Panama July 30th 1859

Sir: Oorman

Boyd & Company
received your note of the 12th
for which thanks.

I am sorry to tell you that Kearney has not
read the amount of your
letter on June 1st, may mean
for $200 as he says he has.

I at received the money he
expected on your application
at Georgetown. I wrote to Kearney
to wait here for some definite
Why can't have not received it. I must confess that the delay has put me to very great inconvenience as I had to send the boat to London to meet the boat. I bought for the amount. If you can arrange it for me, take a good man before you go on your Carnival cruise to the Pacific Islands.

Tell by the last note that Rich O'Gorman had no wish to go.
But I forgot - I am now a married man & writing to a married man & all such things are of course "highly improper" as the old song goes at home day.

Adios Amigo.

My respects to Mr & Mrs Clay & Mr. Crawford.

Tell them Mr Crawford of Havana has gone to England. Years as long as the Irish priests.

John Brock
My dear Father,

I have been till lately still expecting the letter, which in your No of April 10. You mentioned having written, and engrossed to the Care of a Mr. Cox or Foy; but it turns out I may "wait and wait in vain," for I heard but a short time ago, the aforesaid gentleman went down to Davy Jones, giving the fish the advantage of fermenting what was intended for my own delineation. I therefore know nothing of your present whereabouts, and will be the more glad to hear from you. Where are you? What are you doing? How do you like the new world, and does the climate agree with you? Give me details of your life out there. I suppose (if you have not already come to),
you will make an excursion on the South and visit the savages and cannibals. I start for London on Tuesday, where, after a few days' stay, I will be joined by my Mother and Aunt, and then we all three leave for a four months tour in Ireland. Ever since I made known my intention of visiting Ireland this summer, we have had repeated invitations from all sides, but have accepted but a few of the most pressing; amongst others, we have promised to stay some time with the Bermains of Melville and William Main at Newpark. In Dublin, we go to the Richard Pk. (Richard fun is now there), and will also visit the Talor's, who have taken a house for the season at Nassau. As we do not expect to be back till the beginning of January, we have taken measures to let our appartment here till that time. I look forward with much pleasure to this trip. & I hope has left Chantilly (old house, furniture, horses, & everything), and with wife and family have gone for the summer to near Cairo for sea-bathing. He intends wintering in Paris. The Stanley's are in Versailles. The case of "Mrs. Verey of Chichester" came off last month, and divorce was pronounced. Our gallant friend intends marrying the Lady Great Britain at least, as he says, qui vis a vis me. But I dominate (if you still have a good deal of fancifulness by this) he will think better of his present intentions.

The Camp are still here and will remain till April, but Francis (the eldest son) goes over to England in a fortnight or three weeks, on purpose to do us the honor of presented. Did you get my letter of - I forgot the precise date, it was...
THEATRE ROYAL
H. M. S. VIXEN

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

Thursday Evening, 18th August 1859.

The evening's entertainment's, will commence, with the domestic drama of

LUKE THE LABOURER!!!

IN 2 ACTS.

SQUIRE CHASE ........................................ WALTER DAW.
FARMER WAKEFIELD .................................. HARRY HOLT.
CHARLES MAYDEW .................................... CHARLES TUNE.
LUKE THE LABOURER .................................. CHARLES EDWARDS.
PHILIP .................................................. JOSEPH YARROLL.
BOBBY TROT .......................................... EDWARD DAVIS.
MICHAEL ................................................ JAMES NIXON.
DICK .................................................. CHARLES DOYLE.
THOMAS, A LANDLORD ................................ HENRY HAMILTON.
DAME WAKEFIELD ................................... MR. P. W. B. JONES.
CLAIRA ................................................ WILLIAM SANSDEN.
JENNY ................................................ MR. A. H. PIDDLED.
Reapers, Cha' Kybett, Jos' Garnett, & J' Martin. Servants, Gamekeepers &c. &c. &c.

COMIC SONG,
"THE LIFE OF A CADGER" EDWARD DAVIS.

SENTIMENTAL SONG,
"I NEVER SAID THAT I HAD LOVED" JOSEPH YARROLL.

