may be able to give you. While learning is said to be better than houses or lands, yet the history of the lives of numerous sumner men go to show that a large proportion of them earned their living at a trade, and by it obtained the leisure, or the means, to follow out some favorite branch of study which lead them to wealth, ~~and~~ position and distinction.

A man without capacity or will, must remain at the starting post; But, if you join the "Try Company", you will be able, sooner or later, to accomplish what you set out to do. And when you know that to yourself alone you must look for advancement, you will doubtless bravely set your face to the task, and not look back. The Proverb has it - "God helps those who help themselves." - Young men starting in life cannot be brought to see, or understand this, they have always had Parents, teachers or relatives to guide, direct or help them, and as a natural consequence conclude every one else they come in contact with, is in duty bound to help them; accordingly they get very much disgusted when they discover their mistake, quite as much as I did when at 18 years of age, thinking myself a man, I went to Schum Miller & Co at 147 - a w s r k. - When a boy joins a School he is always asked "What can you do?" "What do you know?" and is placed

ennatic scribbles into a book, so that they may be legible to
 you and your sisters, when you have attained the age at
 which they may be understood and borne fruit. -
 I have written asking heart for my dear child, and
 would have recorded your daily history, and the events of your
 time as they pass, but, since I have given you the history
 of our family, of your father and of yourself, make the present
 time, when you have just reached 40 years of age, I attain
 the height of 5 feet 8 1/2 inches; have acquired the sword of
 the first day on which you went to school (the French duino
 Baron, 23rd Aug 1872) by actually refusing to take "quid"
 and being consequently kept in for hours, the delivery of
 your mother and the anticipation of myself; - I feel now that
 I can easily leave you together up the stairs and continue
 the history of yourself and family from your own recollections
 of such. - I also long and wish you in this life may
 desire that he to afford you unreserved indulgence, by
 spaying and assistance; advising you in all things upon
 which your young and unformed judgment may look
 suggest; and in things also to which your untried
 confidence in all things here, honorable and true. -
 The conclusion: you might possibly wish to know what
 line of conduct I should desire you to follow, by which to

in a high or low class accordingly. - It is exactly so after leaving School, the very first place you go to, be it Workshop, Counting-house or University, you will be asked, "What do you know", "What can you do", and in proportion to your ability, so will you be employed, paid or ranked. You will, all the time you remain, be promoted according to the proficiency you display, and when you go elsewhere, - at home or abroad, the test will always be "What do you know; what can you do." - You will I trust now clearly understand, what I before stated that a young man's advancement depends upon himself, since in all cases it is the superior Excellence of the one man, that makes him of greater worth and money value, to the man who employs him. - A book called "Self Help" by Smith will give you much sound and useful information on this important subject, and in addition you may refer to the lives of John Bunyon - a Tinker - Oliver Goldsmith - a Bishop - Robert Clive and Warren Hastings - Clerks. Hugh Millar a Quartermaster, the Lives of the Lord Chancellors &c.

One difficulty an unskilled writer has, is to know when to leave off; and notwithstanding I have been three years in writing this, yet I feel that I could write on and on, carrying you forward into Eternity; But this must not be since I have before me the task of transcribing my

regulate your actions. When you become a Freemason, all this will be communicated to you, but in the meantime— which is possibly the most important time, as to the development and formation of your character.— I enjoin you never to tell a lie. Be honorable and fair, speaking the truth at all risks; Fear nothing that is right, and you will never be a sneak or a coward; Do nothing in secret, that you would be ashamed for your Mother and sisters to know: and, if any doubt exists in your mind as to what is right, or what is wrong, "prove it" by asking God's blessing upon it, or upon what you are about to do, and if you feel that you can, without offence, bring your supplication before His Throne, then rest assured that it has His approval; Consequently whatever men may say or think, should give you no concern.—

Finally my own dear boy, I bring my self-imposed task, my labor of love, to an end, by invoking the Divine blessing upon you in the beautiful Benediction of the New Church:—"The Lord bless you, and keep you: The Lord make his face shine upon you, and be gracious unto you: The Lord lift up his countenance upon you, and give you peace."

Such is the sincere desire, and devout prayer of your ever fond and affectionate father

Wm. Russell.

Longlands, January 31st 1842.—

Post Scriptum. - March 20th 1873 sees the transcribing finished and my work ended. - We have each passed another birthday since I commenced "writing in". - You have grown three inches; made satisfactory progress under Mr. F. S. Smith's tuition; and, since your seventh birthday advanced well in Music under your Mother's care. - Your Photographs will give you some idea how you looked, it being a good likeness. But, altho' you have a nervous habit of lifting your eyebrows, you do not stare. - Your sister Katie has written to you from England, and you have exchanged letters. Jennie and Lottie do not go to school, except a little to Maamma at home, whose time is taken up with little Ethel, now within a week of being one year old; she was born on "Lady Day", and so I call her some times. - As for manners you are just now not very promising, being very selfwilled, and strongly inclined to be both disobedient and troublesome. We have frequently to settle our differences with the stick, which with other and more reasonable discipline will, I hope, in time make you better tempered, better mannered, less rude and boisterous. - Those persons who see most of you at home call you a "Turkey" or a "Pickle", while some even style you a "daring young Monkey".

