way to the door. But ceremony on the part of the Germans can not allow a modest, unassuming entrance, for before he has time to ring, two liveried servants throw wide open the door, and the Ex-President passes into a spacious marble hall. Of all the princes of the earth now living, even of the rulers themselves, this Prince of Bismarck-Schœnhausen is the most renowned. It is the Prince who comes through the opening portals, and, with both hands extended, welcomes General Grant. You can not help but note that time has borne with a heavy hand on Bismarck within the past few years. The mustache and hair, which but a few years ago were iron-gray, are now almost white; there is even some weariness in the gait, a tired look about the face. But there is not a line on that face which does not belong to our association with Bismarck, for if ever true manhood, undaunted courage and overpowering intellect were written on a man's features, they are all stamped on the massive head of the German Chancellor. There is that lofty assertion of station which belongs only to men cast in this mould—those bold outlines which tell of great brains, which make and unmake empires, and with all that, the frank, intrepid, penetrating eye, with that firmly-knit mouth which shows the courage, the tenacity of the Saxon race Prince Bismarck wears an officer's uniform, and, as he takes the General's hand, he says, "Glad to welcome General Grant to Germany."

The General's reply is, that there is no incident in his German tour more interesting to him than the opportunity of meeting the Prince. Prince Bismarck then expresses surprise at finding the General so young a man; but when comparison of ages is made, Prince Bismarck finds that the Ex-President is only eleven years his junior. One of the Prince's first questions was about General Sheridan. "The General and I," said the Prince, "were fellow campaigners in France, and we became great friends."

General Grant said that he had had letters from Sheridan recently, and he was quite well.

"Sheridan," said the Prince, "seemed to be a man of great ability."

"Yes," answered the General, "I regard Sheridan as not only one of the great soldiers of our war, but one of the great soldiers of the world—as a man who is fit for the highest commands. No better General ever lived than Sheridan."

"I observed," said the Prince, "that he had a wonderfully quick eye. On one occasion, I remember, the Emperor and his staff took up a position to observe a battle. The Emperor himself was never near enough to the front—was always impatient to be as near the fighting as possible. 'Well,' said Sheridan to me as we rode along, 'we shall never stay here. The enemy will, in a short time, make this so untenable that we shall all be leaving in a hurry. Then while the men are advancing, they will see us retreating.' Sure enough, in an hour or so the cannon-shot began to plunge this way and

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

that, and we saw we must leave. It was difficult to move the Emperor, however, but we all had to go, and," said the Prince, with a hearty laugh, "we went rapidly. Sheridan had seen it from the beginning; I wish I had so quick an eye."

The General made a reference to the deliberations of the Congress, and hoped there would be a peaceful result.

"That is my hope and belief," said the Prince; "that is all our interest in the matter. We have no business with the Congress whatever, and are attending to the business of others by calling a Congress. But Germany wants peace and Europe wants peace, and all our labors are to that end."

The General asked how long the Congress would probably sit, and the Prince answered that he thought seven or eight more sittings would close the business. "I wish it were over," he said, "for Berlin is warm and I want to leave it." The Prince said that another reason why he was sorry the Congress was in session was, that he could not take General Grant around and show him Berlin. He said the Emperor himself was disappointed in not being able to see the General.

"His Majesty," said the Prince, "has been expecting you, and evinces the greatest interest in your achievements, in the distinguished part you have played in the history of your country, and in your visit to Germany. He commands me to say that nothing but his doctors' orders that he shall see no one prevents his seeing you."

Prince Bismarck said the Emperor was especially sorry that he could not in person show General Grant a review, and that the Crown Prince would give him one.

"You are so happily placed," said the Prince, "in America that you need fear no great wars. What always seemed so sad to me about your last great war was, that you were fighting your own people. That is always so terrible in wars, so very hard."

"But it had to be done," said the General.

"Yes," said the Prince, "you had to save the Union just as we had to save Germany."

"Not only to save the Union, but to destroy slavery," answered the General.

"I suppose, however, the Union was the real sentiment, the dominant sentiment," said the Prince.

"In the beginning, yes," said the General; "but as soon as slavery fired upon the flag it was felt, we all felt, even those who did not object to slaves, that slavery must be destroyed. We felt that it was a stain to the Union that men should be bought and sold like cattle."

"I suppose if you had had a large army at the beginning of the war," said the Prince, "it might have been ended in a much shorter time?"

"We might have had no war at all," said the General, "but we can not tell.

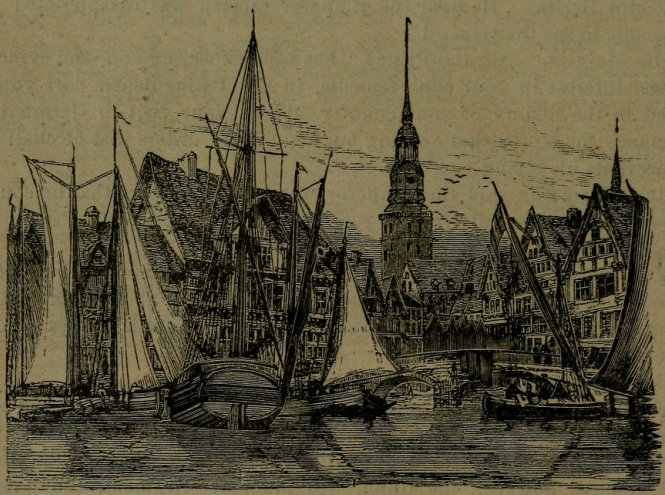
Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Our war had many strange features. There were many things which seemed odd enough at the time, but which now seem providential. If we had had a large regular army, as it was then constituted, it might have gone with the South. In fact, the Southern feeling in the army among high officers was so strong that when the war broke out the army dissolved. We had no army. Then we had to organize one. A great commander like Sherman or Sheridan even then might have organized an army and put down the rebellion in six months or a year, or at the farthest two years. But that would have saved slavery, perhaps, and slavery meant the germs of new rebellion. There had to be an end of slavery. Then we were fighting an enemy with whom we could not make a peace. We had to destroy him. No convention, no treaty was possible—only destruction."

"It was a long war," said the Prince, "and a great work well done, and I suppose it means a long peace?"

"I believe so," said the General.



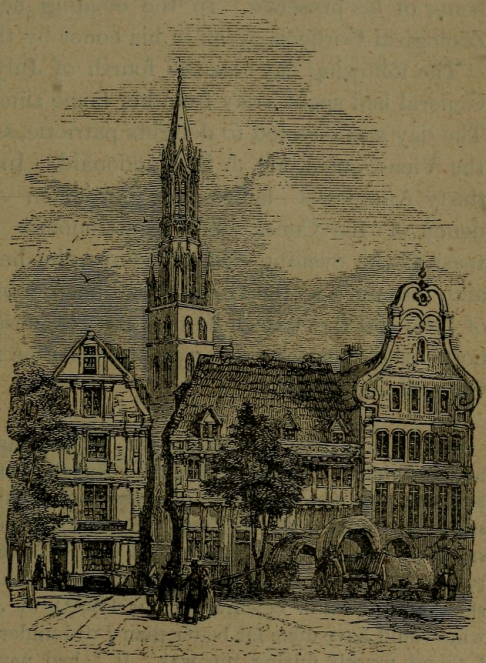
THE INNER HAVEN, WITH SPIRE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. NICOLAS, HAMBURG.

The interview over, the Prince and the Ex-President walked together to the door, and shook hands as they parted. In the evening General Grant said that his estimate of Bismarck had been fully borne out by the man in almost every particular. A journey of 175 miles brought the party from Berlin to Hamburg, the chief

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

commercial city of Germany, which, situated on the north bank of the river Elbe, seventy-five miles from the German ocean, possesses a situation offering rare commercial facilities which have been fully improved. The Elbe here is a handsome, deep river, containing several lovely islands, between which and the city runs a navigable channel of from three hundred to seven hundred and fifty feet in width, which serves as the harbor. The river is cut up by canals and the river Alster which here joins the Elbe, and for the crossing of the various waters sixty bridges have been built, many of them remarkable for their graceful proportions. The trade of the city branches out in all directions of the world, and the intimate commercial relations existing between Hamburg and the leading cities of United States had a great deal to do with making the stay of the party a pleasant one. Very frequently the General and other members of the little traveling community were disappointed, on arriving at a place, to find that the newspapers which they expected to await them had not turned up. Here, however, were to be found all the leading American dailies—the reading of which proved a treat which lasted during their sojourn.



TOWER OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, AND HOUSES OF THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES, HAMBURG.

The pleasure experienced by the party at Hamburg was in a large

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

measure due to the untiring efforts of the American Counsul, J. M. Wilson, who devoted himself to securing the comfort of the party and to showing them all that was to be seen in the place. In his guidance the General, the day after his arrival, took a sail in a steamer among the city's docks, whose ships were ablaze with bunting in honor of his presence. In the evening he attended a dinner at the Zoological Gardens, given in his honor by the Senate.

The following day was the fourth of July—the second which the General had spent away from his home since his start on his travels. The day was devoted to delights patriotic, at the country residence of the Vice-Consul, Mr. J. R. Macdonald. In the evening a party of thirty Americans—ladies and gentlemen—sat down, under the presidency of the Consul, to do gastronomic honor to the day. The toast of the evening was, of course, the health of the Ex-President, and, inasmuch as the General had been doing but very little speaking of late, and the speech he made in response was a gem in its way—both in its matter and style—it must be reproduced in its entirety. General Grant said:

Mr. Consul and Friends: I am much obliged to you for the kind manner in which you drink my health. I shall join with you in all the pleasure and gratitude which Americans so far from home should feel on this anniversary. But I must dissent from one remark of our Consul, to the effect that I saved the country during the recent war. If our country could be saved or ruined by the efforts of any one man, we should not have a country, and we should not be now celebrating our Fourth of July. There are many men who would have done far better than I did under the circumstances in which I found myself during the war. If I had never held command; if I had fallen; if all our Generals had fallen, there were ten thousand behind us who would have done our work just as well, who would have followed the contest to the end, and never surrendered the Union. Therefore, it is a mistake and a reflection upon the people to attribute to me, or to any number of us who held high commands, the salvation of the Union. We did our work as well as we could, and so did hundreds of thousands of others. We deserve no credit for it, for we should have been unworthy of our country and of the American name if we had not made every sacrifice to save the Union. What saved the Union was the coming forward of the young men of the nation. They came from their homes and fields, as they did in the time of the Revolution, giving everything to their country. To their devotion we owe the

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

salvation of the Union. The humblest soldier who carried a musket is entitled to as much credit for the results of the war as those who were in command. So long as our young men are animated by this spirit there will be no fear for the Union.

On the following day the party departed from Hamburg, their objective point being Copenhagen.

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by
INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

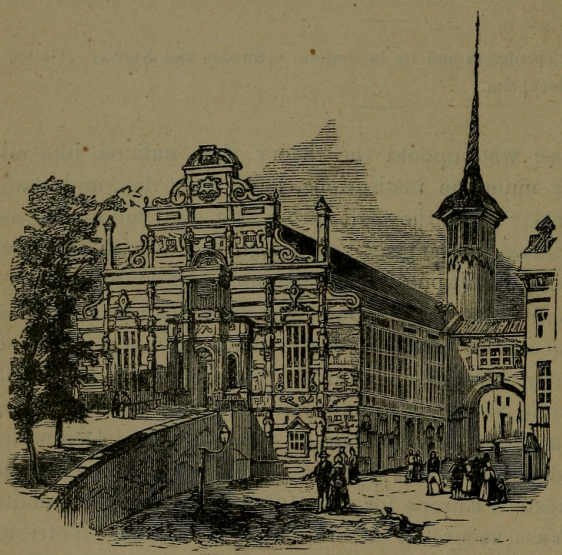
CHAPTER XIII.

The trip to Denmark — Copenhagen and Its Institutions — Sweden and Norway — Gottenburg — Christiania — Stockholm.

TO those who uphold the theory that nations, like all other mundane institutions, have their day, and that, their day over, they fall into a sere and yellow leaf as inevitable as the gray hair which comes with age, the present condition of Denmark must be a source of satisfaction. A thousand years ago the Dane first made his name terrible in those historic incursions upon the coasts of England and Scotland which, though stoutly resisted, ended in the subjugation of England, while at the same time Norway also fell under the same yoke. Three centuries later, Margaret, a descendant of Canute, united Denmark, Norway and Sweden under one yoke, a grand combination which ruled over Northwestern Europe for over 100 years, when the gallant Swede, Gustavus Vasa, secured a dissolution of the Union. Terrible fighters they were, those Danes, on sea and shore, in those days, but now what is left? Only the upper end of that peculiar peninsula of Jutland—just about enough territory for a King to swear by—a neat little Naboth's vineyard, at which more than one European Ahab is casting his eye. Small though the territory is, it has a King, and, what is more important, a city with a history and institutions well worthy a visit by the American tourists. Hence, when they bade farewell to the land of the blue-eyed Teuton, they did so with the intention of making a friendly call at little Denmark, as they made their way to the great Northern peninsula. The journey to Copen-

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

hagen was made through Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, and across the Great Belt where the first view of the great inland seas of Northern Europe was caught by the party. Copenhagen was reached on the 7th of July. One of the earliest impressions that struck the visitors was, that the institutions of the city seemed all out of place with the very shrunken condition of the country of which it is the capital. Built upon the islands of Seeland and Amager, the city again reminded the tourists somewhat of Venice. An early visit was made to Rosenborg Castle, where a valuable historical collection, containing the relics of the glorious deeds of the Danish Kings bore irrefutable evidence of the valor which had extended the nation's power in the days of its ascendancy. Not less interesting was a visit to the Thorwaldsen Museum, founded in 1846, in which is kept a collection of the works of that great sculptor, whose genius was also recognized in the marble group of Christ and the Apostles, which is one of the great attractions of the Cathedral of Our Lady, the most gorgeous and magnificent church in the city. Other fine structures were gazed upon, among them the royal residence, Christiansborg, one of the most magnificent piles in Europe, in which are a royal picture gallery and a museum of Northern antiquities of rare historic value; the



THE EXCHANGE, COPENHAGEN.

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

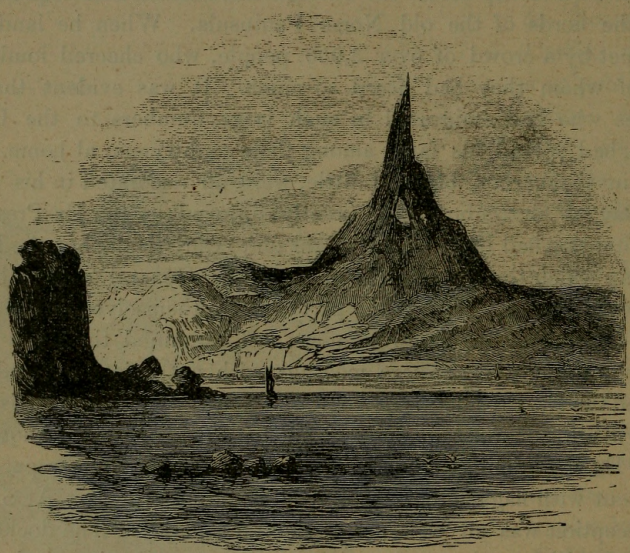
Amaleenborg, consisting of four palaces built in the architectural style of the renaissance period; the university, with its library of 100,000 volumes; botanical garden and observatory; the Exchange, and sundry other institutions which help to sustain the intellectual importance of the city, now that its political power is no more.

