

situated to the east of the town of Windsor, a parliamentary borough of about 10,000 souls, and cover twelve acres of ground. They are surrounded on three sides by a terrace 2,500 feet in extent, and faced with a stone rampart. The "Little Park" which surrounds the palace is about four miles in circumference, but the "Great Park," with which it connects by an avenue of trees, is eighteen miles in circuit. West of this lies Windsor Forest, a noble wood, fifty-six miles in circumference.

The London sojourn was broken into, on the 28th of June, by a flying trip which the General made to Liverpool, in fulfillment of a promise he had made the citizens of that place to return and accept a dinner from the Mayor and Corporation.

Another one of the noteworthy events connected with General Grant's stay in London was the dinner given him at the Grosvenor Hotel, in order that he might meet the leading journalists of London. The company numbered forty, consisting chiefly of distinguished journalists and authors. Among the guests were Mr. Pierrepont, Senator Conkling, Monseigneur Capel, Jesse Grant, Consul-General Badeau, Grimwood Boyce, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Justin McCarthy, Frank H. Hill, editor of the *Daily News*, Mr. MacDonald, of the *London Times*, Mr. MacMillan, of *MacMillan's Magazine*, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates, of the *World*, Mr. Puleston, M. P., Dr. Brunton, Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitmann), James Norman Lockyer, editor of *Nature*, Edward Dicey, editor of the *Observer*, Mr. Minto, and others. To quote from Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, General Grant pronounced his Grosvenor Hotel dinner "one of the most enjoyable among the many given him in London."

General Grant received on the 3rd of July, at Consul-General Badeau's, a deputation of forty men, each representing a different trade, and representing about one million English workingmen, who presented him with an address of welcome, assuring him of their good wishes and their regard for the welfare and progress of America, where British workmen had always found a welcome. General Grant replied as follows :

In the name of my country, I thank you for the address you have presented to me. I feel it a great compliment paid to my Government, and one to me personally. Since my arrival on British soil I have received great attentions which were intended, I feel sure, in some way, for my country. I have had ovations, free hand-shakings, presentations from different classes, from the Government, from the controlling authorities of cities, and have been received in cities by the populace, but there has been no reception which I am prouder of than this to-day. I recognize the fact that whatever there is of greatness in the United States, as indeed in any other country, is due to labor. The laborer is the author of all greatness and wealth. Without labor there would be no government, or leading class, or nothing to preserve. With us labor is regarded as highly respectable. When it is not so regarded, it is because man dishonors labor. We recognize that labor dishonors no man, and no matter what a man's occupation is, he is eligible to fill any post in the gift of the people. His occupation is not considered in selecting, whether as a lawmaker or as an executor of the law.

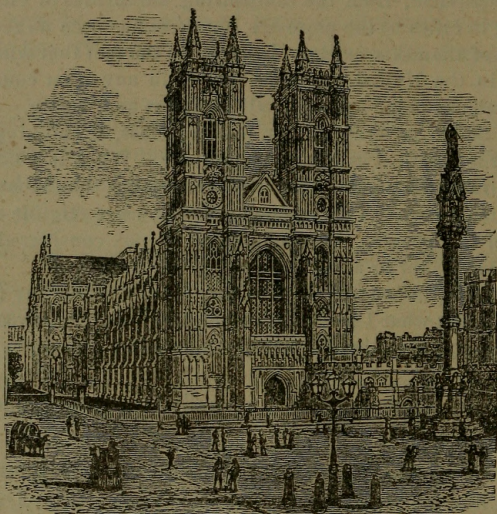
Now, gentlemen, in conclusion, all I can do is to renew my thanks for the address, and repeat what I have said before, that I have received nothing from any class since my arrival which has given me more pleasure.

The occasion, which was an unusually interesting one, passed off very happily.

On the evening of the same day General Grant attended a banquet given in his honor by the United Service Club. The Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief of the British army, presided, having on his right General Grant, Lord Hampton and Lord Stratham. Admiral Sir Charles Eden was Vice-President, having on his right Sir George Sartorius, who was a midshipman on the vessel which Nelson commanded at Trafalgar, in 1805, and General Sir William Coddington on his left. The Duke of Cambridge proposed the health of General Grant, who, in his reply, alluded to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States, and said that he knew from all his friends, as well as of his own personal knowledge, that his Royal Highness was received as the son of England's Queen, with the sincerest respect.

Upon the "glorious fourth of July" a reception at the American Embassy was the event of the day. In the evening the General attended a private dinner, given by Mr. Pierrepont to a number of gentlemen, and the occasion was otherwise noteworthy as being the

last of the vast array of dinners which the General did justice to during his London visit. There were present on this occasion Senator Conkling, Governor Hendricks, Judge Wallis, the Rev. Phillips Brooks of Boston, Chancellor Remsen of New Jersey, Mr. Hopping,



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

G. W. Smalley, Jesse R. Grant, J. Russell Young, and Monseigneur Capel, who was the single exception to the rule that only Americans were to be put on guard that night. The party broke up early, as General Grant proposed starting next day for a short run to the Continent.





CHAPTER IV.