AN INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

To conclude with the interesting Comedy of

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS

IN TWO ACTS.

ADMIRAL KINGSTON ....................... JOSEPH DOUGLAS
LIEUTENANT KINGSTON .................. CHARLES EDWARDS
SHORT ............................................. JAMES JOHNSON
DENNIS .......................................... HENRY HAMILTON
MRS. PONTIFEX ............................... MR. A. H. PIDDLED
MSS. MORTIMER ............................... WILLIAM SANSDEN

TREASURER .................. LIEUT. J. J. MOORE
MANAGER .................. MR. F. W. SUTTON
San José Catateca  
27 Sept 1859

My dear Olman,

I received your letter of 25 Aug from Lima, in which you sent several letters, but I have not yet received the last one. I hope to forward them at the next opportunity.

In regard to the $200, I am still considering the advisability of paying it. The case is not clear to me, as I am not entirely sure what the terms of the contract are. I will keep you informed of any developments.

In regard to the $500, I have not yet received the necessary documents to complete the transaction. I will keep you informed of any developments.

Will you please forward your letter to Lima? I will keep you informed of any developments.

Believe me,

My dear Olman,

Very truly yours,

Antonius
Sir,

My attention having been drawn to an Article in the Station Regulations to the effect that no person in the Squadron is to wear the beard or Moustache,

I have to state the time of several such on board this Ship since when I believe the execution of that order will bear most severely.

The Scars &c. have been very visible during some years and it is chiefly in my opinion to this admirable protection of Nature that they have thus escaped those more ordinary diseases and inflammatory affections of the chest to which Sailors are so peculiarly subject.

And I do not hesitate to predict that it may be observed that the first treated adapted by the Surgeon is to advise the head to grow freely about the face and throat.

The Marines are permitted to wear the Moustache; hope that to the non-combatant sailor a fuller allowance of nature's growth will be allowed.

In the event of the Ship proceeding to a colder Climate, there can be no question that should the men who now wear the beard be compelled to shave they will be subjected to inevitable Disease and Suffering.

I am, Sir,

[Signature]
To

I have the honor to say that I have for your application the following case of

In reference to the action of being a break and effect of

My dear Sir,

Philadelphia, September 22, 1859.
Oct 27, 59.

Boyd & Co.
E. Blunt
Rich. Harmon
H. Pearson
George Chapman
St. John
McM. Mc
Earl Caskey
Panamá 30 Sept 1847

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure of enclosing you a letter from my brother, and I now send you the great news from Trujillo. The yellow fever is raging there. Nothing further has been received from there since.

The news here of importance is that General Scott is coming out to settle the Juan Island affair (Vancouver Island) difficulty with General Douglas. There is the usual war about it. Nothing new of this that I see. The war must go on, I fear.

Yours, President Monroe
You will see by the St. that has been driven out of St. Croix and Monte Pelago taken the Presidency of Cuba now. I had an interview with the former here. He thinks he will get back again but with 913. Money did the whole affair it is always a powerful agent in these countries.

I trust you are enjoying yourself in Lima - if you are. Lambard is still there he is kind as to present my regards to him.

When are we to see you this way again?

You know we will always be glad to have you among us. Powers joins in remembrance.

Yours very truly

[Signature]

The Agomau Mahow

Lima
I trust little harm that has been done Parliamentary land. I should have to have some recognition of the Yorkshire of my predecessors. I request my hearty congrats to all and especially to the more modest and less proceed of the complete. May the American Ciderman, who was attendant on it, may you at the long course of triumphs you
Cayaguas Nov 12th, 1909

Dear Mr. Glad,

I regret my absence in the Havana should have prevented me from answering your note of the 31st. I fear the information about the stone chairs may now be too late for your scientific acquaintance.

However, I put myself in communication with Senor Villavicencio, the author of the "Geografia of the Ecuador" who has promised to write me fully on the subject of this ancient chair he immediately forwarded you.
M. Lamp of this has
two of the affairs in question in
his possession. If I could
not obtain one of the originals
I can say I could obtain a
good photograph of which
if you desire it I will have
above.