You are without doubt a persistent "tease", not only of your sisters and the Kafirs, but of your Maama and myself also.

This little pen-and-ink sketch of yourself is just by way of memento and reminder, when you shall think back on the time that you were a "Little Kid" - a time which you indignantly, and with Colonial precocity, aver to have already passed - since you can play Cricket, Croquet and Marbles, and because you have trotted on Horseback alone, and learnt sufficient Swimming (with one leg on the bottom) to venture into the Bay alone. You are now in bed asleep, and, I am thankful to say quiet, so I end my labors on your behalf with a kiss and "good night" once more; being about to put this book to bed for a long repose of - Seven, I distrust, but who shall say, how many years - in the devout hope that you will live to open the tin case in which I purpose soon to enclose it, and awake it from its slumber to a life of usefulness; to be your "guide, councillor and friend" in my absence, and a beacon light towards you of the dangers that most certainly lie ahead of you. - Fare you well -

Dr. Russell.

of value as affording a clear idea of my present Office "Central Chambers", being the upstairs rooms - with the Sunshades over the windows - above a Crockery shop. The doorway to my stairs is not very clear, but it is immediately under the line in the plaster dividing the two houses, and may be recognised by the leg and foot of my office boy, who is leaning against the doorpost, looking "passing weath". -

In the top righthand corner of the picture (in a line with the corner of the tall building) you can see in the distance the Bluff and the Lighthouse. - On the left side of the view the tall building is the Wesleyan Chapel, and the building apparently next to it - with the black wall, skylight and short flag staff on the roof is the "Katal Mercury" Office; in the upstairs front room of which I had my office for a short time after leaving Field Street, until I removed into Central Chambers. - As a "reminder" I will give the

names of the occupiers of the buildings on that (the South) side of the street, commencing with Poksch - tobacconist, Rafson, tailor; Harrison, toy shop; Russell, Notary; Pickering Crockery shop; Touch, ironmonger; Atkinson, Kafir Store with verandah over the footpath; Mr Attorney J. S. Shuter's Office and Marine Chambers; adjoining it Ballance Goodliffe merchant; next a Cantow, then a Barbers shop and pole; next Offices;

these drawings the stations in the lower part of the "Museum Building"
 west the Strand and Bank, the door of which you can distinguish
 over the Yellow Bell Bar and behind the pin hole; then the building
 (General Taylor) half the flat front of which you can just see. The
 large building in the distance with the fountain roof is the
 Government Buildings, marks the Market Square, this is the
 (Great Street), the British Museum, the Colonial Bazaar, the
 Zeyce and Post Office. - I also include for safe custody
 a copy of a view that I had taken in 1868 (after horse (Longland)
 not very long after I was built. You appear on horseback
 my horse having just returned from town. I include a view
 has taken with the rest, but could not wait longer for the
 photographs. Some letters that I and others are also there
 with the name and your name that I have. The young
 lady standing near your mother is the daughter of our
 (Margaret and daughter) - the picture was taken directly to
 rather proud of and desired to send photographs of to
 the Museum in England. - During the day of the photographs
 the view was (as high), and the angle of light imperfect, making
 the view very scarcely visible, and calling the persons under
 the photograph in such dark shade as to make them look

like black people. -

The small photograph of heads represents the Old Colonists who were here prior to or about the years 1850-1 the time of the influx of "Byrnes' Emigrants". My large Photo. was taken for the purpose of this group, which is known as "Old Natal" Copies of which I have in large size, with a Key, giving the names and dates. It may not be of much interest to you yet it is historical, and as both myself Mr King and Mr Llewellyn - The Revd W C Lloyd and Mr Clarence the Sheriff as well as numbers of my friends, I retain it for you. -

The other little scraps speak for themselves. -

W. D. J.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

William Russell, eighth Duke of Bedford, Marquis of

Tavistock, Earl of Bedford, Baron Russell and Baron Howland, died, on the 26th ult., after a few hours' illness, at his town residence in Belgrave-square. His Grace was born June 30, 1809, the only son of Francis, seventh Duke of Bedford, K.G., by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, and was consequently nephew of Earl Russell. He succeeded



his father May 14, 1861. The Duke took a true interest in the education of the poor, building and supporting schools of the best type, and largely assisting those already existing; he continued the erection of cottages, let at the lowest rents; he was a magnificent restorer of churches, and assisted in the erection and the repair of parsonages; while requests for help in all descriptions of charitable efforts were always liberally met by him. As the late Duke never married, the honours of the great historic house of Russell and its vast estates pass to his first cousin, Francis Charles Hastings Russell, M.P. for Bedfordshire, eldest son of the late Major-General Lord George William Russell, G.C.B., by Elizabeth Anne, his wife, only child of the Hon. John Theophilus Rawden. The present Duke was born Oct. 16, 1819; and married, Jan. 18, 1844, Lady Elizabeth Sackville West, daughter of George John, fifth Earl of Delawarr, by whom he has a son, George William Francis Sackville, Marquis of Tavistock, and other issue. His Grace's youngest brother is Mr. Odo Russell, Ambassador at Berlin.