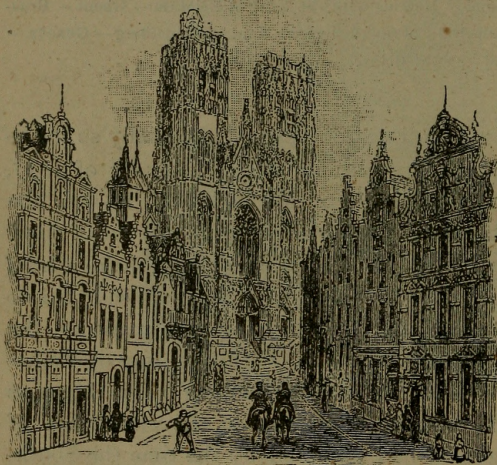
London in the Dull Season — Ostend — Meeting with the King of Belgium — Ghent — Brussels — Cologne — The Great Cathedral — Frankfort on the Main — Heidelberg — Geneva — Corner Stone laid by the General — Mont Blanc.

LONDON in the dull season seemed especially so to the great American traveler in the midsummer of 1877, after the many attentions which had been shown him earlier in the year. Everybody else being out of town he concluded to follow their example and make a brief tour on the Continent previous to accomplishing his promised visit to the north of England and Scotland. The start was made on the morning of July 5th, the party traveling to Ostend by way of Folkestone, a seaport on the coast of Kent, noted among other things as being the birthplace of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Here a large crowd had gathered by the time the South-Eastern Railway train arrived at the station. General Grant was loudly cheered as he alighted from the train, and entering the Mayor's carriage was driven to the Town Hall, where the usual civic honors were paid him. The address made on this occasion was unique in that it not only recited in complimentary terms the services, civil and military, which the General had rendered his country, but also expressed a wish that he might have a third term as President of the United States, and advanced the opinion that he would. It will thus be seen that the Mayor of Folkestone has a stronger claim to the honor of starting the "Grant boom" than any of those who are now disputing the right to its paternity. The reception over, the party started at once for the pier, where the steamer Victoria was waiting to

carry them to Ostend, Belgium. A great crowd had gathered again at the pier, who cheered loudly as the *Victoria* left and passed out into the straits, General Grant bowing repeatedly from the bridge of the steamer, in acknowledgment of the kindly demonstrations.

At Ostend, a seaport town of Belgium, about eighty-eight miles distant from Brussels, the General was waited upon by a member of the household of the King of Belgium, and informed that the use of the Royal car was at the disposal of the General and his party. An address

of welcome was also presented by the municipal and military authorities of the place. On the way to Brussels, a stoppage was made at Ghent, one of the finest of Belgian cities, having a population of over 100,000 people. The city, situated at the junction of the Scheldt and Lys rivers, about forty-five miles from Brussels, is well calculated to strike the traveler with wonder and admiration. Built upon

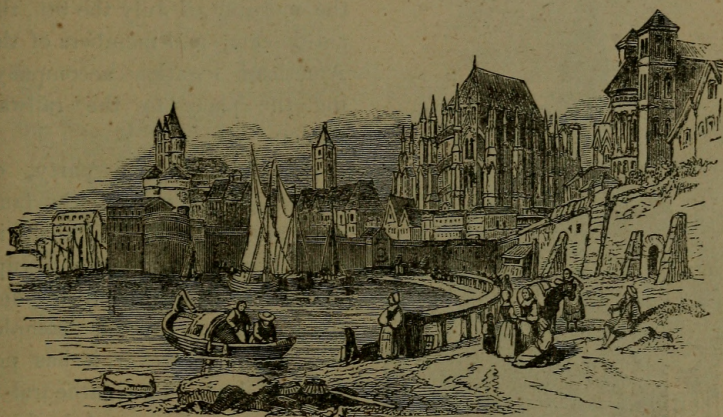


CATHEDRAL OF ST. GUDULE, BRUSSELS.

twenty-six islands formed by a number of navigable canals which are crossed by eighty bridges, its streets are wide and well laid out, and the stately houses, whose carved gables present every variety of design in form and ornamentation, make each of the streets a constant succession of picturesque surprises to the stranger. Its earliest mention dating back to the seventh century, it presents the charm of antiquity to the visitor, and, as might be expected, from so old a place, its history is replete with matters of interest. It was not, however, in the plan of the party to linger in this tempting spot, and,

pushing on to their destination, Brussels was reached on Friday evening.

This city, the capital of Belgium, situated on the river Senne, has a population of about 200,000, and is one of the most beautiful cities of Europe. The new town, known as the *Quartier Leopold* previous to its incorporation with the city in 1856, contains the royal palaces, the mansions of the nobility, the park, public promenades, and the chambers of the legislative bodies, while the glory of the old town lies in its ancient



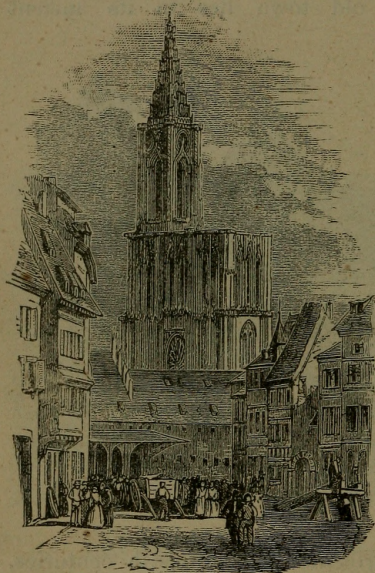
COLOGNE, FROM THE NORTH.

churches, which, built in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, delight the visitor with the age-toned beauty of their architecture, their exquisite oak carvings, and their richly stained glass windows and beautiful statues. Here, too, are the hotel-de-ville and the mansions in which dwelt formerly the nobles and burghers of Brabant. Brussels is a favorite resort for strangers from all parts of the world, and their number is increasing every year.