By next mail I shall
start on a journey through the
States & Europe & it is not
improbable that I may
return by way of Buenos
Aires. The Pampas to Chile,
in which case I shall look
forward to a short visit
to Lima again.

I am deficient at
offering you my services
in Europe but shall be
any pleasure to fulfill any

commissions you may have
there.

Trust me you will
Remember me to Mr. Randolph
Believe me
Yours truly
Miss Lampke
A Rough Sketch of the Services of General Stacy,

in Colombia.

General Leonard F. Stacy commenced
his career at an early age in the British Navy
as a midshipman on board H. M. Ship
Marigaine, commanded by Captain Sir
William Gordon, in 1812, and served on the
coasts of Spain and Portugal until the Peace
of 1814. On the Marigaine being paid off
he continued his services in the Helvelyn,
Irma, Malta, and Malta, having primarily
served in the West India Station until the
middle part of 1820. Having passed his
Examination at the Royal College at Plymouth in 1816, before Sir Edward Pulteney
Sir Geo. Grey and the Bishop of Bermuda
Towards the end of 1820 I arrived in
Jamaica from England, with the object
of joining Sir Charles Buxton, Secretary to
Sir Gore Vepham and of continuing his
service to his native country, but not finding the admiral at Fort Royal, he having gone to the Havana and the Bay, I induced during his absence to take a trip over to Santa Clara then recently captured from the Spaniards by the Spanish force, in whose service the land of his old friend prince. On his arrival he fell in with amongst other English officers the young Napoleon General Moreau, and other notable chiefs who decamped in consequences going to join the cause and accept a command in the squadron that was then preparing to block the coast. Barthezonce. Shirazbeg, Selimcini (c) an enthusiastic friend presented cordially and explication. To give it to say that the offer was accepted. It would be quite out of place to attempt in this short space to describe the various scenes and chief incidents of war, of shipwreck, of perils, most of hairbreadth escape by land and

land that followed until the year 1825, when I left the Blackading squadron of the fleet intended to take part in the operations on the Lake of Maracaibo, and there in the memorable and longawaited battles that were fought off the main, the which sealed the fate of Colombia.

For this service he received by decree of

the Congress of Colombia, the Star of the

Order of the St. Andrew de Yunguila, as also

a gold shield to be worn in the left breast, with

the inscription: To the Navy of Maracaibo 1825.

After the capture of Maracaibo and

the generous present out of the country I

sailed in 1825 with his Majesty the Independent

Kings, on a ship from the United States of

North America, after coming down the

West Indian Islands, in quest of learned to

prevent the navy. From the Navy house

entering the Independent had received in

the Lake, the clause to be shipping, exclusive

and it was found necessary to run into the
Mississippi in safety and repair. Orders were transmitted from Bolivar to tell her in the
Port of New Orleans. In 1817, I returned from the States to Barranco and presented
himself and documents to the Liberator. Bolivar, lately arrived from Peru, who
commended him his appreciation and thanks
for the satisfactory completion of his mission.
After being engaged for some months in
putting an insurrection against Bolivar
in the Province of Cauca. In 1818
was ordered to the Cauca to take the con-
mand of the naval force in that quarter, and
with the view also of suppressing the contumacious
tribe carried on in the river with impunity,
and even shared in by some of the local authorities.
This was a theme attended by great personal
risk, but by dint of extreme vigilance and resolution
the object was accomplished, and I received
the thanks of the Government with a public
manifestation from the adherents of the
City of Guatavita, the capital of Cauca.