Illustrated London News - June 8th 1872

*Died
1872*

[Handwritten signature or scribble]

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U.S.A. Post Office Signature in Ink

George Russell

19 April 1872

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

ST. JOHN'S DAY, DECEMBER 27, 1871.

[From the *Natal Mercury* of December 30, 1871.]

The Brethren of this ancient order assembled in Durban, on Wednesday last, in considerable numbers from every corner of the colony to assist in laying the foundation stone of a new hall in course of erection for the use of the Port Natal Lodge, No. 738.

The Port Natal Lodge is the oldest in the colony, established in 1858, and, judging from the plan of the intended building and the site selected, their new Temple will not only prove of great convenience to the Brethren, but be an ornament to the town. The design is by Brother Oliver, well known in connection with the Harbour Works and other Government works.

The earlier part of the afternoon was employed by the Brethren in installing Brother Harry Escombe as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. This Brother has already held a similar high office during four previous years, in 1865-6-8-9.

At 4 o'clock a procession was formed in Field Street in the following order:—

- Three Police Constables.
- Instrumental Band (playing "Ye Merry Masons").
- Advance Guard of Volunteers.
- Tyler of the Lodge Caledonian (with drawn sword).
- The Brethren of the Lodge Caledonian (juniors first).
- Banner of the Port Natal Lodge No. 738.
- The Brethren of the Port Natal Lodge.
- The Architect (Bro. Oliver). The Builder (Bro. Drew).
- Three Master Masons, bearing vessels of Wine, Corn, and Oil.
- The Organist.
- The Master of Ceremonies.
- The Secretary, bearing the Book of Constitution.
- Lewis (with wand). Lewis (with wand).
- Ditto. The Treasurer, with Phial and Record. Ditto.
- The Mayor of Durban. The Resident Magistrate.
- Other Visitors of distinction, in couples.
- The Master of the Prince Alfred Lodge, Maritzburg.
- A Master Mason, bearing Corinthian Column.
- Lewis (with wand). The Junior Wardens. Lewis (with wand).
- A Master Mason, with the Doric Column.
- Ditto. The Senior Warden, with the Level. Ditto.
- The Junior Deacon (with a wand).
- A Master Mason, bearing the Ionic Column.
- Ditto. Chaplain (Rev. Bro. Reynolds), with Bible. Ditto.
- Ditto. The Past Master, bearing various tools. Ditto.
- Ditto. The Immediate P.M. (Bro. Hull) with mallet. Ditto.
- The Master's Banner, borne by a M.M.
- Ditto. THE WORSHIPFUL MASTER. Ditto.
- The Senior Deacon, with a wand.
- The Tyler with a naked sword.

The procession passed down Field Street, West Street, Turner's Lane, and Smith Street. On its arrival near the site of the new building the band, volunteers, and Brethren opened out right and left and formed a lane through which the Master, preceded by his banner and accompanied by his Tyler with drawn sword, and with sons of masons on either side, marched to the platform prepared near the foundation stone. The procession inverted itself and followed in the Master's wake. The children surrounded the stone. The visitors and officers took places under the canopy, and the Brethren of the various Lodges were ranked on the right hand and the left.

Seats had been provided for ladies between Beach Grove and the foundation stone, but the accommodation

proved altogether insufficient, and in this respect, and this respect only, the arrangements were deficient.

The ceremony, during which the brethren were uncovered, commenced with Sacred Music, played upon the harmonium by Brother Hull. The Reverend Brother Reynolds then recited the following prayer, to which the brethren responded "So mote it be."

Vouchsafe, Thine aid, Almighty Father and Supreme Governor of the universe to this our present convention. As of old Thou didst approve and prosper King Solomon's design to build a Temple for Thy Glory at Jerusalem, even so now, may Thy blessing rest upon our Worshipful Master's work, and on these Thy servants assembled here this day, to assist him in laying the foundation of a Temple on this spot to be dedicated in Thy name to the uses of Masonry.

Of old Thou laidst the foundations of the earth, and the heavens are the work of Thy hands. By wisdom and strength Thou upholdest the pillars of Creation—the vast universal Temple wherein Thou dwellest in all Thy Glory and Majesty, the Sovereign Ruler of all worlds. Thou art the foundation of light and truth, of love and goodness. Endow us with a competency of the Divine Wisdom, and grant us the knowledge of Thy Truth. Help us to keep the precepts of the Sacred Law, and may it continually rely on the sure foundation of Thine inimitable justice and eternal mercy. Prosper this work of our hands. Grant that the edifice to be erected here may be skillfully commenced, and finally completed under Thy direction, and at length may it be duly consecrated with Thy Benediction to the sacred purposes of our ancient art, and to the practice of fidelity, truth, charity, and all other virtues pertaining to Godliness. May the workmen employed in building this temple have no need to be ashamed of their work. Preserve them by Thy Providence from all danger in discharge of their labours, and may each receive his just recompence.