General Grant's reception in Norseland was most enthusiastic. His first touching place was Gottenburg, Sweden, and here, after a short and quick trip across the Cattegat he made his first acquaintance with the fiords of the old Norse Peninsula. When he landed he was met by a crowd of over 5,000 people, who cheered loudly for him of whom they had heard so much. It was evident that the Swedes who had emigrated in such large numbers to the United States, had spread his fame among their countrymen at home. The ships in the harbor, big and little, were all decorated in his honor. The day at Gottenburg was greatly enjoyed by the Ex-President. The intention had been to push right on to Christiania, but the kindly greeting which the Gottenburgers gave the General caused him to change his plans. And so the party placed themselves in the hands of the Committee on Entertainment, and examined the lively place from end to end, everywhere meeting with enthusiastic crowds who cheered the Ex-President. As he passed along on the way to Christiania, not a village or hamlet was neared but bore evidences of a knowledge of the Ex-President's promised presence and of having prepared for the event with flags and streamers and cheering crowds. At Sweden the reception was an occasion of spontaneous joy. The docks were crowded with people, not less than ten thousand having gathered to see the General's arrival. The first to take the General by the hand was King Oscar, who welcomed him to his domain with every demonstration of pleasure. The King had come from Stockholm on purpose to be able to extend this courtesy to the distinguished American. With such an example as this before them it is not to be wondered at that the enthusiasm which the people had at first displayed was sustained all through the time which General Grant passed among the Norsemen. Ceremonials ended, the General turned to an enjoyment of a walk through the Norwegian Capital. The city has an exceptionally beautiful situation. An arm of the Skager Rack extends

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

inland, cleaving its way through mountain rock for seventy miles. At the end of this fiord sits Christiania, flanked on both sides and backed up by magnificent mountains which rise from the water skywards, monstrous masses of picturesque rock, down whose crevasses here and there tumble silvery streamlets which glisten in the sun's rays. Within the city's limits the tourists found handsome broad streets, with solid and substantial houses of stuccoed brick. Among the first

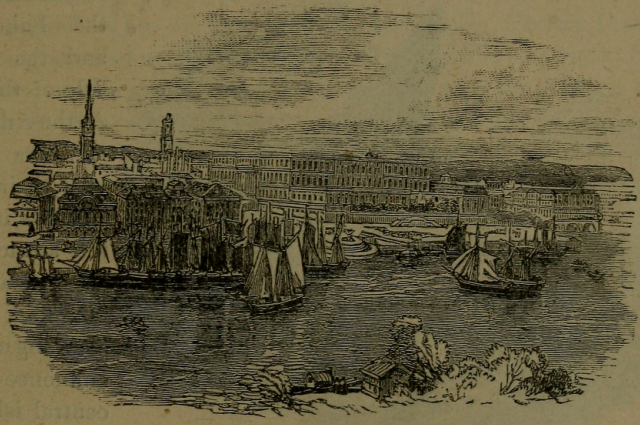


MOUNTAIN OF THE KILHORN IN NORDLAND, NORWAY.

places visited was the ancient castle of Aggerhaus, which, occupying a slight elevation commanding the harbor was one of the first features of the city to catch the tourists' eyes as they landed. The citadel, which is used for the preservation of the national records and treasure, was examined, and a walk was had upon the rampart which has served as a public promenade since the consummation of peace in 1815. Peaceful as was their use when the tourists trod their floors, it hardly needed the experienced military eye of the Ex-President to show that they once were formidable works, and that the legends which tell of their having over and over again withstood the attacks

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

of besieging armies are true. Founded in the early part of the fourteenth century the castle is about 300 years less ancient than the city, which was founded in 1058 by King Harold Hardrada. Then came a visit to Oscar's Hall, the new palace, which occupies a fine site a short distance beyond the city limits. Calls at the University and at one or two charitable institutions connected with the city government, closed the pleasures of place hunting, and the party accepted with delight an invitation to take a drive into the country, which they did riding upon the Norwegian Karjoler, a two-wheeled vehicle which,



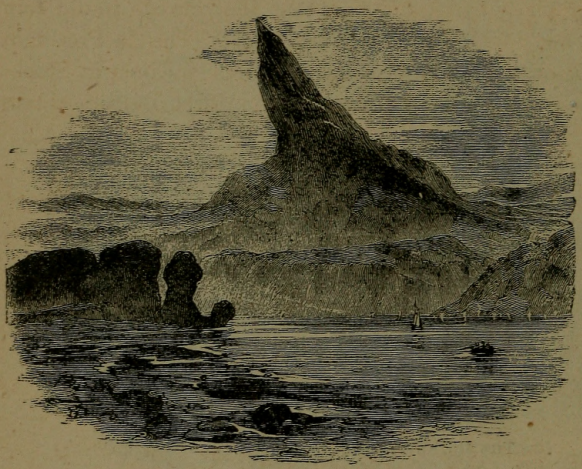
THE ROYAL PALACE, STOCKHOLM.

though apparently a somewhat dangerous looking affair, was found to be just the thing with which to climb or rattle down the steep hillsides with which a trip into Norwegian rustic districts makes the party familiar. Having heartily enjoyed their inland trip, in which the magnificent scenery of Norway was seen to the best advantage, the party returned to Christiania, where King Oscar again called upon the General and extended regal courtesies, which were accepted. The Christiania sojourn, one of the most agreeable accomplished by the party since its starting, came all too soon to an end, and farewells were regretfully made, when on the 23d of July the General put his command under orders for Stockholm on the following day. There the party arrived after a railroad ride through a rather monotonous

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

stretch of country, the poverty of whose crops did not speak well for the agricultural resources of that particular portion of King Oscar's domain.

Arrived at Stockholm the travelers learned that they had reached still another "Venice of the North." There is some warrant for this nickname. Beautifully situated at the junction of Lake Maelar with an arm of the Baltic, the city is built upon a number of islands, which are connected by handsome bridges. The approaches to the city by water are singularly beautiful, magnificent views being obtained from both the Lake side and the Baltic side of the city. As the American travelers drew near, their attention was irresistibly attracted by the great rectangular palace standing upon an eminence in the central island of the city, and this was one of the first places visited by them when they reached the city. Closer inspection revealed even greater beauty and magnificence in the building. Built according to the rules of Italian architecture, the royal palace was found to be a regular quadrangle, flanked upon the east and west sides by handsome parallel wings. High above the neighboring buildings—themselves of no mean proportions—the palace walls rose before their gaze, their long, straight lines relieved from monotony by the towers of the neighboring cathedral church.



MOUNTAIN OF THE HORNELEN, NORWAY.

The buildings of Stockholm are singularly solid and handsome. Wherever the eye reaches it is sure to fall upon a vast range of buildings; in the original city solid and heavy, and needing the

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

majestic palace and church towers rising above them to relieve their possibly too marked uniformity; in the Northern suburb remarkable for their modern elegance and beauty, and in the Southern suburb, rising from the harbor terraced upon a rocky amphitheatre, their forms clearly reflected in clear waters of lake or fiord. Added to architectural beauties are those of nature, a single walk through the city revealing an endless variety of undulations of soil and curves of water boundaries; sombre forests and smooth pasture slopes; and tall granite cliffs which overhang the harbor teeming with life and industry. A charming place truly, and one that the tourists would fain have lingered in, but the Muscovite had his claims. The Ex-President was being awaited at St. Petersburg, and taking the steamer at Stockholm they embark and make their way through the Baltic's waves towards St. Petersburg.

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by
INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

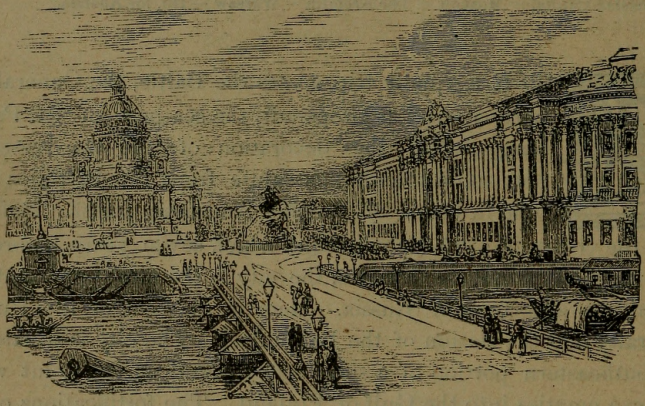
CHAPTER XIV.

Russia Reached — A Day at Cronstadt — The Run to St. Petersburg — Sight-seeing at the Russian Capital — Moscow — The Kremlin — Warsaw — Ho, for Austria.

FTER a squally trip across the Baltic, the General and party arrived at Cronstadt, the sea-port of St. Petersburg, where the decoration of the war-vessels in port and a thunderous salute from the batteries combine in honor of Russia's American guest. Built by Peter the Great, in 1710, upon ground which seven years before had been captured from the Swedes, the city is the most important sea-port and naval fortress of Russia. Here is the seat of the Russian Admiralty and the station of the Baltic fleet. The city is situated on the southeastern portion of a small rocky island at the point where the Neva empties into the Gulf of Finland. The fortifications of the city and adjacent country are believed to be impregnable, an opinion which the party, after investigating the works, were prone to share in. A trip through the town showed that it was regularly built, with broad and well-paved streets and handsome buildings, among which the Palace of the Mentchikoff, a handsome building in the Italian style, brought favorable comment from the visitors, who, after their recent surveys of the architectural beauties of Southern Europe, had grown to be experts in such matters. Only a short stay was made at Cronstadt, and after an address of welcome had been received and responded to, the party embarked on a steamboat and made their way up the Neva to St. Petersburg, where they were met by the Hon. E. M. Stoughton, U. S. Minister at St. Petersburg.

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Congratulations had hardly been exchanged when an aide-de-camp representing the Emperor Alexander, Prince Gortschakoff, and a number of other members of the Imperial Court, called upon the Ex-President and welcomed him to the domain of the Czars. The special business which the aide-de-camp had in hand, besides extending to the Ex-President the Imperial welcome, was the arrangement of an audience between the Emperor and the General. This took place on the following day, when the greatest of living autocrats and the most prominent representative of government by the people had a long and agreeable conversation, in which each surprised the other with the



St. Isaac's Square and Senate-House, St. Petersburg.

knowledge he possessed of the other's country and of its late political happenings. At the close of the interview the Emperor said that it was a source of pleasure to him that the relations between Russia and America had continued friendly, adding, that as long as he lived nothing should be spared to make the friendship lasting. To this pleasing sentiment the General replied, by saying, that though the governments of the two countries were opposed in their character, sympathy with Russia was felt by the majority of the American people, which he hoped they would continue to feel in the future. This audience was, of course, the greatest honor paid to the General during his stay in St. Petersburg, but he also met and conversed with the

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Grand Duke, Prince Gortschakoff, the veteran Chancellor, who despite his eighty-one years of age and a painful familiarity with the gout for several years past, is still the intellectual peer of any European diplomat.

These ceremonies and interviews having been disposed of, the party gave itself up to seeing the many sights which the new Capital of Russia affords. At their first view of the city they were struck with the magnificence of its principal street, the Nevskoi Prospekt, or Neva Prospective, which, with a breadth of 130 feet, and a length of four miles, and an array of beautiful buildings, is by many travelers called the finest street in Europe. Each of these occupies a large plot of ground, so that their architectural proportions are seen to the greatest advantage. One of the first of the buildings fronting on this famous thoroughfare to attract the attention of the tourists, was the celebrated Cathedral of "Our Lady of Kasan," a building whose architectural demerits are countervailed by the profuse liberality with which its interior is decorated with gold, silver and gems. Taken as a whole, however, their admiration centered upon the famous St. Isaac's Church, whose simple but grand architecture was finely displayed in one of the largest open spaces in the city, just southwest of the admiralty buildings. The imposing proportions of this noble edifice enchanted them from afar; when they drew near to it the exquisite beauty of its porches was a revelation for which they had hardly come prepared. The Church is built in the form of a Greek

PROSPEKT NEVSKOI, ST. PETERSBURG.

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

cross and has four grand entrances, each of which is approached by a trinity of broad granite steps, and has a superb peristyle of monolithic columns of polished granite, sixty feet in height and seven feet in diameter. Above all is a cupola rising 120 feet above the peristyles covered with richly gilt copper and resting upon a support provided by thirty granite pillars of noble form and dimensions. The decorations of the interior of the church were found to be in keeping with the grandeur of its exterior. Here the tourists gazed upon a shrine dazzling with solid silver, malachite, and even more precious metals and gems, while even the railing of the sanctuary and the frames of the many pictures which hung from the walls were of solid silver. The suggestion of an immense outlay of money on this cathedral is irresistible, and when, in answer to a question by one of the tourists, a smiling attendant supplies the information that the pile foundation upon which the cathedral is built cost in the neighborhood of $4,000,000, the imagination is left to figure out the monstrous additional sum which the total structure must have swallowed up in its completion.

From the Cathedral of St. Isaac's the tourists passed to the Winter Palace of the Emperor, a building which, during the season of the Imperial occupancy of it, is said to contain a population of six thousand souls. The largest palace in the world, it is in the shape of a large square, more than seven hundred feet in length. In its halls, which are of rare beauty, were found some magnificent tables and vases of malachite, which excited the wonder of the tourists, and also a beautiful collection of statuary, pictures and gems. Then came a visit to the Hermitage, built by Catherine the Third, and which is connected by several galleries with the Winter Palace. Possessing but little architectural beauty, the Hermitage was found to contain a splendid library of 120,000 volumes; and a gallery of paintings and an admirable collection of *objets de vertu* occupying no less than forty-three different chambers. Amongst other elegant buildings inspected were the Mikailoff Palace; the Palace of the Senate; the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul in the citadel, which contains the remains of all the Russian monarchs since Peter the Great; the War Office; the Admiralty, which is half a mile long and has two wings each six hun-

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

dred and fifty feet in length; the Taurida Palace, with its ball room three hundred and twenty feet long, and a number of libraries, pre-eminent among them being the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, whose 500,000 printed volumes and more than 25,000 rare and valuable manuscrips give it the rank of one of the great libraries of the world. Of monuments, the statue of Peter the Great and the column of Alexander the First were greatly admired, especially the latter, which is a monster monolith, quarried from the shores of the Gulf of Finland.

Perfectly flat and level, the city in its general aspect was a reminder somewhat of the great prairie city of the Northwest. A walk along the quays showed that in the building of the city not all had been lavished in the erection of beautiful buildings. Here the Neva and the cross canals which connect that river with the larger canals of the city, were found to be walled with solid granite, and crossed by bridges of elegant proportions.

RUSSIAN RERULAR TROOPS.

Such was the city which the tourists examined on the earliest days of their visit to Russia. Everywhere were to be seen evidences of the determination of the autocrat Peter not only to build a city, but to build one that would last. It was in the third year of the eighteenth century that the indomitable Peter selected, by some strange freak, the site of modern St. Petersburg. It was then a swamp, in whose treacherous soil the earliest efforts of the builders sank out of sight before their eyes. As if this were not sufficient, the unhealthiness of the location, the terrible climate, and the fact that the posi-

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

tion of the proposed city was perfectly open to an attack by land, were obstacles which it was hoped at the time would deter Peter the Great from carrying out his plans. His indomitable will, however, triumphed over all difficulties, and in nine years he had so far progressed in the vast undertaking that he moved the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg, where it has ever since remained. Still, at the death of the stubborn old autocrat, the place was but a collection of hovels, clustering round the commencements of a few grand buildings, and it is his successors who have carried to perfection the city which he originated.

During their stay at St. Petersburg, the tourists made a number of excursions to different parts of the surrounding country, one of the most agreeable of which was a trip made to Peterhof, fifteen miles distant, in one of the Imperial yachts. From Peterhof they passed to Cronstadt, where the presence of the distinguished American on board one of the Emperor's official vessels was the signal for a grand demonstration by the Baltic fleet. Batteries and ships combined in a salute; the men-of-war's men manned their yards; a splendid band played the American national airs in fine style, while many of the officers of the fleet called, and added their personal congratulations to the general demonstration. Thus grandly did the Russians show their appreciation of the great American on more than one notable occasion during the party's stay in the land of the Czar.

RUSSIAN IRREGULAR TROOPS.

The road by which General Grant and party made the journey between St. Petersburg and Moscow had an intrinsic interest for them in the fact that it was built by two well-known American engineers,

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

under the direction of the Emperor Nicholas. Russian railroading was found to be agreeable work, and the four hundred and odd miles were accomplished in twenty hours without indications of fatigue by any of the party.