On the 7th of July, King Leopold of Belgium called upon General Grant, when a long conversation ensued, in which a pleasant and

mutually instructive exchange of ideas took place. The following day the visit was returned, and in the evening the General and Mrs. Grant attended a banquet given by His Majesty in honor of the Ex-President. All the high officials of the State and the foreign ministers were present. King Leopold took Mrs. Grant to dinner, and the Ex-President had the honor of escorting the Queen.

On the Monday morning following, all the foreign ministers in Brussels called on the General previous to his departure for Cologne, which took place on the morning of July the 9th, the aid-de-camp and members of the American legion accompanying the party to the railway station.

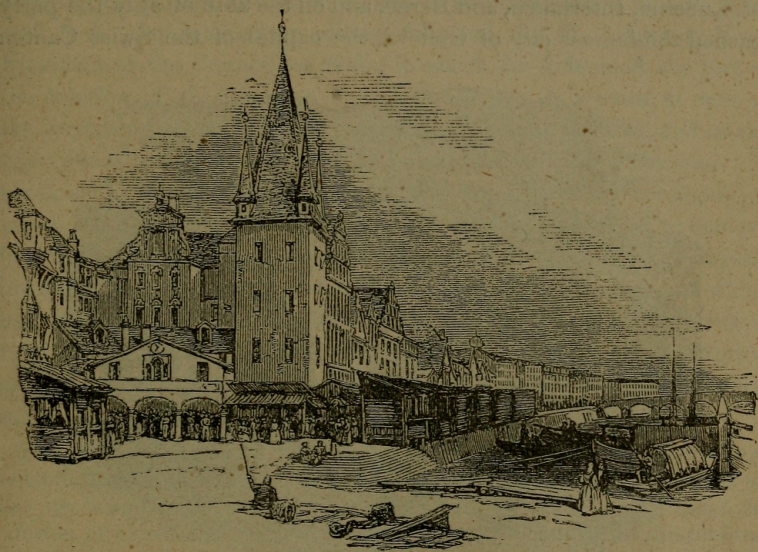


S. RASBURG.

At Cologne, the party, of course, paid a visit to the famous cathedral which, founded in 1248, has, with frequent interruptions, slowly advanced through the centuries towards completion, which, however, it has not yet reached. The cathedral is considered to be one of the finest Gothic monuments in existence. Having exhausted its beauties, the party inspected the other points of interest in the city, after

which they enjoyed a sight of the beautiful river scenery afforded in a run between Cologne and Coblenz. Wiesbaden was reached on the 11th of July, and a day later the party were at Frankfort, where a *fete* had been prepared in honor of the General by the American citizens of the place. This city, which is situated on the right bank of the river Main, about twenty miles above its junction with the Rhine, is celebrated both for its historical associations and for the fact of its being the birthplace of the German poet Goethe. The earliest

mention of the place occurred in 794, when it was selected by Charlemagne for the seat of an imperial council and religious convention. It has a population of about 80,000 inhabitants, and possesses more beautiful promenades than any other city in the world. Commercially it is one of the strongest of European cities. A wealthy city, its situation makes it a convenient medium of exchange between larger



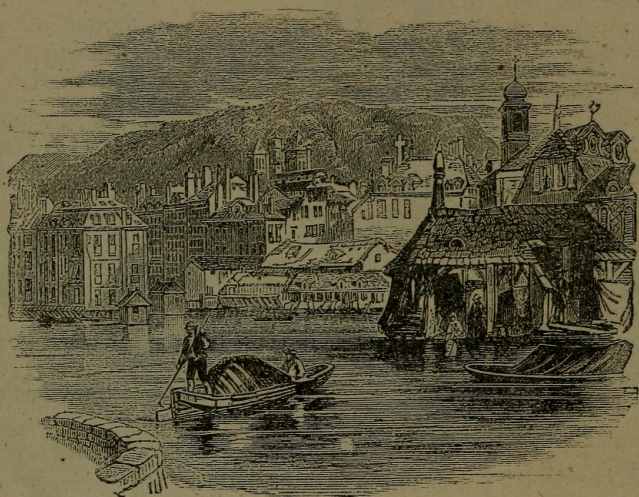
THE FISHER GATE, FRANKFORT.

cities, hence it is a great banking centre, not less than twenty first-class banking houses doing business here.

The Burgomaster presided at the *fete*, and the Palmen-Garten banquet hall was beautifully illuminated and decorated. One hundred and twenty guests, including all the prominent officials of the town, the officers of the garrison, and leading citizens, were present. After the toasts of the Emperor and President Hayes had been drunk and duly responded to, Henry Seligman, the banker, proposed the health of General Grant, who, in his reply, thanked the city of Frankfort for the confidence it placed in the Union during the civil war. At the conclusion of his short speech, the guests rose to their

feet and cheered lustily, while the crowd outside, numbering 6,000 people, caught up the cheer and thundered forth their welcome. After the conclusion of the banquet a grand ball was given, at which young Jesse Grant opened the dance with an American lady.