We pray Thee to bless our most gracious Queen, and grant to all rightful rulers, governors, and magistrates, grace, wisdom, and understanding, to build up and strengthen the social edifice. Enable them to execute justice and maintain truth.

Preserve and guide our Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl de Grey and Ripon—and all officers of our order, and may our brethren throughout the world be foremost in promoting brotherly love and charity among all mankind, and thus advance the honour and glory of Thy holy name.

The Treasurer read an inscription, and placed it in a phial in a cavity under the stone, which was lowered by the workmen to slow music. The Master then tried the stone by the square, level, and plumb-rule handed to him for that purpose, and knocking the stone three times with a "maul," declared it to be well and squarely laid.

He next scattered corn over the stone, and dedicated the future building to "Masonry," in "the name of the Great Jehovah to whom be all honour and glory," to which the brethren responded, "So mote it be." The building with a libation of wine, was next dedicated to Virtue, and with a libation of oil, to "Universal Benevolence," the brethren in each case responding "So mote it be."

The plans of the building were then inspected. They show a handsome elevation with a capacious hall, the intention being in course of time to add to the building in the rear.

The Master returned the plans approved to the architect, and handed to the builder the square, level, and plumb-rule, to assist him in carrying out his work.

On the Master's return to the dais, the brethren covered their heads, and what are called Grand Honours were given as follows:—each brother clapped his left hand with his right, then his right hand with his left, three

times, and uncovering the head gave three huzzas; this was repeated three times. The ceremony closed with the Treasurer placing money on the stone for the workmen.

The Worshipful Master then said:—

That the foundation stone being so duly squared it became at once his duty and his privilege, as Master of the Senior Masons' Lodge in the Colony, to address to the Brethren and others a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. But first it behoved him to tender thanks in three directions to those who had lent an unusual eclat to the ceremony—first, To His Worship the Mayor of Durban, His Worship the Resident Magistrate for the County, and to other visitors of distinction who by their presence have sanctioned and approved this gathering of Masons. Second, To the Ladies who imparted a peculiar grace of their own to the occasion; it was true that the Brethren had been favoured with a glorious sunshine, that they had been cheered on their march with the inspiring strains of music, and that they had been protected by a strong contingent of noble Volunteers, but the sunshine would have been dull, indeed, without the smiles of those whom Masons loved. Music would have fallen dull upon their ears unless accompanied by the whispered welcomes of those whose laughing lips and beaming eyes were more fatal than the arms of the Volunteers. Thirdly, Thanks were due to the Brethren whom he addressed, particularly to those whose feet had travelled weary distances to unite with those of the resident Brethren in surrounding the first stone of a building dedicated to the Art they so dearly loved.

To some cynics it might be disposed, if any such there were, it might have suggested itself that the stone squared by him might have been equally well placed by practical workmen without his assistance, and without the pomp and pageantry with which the Brethren had surrounded it. He said that he admitted the fact, and that practically he knew very little of a Mason's Art, but pleaded that he had precedents for the ceremony. He referred to the foundation stone of the intended trophy in the Market Square to departed valour; in connexion with the scenes of the Troons in the early days of the colony; to the inauguration of the Hall of Justice, in Pietermaritzburg, dedicated to Free Institutions; to the opening of the Bridge which connected the two richest counties of the Colony; and he did not doubt the recollection of some would carry their thoughts back to the opening of the Bridge at Pietermaritzburg, when the Mayor and Councilors of that borough repaired in their fur robes and civic splendour to the banks of the classic Umsundusi; true it was that that Bridge had long since been washed away, but the recollection of those gorgeous robes would remain fresh for ever. The Master continued, that if it were right to pay honours to gallantry, if it were right to regard the love of Free Institutions as a virtue, if it were right to encourage the onward move of progress, then he justified this gathering on all these grounds; for Masonry had beget more heroism than the blare of trumpets or the thunders of artillery. Masonry had as deep an interest as any other institution in the administration of justice through pure and unsullied channels; and Masonry, more than a hundred Hampdens, or a thousand people's Charters, had taught men to be free.

If he were asked what this Masonry was, he would reply, that it was a system of morality founded on piety and virtue; Masons paid a due reverence to the Supreme Being; inculcated allegiance to the sovereign of one's native land, and their teaching was that of Him of Galilee, who commanded us "to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us."