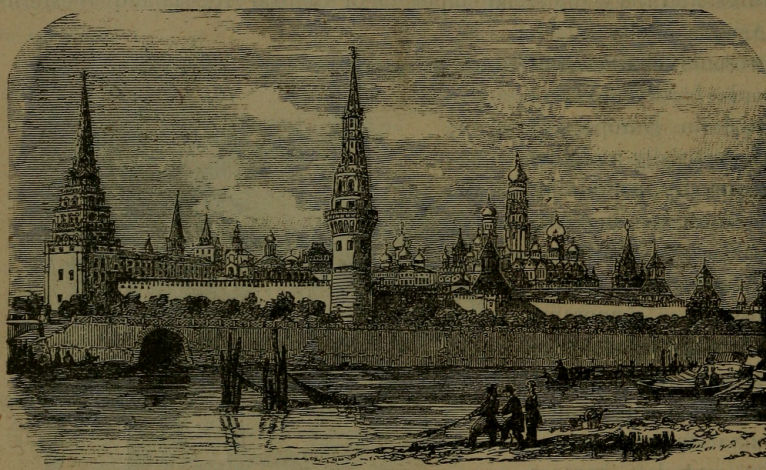
In the old capital of Russia the travelers saw much that interested them. Though lacking the eclat and beauty of the capital, Moscow, as the place of the coronation of the Czars, the favorite residence of many of the nobility, one of the principal seats of Russian manufactures, and the commercial emporium of Central Russia and Western Asia, is a city which presents charms second hardly to any other in Europe. It is essentially a picturesque city, combining the most striking Asiatic and European characteristics. A delightful panorama of oriental loveliness is presented by its thousands of domes, minarets and spires, its pagodas, bazaars and tea-houses, its fantastically shaped Kremlin, and the diversity of form and color which these display from the midst of their surrounding trees and garden plats; while mingling with these are to be seen buildings of the most marked modern style, the whole forming a combination which is not to be found in any other city of the world. The same cosmopolitan characteristics are evident in the population of the city. Here, clad in their national costumes, are seen every day in the week, Americans, Europeans of all nationalities, Persians, Armenians, Tartars, Circas-

CIRCASSIANS.

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

sians, Russians and Poles. Another thing which struck the tourists as unique, was the promiscuous manner in which all classes of buildings are jumbled together. At a glance in the same street would be seen alternating palaces and hovels, stately public buildings and modest private residences, magnificent cathedrals and insignificant houses of worship—a state of affairs which has caused a modern writer to summarize this peculiarity of the city in the epithets, "beautiful and rich, grotesque and absurd, magnificent and mean." The



GENERAL VIEW OF THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW.

most important structure visited by the tourists during the earlier hours of their Moscow visit, was the Kremlin, which at one time used to be the residence of the Czars. Situated in the heart of the ancient capital, on an eminence overlooking the Moskwa river, the Kremlin has a most imposing site, and the effect produced by its vari-colored towers, its graceful steeples and handsome domes is enchanting. On reaching the handsome gate by which they entered the Kremlin, the party were amazed at the strength and solidity of the stone walls which surrounded it, and which are from twelve to fifteen feet in thickness, and from twenty-eight to fifty feet high. A circuit of the interior of these walls, which measure more than a mile in circum-

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ference, was made, revealing here and there an embrasure through which a cannon pointed, or a surmounting battlement. In the interior of the triangular-shaped enclosure were found cathedrals, churches, monasteries, and some of the handsomest public buildings and monuments of the city, all of them intimately associated with the stern events which go to make up the earlier history of the rise of the Russian power. Here, also, were seen the Cathedral of St. Basil, noted for its grotesque architecture; the tower of Ivan the Great, at whose foot stands on a granite pedestal the "Czar Kalakol," or Emperor of Bells; the Terema, and the Granovitaya Palace, in which latter takes place the coronation of the Emperors. Taken altogether the Kremlin contained matters of interest in more concentrated form than any place the travelers had visited since the commencement of the tour, and when they left it they agreed that they had learned more of Russian history in the three hours they passed within its walls than they had accomplished in studying up Moscovite history for a week.

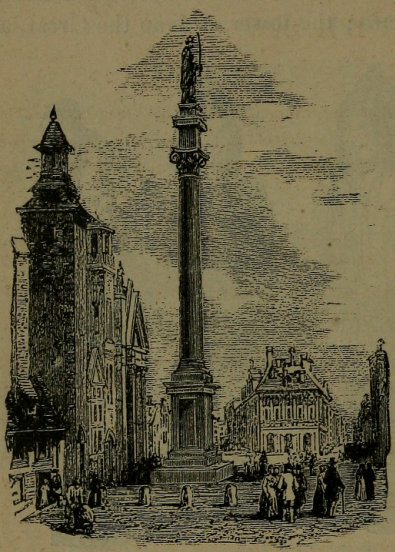
SHORE LAPLANDER. MOUNTAIN LAPLANDERS.

A visit was then made to a quarter of the city called the Kitai Garod, or Chinese city, which lies east of the city and is the business locality. The Kitai Garod is surrounded by a wall which is surmounted by twelve towers and pierced by five gates. Moscow life was well studied here in the Kitai, an open space of ground occupied by streets of booths and shops; and the great bazaar, where gathered the merchants whose commercial operations

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

reached far into the distant regions of Siberia, China and Tartary. The churches of the place received their share of attention, the cathedrals of the Assumption, St. Michael and Archangel being visited and admired in turn, and finally the residence portion of the town, situated in the suburbs of Slabodi, was reached where the anomaly already noted of magnificent mansions and the humblest of dwelling places set side by side, was commented upon by the tourists.



COLUMN OF SIGISMUND III, WARSAW.

Having passed several days very pleasantly and profitably in the city of the Muscovitans, the General decided to make a run to Poland, and soon the party got under way for Warsaw. In the capital of the once important country of Poland, the party stayed for a few days, during which time they pursued sight-seeing with less vigor than had previously characterized their movements, and enjoyed a long-needed rest by way of preparation for their promised visit to Austria. Still they examined the city pretty thoroughly, visiting the famous Cathedral of St. John and other churches; the Zamek, or Palace of the ancient Polish kings, where are kept the archives of the kingdom; the Government Palace; the *place-d'armes*, a magnificent parade-ground in which ten thousand soldiers have room for their evolutions; and other institutions of ancient or modern interest. Having in a quiet way seen the sights in Warsaw they bade farewell to Russia at this point, and arrived on the 18th of August at Vienna.

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

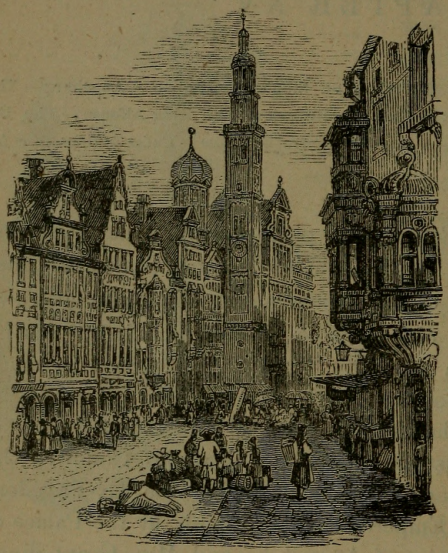
CHAPTER XV.

Vienna and the Viennese — The Cathedral of St. Stephen — Munich — Augsburg — The European Hot Springs — Bordeaux — Madrid — Interview with King Alfonso — The Escurial — Lisbon and King Luis — A Day at Cintra — Seville — Cadiz — Departure for Ireland.

GENERAL GRANT and party were met at the station in Vienna by Mr. Kasson, the United States Minister, the attachee of the American legation, and a crowd of American citizens who cheered him lustily as he stepped from the car. The day was passed in much needed rest, and on the following day the General paid a visit to the American Legation, where he had an interview with Count Andrassy, the first Minister of the Austrian Council, with whose Countess the General dined in the evening. On the next day the Ex-President had an audience with the Emperor Francis Joseph, at the Palace of Schoenbrunn, and on the 21st of August he and Mrs. Grant dined with the Imperial family. On the 22nd, a grand diplomatic dinner was given by the American Minister to the General, at which all the ambassadors of the foreign powers were present, and in the evening a reception and ball followed, at which the elite of Vienna society were present. These festivities fully occupied the time of the party during their first few days. When they found leisure, the party, who had heard from the General and Mrs. Grant enough about the beauties of the Schoenbrunn Palace to whet their curiosity, selected it as the first place to visit. Here they walked through chamber after chamber of this delightful summer residence, beau-

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

tifully embowered in trees and gardens in a picturesque suburb of the city, each succeeding room presenting something novel in the way of elegant furniture and ornamentation. The Imperial Palace, a vast structure of irregular form, was next examined. This ancient building in whose western wing are the apartments of the Imperial family, contained much that was of interest to the tourists. Quite a prolonged stay was made in the Imperial Library, which, occupying a beautiful building on the Josephsplatz, contains upwards of 350,000 volumes, a collection of 20,000 manuscripts, and the finest collection of engravings in the world, numbering over 300,000, and consisting, in the main, of works of art of great value and beauty. In the western wing was seen the beautiful collection of jewels belonging to the State; the German Imperial regalia, which were used for several centuries at the coronation of the German Emperors; the famous Florentine diamond of 133 carats weight; an emerald weighing 2,980 carats; the holy relics, consisting of the holy spear and nails of the cross; and a magnificent collection of chains, collars and other ornaments.

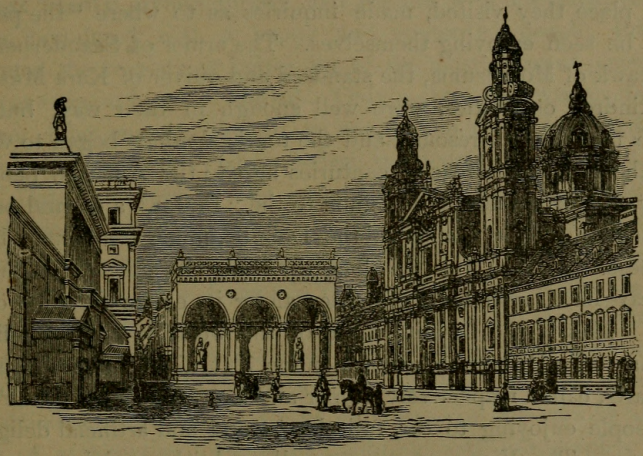


MAXIMILIEN STRASSE, TOWN HALL, AND PERLACH TOWER, AUGSBURG.

Of the churches visited the palm of honor was awarded by common consent to the Cathedral of St. Stephen, which, in some respects, surpassed anything of the kind yet beheld by the tourists. The steeple amazed them. Of perfect proportions, this wonderful mass of tapering masonry, rising 444 feet into the air, commanded their

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

constant admiration. Accepting an invitation to view the surrounding country from its summit, the party reached the dizzy height, where their trouble was repaid by a view unsurpassed in its extent, beauty, and the importance of its historical associations. Beneath them lay the lovely city bathed in a flood of sunlight, in which each of the buildings stood out with marked distinctness; there rolled the Danube, and as the eye wandered it fell upon a dozen fateful fields —upon the spots where were fought the historic battles of Marchfeld, of Wagram, of Aspern, Schwechat and Essling. Descending, the



THE ROYAL PALACE, MUNICH.

party entered the body of the church, whose grand size at first seemed lost in the beauty of the proportions of the interior. A chat with the attendant resulted in the knowledge that the edifice is 345 feet in length by 230 in breadth, and that, while the two Byzantine turrets flanking the western portal are seven centuries old, the main building was begun in the fourteenth century and completed in the fifteenth. Here, too, was seen the big bell of Austria, whose nineteen tons of metal were supplied from the cannon captured from the besieging Turks in 1683, when the brave Sobieski drove Kara Mustapha and his Mohammedan army from the walls of Vienna, and scattered them to the winds.

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Calls were also made at the famous University, which, founded in the fourteenth century, was reorganized by the indefatigable Maria Teresa; at the Imperial Arsenal, where the military side of the General's nature was gratified with a display of barracks, manufactories of weapons, cannon foundry, and armory equal in capacity to any that he had seen among the many military nations he had visited; at the Ambras Museum, where vast treasures of art and history were unfolded to view, and other public repositories of the historical relics of the land. And having seen all these, the party, as was their wont at every place they visited, made inquiries as to where "the people" could be seen enjoying themselves. The armor of Scanderberg, the tomahawk of Montezuma, the standard and quiver of Kara Mustapha, and kindred curiosities, were well enough in their way, but after awhile they grew tiresome, and the tourists' minds began to wander from the Austrian heroes of centuries ago to the Austrian people of to-day. A trip was decided upon to the "Prater," a natural park on a collection of low islands in the Danube, much frequented by the Viennese. A drive was had along the Prater Avenue—a magnificent roadway lined with beautiful trees along its entire distance of two miles. This is the favorite drive of the wealthy, corresponding in Vienna to the Rotten Row of London. It divides the Prater into two parts, called respectively Upper and Lower, and here were found the people enjoying to the full the natural and artificial delights of the place. The Viennese are naturally a blithe and happy people, and, if they had not learned this already, the tourists could not have failed to do so in their trip to the famous park. Here was a congregation of some thousands of people dressed in the various national costumes of the Empire, and all intent on enjoyment and jollity. Crowded cafes, swings which seemed to have solved the problem of perpetual motion, juggling exhibitions, circuses, resorts of a dozen different descriptions, were filled with laughing, drinking or dancing crowds. Unalloyed and unrestrained, yet innocent, pleasure reigned over the scene, at which the party lingered long, and on leaving, they acknowledged that the scene surpassed anything of the kind they had hitherto seen.

The Opera House was visited, and the verdict of the party was

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

that the structure was the peer of anything they had beheld in their travels. Taken altogether, the capital of Austria made a very favorable impression upon the tourists. Several drives were taken in the vicinity of the city, which showed that its surroundings were of a most beautiful nature.

The next place visited was Munich, the capital of Bavaria. Situated on the left bank of the river Iser, on a plateau of land elevated 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, its new town composed of elegant modern buildings, its old town filled with public institutions of great beauty architecturally, and replete with historical reminiscences, populated with a happy and contented people, this city impressed the tourists as being one of the most pleasant places they had ever seen, at home or abroad. Only a short stay was made here, however, long enough, though, to enable the travelers to enjoy the manifold beauties—the vast Cathedral, the Jesuit Church, the Church of St. Cajetan where lie the remains of the royal family, the All Saints' Chapel, and other churches. A drive, too, was had along the Ludwigsstrasse and the Karlstrasse, the two principal thoroughfares of the new city. The former is the handsomest street in the place, whose residences delighted the eye, not only by their individual beauty, but by the great variety displayed in their architecture. A visit was, of course, made to the Academy of Fine Arts, and an inspection made of the works exhibited in its various departments of architecture, sculpture, painting and lithography, which is of special interest here, having been invented in Munich at the close of the 18th century. Here were seen a profusion of works of art of all descriptions. In the department devoted to sculpture, hall after hall was entered until the mind became embarrassed in the attempt to remember the living marbles or the special impressions which the most remarkable among them produced. The same experience was had in the picture gallery, where splendid specimens of the master-pieces of the Italian, German, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish and French schools were examined.

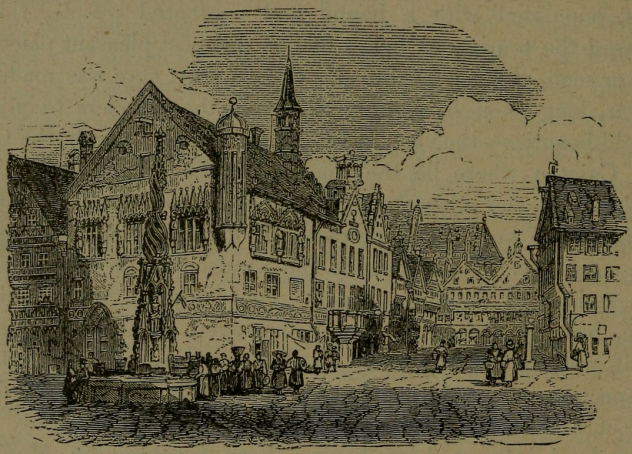
Many other places were visited, among them the new royal Palace and the Wittelsbach Palace, but the great attraction of Munich was

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

provided in its art treasures, the memory of which lingered with the tourists long after they had left the place.