Flying visits were made to Homburg, Salburg—where a Roman camp was inspected by the party—Heidelberg, Baden, the Black Forest, Lucerne, Interlaken, and Berne, and on the 26th of July the party reached the famous city of Geneva, the capital of the Swiss Canton



GENEVA, FROM THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RHONE.

of the same name, whose religious, literary and historical associations, combined with its beautiful scenery, make it one of those spots which no Continental traveler can suffer himself to pass by. Situated at the western end of Lake Geneva, where the river Rhone issues from it in sister streams which combine after passing the town, it presents to the visitor a charming combination of lake, river and mountain scenery.

Here, at the request of the American Colony, General Grant laid the corner stone of a new Episcopal church, built on the Rue des Voirons, the site being presented to the congregation by an American

resident in Geneva, named J. W. Barbay. The Rev. Mr. Parkes, an American minister, and the Rev. Mr. Green, a clergyman of the Church of England, conducted the religious ceremony. After prayer, with music, and some remarks by Mr. Parkes, the General went through the usual formalities of such occasions; and the stone, in a recess of which had been stored away a box containing copies of Swiss and English papers, and some American and other coins, was declared well laid. An interesting address followed, by M. Carteret, Vice-President of the Council of State, in which he welcomed the fact of the erection of an American church in Geneva, as a proof at once of the increasing strength of the American Colony in Geneva, and of the liberty to all religious creeds which was to be found in Switzerland. A breakfast at the Hotel de la Pays followed the interesting ceremony, at which the President (Mr. Parkes) welcomed General Grant to Geneva in a few happy words, which elicited a response which has an intrinsic interest, both as bearing upon the important international event which had been consummated at the Swiss capital, and as being a tribute from the representative of American republicanism to the institution as exemplified in the sturdy little European republic. The General said :

I have never felt myself more happy than among this assembly of fellow republicans of America and Switzerland. I have long had a desire to visit the city where the Alabama claims were settled by arbitration, without the effusion of blood, and where the principle of international arbitration was established, which I hope will be resorted to by other nations, and be the means of continuing peace to all mankind.

A trip to Mont Blanc, a tour of the northern part of Italy, and a visit to the late French Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, where the General examined the scenes of the opening struggle between France and Prussia, closed the General's Continental tour; and, turning in the direction of old England, the General departed from the Continental scenes with a regret that was tempered by the resolution to revisit them later, and enjoy more fully the delights that continued to multiply with each successive day's travel.



CHAPTER V.

Edinburgh — Arthur's Seat — Beautiful Memorials — Glasgow — Grant as an Orator Again —
The Home of Burns — Newcastle — Grand Workingmen's Demonstration — Sunderland —
Sheffield — The Cutlers' Company — Birmingham — Brighton.



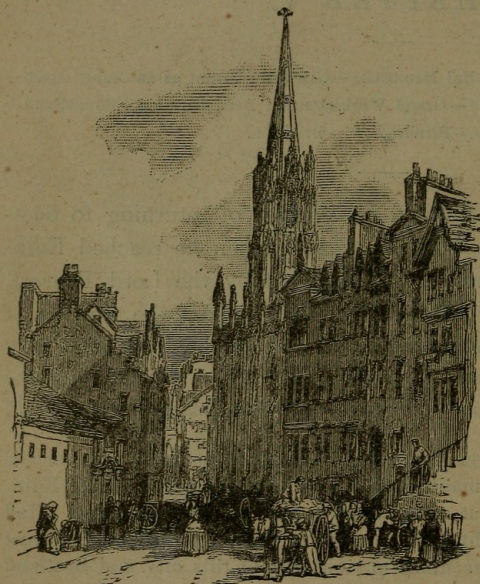
HE General fulfilled his promise of returning to Scotland on the 31st of August, when he reached Edinburgh, where he was received by the Lord Provost, Sir James Falshaw. On the same day the freedom of the city was presented to him in the Free Assembly Hall, where over two thousand people gathered to witness the ceremony. In reply to the Lord Provost's speech, General Grant said:

I am so filled with emotion I scarcely know how to thank you for the honor conferred upon me by making me a burgess of this great City of Edinburgh. I feel that it is a great compliment to me and to my country. Had I the proper eloquence I might dwell somewhat on the history of the great men you have produced — the numerous citizens of this city and Scotland that have gone to America, and the record they have made. We are proud of these men as citizens of our country, and they find it profitable to themselves. I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

The speech was received with cheers, and not a little laughter followed the decidedly "canny" allusion to the fact that emigrant Scotchmen found a profit in the change they made in going to America.

There are few towns on the continent which present more that is of interest to the tourist than Edinburgh. The capital of Scotland, it is also her most beautiful city. Sitting upon and surrounded by hills, it

abounds in picturesque views, while the sight obtained from the summit of Arthur's Seat, which, to the east of the city, rises to a height of 822 feet above the sea, is magnificent. On the west side of the city, the feature which at once arrests the eye is the Castle which rears its proud front on the top of a precipitous rock, three hundred feet high. Besides these, there is the Calton Hill, and Salisbury Craigs, the latter a craggy bluff five hundred and forty-seven feet in height.