The origin of the builder's trade dated back to the early days of the world, when the condition of life was that man should live by the sweat of his brow. At the date to which he referred, men were probably tillers of the soil, or herds of cattle in the valleys of the Tigris or Euphrates, a district aptly named the cradle of mankind. Then, and in that locality, a cave in a rock, the bark of a tree, or even a hole in the ground, was man's probably only protection against the rays of a mid-day sun, or the dews of an Eastern evening. As civilization progressed and towns were formed, employment was found for builders who, in prosecuting knowledge of their trade would travel from town to town, probably in company, for purposes of mutual defence. An interchange of hospitality and good-will and fellowship was so established amongst the Masons and builders of the various towns, which beget the greater necessity for moral conduct among them, since not only would misconduct bring discredit on the order, but would be known far and near to the great injury of the wrong-doer. The strictest morality was at all times enjoined by Masons, and its advantages were to be deduced from the trade they followed. The Master then compared the formation of a stately edifice to the construction of society, and urged the Brethren to seek to resemble the corner-stone, the subject of the ceremony. He stated that as one single irregular stone would be an eyesore in a building, and that since a building could not be made with stones wholly irregular, so it was necessary that in society the component parts should present a fair and square surface to the world, and that irregularities should be corrected by the cement of good-fellowship. Ancient Masons, the Master mentioned, had secrets, some of which seemed to have been lost, as in ruins of the present day the remains of a cement is found long after the materials it conjoined had pulverized away; but if these the Masons had secrets by the loss of which modern ages were the losers, it must be remembered in favour of the craft that the world

owed to it the unparalleled roads of Rome, subsisting to the present day as if to remind men of that straight and undeviating line of conduct laid down for their guidance in the Volume of the Sacred Law; that the world was also indebted to the Order for the architectural beauties of Ancient Greece, the castles of our native land, the sacred beauties of our Cathedral aisles; and, need he refer to that recent enterprise in the Isthmus of Suez, which connected two oceans previously separated since the time when the earth was divided from the waters; to the perforation through the Alps of a tunnel connecting France with Italy, under a barrier said to be impassable except by the armies of a Caesar or a Napoleon; was it necessary to mention that to Masonic achievement it was due that railways now rumbled in the bowels of the earth, because in that locality no space was left on the earth's surface for further Masonic labours.

In the same way that the Ancient Masons had secrets, Speculative Masons had secrets too, and this was often urged as an argument against them. Masons, however, preserved them, and rejoiced in them; and he thought he might fairly say, that if harm there was in this—which he denied—it was fully counterbalanced by the charities of Masons which were by no means secret at all, and which it was wrong to suppose were confined to the Brotherhood. The Masonic Fund was a liberal contributor on many occasions. He hardly liked to refer to instances, but might mention the relief given by the Grand Lodge to the sufferers by the Peruvian earthquake, to the succour rendered to a nation bleeding under the foot of an invader, in which succour the craft assisted, and he thought he was warranted in saying that the Grand Lodge would liberally assist to relieve the distress occasional in the charred city of Chicago. What his own Lodge had done he preferred not referring to—they did their best. He asked his hearers to judge of the members of that Lodge not by their banners and finery, but by their lives; and when he was shown a Brother who was a regular attendant in his Lodge, in him the Master would point out a man prominent in his rank and life.

He thanked his hearers for the attention they had given him during an address somewhat long, and probably not very interesting, and in conclusion he begged leave to say that as on the stone laid that day it was intended to build a stately edifice, so his hearers should learn from it that in each of them was the material on which to raise a superstructure perfect in its part and honourable to the builder. (Loud cheers.)

On the re-formation of the procession a lane was formed from the Dais, through which the Master, as in the first procession, marched, attended by his Tyler, Bannerman, and Deacon, and followed by the Brethren from the base of the lane.

On arriving at the present Lodge House in Field Street refreshments were given to the band, volunteers, and children. The Master thanked the Mayor and the other visitors for their attendance, and the Brethren entered their Lodge.

The procession consisted of from 80 to 100 members of the craft who seemed, from the variety of their Masonic dresses, to hail from many Lodges.