From Munich the party traveled to Augsburg, an antiquated town whose greatness has been overshadowed by the increasing importance of Munich. Ulm; Schaffhausen, one of the oldest and most picturesque towns in Switzerland; Besancon, noted as the birth-place of Victor Hugo; St. Etienne, the Sheffield of France by virtue of its being the great cutlery-factory of the country, were reached and passed through; and the first stoppage of any account after the departure from Munich, was made at Vichy, which town, situated on



THE TOWN HALL, ULM.

the right bank of the pleasant river of Allier, in the department of the same name, does the same kind offices to the rheumatic of France which the town of Hot Springs, Arkansas, performs for the similarly afflicted in the United States. Here are eight thermal springs which, in the matter of heat and curative properties, rival the famous "rahl hole" and arsenic spring of the Ozark mountain village. Here are hotels and pleasant boarding houses for the sick who flock to Vichy all the year round. The waters are, unlike those of the Arkansas spa which are almost tasteless, acidulous and alkaline, their principal ingredients being carbolate of soda and carbonic acid gas,

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

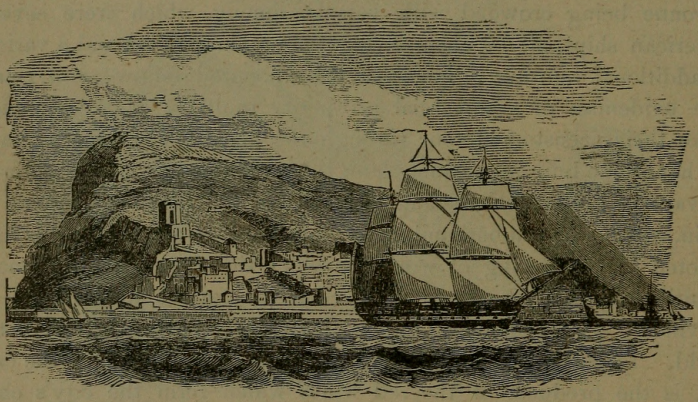
from which results bi-carbonate of soda to the quantity, according to various springs, of 39 to 50 grains to the pint. To drink and bathe in these waters come the rheumatic, those troubled with liver and digestive complaints, kidney diseases and the gout which, being essentially a diplomatic disease, often causes the presence at Vichy of some of the ruling statesmen of Europe. About 3,500 people visit Vichy annually, and upon these the inhabitants thrive, as is the custom at watering places all the world over.

Limoges and Perigneux were called at by the tourists as they made their way to Bordeaux. Here the party once more struck ocean shipping, the three miles of wharves which line the river Garonne being crowded with vessels, among which were several American ships, all of them flying the national colors and a variety of additional bunting in honor of their honored fellow-countryman. The evidences of commercial prosperity multiply as the travelers make their accustomed tour through the place. The superb quays, the handsome buildings which flank them, the sea of masts, factories of various kinds, the accommodations for the large trade done in grain, cattle and lumber, and, most important of all, the warehouses devoted to the storing of wines, of which the city exports enormous quantities annually to the United States, England and Russia, all convince them that they are in one of the great business cities of the world. The department of Gironde, of which Bordeaux is the capital, is the producer of the red wines which form the city's chief staple of trade. The average annual production of the province is nearly 50,000,000 gallons, of which about 30,000,000 are exported, and the balance equally divided between the manufacture of Cognac and the home consumption. These figures, when mentioned to the tourists, rather staggered them, but when they were taken to one of the many subterranean caverns which underlie the city, and were shown what seemed to be an apparently illimitable waste of casks and hogsheads and bottles of wine, they doubted no longer. In a visit among the public and private institutions of the city, the Museum with its public library of 110,000 volumes, and a very fine picture gallery and cabinet of antiquities; the Exchange, which, as became so important a commercial centre, was a magnificent structure;

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

the theatre, built in the reign of Louis XVI, at a cost of $800,000, which secured it the handsomest exterior in Europe; the archbishop's palace; were all in turn visited, yet a commercial structure, a monster snuff manufactory, excited more comment than buildings whose stones breathed of the bygone ages. Here was seen the machinery with which the tobacco grown in America is converted into titillating powder for the noses of Europe, whose fondness for the habit is shown in the fact that the place had in store 40,000 hundred weight of the raw leaf ready to undergo the various processes which culminate in its becoming a pulverized thing of delight — to those who like it.



THE TOWN AND ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

The next stopping place of the party was Biarritz. A lovely spot in the province of Basses-Pyrenees, it had a special interest for the tourists from its association with the career of the third Napoleon. Here, in 1856, that monarch fixed the summer residence of himself and Court, building the Villa Eugenia, a pretty building which, however, lacks all pretensions to Imperial grandeur, close up to the sea shore, where it still stands a monument of the departed glory of the Bonapartes. The back-ground of Biarritz is the Pyrenees Mountains, over which the party, whose thoughts have been wandering in the direction of sunny Spain for some days past, are soon to pass. The town of Biarritz was soon exhausted, and then began the journey

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

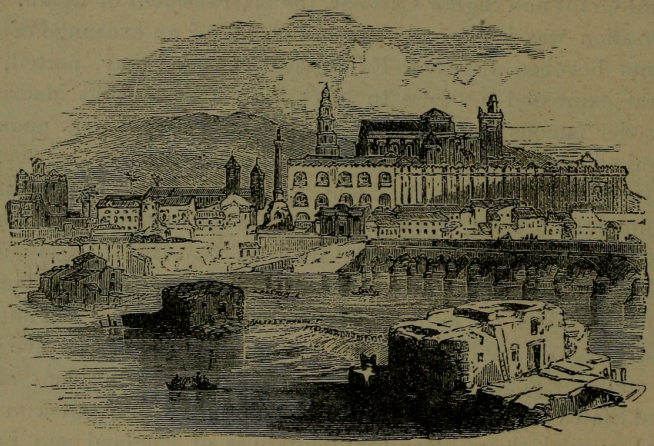
in the direction of Madrid. At Irun, a town just over the frontier, the party was met by a General of King Alfonso's staff, who, in his monarch's name, welcomed General Grant to Spain, and stated that the King had directed him to offer the use of His Majesty's special railway carriage to the party. Comfortably ensconced in the regal cushions the travelers entered upon their delightful Spanish journey with anticipations which were not doomed to disappointment. San Sebastian, Tolosa and Vergara were passed on the way, the populace at each place marking their respect for the Ex-President. An episode of the journey was an interview which took place between General Grant and Signor Castelar, the Ex-President of Spain. The conversation was brief, and consisted chiefly of an exchange of compliments between the two Ex-Presidents. As they parted, the General expressed a desire to meet Signor Castelar at Madrid, to which the famous statesman replied that he would call upon the General whenever the latter desired him to do so.

Vittoria, where the Ex-President met the King for the first time, is an unimportant town, which, however, has an interest from the fact that there was fought the battle between the British army under Wellington and the French under Joseph Bonaparte and General Jourdan, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of one hundred and fifty cannon and $5,000,000 worth of plunder. Sixty-five years after, and the young King of Spain and an Ex-President of the United States meet at the same place, but on how different a mission from that which the military representatives of England and France had on hand but little more than half a century before. The King surprised the tourists by his youthful appearance. But twenty-six years of age, he looked, in spite, too, of the Captain-General's uniform he wore, his recent bereavement in the death of the lovely Mercedes, and the growing cares of state, even younger. The usual compliments opened their conversation. The King assured the General that he was familiar with his career, and that the genius in war and statesmanship which he had displayed as General and President had been the subject of his admiration. The General responded in like vein, especially dwelling upon the sympathy he felt for the young King in the loss of his wife, a feeling which, he added, was shared by

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

the whole American people. The King was deeply affected at this remark, and the emotion which he displayed in an exquisitely tender reference to the affection which had bound himself and his wife together almost from their childhood, made a deep impression upon the General. The General then, by a happy turn in the conversation, alluded in a complimentary vein to the happy condition of the young King's country, which now was free from war and with every indication of increasing prosperity. It was singular that, but a few days after this event, General Grant, while at Madrid, should have witnessed the attempt made upon the young King's life by an assassin.



CORDOVA.

But a short stay was made at Madrid. The party arrived here on the 28th of October, and met with a glorious reception. Here they studied the peculiar manners and customs of the romantic Spaniards, in their walks about the city in search of the centres of interest. Located on the left bank of the Manzanares river, a branch of the Tagus, in the centre of a plain which falls but little short of a desert in its barrenness, it lacks those outside attractions which the American traveler looks for as an essential adjunct to a great city. There were no pleasant country drives to woo them away from intra-mural sight-seeing, which, consequently, was pursued with all the more

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

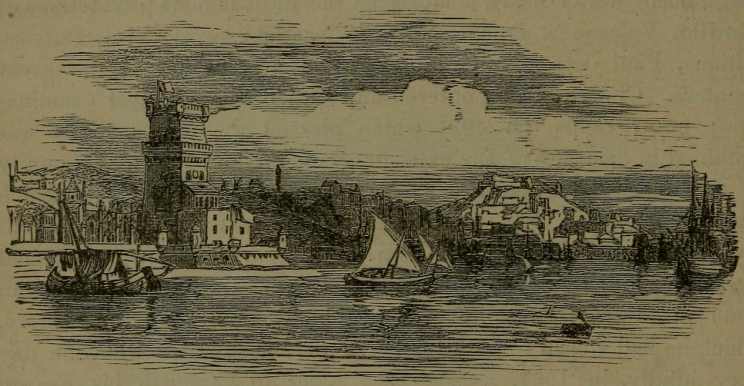
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

vigor. The first public building visited was the Royal Palace, whose open *plazas* were much admired. The interior of the vast edifice, with its ceilings painted by Velasquez and other noted artists, its walls adorned with the richest marbles and most resplendent mirrors, and its armory filled with modern weapons, and, of more interest to the travelers, with a collection of Moorish arms and accoutrements, occupied much of their attention and time. At the Royal Museum of Painting and Sculpture, situated in the Prado, the Hyde Park of Madrid, which, two miles in length, is one of the most extensive public pleasure grounds in the world, they gazed upon the various magnificent works of art, comprising the most famous productions of Murillo, Velasquez, among Spanish masters; works by Rubens, Titians, Paul Veronese, Guido, Raphael and others of the great painters. Churches were entered and subjected to critical examination; but perhaps the sight which pleased the tourists most was obtained in a survey of the exterior grandeur and interior solemnity of the Escurial. This former palace of the Spanish Kings, in which they have found a final resting place after death, is situated about twenty-five miles northwest from Madrid, in a barren and dismal region. Built by Phillip the Second in the time lapsing between 1563 and 1583, it was intended by him originally for a monastery, which he had vowed to build in honor of St. Lorenzo who one day very kindly, in 1557, assisted the King to vanquish his French enemies at St. Quentin. St. Lorenzo having suffered martyrdom by being broiled alive on a gridiron, the King conceived the quaint idea of having the promised monastery partake of the shape of that useful culinary implement. Twenty-one years' labor and an expenditure of $15,000,000 completed the work, in which the body of the gridiron was represented by seventeen ranges of buildings crossing each other at right angles, forming a parallelogram enclosing twenty-four courts, with a square tower two hundred feet in height flanking each corner of the building, the whole thus representing a gridiron reversed, the towers serving as the upturned feet. The handle of the implement was represented by a wing 460 feet long, in which were situated the royal apartments. The total length of the structure when completed was 740 feet, north and south, and 580 feet

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

east and west, the average height of the walls being sixty feet. A search through the interior of the building failed to reward the tourists with the beauty they had anticipated viewing. The brightness which had been the characteristic of the palaces previously seen was searched for in vain. The nearest approach to it was found in the church which, built after the general plan of St. Peter's at Rome, with a grand altar ninety feet in height, composed of jasper and gilded bronze, placed upon an estradi supported by pillars of red and green marble, its walls incrusted with porphyry and exquisite marbles and flanked by statue portraits of the Kings, fine paintings and



LISBON, WITH BELEM.

numerous other embellishments, had but little of the gloom of the remainder of the Escurial. In the royal apartments splendor was searched for in vain, the only evidences of outlay being provided in a couple of picture galleries, most of whose best works, however, had been carried off to adorn the galleries at Madrid. When the party reached their home at Madrid they discussed the Escurial very critically, and combined in the opinion that while the grandeur of the exterior far outranked the inside display, the most remarkable fact connected with the structure was that its walls of grayish-white stone, though just three centuries old, displayed but little trace of having combated the rains and winds of so long a period. The visit to the Escurial closed sight-seeing at Madrid. After a rest,

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

the party again started forth on their round-the-world roam, stopping next at Lisbon, the capital of Portugal.

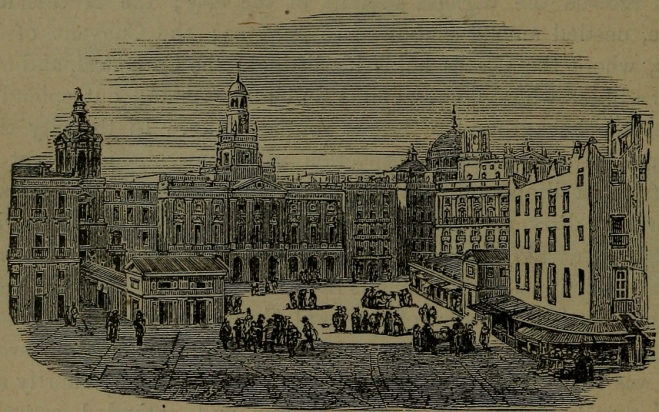
This charming city, built on a number of hills, whose reflected palaces, churches and convents dance in the waters of the river Tagus below, is one of the most magnificent of European capitals. Its elevated lands have provided an abundance of splendid sites for the public buildings, which have been distributed thereon with consummate architectural skill. Thus in gazing at the city from a point selected on the opposite side of the Tagus, the tourists see at a glance the ancient and beautiful castle and citadel of St. George, which crowns the highest summit in the city; the Necessidades Palace, nestled among embowering gardens; the Convent of San Bento, where the Cortes holds its sittings; the Cathedral, and other public edifices whose domes, spires and towers stand out splendidly against the background of bright southern sky. In the city these buildings reward a closer inspection with many beauties, yet the tourists felt a disappointment in noticing that many of the streets are narrow and dirty, especially in that oldest part of the town which escaped the earthquake of 1755—an event, by the way, of which the Lisboner, albeit the catastrophe is over a century old, never tires of talking. During the stay of General Grant in Lisbon, the King of Portugal, Don Luis the First, an able and energetic young monarch of forty, was very attentive to his American visitor. Very shortly after the General's arrival the King met him, and extended courtesies which were accepted. An audience in the palace followed, in which the King and the Ex-President had a cosy and comfortable chat, in the course of which royalty gave the citizen to understand that he was quite anxious to cultivate closer commercial relations between his little Kingdom and the Great Republic. He explained the business capabilities of his domain and the excellences of its principal harbor, through which medium, he explained, a fine trade might be cultivated, in which the manufactures and natural products of both countries might be exchanged to mutual advantage. At the close of the interview, the King, who has pronounced literary tastes, which have led him to make what are acknowledged to be excellent translations into Portuguese of several of Shakespeare's plays, made the

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

General a present of his translation of "Hamlet," with an autographic inscription. This the General accepted, but when the King offered to follow up his literary gift with the offer to decorate the Ex-President with the Order of the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, the American citizen declined with thanks, as became an American citizen who had once held the highest office in his land, one of whose requirements is that the incumbent shall not accept decorations of any kind.

A very pleasant visit followed to the Palace of Cintra, where resides Don Fernando, the father of the King, a stately old gentle-



PLAZA DE ISABELLA II, CADIZ.

man of sixty, who did the honors gracefully to the party which, on this occasion, consisted, besides the General and Mrs. Grant, of American Consul Dimon, Viscount Pernes, M. Cunha de Maier, formerly Portuguese Consul-General to the United States and the author of a Portuguese history of the American Republic. Here was spent a delightful day. The town of Cintra, situated on the edge of a granitic sierra, which is really a continuation of the beautiful Estrella range of mountains, is the favorite resort of the wealthy inhabitants of Lisbon, which is only fifteen miles distant. Their elegant residences, scattered about the umbrageous slopes of the place, were a constant source of pleasure to the travelers as they

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

neared the summit of the peak on which stands the lovely Palace of the Ex-Regent. Here, thanks to the genial hospitality of their royal host, the party enjoyed to the full the many pleasures which only such an Eden could afford, and when the hour for parting drew near, universal regret was expressed at the necessity of leaving so beauteous a scene.