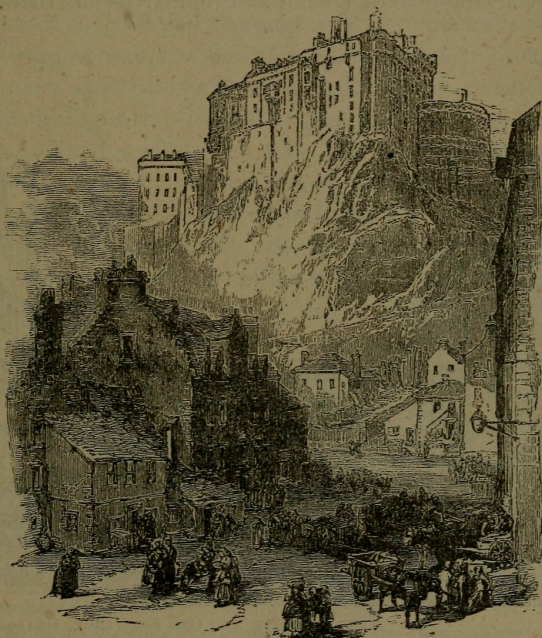
VICTORIA HALL AND PART OF HIGH STREET, EDINBURGH.

Between these hills are deep ravines, more or less wooded. The city is, of course, much broken up by these irregularities, and, in proportion to its population of about two hundred thousand, covers more ground than any other European city. In and about the streets of this beautiful city walked the Ex-President, now gazing upon the beauties of such modern structures as the Prince Consort's memorial, the Burns' memorial, the Commercial bank, and anon wending his way

along the Cowgate, a once aristocratic street, but now mean and squalid, yet dear to the traveler from its association with familiar scenes in the poems and novels of the "Wizard of the North." A visit to the Castle, where the General received the polite attentions of Colonel MacKenzie, of the 98th Highlanders, was accomplished one morning. Picturesque in form, it is anything but equal to more modern fortifications as a means of defense. Among the curiosities shown General Grant while here were the crown, sceptre, sword of state, and wand, constituting the regalia of Scotland; Mons Meg, a huge can-

non, which is credited with having been cast at Mons, Flanders, in the year 1498; an armory capable of stacking 30,000 muskets, and a lately discovered chapel of the 10th century.

Later on, a visit was paid to the historic Holyrood House, at the foot of the Canongate, at one time a residence of the Scottish Kings. Here the General was shown the apartments once occupied by the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, in one of which were to be seen the fragile remains of her bed, while another was pointed out as being that in which she sate with the romantic Italian Razio, when he was torn from her side and assassinated. The residence of John Knox; the room in the High Church in which he officiated; the Burns and Scott memorials; all these were in turn visited by the Ex-President. A

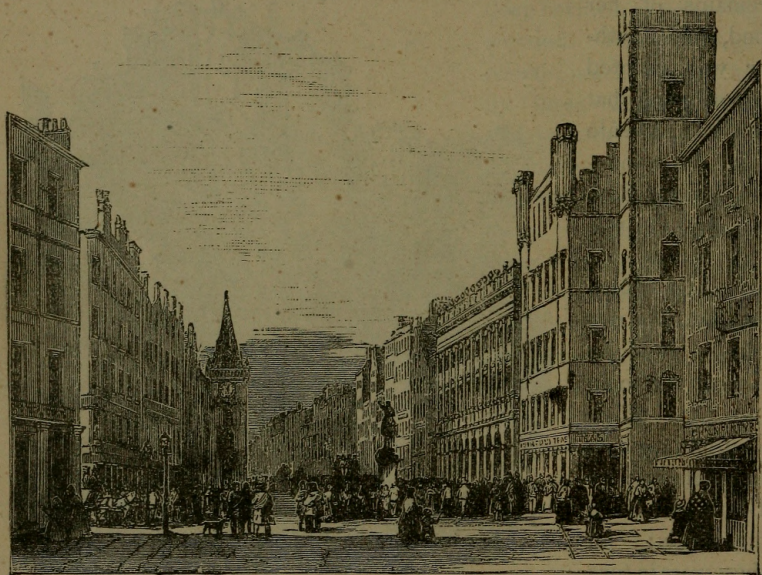


EDINBURGH CASTLE, FROM THE GRASS MARKET.

dinner given by the Lord Provost, at which the leading military men of Edinburgh attended; a day on the river Tay; a visit to the Duke of Sunderland, at Dunrobin; a trip to Dornock, where the horticultural fair was seen, and a visit to Thurso Castle, kept the General busy sight-seeing for a few days. At Inverness, the General was welcomed by the Provost, who laid stress upon the fact that the former bore the name of a well-known Highland clan, and at Granttown a

similar allusion was put in the more pointed form of the Ex-President being invited to make himself at ease in the "home of the Grants."

The 13th of September found the General at Glasgow, the commercial metropolis of Scotland, a city which now has a population of nearly half a million inhabitants. Resting upon the north bank of the river Clyde, upon which it has a front extending between five and six miles in length, and running back for over two miles, it presents the appearance of a solid and regularly constructed city.



THE TORNGATE AND OLD EXCHANGE, GLASGOW.

Grant was at home in Glasgow. During the war of the rebellion the people of that city sympathized with the North, and always rejoiced when Grant or one of his Generals achieved a victory; hence of all the receptions which he had received in Scotland, the Glasgow welcome was the finest and most enthusiastic. At the banquet which followed the ceremony of presenting the General with the freedom of the city, the Lord Provost announced that there would be no reporters present, in order that everybody could feel perfectly free in speaking.