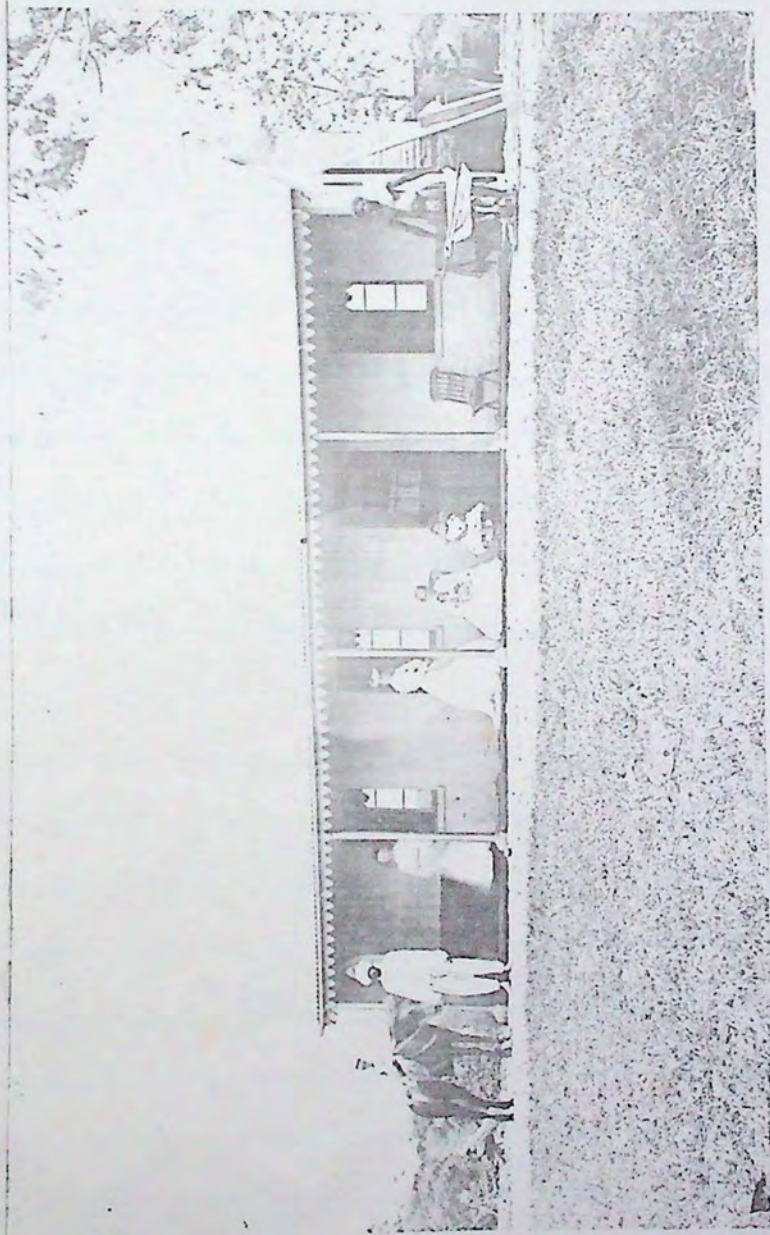
In the evening a conjoined banquet was given by the Port Natal Lodge, and the Lodge Caledonian and about 70 members of the craft sat down to a dinner prepared by Mr. F. L. Jonsson, of Field Street.

The chief subject of remark in connection with this ceremony—at least by those not Masons—was that the Brotherhood in Natal was so strong and influential. Every profession and trade, every town, and almost every village in the colony was represented; and from the position, standing, and reputation of those who constitute the craft in Natal, we can well understand Brother Escombe's statement in his address that Brethren in the habit of attending their lodges regularly take a prominent position in their respective professions or callings.

All the Brethren wore aprons and white gloves. Officers of the Lodges were distinguished by badges with silver symbols of their respective ranks, Masters of Lodges and Past Masters were distinguished by medals (called jewels) worn on the breast.

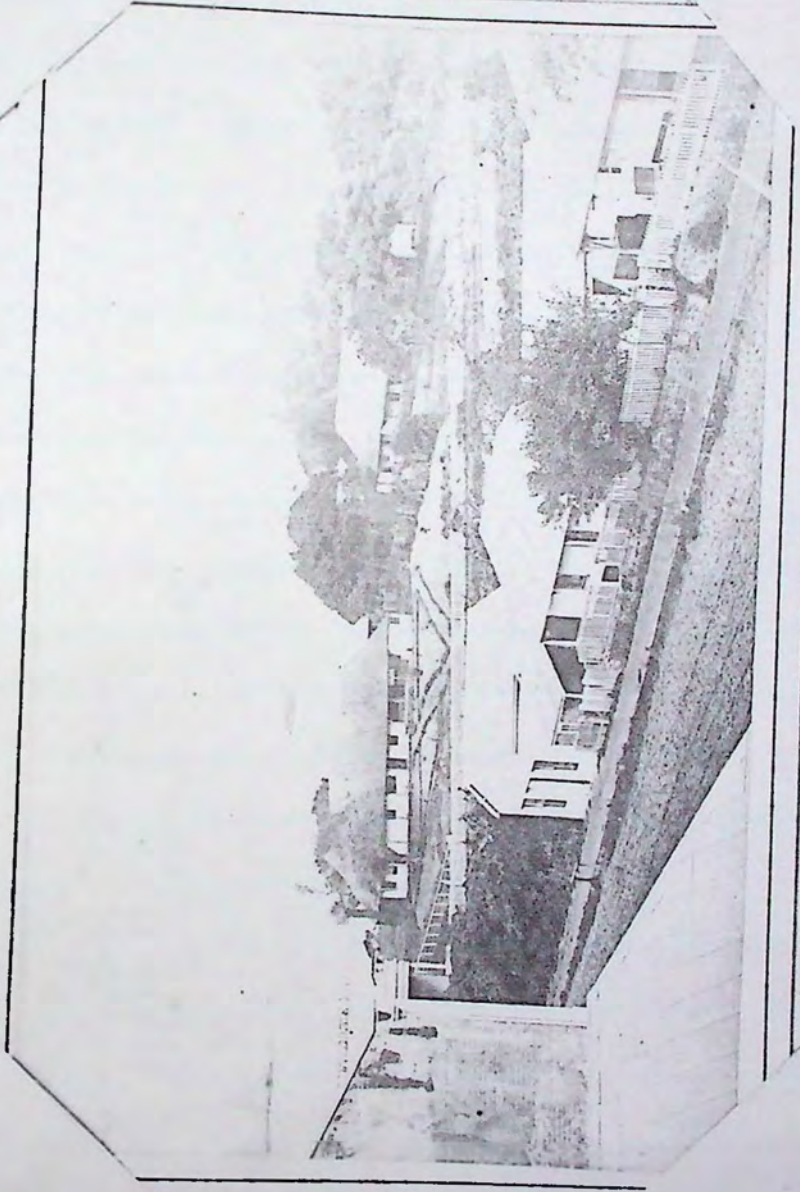
Amongst the Brethren we recognised, besides the Master who officiated in the ceremony, Brothers George Russell, Curle, Kermodie, Hull, J. V. Jyle, S. Benningfield, Stewart, Boyne, Francis, Goodliffe, Louch, Hulston, Steel, Knox, Adams, Harrison, Burnham, Hirst, Pay, Hill, Baxter, Taylor, Harrison, Muirhead, Livingstone, Burman, and very many others.