Other Spanish points had to be visited, however, and once more the travelers got under way, until they were stayed by the city of Cordova, where they were met by the Governor and other authorities of the city, who at once proceeded to make the party comfortable. The city of Cordova is interesting as bearing evidences of three distinct civilizations, that of the Romans, by whom the city, by the name of Cordoba, was founded in 152 B. C.; that of the Moors, under whom, as capital of the Moorish Empire of Spain, it grew to be a great city of nearly a million inhabitants, with hundreds of mosques, and with a rare name as a seat of learning and of science; and later, that of the modern Spaniards. The glory of the Roman occupancy has all vanished, save the stone bridge which crosses the Guadalquiver; while the only remnant of consequence of the palmy days of Moorish rule is the Great Mosque which was founded by Ahderrahamann the Wise, in the year 786. This famous structure was among the first of the buildings of Cordova visited by the tourists. They were greatly struck by its beauty, which seemed the more remarkable from its setting in a land which belongs to the civilization of to-day. As they stood in the nave of the church, for the Mohammedan mosque of a thousand years ago is now utilized as a Christian place of worship, and gazed up at the light, elegant roof overhead, arching upwards from four hundred slender pillars, they united in the opinion that its beauty was unique, and that the removal of 800 of the 1,200 pillars of jasper, porphyry and marble, in order to make room for the congregation, was an act of vandalism which might be forgiven, but never could be repaired.

Seville was the next of the Spanish cities visited. Situated on the Guadalquiver, at a point where formerly stood a Moorish city, it contains several interesting relics of that people, conspicuous among which are the walls of the city with their sixty-six towers and fifteen

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

gates. The hand of the despoiler, however, has been busy here, too, and, where the cathedral now stands, formerly existed a magnificent mosque. A visit was made by the tourists to the Alcazar, or Royal Palace, a splendid building, in the examination of which they passed considerable time. Other places were also visited, and the lovely city, famous in a hundred songs, was not departed from until its many natural and artificial beauties had been thoroughly enjoyed. A pleasing incident of the sojourn at Seville was the visit of General Grant to the Duc de Montpensier, who, the day after the arrival of the Ex-President, called upon him and invited him and his friends to his residence at St. Telmo. Here a most agreeable time was passed, during which the Duke, who had been but recently bereaved of his daughter, Queen Mercedes, showed a remarkable knowledge of affairs in America.

The beautiful city of Cadiz was the last of the Spanish cities visited by the party, who, after staying a brief time in the city, embarked on the steamer for Ireland.

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CHAPTER XVI.

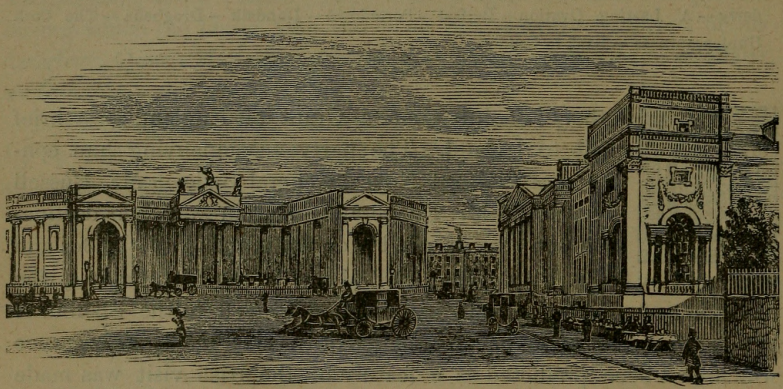
Doing Dublin — A Glorious Reception — The Beauties of Sackville Street — Life in Londonderry — A Lasting Ovation — Belfast — Portadown — Dundalk — Drogheda — The Cork Unpleasantness — Back to London.

ON the 2d of July General Grant left England for a brief visit to Ireland. The party accompanying him consisted of General Noyes, General Badeau, Mr. Russell Teney, and Mr. Fitzgerald. Dublin was their destination and they reached it on the morning of the 3d, and were met by Sir J. Barrington, Lord Mayor of the Irish Capital, who took the party in charge, and had them conveyed to the Shelburne Hotel, where very soon the appreciation of the Ex-President's presence which had been predicted as a feature of the Irish visit was made apparent. The early visit made by United States Consul Barrow, was followed immediately by calls made by many of the distinguished men of the place, and it soon became apparent that during the early days of the Dublin sojourn, the General would have to defer sight-seeing to the demands upon his time by the enthusiastic Dubliners. Towards noon the Lord Mayor, appreciating the fact that the General would like to view the most famous among the buildings for which Dublin is notable among European cities, called for him in his carriage and took him for a drive. The first place visited was the Royal Irish Academy of Science, Literature and Antiquities, where were seen a number of relics of the ancient days of Erin, which interested the General deeply. Calls were then made at the Bank of Ireland, the Chamber of Commerce and the Stock Exchange. Trinity College was

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

visited, and the carriage then turned into Sackville street, one of the finest avenues in Europe, in which rapid surveys were taken of the Post Office and the Rotunda, the Nelson Pillar, and other features of interest. At the City Hall a halt was made, and here the General was met by Sheriff Burke and the members of the City Council, all clad in their robes of office in honor of the Ex-President's visit. Here, with appropriate ceremonial, the freedom of the city was conferred upon the General, accompanied by a handsomely illuminated certificate, enclosed in an elegant casket of carved bog-oak. In making the presentation the Mayor referred to the cordiality always existing



BANK OF IRELAND AND TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

between America and Ireland, and hoped that in America General Grant would do everything he could to help a people who sympathized with every American movement.

General Grant replied as follows:

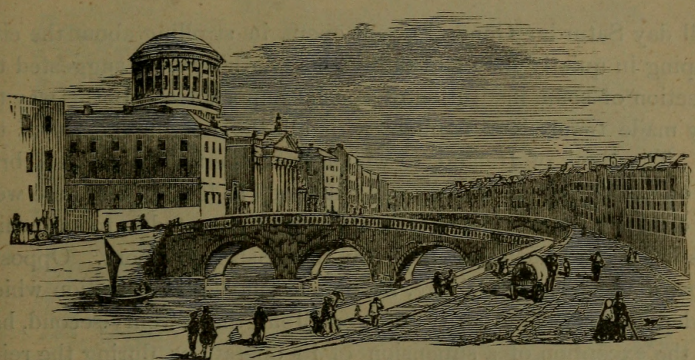
I feel very proud of being made a citizen of the principal city of Ireland, and no honor that I have received has given me greater satisfaction. I am by birth the citizen of a country where there are more Irishmen, native-born or by descent, than in all Ireland. When in office I had the honor, and it was a great one indeed, of representing more Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen than does her Majesty, the Queen of England. I am not an eloquent speaker, and can simply thank you for the great courtesy you have shown me.

Three cheers were given for General Grant, and three more were

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

given for America. Dr. Butt, the leader of the "home-rule" party in Ireland, as first honorary freeman of the city, made a speech highly complimentary to General Grant, which closed the ceremonies of the occasion. The General was then driven to the vice-regal lodge of the Duke of Marlborough, Phœnix Park, where he had dejeuner with the Viceroy.

In the evening a grand banquet was given in his honor at the Mansion House, at which two hundred guests were present. The Lord Mayor presided. General Noyes answered to the toast to the health of President Hayes, and then came the event of the evening,



THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

the toast to the Ex-President and the response which he made to it, which is perhaps the longest speech of his life. In opening, he referred to himself as a citizen of Dublin, and intimated, amid much laughter and cheering, that he might return to Dublin one day and run against Barrington for Mayor and Butt for Parliament, at the same time warning these gentlemen that he was generally a troublesome candidate. Turning into a more serious vein he alluded to the commercial depression which then was felt by countries on both sides of the ocean, and showed that while the war in America had given to European countries a false prosperity for the time being, and they were suffering from the inevitable depression which followed, the United States had turned the corner and had entered upon an era of sound

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

business prosperity, in which in time the European nations would also share. He concluded this speech, which in the light of subsequent events, has somewhat of the prophetic in it, as follows:

Now we have turned the corner. We have had our days of depression; yours are just coming on. Our prosperity is commencing, and as we become prosperous you will too, (applause), because we become increased consumers of your products as well as of our own. Two distinguished men have alluded to this subject; one was the President of the United States, and he said that the prosperity of the United States would be felt to the bounds of the civilized world. (Applause.) The other was Lord Beaconsfield, the most fair man I know, and he says the same as President Hayes.

All day Saturday General Grant spent in strolling about the city, dropping in quietly here and there wherever his guides suggested the inspection of some institution of special importance. In this way the party made themselves familiar with all the notable points of the city. The Bank of Ireland, to which the General had made a brief visit on the day of his arrival, was examined at leisure, and here were seen ordinary commercial operations being transacted in rooms which years before had been occupied by the Irish Parliament. Opposite the bank was Trinity College, a famous scholastic institution which, founded under the authority of Pope John the Twenty-second, has, with the exception of a supension of its operations during the reign of Henry the Eighth, been engaged in an educational work not surpassed by the sister colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.

On Monday morning, January 6th, the party left Dublin for Londonderry. On the way the demonstrations of pleasure made by the Irish people at the presence of the Ex-President were unmistakable. Every place at which the train stopped had sent its enthusiastic crowds to the station, where the General had to acknowledge the welcome. At Dundalk, Omagha, Strabane and other places, notwithstanding the morning was cold, and ice, snow and cold winds made the open air a most undesirable whereabouts, the people gathered in masses to cheer the Ex-President, crowding round the car and shoving their hands through the window to shake hands with him whenever possible. At 2 P. M. the train reached Derry. Heavy rain had fallen and frozen, covering the ground and buildings with ice, which had the effect of

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

giving the city a remarkably beautiful appearance. At the station an immense crowd, apparently the whole town and neighborhood, had assembled. The Mayor welcomed General Grant cordially, and he left the station amid great cheering by the crowd which followed his carriage to the hotel. In the harbor the ships were decorated with flags and streamers, and the town was in holiday attire. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the party drove through a cold, driving rain in state to the ancient Town Hall. Here the crowd was so dense that progress through it was made with great difficulty. When the passage had

SACKVILLE STREET, WITH THE POST OFFICE AND NELSON'S MONUMENT, DUBLIN.

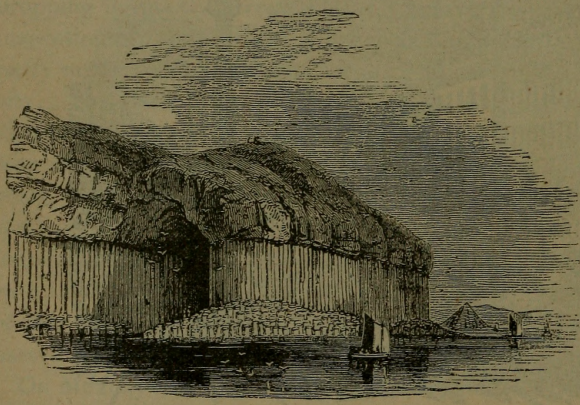
been effected, the Ex-President was received by the Mayor and Council in their robes of office, and an address extolling the military and civil career of General Grant as second only to that of Washington, was read. General Grant signed the roll, thus making himself an Ulster Irishman, and made a brief address, in which he said that no incident of his trip was more pleasant than accepting citizenship at the hands of the representatives of so ancient and honored a city, with whose history the people of America were familiar. He expressed regret that his stay in Ireland was to be a brief one. It had been his intention to embark from Queenstown direct

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

for the United States, in which case he would have made a lengthy stay, but having resolved to visit India, his visit would necessarily be a short one. He could not, however, return home without seeing Ireland, and a people in whose welfare the people of the United States took so deep an interest.

In the evening the General attended a banquet tendered him by the Mayor of the city. The leading citizens of the province of Ulster were present, and the dinner was remarkably good. The reception of the Ex-President was enthusiastic and cordial in the extreme. General Grant, in response to a toast, made a brief speech, in which he said that he should have felt that his European tour would have been incomplete if he had not seen the ancient and illustrious city of Londonderry, whose history was well known throughout America, and the people of whose city and vicinity had had a remarkable influence upon the development of American character. He closed by cordially welcoming to the United States all Irishmen who chose to make their home there—a welcome which, he assured them, was shared by the American people.



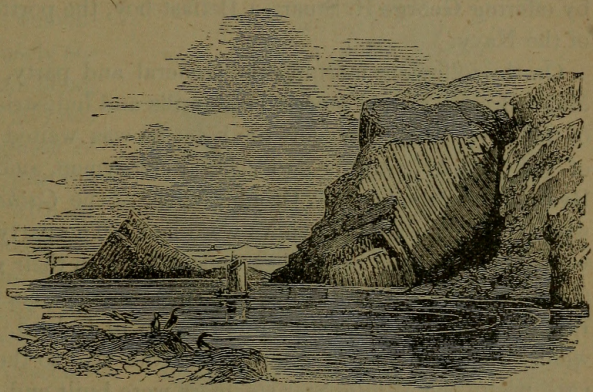
ENTRANCE TO FINGAL'S CAVE, STAFFA.

In the morning the party strolled round the town, looking at the historic walls, and visiting Walker's Pillar, Roaring Meg, and other curiosities of the town.

The enthusiasm which marked the Londonderry reception was repeated at Belfast. By the time this point was reached, the party was augmented by Sir Hervey Bruce, Lieutenant of the County, Mr. Taylor, M. P. for Coleraine, and other local magnates. At every

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

station there were crowds assembled, and when the cars stopped, the people rushed forward to shake hands with the General. Some were old soldiers who had been in the American army, and they were especially loud and hearty in their demonstrations. One of these remarked that the General had made him a prisoner at Paducah, while another asked him to give him a shilling in remembrance of old times. Cheers for Grant and America rent the air. At Coleraine the General, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, M. P. for that constituency, left the cars and received an address, in his reply to which he repeated his hope, previously expressed, that the period of depression was over, and that American prosperity was already aiding prosperity in Ireland. Another crowd at Ballymoney testified its admiration of the Ex-President, and at half past 2 o'clock the train ran into Belfast station, where the reception was one of the most imposing and extraordinary which the General had yet received. A glance from the train window revealed a sea of heads below. Scarlet carpet covered the station platform. As the Mayor and members of the city council welcomed the General, he descended from the cars and was received with tremendous cheers. As the carriages containing the city authorities and their illustrious guest moved off, the crowds ran after them and surrounded the hotel where the General was being entertained. The American and English colors were seen floating from all the public buildings, and the carriages sped on their way, followed by cheering crowds. In fact, the whole town was *en fete.*



THE CLAM-SHELL CAVE AND ISLAND OF BOUACHAILLE, STAFFA.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon luncheon was served, during which

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

the delighted people, braving the heavy snow-storm which pelted them, remained outside, cheering every now and then as they heard demonstrations by the more comfortably situated lunchers. The Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese was present, and the post of honor was accorded to his Lordship. The speakers spoke very cordially of America, and displayed a desire to have General Grant declare himself in favor of free trade, but the General, in his remarks, made no allusion to the subject, to the disappointment of many present. Minister Noyes made a capital local hit in his speech when he said that General Grant showed his appreciation of Belfast men by appointing A. T. Stewart, of Belfast, Secretary of the Treasury, and by offering George H. Stuart, a Belfast boy, the portfolio of Secretary of the Navy.

On the following morning the General and party, accompanied by Major Brown, visited several large mills and industrial establishments of the city. Before he left the hotel he was waited on by a number of the leading citizens and several clergymen, among them Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, and Mr. Cronin, editor of the *Catholic Union*, with whom very pleasant interviews were had. The party were delighted with their morning researches, especially with their visit to the linen manufactories, which are here of such importance that they place Belfast at the head of the linen trade in Ireland. The ship-yards were also found full of interest, and the visit to the immense ship-yard where the White Star steamers were built and where the workmen, numbering 2,000, gathered round the Ex-President's carriage and cheered him lustily as they ran alongside, was a never-to-be-forgotten episode of the Irish trip, full as it was of delightful surprises.