At this period the affairs of Columbia began
to near a glorious issue. The meeting of the C.
Division of the forces left in Peru, the attempt
of assassination of Bolivar in Bogota were
preludes of great evils and misfortunes,
not only to the peace and welfare of Columbia,
but also to those who had labored, fought
and bled in establishing the independence
of the country and who were known to be
the true and faithful friends of the Lib-
erator. — Peru forgetting her debt of gra-
tude to Bolivar and to Columbia threw
off the mask and openly declared war
against her Liberator, entered the struggle
fostered by the Republicans with 29,000 troops
under the command of her President Lamar,
and captured at the same time with her
Naval force under Admiral Gaye, the
Port of Junag Shrine. — Bolivar resolved
in dispatching a naval force round the town
capable of destroying Gaye and his squadron,
The Columbia and the Constellation, each mounting 25 guns, with an equal number of battle, the vessels were commanded by General Stagg, to the effect in Punta Fabieta. I was relieved from the office to serve as captain of the fleet. Some urged their sailing. The Constellation on her voyage up from Bantam to the point of landing the green her corn. Masts and could not proceed. The delay practiced in visiting the fleet occasioned the same result. The Columbia and Aria proceeded to sea on the 15th of August 1838 leaving the other two ships behind in Punta Fabieta. On the 7th of July, 1838, the Columbia arrived in the bay of Guayaquil after a small incident in passage round the horn, with the loss of many of her crew from scurvy. The main having given a lead of the fleet, the Columbia in a unarmed, was ordered to put into Montevideo, and finally return to Punta Fabieta.

On the Columbia arrived as before mentioned, we learned the news of the battle of Santiago, fought by General Stagg, who at this period commanded the fleet of Columbia with 3,000 troops of the old army, against 8,000 Russians, commanded by General Lamar, in which the latter were totally defeated, and compelled to stipulate a peace with the victor.

Orders were waiting for us in Guayaquil from Belcher, that on the arrival of the Columbia in that port, the command of the ship was to be given to me, and that the former captain, with the fleet, and that the former captain, with the fleet, the squadron were to return to Guayaquil.

The squadron were to return to Guayaquil.

On the 7th of July, 1838, the Columbia arrived in the bay of Guayaquil after a small incident in passage round the horn, with the loss of many of her crew from scurvy. The main having given a lead of the fleet, the Columbia in a unarmed, was ordered to put into Montevideo, and finally return to Punta Fabieta.
President, General Orders, with the troops from the river, with object of attacking, and reducing the insurgents to obedience.

The rebel party in the mean time had obtained possession of the Columbia, with all the smaller craft of war, and made themselves complete masters of the river. Whilst on the other hand, the government had assigned to Naval means, and had to return to large vessels that were capable of containing from 20 to 24 men armed with cannon and muskets. With a half dozen of these ships proceeded from the river, the President and the troops, marching by land, to the attack of Guayaquil and the armed vessels, consisting of the frigate that was rigged and ready for sea, and two schooners each mounting a long 24 pounder gun in a point. After reconnoitering the position of the vessels and batteries, the assault was made at night on the 14th, and Guayaquil was seized by storm in the most gallant style, the rebels forced taking refuge on board the frigate and schooners, and the day following dropped down the river to the Island of Runa to recover from their surprise, and reorganize themselves for future operations. In a few days they again presented themselves before the city, the which they found ready to receive them by the gendarmes from them the night of the assault, distributed along the whole line of defence on the river side. They made three attacks by water and by land, and were repulsed with great slaughter and damage to their vessels arising again out of gun shot, carrying on a long lasting mode of warfare for some months until their chief and several of her officers were captured. This event brought about a treaty through the good spirit and generosity of the American Commandor, who had come down from Balboa with two heavy batteries, and by which the Ensign, both of the smaller vessels were delivered up to the Government, and an end put to this long continued struggle in the river.
had procured admission to the foreign com-
merce and revenues to the government.
In the month of Sept. 1834, I was elevated
to his present rank, in consequence for his
service during the late conflicts, by the
appointment of the Naval Board of Com-
missioners, in the middle part of 1835.
In 1837 the government appointed him to
the command of the Military District of
Perito, which he held until the reso-
lation again broke out in Paraguay in
1845, having married in 1842, Amendia,
the second daughter of the President. He
had by whom he had four children living.
The war then raging principally
ous of certain individuals
who refused to aid and comforted her,
poor, impotent, as it were, and fated
to such conflicts. After two long..

ых, the force by the brave, Jeory, Ben-
and the ladies by Mr. H. M. in person, and
in both of which the conduct and valor of
certain individuals, especially in the
National honor, for its observance by which
Mr. Wilson was not able to preserve himself to Europe for
five years, and the高效 and effort of the whole
return to their challenges unceasing, with their
pay and emoluments guaranteed them. No
one had paid for the work that had been done
for the most serious acts of bad faith and en-
forcement, commencing on the part of the
poor government, which in violation of all
sense of justice and humanity, had disregard
of a long list of devices prescribed by and his
families, the country, depriving them of their
properties, pay and emoluments, interest,
position at the court and National honor.