In concluding our report on a very interesting ceremony, we congratulate the craft on its success, and wish the Brotherhood continued prosperity.

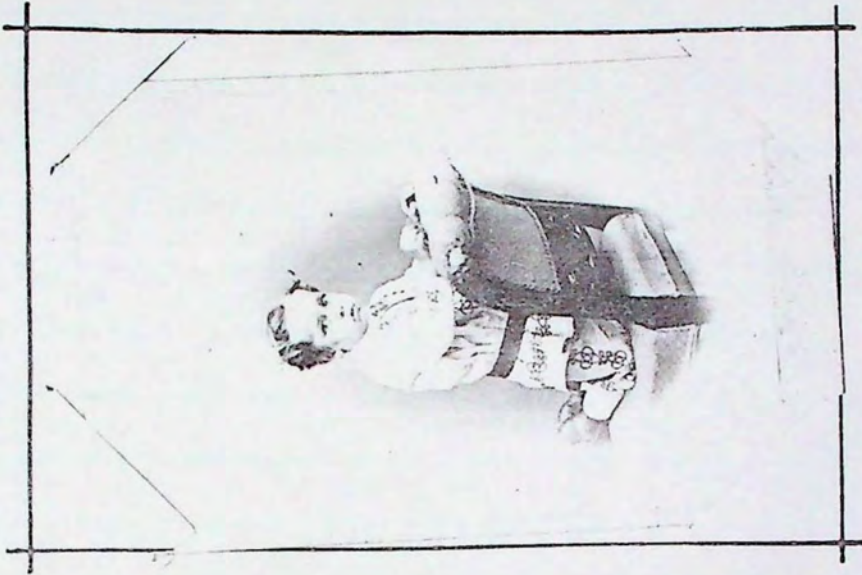


LONGLANDS - BEREA

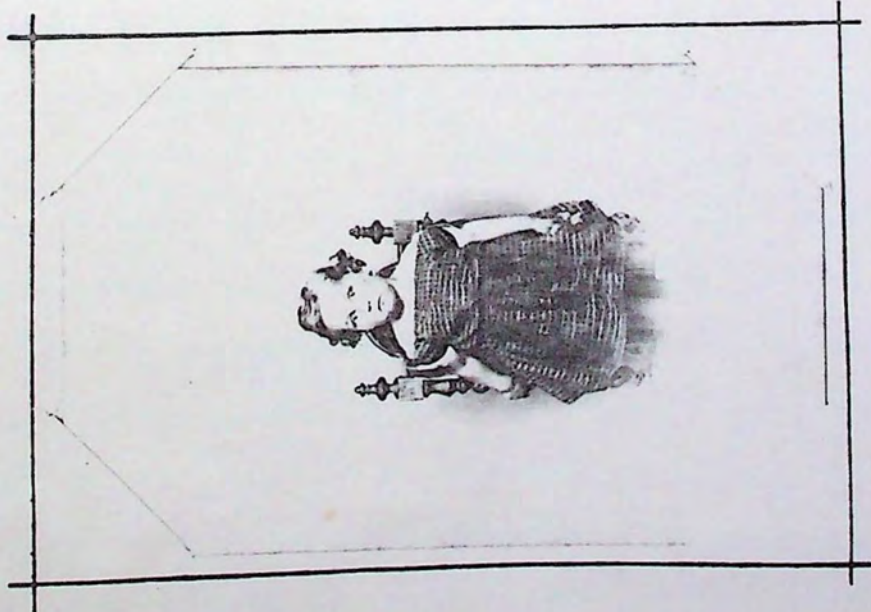
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Berea, Ohio
Longlands - Berea
Berea, Ohio