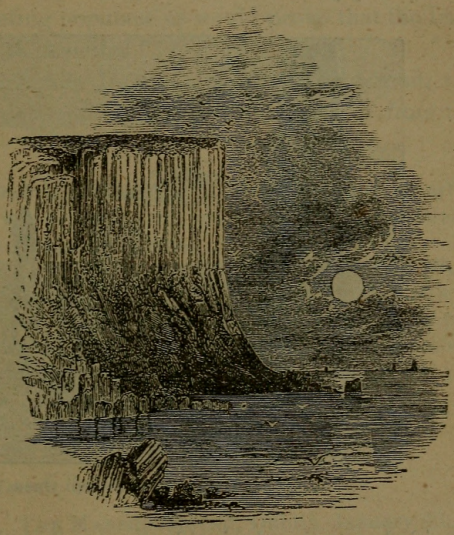
At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the party left for Dublin. The departure was as great an ovation as the arrival had proved. The Mayor, with Sir John Preston and the American Consul, accompanied the General to the depot. As the train moved off, the crowd cheered grandly, following the lead of the Mayor. One Irishman, in an advanced state of enthusiasm, called out, "Three cheers for Oliver Cromwell Grant," but to this there was only a faint response.

On the way to Dublin, ovations of less size but equal enthusiasm awaited the General. Immense crowds were present at each station,

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

the populations apparently turning out *en masse*. The General was loudly cheered, and thousands crowded round the cars in the hope of shaking him by the hand. One little girl at Portadown created considerable merriment by asking the General to give her love to her aunt in America. At Dundalk, the brother of Robert Nugent, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-Ninth New York Regiment in 1861, and afterwards commander of a brigade in the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, made a special effort to secure a brief interview with the General, during which he assured him of the pleasure it gave him to welcome his brother's commander to Ireland. At Drogheda the demonstration was intensely enthusiastic, the train being delayed several minutes by the unwillingness of the crowds to allow the train to depart with its distinguished occupant.



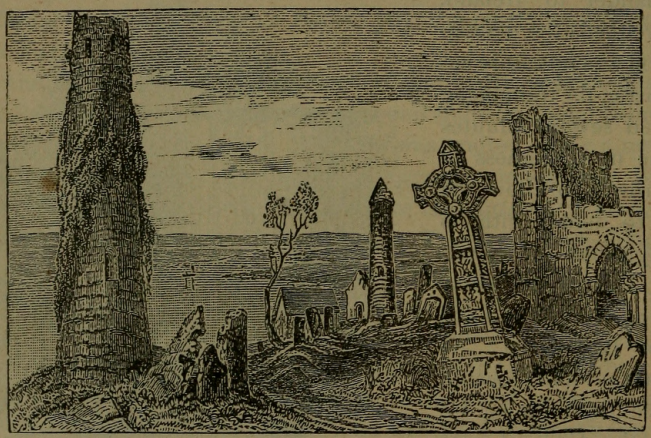
THE FAIRHEAD, ANTRIM.

At Dublin the party were again met by Lord Mayor Barrington. As soon as they had descended, the Lord Mayor invited the General into his own carriage and drove him to Western Row, where the Irish mail train was ready to depart, having been detained eight minutes for the Ex-President. Here a cordial farewell took place. The Mayor and his friends begged the General to return soon and make a longer stay. The mail train whirled them on to Kingston, where the party were made comfortable in the special cabin, which had been prepared for them on the steamer in which they were once more to cross the Irish sea. An amusing episode enlivened the scene of departure. When the steamer was about to depart, the Irish inspector of detec-

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

tives inquired minutely of a member of the party concerning each of its members on board, apparently to satisfy himself that they were exactly the same gentlemen who landed there five days ago, and that none who came were disguised Fenian emissaries masquerading as American generals, and who had remained behind while allowing some of their accomplices to get away under the same disguise.

The reception which the Ex-President received in Ireland was a most remarkable one. Enthusiasm marked his entire visit. It was an ovation at every step. There was but one little drawback to the universal joy, and, while it might be pleasanter not to allude to it, the



ANCIENT ROUND TOWERS AND CROSS AT CLONMACNOISE.

decided sensation the incident created at the time makes it incumbent upon the historian of Grant's voyage round the world to give it a brief mention.

In anticipation of a visit by the Ex-President to Cork, Mr. Richmond, the United States Consul at that point, addressed a letter to the Council, announcing that General Grant would visit that city within a few days. The national element of the Council, actuated by the belief that the Ex-President was opposed to that religion to which the inhabitants of the South of Ireland are devotedly attached, and failing to see in the reception of the distinguished American by the Pope,

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

and his cordial intercourse with other Catholic magnates, a sufficient assurance that the highest authorities of the Church were satisfied with his career, ordered the letter to be simply "read," and that no action should be taken on it. This action, of course, though it did not reflect the feeling of the citizens of Cork, deprived them of the pleasure of a visit by the General. Had he visited the city there is no doubt he would have been received as enthusiastically as at any other of the towns in Ireland which he visited. As an Ex-Mayor of Cork at the time remarked, "It is a pity that the General has determined to return to Paris instead of visiting Cork, where he would have received such an ovation from the self-respecting populace as would prove that the Irish heart beats in sympathy with America."

The General left behind him in Ireland a souvenir of his visit, the nature of which will be explained by the following extract from the Dublin *Irish Times :*

The excellent crayon portrait, drawn by Hartshorne, the American artist at present staying in Dublin, was presented this morning, by General Grant, to the Lord Mayor, with the accompanying letter :

January 4th.

My Dear Lord Mayor :—The artist who drew the portrait of me, which was hung in the banquet hall last evening, has presented it to me, to be presented again to such person as I may choose. As I am now an Irish citizen of good standing, I do not wish to carry it away with me. May I ask you to accept it? Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

To Sir John Barrington.

The Lord Mayor replied as follows :

The Mansion House, Dublin, January 4th.

My Dear General Grant :—I accept, with pleasure, the portrait of your own good self, which you have so kindly presented me. The artist has produced a most striking likeness, and I shall keep it as a pleasing souvenir of your becoming a freeman of the ancient and loyal city of Dublin.

Yours truly,

JOHN BARRINGTON, Lord Mayor.

To Gen. Grant, Ex-President of the United States.

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by
INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CHAPTER XVII.

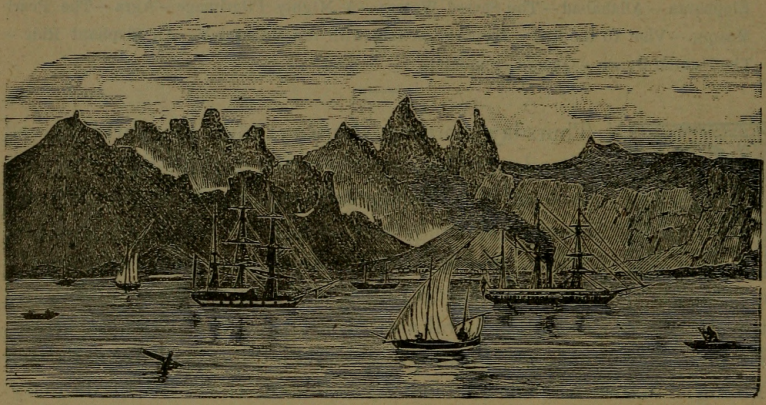
The Road to India — Sail through the Red Sea — Aden — Arrival at Bombay — The Caves of Elephanta — Allahabad — The Sacred Waters — A Mighty Pilgrimage — Agra — The Pearl Mosque — Visit to the Taj — Jeypore — A Day with the Maharajah — An Elephant Ride — The Nautch Dance — Queer Ceremonials.

ON Thursday morning, January 16th, the party arrived at London, where they spent the day quietly at the residence of Mr. Welsh, the American Minister. On the Monday following, they started for Paris, where they met Ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie and others, who were to accompany them on their trip to India. As it left the French Capital the party consisted of General and Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred. D. Grant, Ex-Secretary Borie, Dr. Keating, of Philadelphia, and John Russell Young. Marseilles was reached at noon, on the 23rd of January. Here they were met by Consul John B. Gould. In the afternoon a reception was held at the Consulate, at which the leading citizens of Marseilles paid their respects to the General. Later in the day the party embarked for Suez on board the French steamship La Bourdonnais. There were present to see them off on their Indian tour, General Badeau, Consul Gould, J. B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, John T. Munroe, and a number of other American citizens. The day was cold, and the sky was filled with masses of dark gray clouds which threatened momentary rain, but notwithstanding this the people of Marseilles evinced great interest in the General's departure. The ships in the harbor were dressed with flags and streamers. General Grant and his party were in the best of spirits, the kind manifestations of the American citizens at Marseilles, and of the French citizens of the

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

great Mediterranean port, putting a pleasing finish to their European journeyings, which they appreciated highly. The attentions of the French officials, which had made their stay in France so agreeable, followed them after their departure from the country, Marshal Mac-Mahon having sent orders to the Admirals on foreign stations, and to the Governors of French Colonies, to treat Ex-President Grant with all the honors due to the head of an independent State.

The sail through the Mediterranean in the bright winter days was full of pleasure. One after another the lovely places which had been visited before came again to view, while others which had not been



ADEN, THE ANCHORAGE FROM THE NORTH.

seen through unfavorable circumstances were now beheld in their glory. Ischia and Capri, Vesuvius, Stromboli, which a year before had been passed in an impenetrable mist, Crete—all these were passed in turn as the steamer was conducting the party to their old acquaintance, Alexandria. Here the train was taken, and a short ride through fields much greener than Egypt had to show on the occasion of their previous visit, brought them to Suez. On the 31st of January, they embarked on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer "Venetia," which carried them through the waters of the Red Sea and landed them at Aden, which dreary town, situated on the east side of a peninsula jutting from the southeast corner of Arabia, is a British possession, and important as commanding the entrance to the Red Sea. But a brief

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

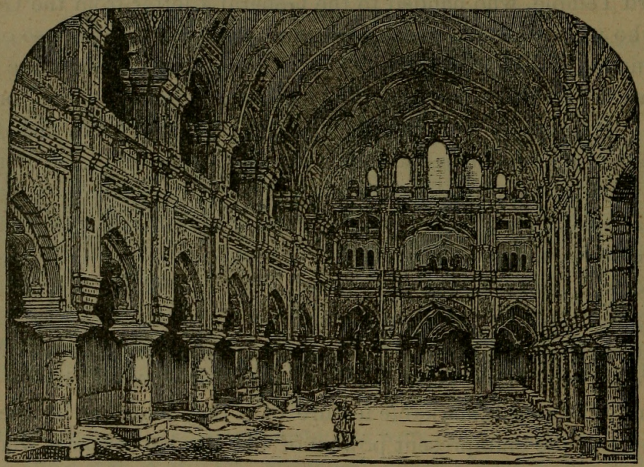
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

stay was made here, the "Venetia" starting on the same day for Bombay, which important and beautiful city, after a pleasant run through the Indian Ocean, the party reached on the 13th of February. British India's first welcome of the Ex-President was very gratifying. In the harbor the shipping was decorated with bunting, and on the wharf a large crowd had gathered. Before the landing place was reached, a boat put out from the British flag-ship bearing an emissary from Admiral Corbett, of the Indian fleet, who conveyed his superior's welcome to the General. It was followed by another bearing Captain Frith, the military aide to the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, Sir Richard Temple, who handed to the General a letter from the Governor, who welcomed him to Bombay, and tendered him the use of the Government House at Malabar Point. As the party landed, the General was met by Brigadier-General Aitcheson, commanding the Bombay forces; Sir Francis Souter, Commissioner of Police; Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, and Col. Sexton, Commander of the Bombay Volunteers, who presented arms to the American General. The band played "Hail Columbia," the Europeans present cheered, the natives looked on in mute but appreciative wonder, while the General with uncovered head walked to the state carriage, in which, accompanied by Captain Frith as representative of the Governor, and escorted by a detachment of native cavalry, he was driven to his quarters at Malabar Point, where they had their first insight of domestic life in Hindostan. The most remarkable feature of it they found to be the vast number and the omnipresent powers of the Hindoo servants who had been ordered to attend them. They were always on hand. Clothed from top to toe in white, their shoeless feet moved noiselessly to and fro. Not a word did they utter, and, as they flitted hither and thither through the twilight of evening, they looked like spirits rather than men. When bed time came, the party—for they all had the same experience—intimated to their Hindoo "help," with as expressive pantomime as they could command, that they wished to be left alone, but scarcely had they motioned them from the room when, before time had been had to prepare for bed, the dark ghosts in white had stealthily returned, and stood waiting for orders, calmly, quietly and patiently, and without the slightest conception of the fact that their presence was obnoxious.

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

On the following day, the party had a fine view of the city, which is situated at the extremity of an island of the same name, and presents much that is of interest to the traveler. The rival of Calcutta, it leaves no stone unturned to secure it the commercial supremacy of India, in the race for which the opening of communication with England by the Red Sea route has given it a new impetus. The party, in their conversation with some of the Parsee merchant princes of the place, were more than once reminded of the important bearing which the secession war had for some years upon the commerce of Bombay. The blockading of the southern ports opened a market for the cotton



INTERIOR OF THE PALACE, MADURA.

of India, which the Bombay merchants believed would prove lasting. An immense business sprang up. It increased annually. Until just before the year of Appomattox, the cotton export trade of Bombay increased five fold. In anticipation of a continuance of this glorious state of affairs, the merchants launched into enterprises on the grandest scale, and just before the collapse it looked as though Bombay was to be the commercial centre of the world. Appomattox, however, pricked the bubble, and then came an era of disaster. Failure followed failure, and the mightiest houses were brought low. The natural advantages of the city as a seat of commerce enabled it to

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

overcome the depression, and when the tourists viewed its magnificent warehouses and the harbor in which the fleets of the world might ride, there was nothing visible to remind them of the terrible days of 1866. Possessing nearly a million inhabitants, and having a very lively population, the streets of Bombay presented a pleasing panorama of busy life. The people had a very cosmopolitan appearance. Here were seen representatives of nearly all the tribes of Hindostan, Hindoos, Mussulmen, Parsees, Indo-Britons, Indo-Portuguese, Europeans of various nations, Americans, and natives of Western Asia. The costumes of the Oriental portion of the population are varied and gay beyond description, and, combined with the gaudy trimmings of the vehicles on the streets, help to light up the scene already brilliant from its multitudes of people. Not remarkable as a whole for its fine buildings, yet certain portions of the city pleased the travelers greatly. In the fort which is commensurate with the ancient bounds of the city, many fine buildings were seen, and the Town Hall, a massive structure, with rooms in it devoted to scientific and historical purposes, as well as to the public service, was greatly admired.

A visit was paid to the vicinity of the Parsee Cemetery, on Malabar Hill, the highest ground in the neighborhood selected on this account, so that it may be preserved from the gaze of outsiders. Round the place are stationed guards to prevent the approach of other than the priests and those who have charge of the dead. The disposition made here of the remains of the dead is singularly revolting. Soon after death the body is carried to the cemetery gate and delivered to the priests, who, after certain ceremonies, place the body upon a grating at the top of one of the five stone towers—called the "Towers of Silence"—each of about sixty feet in diameter and fifty feet in height, which arise above the cemetery field. Here it is left to become the food of the vultures which forever hover over the terrible spot, the bones falling through the interstices of the grating into a promiscuous heap below.

