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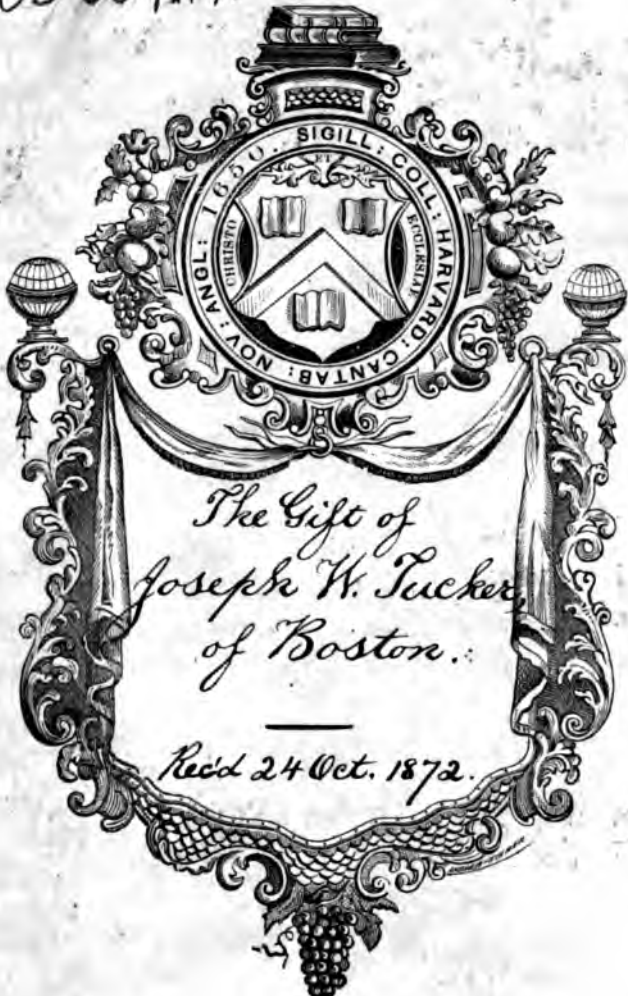
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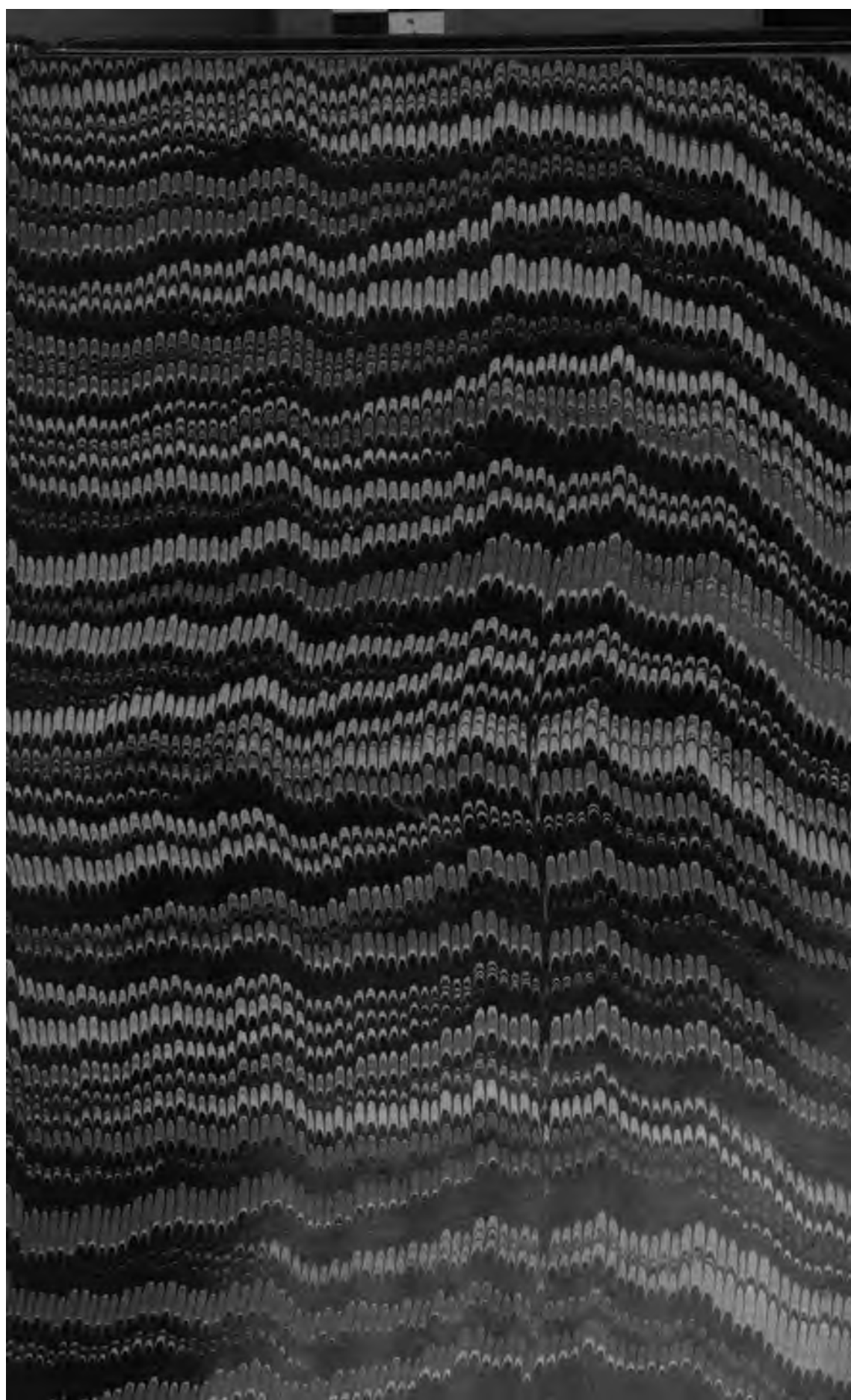
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The Gift of
Joseph W. Tucker
of Boston.