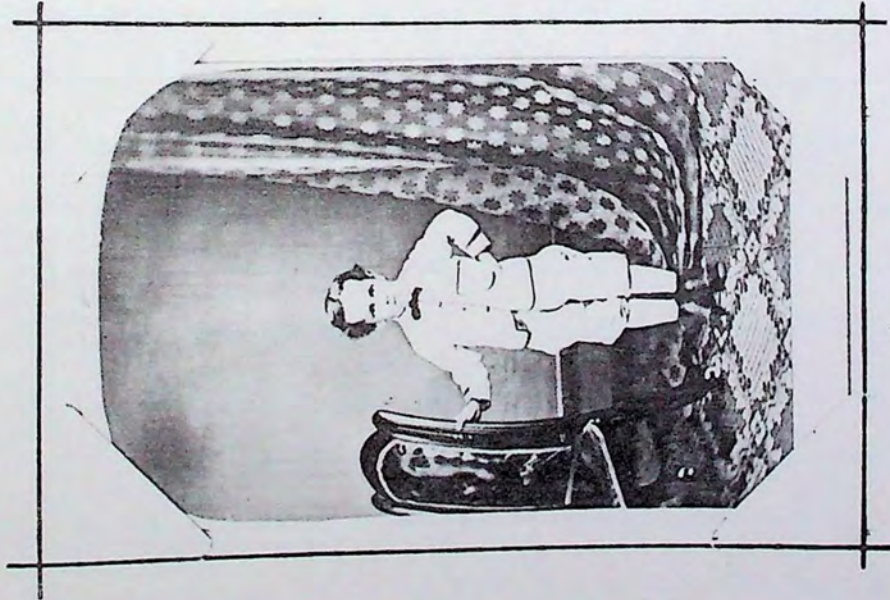
— Central West Street - Durban —



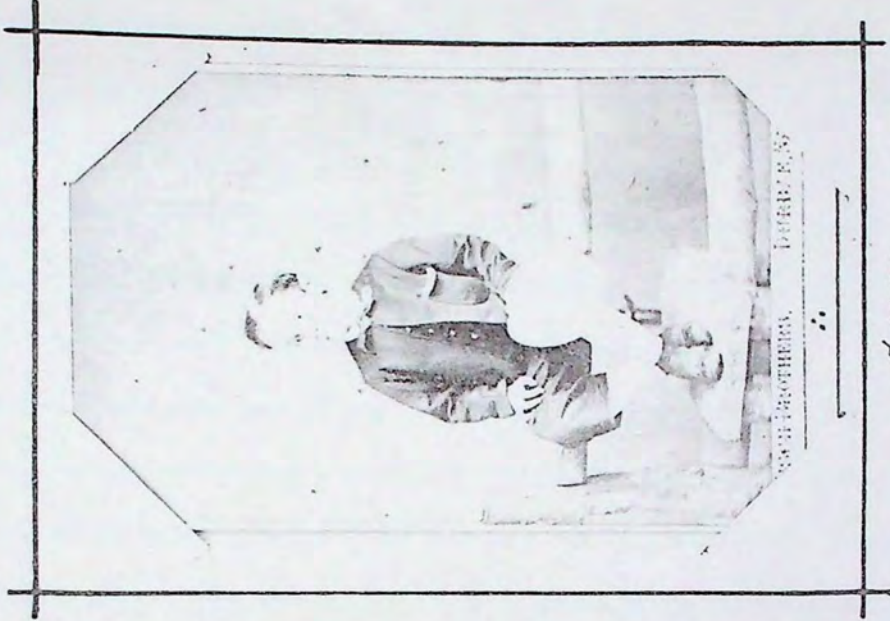
G. B. R.
3 Years - - - - - November 1869



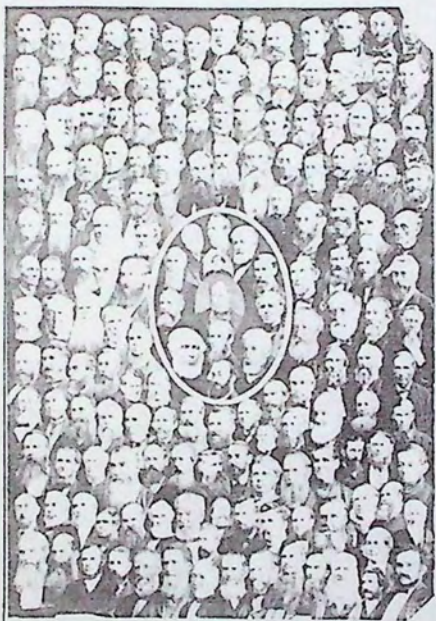
G. B. R.
2 Years - - - - - May 1868



G. B. R.
5 Years — 1871



G. B. R.
7 Years — January 1873
Height 3 ft 11 1/2 in



Hisch. Lindu

— "Old. Katal" —
Emigrants of 1850 & 51