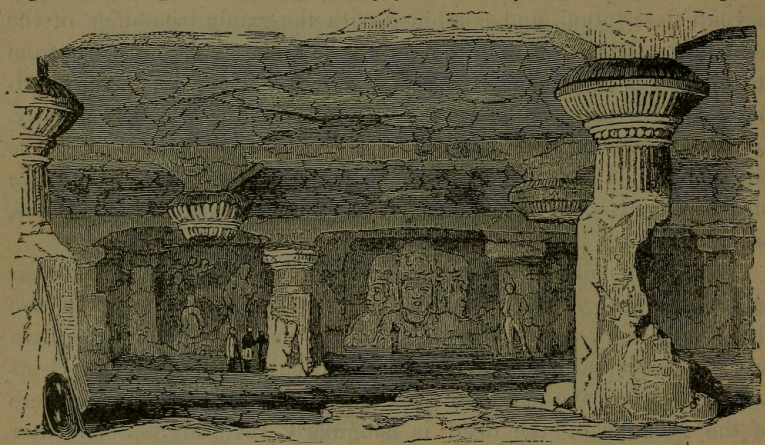
During their stay at Bombay a visit was made by the party to Elephanta, an island lying across the bay from six to eight miles distant, where they saw the deserted Buddhist temples which are known to science as the Caves of Elephanta. Here in immense

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

caverns cut into the solid rock they beheld colossal Buddhist figures, which despite the disintegrating influences of time, still presented the appearance of tolerable preservation

Sight-seeing was agreeably varied on Monday by a State entertainment given the General at the Government House at Malabar Point. In the absence of Sir Richard Temple, the Governor, who was kept in Sinde by duties connected with the Afghanistan war, the Hon. James Gibb presided, and at the close of the dinner proposed the health of his distinguished guest. In his reply General Grant expressed the pleasure he had enjoyed already in his Indian trip, in



TRIAD FIGURE IN THE TEMPLE OF ELEPHANTA.

which he had experienced a renewal of the kindnesses which had been showered upon him in Europe. Dinner over he received a number of native merchants and gentlemen of Bombay, whose caste would not permit them to be present at the meal which preceded. The levee was essentially picturesque. Arabs, Hindoos, and Parsees, merchant princes some of them, others of them soldiers one and all gathered in their graceful, oriental costumes to do honor to the citizen of a land thousands of miles away.

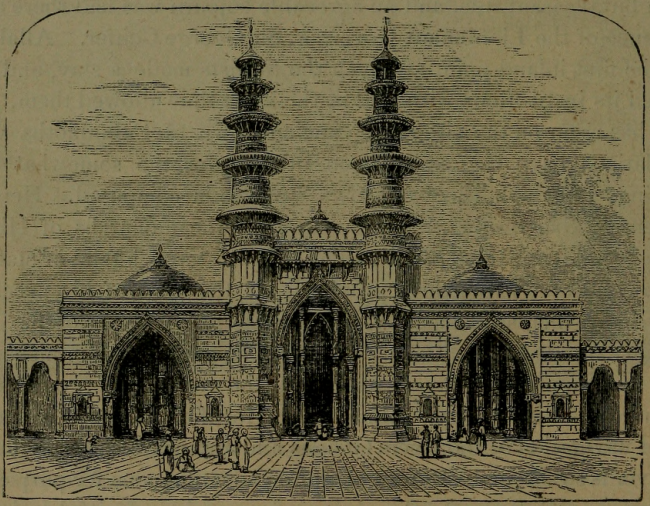
On the following day the party departed from Bombay. The occasion was duly honored. When the General left his quarters at Government he did so in company with Major Carnac, who represented the

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Governor and was escorted by a squadron of cavalry, clean-cut, lithe and symmetrical fellows, who rode their mettlesome steeds magnificently and gave a fine idea of the excellent personnel of the British Indian army. Arriving at the station, the descent of the General from the carriage was acknowledged by the presentation of arms by a guard of honor of native infantry. To do honor to his departure the best men of Bombay had attended at the station. The Parsee and native merchants, the members of the Government household, and several American friends were on hand, and when the train started, the kind wishes of European and Asiatic for the General's welfare and enjoyment commingled in the air. Allahabad was reached after a warm but pleasant ride, and an agreeable sojourn was had there at the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, Sir George Confer. Allahabad was the first inland point at which the tourists made a stay, and they studied its institutions with zeal in the short time allowed them. The town has risen on the site of the ancient town of Palimhiotha whose foundations have frequently been utilized for the somewhat mean buildings of which the "old town" palace is composed. Here the Emperor Akbar resided, the greatest of all the monarchs of Hindostan, who died in 1605, after having administered affairs of state for half a century. From three provinces at the time of his accession, his domains increased steadily, until in the fortieth year of his reign his rule extended over fifteen. A model monarch, he diminished the cruel and oppressive taxes, improved the roads and promoted the commerce of his country. Allahabad he fortified so that it commanded the navigation of the rivers Ganges and Jumna at whose confluence the river is situated. With a position so advantageous for purposes of navigation, and being in the centre of a province fruitful in indigo, cotton, wheat and sugar, and bordering on the great opium district of India, Allahabad is a stirring and lively place. The new town, which has been laid out with spacious squares and broad avenues, has some fine public buildings and a splendid barracks, while the "bungalows" here are handsomely built and surrounded with extensive grounds. In their converse with their new made friends the tourists heard of the part the European residents of the place had played during the great Indian mutiny—how, when a native regiment in the town suddenly

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

revolted, shot down their officers and attacked the residents, killing men, women and children, a remnant of the unfortunates escaped and took refuge in Abkar's Fort, which the Sepoys immediately besieged. With the terrible cruelties committed by the natives upon their more unfortunate companions still before their eyes, the besieged determined that the capture of the fort by the Sepoys should be followed by no more such atrocities, and a train of powder was laid by which they intended to blow themselves up and die in the explosion the moment the fort should fall. The arrival of English troops, however, relieved the place and saved them from the act of beneficent self-destruction.



AHAMEDABAD, THE SHAKING MINARETS.

Allahabad is a sort of centre of religious fanaticism. Not only do the sacred waters of the Ganges and Jumna commingle here, but, so the priests assert and the people believe, the holy current of the Sereswati is added by means of a subterranean channel. The result of so much aqueous sanctity is that Allahabad is a great resort for pilgrims, who come from all parts, and at all times of the year, to wash away their sins in the muddy but sacred waters. At the

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

annual "Mela," a gathering of pilgrims which takes place in the month of January, hundreds of thousands of fanatics meet here, and every twelfth year there is a special gathering which brings millions even to the sacred spot. On these occasions scenes of fanaticism are of common occurrence. The emotional is an essential factor in the Hindoo religion, and hence it is by no means an uncommon thing for one of the pilgrims in the full enjoyment of an immersion which has a triple sanctity, to voluntarily drown himself in the waters. Between two and three hundred thousand is the number who come in the ordinary years, and, when the bathing is over and the guilt of the pilgrims is washed away, they devote themselves to social intercourse and traffic, which adds considerably to the annual trade of the place.

A very delightful time was passed by the travelers while they were the guests of Sir George and Lady Confer, and it was with considerable regret that the party got once more under marching orders, with Agra as their destination.

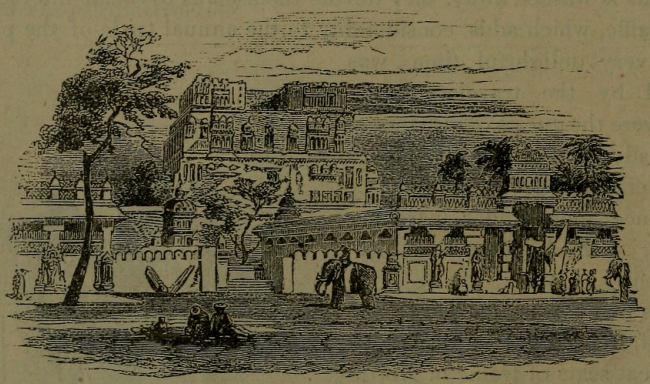
COOLIES IN INDIA.

This point was reached on the 23d of February. Agra, one of the great seats of traffic of North-western India, is mainly remarkable for its wonderful remains of Indian art. It is the central point of a government of the same name, containing a population of nearly 30,000,000, and though it has a population of only a trifle over 100,000, it does more business than many Indian towns of much larger size. What interested the travelers more than the commercial status of the town, however, was their desire to make researches among the art treasures of the past, and also to examine the prevailing institutions of the place. What they saw at Allahabad, had only whetted their appetite in this regard, and they all arrived at Agra full of laudable curiosity. Among the first places visited was the fortress of Agra,

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

another monument of the palmy days of good Emperor Akbar. Standing upon the banks of the Jumna, above whose waters the massive walls rise to a height of seventy feet, it must, when built, have been an almost impregnable fortress. Its great size (the circuit of the walls is a mile and a half) made it a grand shelter for the Europeans of the city and vicinity during the mutiny, who, behind its barriers, to the number of 6,000, kept the mutineers at bay for a period of five months. It is among the legends of the place, that when the British captured it, in 1803, they found among its artillery a monster gun weighing 96,000 pounds, having a length of over



PAGODA AT RAMISSERAM.

fourteen feet and a bore of twenty-three inches, from which it could propel a projectile weighing fifteen hundred pounds. The officer in command for some reason, not stated, destroyed this triumph of Indian art.

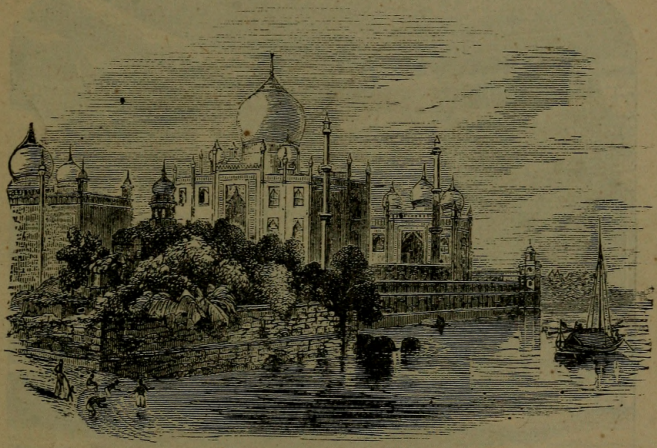
During their examination of the fortress and its contents the Duvari-l-Maum, the hall in which the Mogul Emperors dispensed judgment, was visited, as was also the palace, whose outer walls jutting over those of the fort itself, overhang them at a height which it made the tourists dizzy to look from. This building is a memento of the reign of Shah Jehan, a grandson of the famous Akbar, and is a worthy monument of that ruler's exquisite architectural taste, being laid out on a magnificent scale. Here were seen lovely courtyards,

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

evidently laid out for the perfect enjoyment of the castle's occupants, and on the floor of one of them was noted an arrangement in mosaic in the form of a chess-board, on which, the legend says, living persons made the moves of the game conducted by the Emperor and one of his guests. The Motee Musjid, or Pearl Mosque, was also examined — an exquisitely beautiful structure, whose interior carving, in which flowers and vines are beautifully wrought, was pronounced superior to anything of the kind the tourists had yet beheld.

A yet more beautiful reminder of the architectural taste of Shah Jehan and of the extravagance with which he cultivated it, was pro-

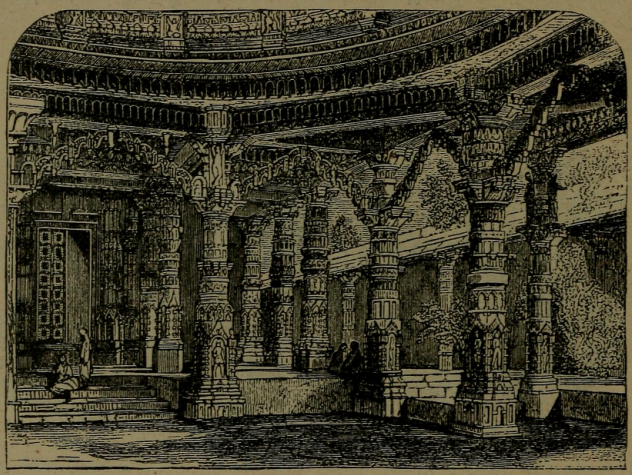


TAJE MAHAL, AGRA.

vided in the Taj, the mausoleum erected by that Emperor to the memory of his favorite wife, Noor Mahal, on the right bank of the Jumna, about a mile south of the fort. Words fail to describe the manifold beauties of this structure. It stands at the end of a beautiful park about a quarter of a mile square, planted with the choicest trees and flowers, filled with fountains and surrounded by a high wall. Walking through a magnificent arched gateway and passing on then between two beautiful mosques, the travelers arrived at a lofty sandstone terrace above which rose another, three hundred feet square, at each of whose corners stood a marble minaret, from the summit of

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

one of which they obtained a splendid view of Agra and the surrounding country, and, what interested them even more, a bird's-eye view of the exquisite building before them, of the famous Taj, whose exquisite beauty has for two hundred years been the marvel of India. Of an octagonal form, and built of the purest of white marble, with a dome of the same material rising from its walls, and a graceful cupola flanking each of its sides, the exterior of the building is the consummation of grace, while the elaborateness of the designs in which its carvings have been wrought give the structure an airiness that,



ABOO, VIMLA SAH, JAIN TEMPLE.

like the marble it is made of, rivals the clouds themselves. In the interior the decorations were found to be even more exquisite. The tomb in which repose the remains of the uxorious Shah Jehan, and of the begum whose loss he so deeply deplored, and whose memory he so artistically honored, was found to be of marvelously decorated marbles, precious stones mingling with the floral tracery which covered its entire surface, and vied in beauty with the fresh flowers strewn upon it by faithful hands every day. It is said that the total cost of this wonderful building, exclusive of labor, which it took twenty thousand artificers twenty years to complete, was a sum of money

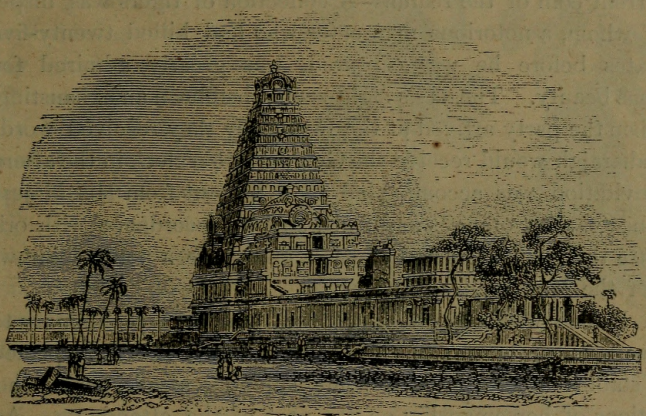
Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

equal to about $15,000,000, and that a similar building could not be erected now for less than fifty millions of dollars.

On the 24th of February, the General paid a visit to Jeypore, where he met with a formal reception by the Maharajah and his ministers, and Dr. Hendley, the British Resident. The Maharajah wore his full emblems of office, including the crimson emblems of his caste which adorned his brow, and the ribbon and star of the order of India upon his breast. The ceremonies over, the General was driven to the English Residency, escorted by a company of Jeypore cavalry.

A drive to Amber, the ancient Capital of Jeypore, was next enjoyed.



THE GREAT PAGODA, TANJORE.

Here was seen Orientalism in all its glory, the architecture being guiltless of a suspicion of European innovation. The principal attraction provided here was in a visit to the temple where the party saw the sacrifice of a kid performed by the priests. The various apartments of the place were inspected, whose courtyards and chambers, beyond the delicate tracework with which their walls were ornamented, gave no evidence of the luxury which they had beheld at the wonderful Taj. The great feature of the trip lay in the fact, that the General took his first elephant ride on this occasion. The provision of these animals was intended as a compliment, the huge

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

pachyderm being symbolic of authority in India, so that when the General was mounted upon the neck of his scarlet-clothed elephant, he was enjoying regal honors. Mrs. Grant, however, declined to share them, and made the jaunt in a sedan chair which was whisked along at a rapid pace by a quartette of muscular and sound-winded Hindoos.

The party returned to Jeypore the same day and in the morning following paid a visit to the school of arts and industry where they saw cunning artisans at work manufacturing the enameled jewelry for which the place is famed. A visit to the Mint was also made, where the workmen were engaged in the beating and stamping of the current coin of the realm. A collection of tigers was inspected, one of whom, a notorious man-eater who had killed twenty-five unfortunates before he was captured, was greatly admired for his ferocious beauty. The day's sight-seeing had been an exhausting one, and when the party arrived at the Residency they received word that the Maharajah would receive the General at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The invitation was accompanied by a present from His Majesty, of sweetmeats, nuts, oranges and fruit, and in accordance with oriental etiquette the General tasted of each, and made a polite acknowledgment of the Maharajah's courtesy.