It may here be mentioned, by way of contrast,
that in 1857 the government of the President
Agrippa was pleased to send to F. H. the
Mercury's medal and clap to the brave individuals
of S. Sebastian on the 20th of June at Paris in
1812. A distinction highly appreciated by him.
To satisfy the personal regard of Capt. Sherman, who is now residing in Lima, has been the motive for putting upon paper this hasty outline of a career since 1826. Whatever else Capt. H. G. shall think proper to make after should it ever meet the eye of any of his friends and companions in early life, it will doubtless awaken many recollections of their old acquaintance and shipmate.

Done Nov. 24, 1859.
Mon cher Ste Marie

Cette lettre vous sera remise par mon ami Monsieur Morgan, un brave et noble ami, qui nous quitte par canot de sa santé pour essayer votre climat. Je le recommande à votre bon amitié et lui montrant quelques attentions vous obligeant votre très dûment

Jo. E. Norton

San Francisco
à 9 Déc. 1839
REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR.

COMANDANCIA JENERAL
DEL DISTRITO.

Guayaquil a 16 de Dic.
de 1827 — 1 de la Lib. de la Libertad.

El Sr. General y Coronel
Lambert puede pasar libremente
Al campamento del Ejército Femenino.

[Signature]
Las avanzadas del ejército no han
atria embarazos en su tránsito, bien
sea que entré o salí de este Compa-
mento al 1.º bat. de L. y L. B. Sr.
Organa e hijos personas que lo
acompañan.

Cuartel Real en Magallanes Dic. 19, 1857

Sub. AYUDANTE GENERAL.

Andres Iguna
Dec. 9, 1859

Enclosed are some of the present contents of the present enclosure for the amount of six pounds. I am indebted to the kind and generous heart from whom they were received. I now learn that the plan of a closer union to have gone off with the object of a settlement in California. I am left to California for the present. I am almost at the end of my resources, but still try to keep the letter alive. I trust in God and His mercy. I know the future may be uncertain, but I trust it will be bright for me.
that there will be little fighting if any at all. The matter must have been brought to issue since the main idea to make the French troops in Camp is now about to set in.

I have no doubt that you will be interested to hear that Castille with all his forces is encamped at a couple of miles from the Camp where I am now.

...
Wednesday,

My dear Bolone,

I wrote you the other day, but found
my note this morning
in Mr. Jeramiah's desk
in Callas, so open
afraid you may not
have received it.

So Pray, have
thought of better to
wrote to Mr. Jeramiah
or he then can send
A copy of all the correspondence to the
of
Bo. being enough
fell in the state
which that left
is blank from the
in which you
have i and then
I wanted request the
favor of your
handing all to Mr.
Jeremiah
I am very much
obliged indeed to you,
for the interest that
you have taken in
this affair of mine.
I shall send to you
before I make no claim
to persuade Wilt...
the favour to enquire
into the matter, and
if he is satisfied that
my character has been
misrepresented to the
JR C then make
Wiltshire return, or
at least as near
with the subject
impression that he
has created.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

To Miss Anna Mahon

No. 8 Foreman Mahon
To Col. R. O'Flown Malkin
Enagaimil.

Roma 26th December 1859

My dear Sir,

I have to thank you for your prompt reply to my letter of the 1st Instant dated 20th, and assure you that I can easily comprehend your feelings on the occasion of the late Behaviour towards you.

By the enclosed Copies of Correspondence with him and my Precedent you will be informed of the final result of your Trial which had come back to me with a Thumpings. Some noted on the Back of it, which you will perhaps be so good as to order to be paid to my letter with the $40. This Amount may be remitted either to Miss Sophia Cheedman or Miss Elizabeth T. Cheedman No. 10 Parade, Canterbury who will jointly or separately give a receipt for the Money.