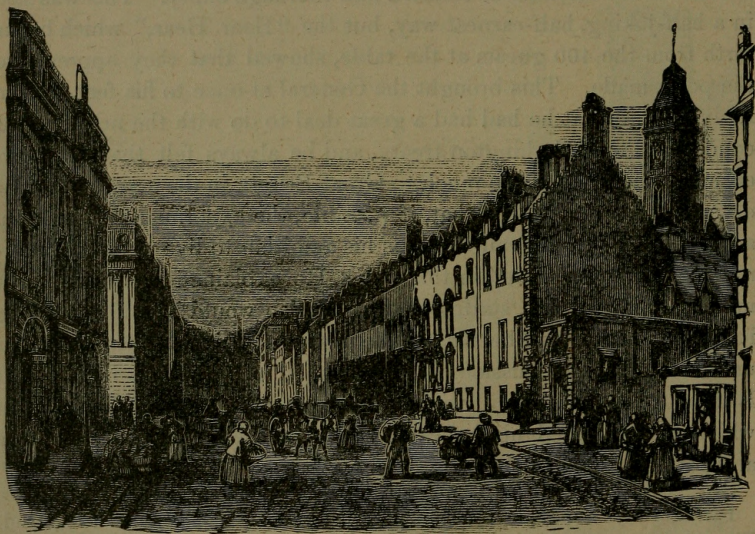
Whether it was due to this fact or not, on this occasion General Grant made the longest speech of his life, up to that date. His unexpected display of eloquence was brought about by a speech of Mr. Anderson, M. P., wherein he charged that the United States had gained a victory over Great Britain, in the creation of the Geneva arbitration, in view of which, and the fact that the United States had completed the distribution of the award and had some \$8,000,000 left after all claims had been satisfied, he invited the American Government to return that amount in the interests of concord and thorough amity. This was said in a half-joking, half-earnest way, but the "Hear, Hear," which broke forth from the 400 guests at the table, showed that they appreciated the point made. This brought the General at once to his feet, and in reply he said that he had had a great deal to do with the negotiations concerning the Washington treaty, and he always felt that his Government had yielded too much to Great Britain in the matter; he was determined from the first that, if possible, the experiment of peaceful arbitration should prevail. It was his ambition to live to see all international disputes settled in this way. He explained as to the eight million dollar surplus, stating that legislation would be had regarding it by which its distribution to the rightful claimants would render unnecessary the discussion of the question of returning it to Great Britain. The most loudly applauded part of the speech was that in which he expressed his hopes in regard to the future success of the arbitration system in the following words:

I was always a man of peace, and I shall always continue of that mind. Though I may not live to see the general settlement of national disputes by arbitration, it will not be very many years before that system of settlement will be adopted, and the immense standing armies that are depressing Europe by their great expense will be abandoned, and the arts of war almost forgotten in the general devotion of the people to the development of peaceful industries.

A visit to Ayr, famous as the home of Burns, was followed by a tour in the vicinity of Loch Lomond, during which the General received the hospitalities of the Duke of Argyle, a nobleman who, during the rebellion, had been the firm friend of the North

Working their way southwards, the General and party crossed the

Tweed, and on the 20th of September arrived at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the principal mart for bituminous coal in the world. This city, built upon three steep hills, has a population of over 100,000 people, and is the most important commercial city in the north of England. The Tynesiders, always an enthusiastic people, treated their distinguished visitor to a very hearty demonstration. All along the route taken by the party, banners and large crowds of spectators helped in the welcome. The General was received by the Mayor and Sir William Armstrong,



THE OLD UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

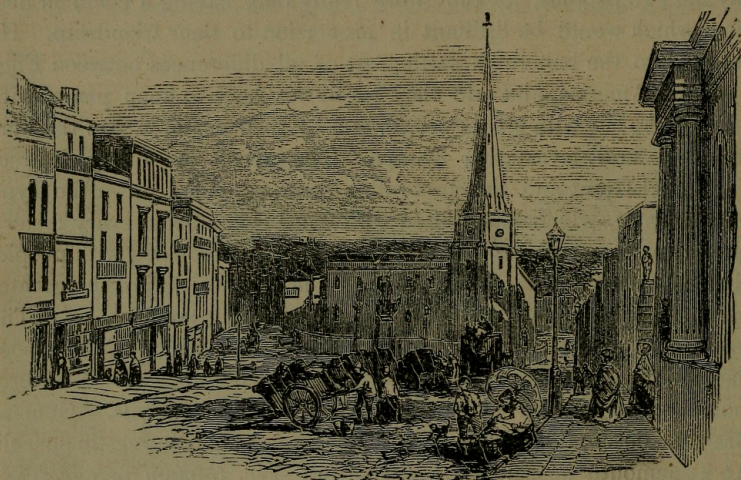
upon whose rifled cannon England depends in time of war. The party drove to the Mansion House, where, in response to loud cheers, the General and Mrs. Grant appeared upon the balcony, and acknowledged the compliment. In the evening the party dined with Sir William Armstrong and two hundred invited guests. On the following day a visit was made to the Exchange, where the General received an address from the members of the Newcastle and Gateshead Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, in which the success of the city's iron trade, and the importance of its coal shipments, were alluded to, with

the point made, that the prosperous condition of the city was due to free trade, and that it was a pity that other nations had not more generally adopted the system. In his reply, the General, without taking up the challenge to a discussion upon free trade, thanked the large and enthusiastic audience for its kind reception, which was highly gratifying to him and the American people, who would accept it as a token of kind friendship between the nations. He could not say the two peoples, for they were really one, having a common destiny, which would be brilliant in proportion to their friendship. He referred to the honorable settlement of all differences between England and America, and said they ought not only to keep peace with each other, but with all the world, and by their example stop the wars which are now devastating Europe. The speech was loudly cheered.

General Grant and the corporation then proceeded down the Tyne on a steamer, which was saluted with guns from almost every factory on the banks, every available spot on which was crowded with people. General Grant stood on the bridge of the steamer during the greater part of the voyage, bowing in response to repeated cheers. The steamer stopped at Jarrow and Tynemouth, at both of which places the municipal authorities presented most cordial addresses. The ceremony was witnessed by large and enthusiastic crowds. General Grant made suitable replies of a similar tenor to his Newcastle speech. At Tynemouth he said he had that day seen 150,000 people leave their homes and occupations to manifest friendship for America. The Ex-President held a reception at Newcastle in the evening.

On the following day a demonstration of workmen took place on the Town Moor in honor of the General. The number of persons estimated to be present on this occasion was 80,000 ; the demonstration having no precedent since the great political meetings at the time of the Reform bill excitement in 1873. The meeting was preceded by a procession, in which a number of societies took part, bearing banners, many of which bore legends especially prepared for the occasion, as, for example, "Welcome to the Liberator," "Let us have Peace," "Welcome back General Grant from arms to arts," "Nothing like Leather." Local artists had infused life into canvas by the painting of designs in which the slave with broken fetters was a

favorite, and here and there the efforts of Newcastle bards were evidenced in stanzas which fluttered forth in gold upon silken or bunting background. The General himself took part in the procession, reaching the Town Moor at 3.30 P. M., where, when he advanced to the front of the platform, he was received with cheers by the crowd, which, according to the *Newcastle Chronicle*, could be heard at St. Thomas' Church, nearly a mile distant. The enthusiasm



THE BULL RING AND ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.

having in a few minutes toned down sufficiently to allow the business of the day to be attended to, Mr. Thomas Burt, M. P., read the address, in which the following eloquent allusion to the General's well known sympathy with the workingman was received with cheers by the crowd :

And now General, in our final words we greet you as a sincere friend of labor. Having attested again and again your deep solicitude for the industrial classes, and having also nobly proclaimed the dignity of labor by breaking the chains of the slave, you are entitled to our sincere and unalloyed gratitude; and our parting wish is, that the general applause which you have received in your own country, and are now receiving in this, for the many triumphs which you have so gloriously achieved, may be succeeded by a

peaceful repose, and that the sunset of your life may be attended with all the blessings which this earth can afford.

General, we beg the acceptance of this address as a testimony of the high regard and admiration in which you are held among the working people of Northumberland and Durham.

General Grant thanked the workingmen for their very welcome address, and said he thought the reception was the most honorable he could have met with. Alluding to the reference made in the address to the late civil war, he declared that he had always been the advocate of peace. Although educated a soldier, and although he had gone through two wars, he never had, of his own accord, advocated war. Still, when war had been declared, he went to fight for the cause which he believed to be right, and fought to his best ability to secure peace and safety to his nation.

The closing speech of the occasion was made by General Fairchild, Consul at Liverpool; the General reviewed the multitude, and three cheers for the General and Mrs. Grant, brought the proceedings to an end.

In the evening the General attended a banquet given in his honor at the Assembly Rooms, where he responded with his usual felicity to the toast drunk in his honor.

A trip to Sunderland followed, where the General's presence was made the occasion of a general holiday. Nearly 10,000 members of trade and friendly societies marched in procession, who, when the procession was over, presented him with an address in which, after the General had been complimented, the desire of the people was set forth for free trade, the removal of unjust tariffs and the success of the principle of international arbitration. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Sunderland library and museum followed, after which a luncheon, enlivened by further addresses, was enjoyed.

Sheffield was reached on the 26th of September.

This beautiful city, which is the centre of the cutlery trade of Great Britain, and, until the excellence of American manufactures became widely known, possessed almost a monopoly of the trade in the finer branches of this class of goods, is situated at the junction

of the Sheaf and three smaller streams with the Don river, which, uniting here, supply the town with a large amount of effective water-power which is utilized for manufacturing purposes in a number of ways. The city's renown for the excellence of its cutlery dates back to Chaucer's time. The place has a population of over 200,000, is well built and possesses picturesque surroundings, which lack only the quality of boldness equal to that which characterizes the scenery of Edinburgh to make it the peer in beauty of that city. On the arrival of General Grant and party, they found the city handsomely decorated in their honor. The party were driven to the Cutlers' Hall, where addresses were made by the Mayor and the members of the Corporated Cutlers' Company, an organization which had its origin in the 16th century, and was incorporated by statute in the reign of James I. The General replied briefly to these addresses, remarking in his reply to the Mayor's address that when he was a boy the cutlery used was all marked "Sheffield," which, whether a counterfeit or not, secured it a good market. "However," he added, "we are getting to make some of these things ourselves, and I believe we occasionally put our own stamp upon them; but Sheffield cutlery still has a high place in the markets of the world."

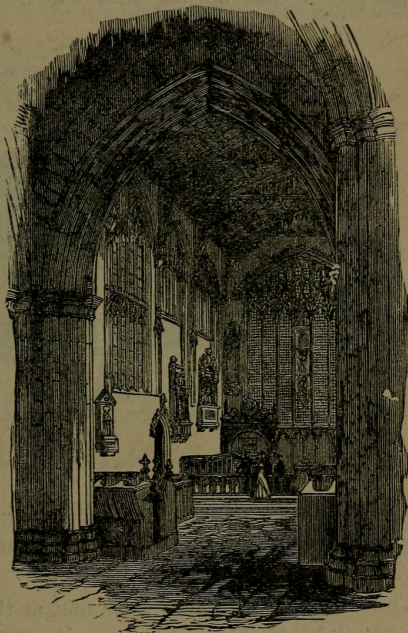
An address by the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, and a reception by Dr. Webster, the Consul-General, ended the festivities of the day.