The Palace was reached at 4 P. M., and, as a preliminary to the more serious ceremonies of the occasion, the General inspected the royal stables where he saw some splendid steeds, and some fine exhibitions of horsemanship on the part of the attendants. An examination of the astronomical building of Jai Singh II followed, after which the General climbed to the top of the Palace from which he had a fine view of the city and its surroundings. With oriental precision the courtyard leading to the reception hall was entered at exactly five o'clock. The Maharajah approached, shook hands with the President and Mrs. Grant, led the General to a seat of honor and sat down at his side. An interesting conversation followed, Dr. Hendley acting as interpreter. The Prince said that Jeypore was honored in the presence of the great American ruler whose fame had preceded him to Hindostan, and that he himself regretted that the General's stay was to be so brief. The General replied that his visit to India had been greatly enjoyed, that the prosperity of the people

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

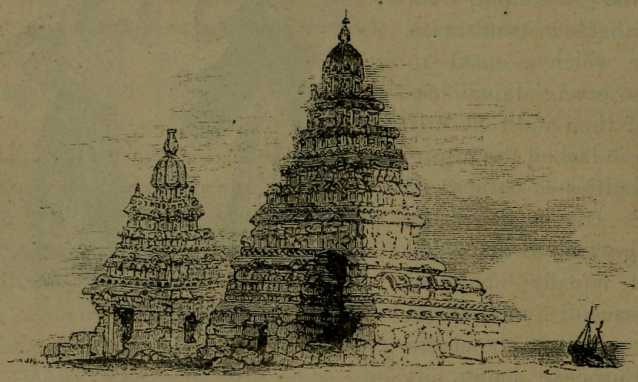
had both pleased and surprised him, and that his visit would have been incomplete if it had not included the sights to be seen at Jeypore. This brief exchange of good feeling over, the Prince made a gesture and the courtyard instantly became peopled with a troup of Nautch girls who engaged in the sacred dance. They and their dance were alike a disappointment. Clad in heavy garments which failed to reveal the remarkable grace of form of the dancers, if it really existed, their heads lavishly ornamented, their noses tricked out with jewels, they formed two lines, while behind them sat four musicians who ground out, from indescribable instruments, a melody which seemed to lack the essential qualifications of time and tune. If the music lacked the inspiring qualities of Strauss or Gungl's compositions, the dancing which accompanied it fell equally short of the graceful movements which constitute the charm of a European ballet. It lacked expression of any kind, and before it was half over, the visiting Americans, with common consent mentally voted it a bore; and when at a hint from Dr. Hendley, the Prince, with another sign, sent the girls back to the quarters whence they came, no one in the party regretted their departure.

NAUTCH DANCING GIRLS.

The Maharajah then invited the General to play a game of billiards, and this was the only occasion during the trip on which the Ex-President failed to represent his country to advantage. Quite unmindful of the fact, if indeed he ever knew it, that the nation he represented beats the world at billiards as at all other games of skill and muscle, the General made a series of shots which would have made a Schæfer or a Dion blush for him had he been present. The Maharajah tried to let the General win the game, but when it became apparent that it

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

would have taken the General at least all summer to have won the game on the line he was then fighting it out on, His Highness made a neat little run and secured the victory. A stroll through the gardens, where the palace towers were inspected, brought them again to the grand hall of ceremony where His Highness gave each of the party his photograph with an autographic inscription. A very formal leave-taking followed. Night had come on, and the hall was illumined with lights borne by servants. An attendant brought in a tray bearing wreaths of rose and jasmine, two of which the Maharajah placed upon the General's neck and two upon the neck of Mrs. Grant,



PAGODAS AT MAHABALIPOORAM.

to whom also, as a special honor, he gave a string of gold and silken cord. Instructed by the English Resident, the General took four of the wreaths and placed them upon the neck of the Maharajah, who thanked him as he pressed his hands warmly. Then came a servant bearing scented waters contained in a cup of gold. Placing his fingers in the cup the Maharajah transferred the scent to Mrs. Grant's handkerchief and then sprinkled it upon the General's breast and shoulders. The General returned the compliment, and, for such was the import of the ceremony, a lasting friendship was thus cemented between the Maharajah and the Ex-President. Farewells were then spoken finally, and the party drove full gallop to their home, chatting as they went upon the, to them, extraordinary events of the day.

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CHAPTER XVIII.

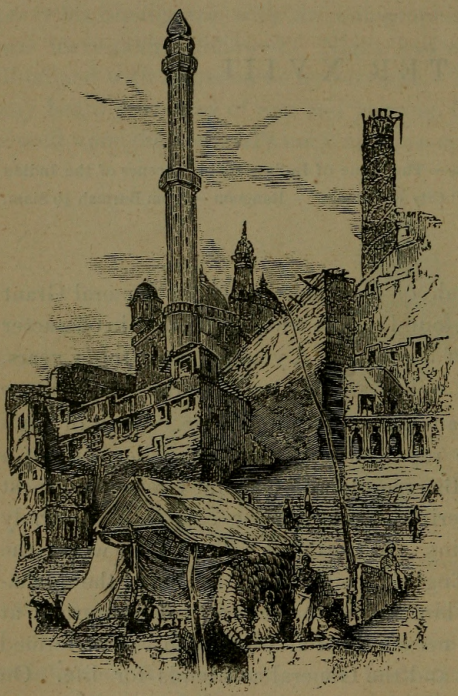
The Maharajah of Burtpoor — Benares — The Rome of India — Delhi — Scenes of the Indian Mutiny — Calcutta — Sights in the "City of Palaces" — Rangoon — From Burmah to Siam.

IN the Maharajah of Burtpoor to whom General Grant paid a visit, he found a man widely different in character to the Prince of Jeypore. A young man of thirty years, handsome and well framed, the monarch of Burtpoor proved to be anything but an ascetic. Fond of life's enjoyments he still bore the reputation of a stout soldier, and of a firm and energetic ruler. His reception of General Grant was most cordial, he meeting his American visitor at the capital and warmly welcoming him to his domains. A breakfast followed, in which the General sat down with the English residents of the State, the Maharajah's caste not permitting him to join in the meal. He returned at its close, however, when the ceremony of altar and pan was performed which bound the Maharajah and the General as friends for life. On the following day the party paid a visit to the ruins of Futtipoor-Sikra, another of the cities built during Abkar's lengthy reign. These ruins, which cover a space seven miles in circumference, consist of a mosque, a gateway, which is said to be the grandest relic of Indian art, and a number of tombs in which well preserved evidences of the cunning handiwork of the Moslem workmen were apparent.

Benares was next visited. This city, which from its sacred nature has been styled the Hindoo Rome, or the Ecclesiastical Metropolis of

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Hindostan, and, from its fame as having been in ancient times the seat of Brahminical learning and speculation, has been called the Athens of India, is situated on the left bank of the Ganges, about 390 miles northwest of Calcutta. The ride hither by rail from Burtpoor was a severe trial to the travelers, but the cordial reception they had at the station cheered them.



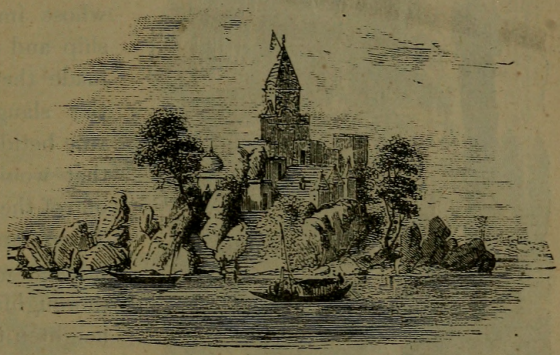
MADHORAY GHAUT AND THE MINARETS, BENARES.

Mr. Daniels, representing the Viceroy of India, formally welcomed General Grant, and a large guard of honor presented arms as he stepped upon the platform. Having been introduced to a number of prominent Englishmen and also to native rajahs, who had gathered at the station to do him honor, the General entered a carriage, and was driven through the illuminated streets to the residence of the Commissioner, where the much needed rest was had after the fatiguing travel of the day.

Apart from its religious associations, the City of Benares, with its intense Orientalism, entrances the traveler. Of travelers who have visited it recently, none have caught the spirit of the place more truly than Dr. E. D. G. Prime, from whose entertaining book, "Around the World," a few passages descriptive of the sacred city are here given:

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Benares is the Mecca of the Hindoos, the point to which their most sacred thoughts turn, and where, of all places, they think it blessed to die. Indeed it is an article of the Hindoo faith, that the vilest sinner, if he dies within a circle of ten miles around Benares, is sure of passing at once into everlasting bliss. Thousands are brought to the shores of the Ganges at this spot, that they may drink and bathe in its waters, and die within the charmed circle, with their eyes resting on the sacred river. As soon as the breath has departed, their bodies are burned upon its banks, and the ashes thrown to mingle with its waters. * * * The modern city, if I may apply such a term to one that has stood unchanged for centuries, is the most magnificent in its architecture, and the most strictly Oriental in aspect, of all the cities of India. * * * The views of Benares which linger in my memory are the grandest recollections of all the cities of the East. As seen from the lofty minaret of the Mosque of Aurungzebe, the domes of a thousand temples, the minarets of three hundred mosques, and palaces without number, which princes have built, that they may live and die in sight of the holy river, make up a magnificent picture. The city is skirted with palms and acacias, and the deified peepul, all of which add to the beauty of the scene. But, to see its real grandeur, one must look upon it from the Ganges. Benares is situated on a bluff rising precipitously from the river. Its most massive structures have their foundations laid in the river itself, and rise up a hundred feet by terraces or ghauts, broad stone stairways, so that the palaces and mosques and temples, overhang the river. The style of architecture is gorgeous, and the whole scene so enchanting, that, as one floats down the stream, he seems to be gazing on a city built in fairy land.

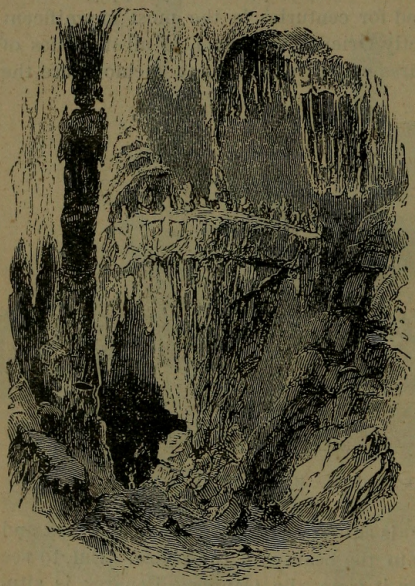


THE FAKEER'S ROCK ON THE GANGES.

As soon as the tourists had gained, by walking through its narrow streets, a fair appreciation of its general beauties, they entered into a more systematic sight-seeing, in which they visited the Grand Mosque of Aurungzebe, a magnificent structure, with min-

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

arets 232 feet high. This building is the pride of the Mohammedan populace, who never tire of singing its beauties. A call was also made at the Man Mandil, an observatory built by Jai Singh, upon whose broad stone roof, they noted charts of the siderial sky, traced by Indian astronomers hundreds of years before. Idols after idols were seen, but not a hundredth part of the whole, for it is estimated that while the population of the city is only about 300,000, its idols number nearly twice that amount. Brahminy bulls by the score were encountered, fat and imperious fellows, whose immunity from hardship and regular feeding had made them fine subjects for the slaughterhouse, though woe betide the impious hand that would harm a hair of one of the sacred quadrupeds. These and the mendicant priests who thronged the thoroughfares did not tend to heighten the tourists' opinion of the religion of which the city of Benares is the centre.

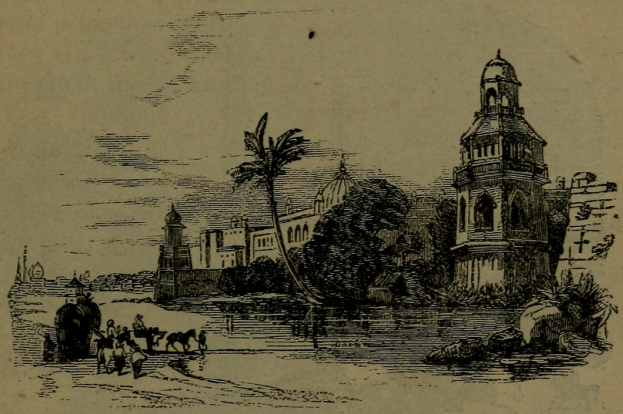


GROTTO ON THE GANGES.

The next city visited by the party was Delhi, the city of all others in India which has delight for the historian. Founded by Shah Jehan about 250 years ago, it rests in a circle of territory within which successive dynasties have ruled and fallen, and of each of which some monument remains, one of which "the loftiest single column of the world, stands about ten miles from Delhi, in the midst of magnificent ruins, of which there is no satisfactory account in the records of India." It was with anticipations of rare pleasure that the party neared the city which even modern events had conspired to make world-famous. On arriving at Delhi

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

a grand military reception was had, after which the General and Mrs. Grant were driven to Ludlow Castle, the residence of the principal English officer. On the following day the party began investigating the city and its surroundings. Built on a short offset of the Jumna river, and about a mile distant from the main stream, the city is about seven miles in circumference, and partly enclosed by a wall of granite five and a half miles in length, which is pierced by a dozen strongly fortified gates, each named after a well-known city or district of India. Though covering considerable ground the city has a population of only about 150,000.



PALACE OF THE KING, DELHI.

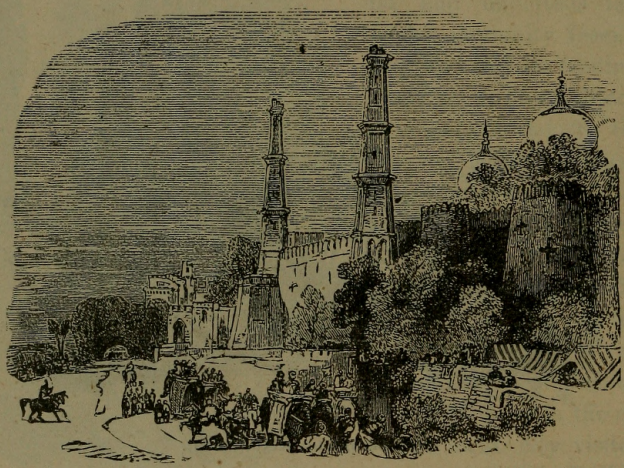
When the travelers were tired of walking through the streets, which were thronged with richly caparisoned Arabian horses and elephants, bearing gaily dressed riders, and heavily-laden camels and buffaloes, with here and there an English carriage, drawn by a handsome pair of imported animals, they prepared to pay visits to the "big guns" in the architectural and historical line which the place affords. An early visit was made to the "Jumma Musjid," the chief mosque, which, built by Shah Jehan in six years, stands on a paved platform, 450 feet square, on a rocky height near the centre of the city, and is considered by the faithful to be the wonder of the world. The building is undoubtedly a grand

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd
Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

one, and, with its lofty minarets, forms a striking object from whatever point, within or without the city, it may be viewed.

A visit followed to the Motee Musjid, a miniature reproduction of the Pearl Mosque at Agra, already described in these travels.

The great attraction of the place was provided in the Imperial Palace of Shah Jehan, of whose pristine magnificence only a faint idea can be gained in a survey of it in its present neglected condition. The palace is a collection of buildings, surrounded by a high wall, including a royal mosque, grand gardens, and buildings capable of affording



THE ENTRY TO LAHORE.

apartments for several thousand persons. The party entered the palace by the main gateway, the Lahore, which, originally a tower of great strength, has been made still stronger by its present owners. For a few minutes they lingered in the hall where the magnificent Shah Jehan gave free audience to such of his subjects as had occasion to appeal to him. A small room, that in which the Emperor consulted privately with his friends, was found to be of rare beauty. To quote once more the accomplished American traveler, "It is an open marble pavillion, resting on massive pillars and moresque arches, the marble highly polished, and having the transparency of alabaster."

Generated on 2020-12-15 14:23 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t2w38kr7r
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS