quand with almost all the eminent chemists on the continent, with Berzelius, Dumas, Mitscherlich, Wöhler, Fresenius, Rammelsberg & others, he is still however regarded as a man of genius even in Germany. I pay Rammelsberg about $8.00 a month but Liebig's charges are much higher viz about $30.00 per month, you work however all day in the laboratory and it does not require but a very few weeks to get a thorough knowledge of organic analysis as it is far easier than inorganic analysis the processes of which are very numerous and complicated. I do not propose to spend more than 6 weeks with Liebig but after leaving this city shall proceed to Göttingen and spend a month or two with Wöhler also for the sake of organic analysis. I think now that I shall get home again in 2 years, but I must have some little time to travel. I am very anxious to visit Sweden & Norway before I return and shall try & compass it in some way or other. Since I have been here I have heard much of Rouge but the accounts are so contradictory that it is very difficult to get at the truth. One thing appears to be agreed upon, that he is not a man of great ability or in any respect to be compared with Luther as a reformer. One man assures me that the tendency of his reform is toward rationalism, another toward pantheism, while a third asserts that his object is to found a new church of which he himself is to be head. It is certain that his followers call themselves members of the "German Catholic Church." The last newspaper accounts of him were that he was about to be married. He has preached in this city more than once. A friend of mine here who heard him told me that his sermon was the dullest & dryest affair he had ever heard and was delivered without the least energy or animation. N.B. the above friend is an orthodox student of theology and his account must therefore be taken cum grano. When the books arrive I will transmit them at once to Mess.rs Czerzky & Rouge and will give you a more full account of them hereafter when I shall have got some accurate & reliable information concerning them. I am glad to hear such pleasant accounts of Robert but you say very [illegible] at Newport and I shall [illegible] to have you mention to Dr Hare what I have said above in relation to his pamphlets. I have given copies of these to most of the distinguished men here but here in Prussia they seem to entertain a great horror of Chemical Theory and to consider the accumulation of facts of the chief importance. I do not yet speak German fluently enough to defend my opinions much at length but this I hope will not long be the case. The great difficulty in learning the language here, is, that so long as the person to whom you are speaking understands what you mean, he never corrects you or notices your errors in the least. The Germans are also polite enough not to laugh at one's mistakes in pronunciation. My own name is a great stumbling block to them and not one in 20 can pronounce it correctly. I was not aware of the varieties of intonation of which it is susceptible till I came here. Thus – Gibbs – Geebs – Gipps – Gipps – Geeps – Keeps – Keebs – Kipps &c ad infinitum. The occurrence of 2 hards is like G & b in the same syllable appears to constitute the difficulty as they can only give one a hard sound. There in Berlin except among the higher classes, the G always has exactly the sound of our G thus a Berliner never says Gut Gott! but always Guter Gott! I am universally taken for a Frenchman in consequence of my black beard which is very unusual here, till I begin to speak when I am instantly set down for an Englishman in consequence of what they call the hardness of my pronunciation. In giving the different ways of pronouncing my name above I have omitted to mention – Gibbs – which is the unkindest cut of all. My first name as it stands upon my card they regard as something very mysterious, & contemplate with great admiration & respect, but with an expression which seems to say "I wonder how the d–l he pronounces that". I am for the present pleasantly situated near the Unter den Linden the principal & handsomest street in the city and being 4 stories up, am removed from the delectable odours of the stagnant gutter which communicate to the lower strata of the atmosphere a decidedly game flavour much relished by the true Berlin nose. We have had some very hot weather here. The thermometer has once or twice been as high as 90° F but on the whole the weather is so variable that I have not suffered much from heat. In the library here are the famous Magdeburg hemispheres of Otto Guericke as well as the air pump which he used to exhaust them. When joined they will make a sphere between 2 & 3 feet in diameter. Luther's bible in Hebrew and his manuscript translations of it into German are also preserved in the library. I spent a pleasant day in Potsdam & visited the tomb of Frederick the great and the famous gardens & palace of Sans Souci. The old Windmill is still standing in perfect repair and belongs to the descendants of the Miller who refused to give it up to Frederick. A magnificent monument to Frederic is to erected in this city the designs of which are to be furnished by a distinguished sculptor here of the name of Rauch. The monument will be of bronze, 40 feet in height and surmounted by a colossal equestrian statue of Frederic. The model of this last is completed and I have had an opportunity of seeing it. It represents Frederic dressed in his uniform military cloak & cocked hat and is in all respects an exact representation of the king as he really was without any attempt to idealize the figure or face. Though of such immense size it has an astonishingly lifelike appearance – the minutest details of dress &c being given with German ~~[illegible]~~

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