I give you the names of Both so that no Delay may be Caused without one or other being present at the time of your letter reaching them; I presume you will drop them a line stating the Names and address of the Party through whom they are to receive the Remittance.

The Elections here appear to have Come off without any Broken Heads &c. and as I presume you get a sight of the "Commercio"
"Ere mercy from Emma it is needed my young spirit any effect. He are at present quiet enough.

You will of course have seen "Joseph" (Mr. Ewen) Indenture respecting 1/4 of the estate in Southamtown. He is a Zulu. I only wish I had some of his stamp here to show up the leaders of this unfortunate Country.

May we hope to see you again soon? Wishing you the complements of the season. Remain my dear Sir,

Yours truly,

John Cheese

P.S. Since writing the above Mr. Cunningham has given me the enclosed letter to your address.
Dear sir,

I am informed from several sources that my mother is very ill. I hear that she is not any better. I am not informed enough.

Your relief of course has been great. I am obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in the matter. I only wish you could have done more for her.

I am, as ever,

Your affectionate son,

[Signature]

P.S. I have now received the account of my affairs. I have a very disagreeable duty to perform.
Colonel.

The officers, having declared, &c.

1st That the late Mr. ... &c. having had occasion to seek his advice &c.

2nd That when recently Mr. ... said to the inquirers after his health, Mr. M. said that he was much alarmed at the increasing weakness of his friend &c.

3rd That the prompt remedy required that there should be no suspicion on that head, because Mr. M. had on more than one occasion in private conversation with him communicated his wishes &c.

4th That on a subsequent visit Mr. C. M. asked Deponent if he would have any objection to be present when...
Mr. N., having personally declared that he had made sure to his Mr. C. all his property and
including certain bills or securities for money
and defendant having replied that he could
intestacy no objection whatever to have any
Voluntary Declaration. Mr. C. then
asked Mr. N. to make such declarations in
presence of Dr. P. and Mr. N. having expressed his
readiness to do so, Mr. C. in produced from
his pocket three bills or money securities en-
scribed by Mr. P. N. and in reply to the question
addressed to him, said (as the Amount and
nature of each document was read out and
thrown to him) that the endorsement thereon was
his name written by himself, and that he had
given them to Mr. C. to recover the Amount
as his own property to be used disposed of as he
pleased there and all other property which
he had there. — but it appeared to Defendant
that Mr. N. in making these gifts, although using
the words "all other property" wished to limit the
donation to the amount of property possessed
by them in Paris and did wish to include therein
his property in other Countries.

That
Mr. N. at the period of making these latter
declarations as well as the former ones above
mentioned, was in perfect enjoyment of his
intellectual faculties, and that he subsequently
consented on other matters with his Custody
acquiescence and mental firmness, although
warned by Doctor also, well as by the
the attending physicians who deemed
Defect such to do, of his approaching end.
The island of Concepcion is in the mid-
S corner of Bolivian, being one Salla on its-
front of the Pacific belonging to the Chiqui-
Peru. Alpacas can be obtained in Tarma-
also as Potatoes & the R. & other Bolivian pro-

The distance from Tarma to Salla is 1,200-
leagues, from Salla to B. Ayaviri (Cape Panama) -
the distance is 4,500 leagues. -

Steamers now sometimes, come-
from B. Ayaviri to the Esquina Grande
which is the head of navigation on the
new B. Ayaviri. The desf Santa to Esquina-
Grande is 70 to 80 leagues. - but this-
country is still in a great measure in-
the hands of the Indians - who are
very peaceful, they being few
many years ago under the

president Casavall of the federat-
on whose expulsion the Indians were
left to themselves.

(a page) - another race of the Wari-
alpacas would be (perhaps the best) j. colla-
went the Cape Horn to Monte and
Lima, ex son of Gen. Herrochiri

(cited) Copanians.

10 or 15-20
Capt. Lambert and Officers H. B. M. S. "Vixen" request the pleasure of Mr. O'Gorman's company, to an Amateur Performance on board, on Thursday evening, 18 August 1859.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to be punctual, as the Performance will commence at 7:30 o'clock precisely. Acts will be in attendance at the Jole at 6:45 o'clock.