On the day following, the General visited the cutlery works of Rogers & Sons, and the Cyclops Iron and Steel Works, where he saw twenty-six tons of molten iron reduced by rolling to a twenty-ton plate intended for the Austrian man-of-war "Tegetoff." In the evening there was a banquet in the General's honor in the hall of the Cutlers' Company, at which the Earl of Wharnccliffe, Mr. Mundella, M. P., the Mayor of Sheffield, and other gentlemen, made eulogistic addresses, to which General Grant made brief but appropriate replies, in which he referred to his constant aim to establish a good understanding between Great Britain and the United States.

On the 29th of September the party made a trip to Stratford-on-Avon, a place which now is interesting only from the fact that it was the birthplace of Shakespeare, the dwelling-place of his youth and

age, and the resting-place of the great bard's bones. The General's visit here was made the occasion of a festival, in which the whole town took part. Houses were decorated with flags, among which the American colors were conspicuous. The Stars and Stripes were displayed from the Town Hall and the Mayor's residence. The Mayor and members of the Corporation received the General and Mrs. Grant, who were accompanied by General Badeau, at the railway station, and escorted them to Shakespeare's birthplace. Thence the party proceeded to the museum, the church, Anne Hathaway's cottage, and other places of interest. The distinguished visitors were subsequently entertained at a public banquet in the Town Hall. A toast to the health of General Grant was proposed and drunk with cheers, and he was presented with a very cordial address inclosed in a casket made from the wood of the mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare. The General, replying to the toast, spoke most heartily of the welcome given him. He declared that it would have been impossible for him to leave England without visiting the birthplace and home of Shakespeare. He pointed to the numerous American Shakespearean societies as proof of the honor paid the poet in the United States.

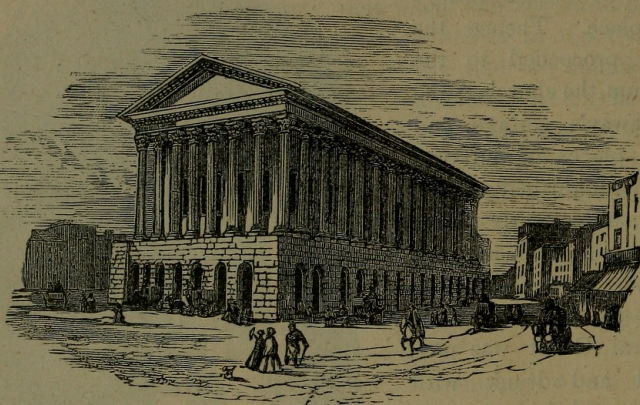
After a visit to Leamington, the General and party now made another trip to the residence of their daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, at



SHAKESPEARE'S TOMB, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Southampton, where, in a few days' retirement, repose was had after the round of festivities which had lasted so incessantly since the return from the Continent.

On the 10th of October, the promised visit to the great manufacturing town of Birmingham was made. Birmingham is situated nearly in the centre of England, has a population of over 300,000, and, located in the midst of a rich mineral district, since the discovery of steam-power has sprung into the position of one of the leading



THE TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

workshops of the world. Its manufactories turn out all classes and kinds of goods, and give employment to an enormous number of working people.

The General and party were met at the station by the Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., and Alderman Baker, and driven to the Town Hall, where General Grant received addresses by the Corporation, the workingmen, and the Midland Arbitration Union.

On the evening of October 17th, he was entertained at a banquet. The Mayor presided. Mr. John Bright sent a letter expressing his confidence that General Grant would meet a reception which would show him how much Birmingham was in sympathy with himself and his country. After the health of the Queen was drunk, the Mayor proposed that of the President of the United States as the potentate

whom all should honor. This was received with due honor by the company. Chamberlain, Member of Parliament for Birmingham, then proposed the health of Ex-President Grant in a happy speech, complimentary to the distinguished guest and his countrymen. Gen. Grant, in response, referring to the last speaker's allusion to the prompt disbandment of the army after the civil war, said :

We Americans claim so much personal independence and general intelligence that I do not believe it possible for one man to assume any more authority than the Constitution and laws give him.

As to the remarks which had been made regarding the benefits which would accrue to America by the establishment of free trade, the General said he had a kind of recollection that England herself had a protective tariff until her manufactures were established. American manufactures were rapidly progressing, and America was thus becoming a great free-trade nation. [Laughter.] The General then warmly thanked the company for the reception given him.

At the conclusion of these ceremonies General Grant left for London. On the 20th of October, he paid a visit to Brighton, the most famous watering place in England, which, during the season, accommodates nearly 100,000 persons. Here he was the guest of Mr. Ashbury, M. P. A banquet was given to him on the 22d by the Mayor and Corporation of the place, at which the chief personages of Brighton were present. On the following day the General left Brighton for London, preparatory to starting on his second Continental tour.



about all about him. I was treated with the best of the company. I think I shall be able to do some good for the world. I was treated with the best of the company. I think I shall be able to do some good for the world. I was treated with the best of the company. I think I shall be able to do some good for the world.

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