—
Recd 24 Oct. 1872.





THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

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THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

3

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS

21

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS

of Russia.
THE GRAND DUKE, ALEXIS *of Russia.*

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DURING THE WINTER OF 1871-72

"The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel"

FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION

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CAMBRIDGE

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1872. Oct. 24.

Dear Sir

Joseph W. Sargent.
Boston.

THE following letters will be read with interest for their expression of the feelings of friendship of the Emperor Alexander II., of Russia, for this country, and his sympathy in its great struggle for national existence.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA
TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PETERHOFF, 17 August, 1866.

I HAVE received by the hands of Mr. Fox the resolution of the Congress of the United States of America on the occasion of the Providential favor of which I have been the object.

This mark of sympathy has touched me deeply. It is not merely personal to me, — it is a new attestation of the sentiments which unite the American nation to Russia.

The two peoples find in their past no recollections of old grievances, but on the contrary, memorials only of amicable treatment. On all occasions they add new proofs of mutual good will. These cordial relations, which are as advantageous to their reciprocal interests as to those of civilization and humanity, conform to the views of Divine Providence, whose final purpose is peace and concord among nations.

It is with a lively satisfaction that I see these bonds continually strengthening. I have communicated my sentiments to Mr. Fox. I pray you to express them to Congress and to the American people, of which that body is the organ. Tell them how much I — and with

2 LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

me all Russia — appreciate the testimonials of friendship which they have given me, and how heartily I shall congratulate myself on seeing the American nation growing in power and prosperity by the union and continued practice of the civic virtues which distinguish it.

Accept, at the same time, the assurance of the high consideration with which I am

Your good friend,

(Signed)

ALEXANDER.

LETTER FROM
PRINCE GORTCHACOW,
CHANCELLOR OF THE EMPIRE OF RUSSIA,
TO
MR. DE STOECKL,
RUSSIAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

ST. PETERSBURG, *July 10, 1861.*

SIR: From the beginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America you have been desired to make known to the Federal government the deep interest with which our august master was observing the development of a crisis which puts in question the prosperity and even the existence of the Union.

The Emperor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realized, and that American citizens, already in arms against each other, are ready to let loose upon their country the most formidable of the scourges of political society, — Civil War.

For the more than eighty years that it has existed, the American Union owes its independence, its towering rise, and its progress, to the concord of its members, consecrated, under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions which have been able to recon-

4 *LETTER FROM PRINCE GORTCHACOW.*

cile union with liberty. This union has been fruitful. It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of history.

It would be deplorable that, after so conclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact, which, up to this time, has made their power.

In spite of the diversity of their constitutions and of their interests, and perhaps, even, *because* of this diversity, Providence seems to urge them to draw closer the traditional bond which is the basis and the very condition of their political existence. In any event, the sacrifices which they might impose upon themselves to maintain it are beyond comparison with those which dissolution would bring after it. United, they perfect themselves; isolated, they are paralyzed.

The struggle which unhappily has just arisen can neither be indefinitely prolonged nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties. Sooner or later it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatsoever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to coexist.

The American nation would then give a proof of high political wisdom in seeking in common such a settlement before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal reprisals shall have come to deepen an abyss between the two parties to the confederation, to end definitely in their mutual exhaustion, and in the ruin, perhaps irreparable, of their commercial and political power.

Our august master cannot resign himself to admit such deplorable anticipations. His Imperial Majesty

still places his confidence in that practical good sense of the citizens of the Union who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. His Majesty is happy to believe that the members of the Federal government and the influential men of the two parties will seize all occasions and will unite all their efforts to calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no interests so divergent that it may not be possible to reconcile them by laboring to that end with zeal and perseverance in a spirit of justice and moderation.

If, within the limits of your friendly relations, your language and your councils may contribute to this result, you will respond, Sir, to the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor in devoting to this the personal influence which you may have been able to acquire during your long residence at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character as the representative of a sovereign animated by the most friendly sentiments towards the American Union. This Union is not simply, in our eyes, an element essential to the universal *political* equilibrium. It constitutes, besides, a nation to which our august master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interest; for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, both in the ascending period of their development, appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other.

I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest. The preceding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in presence of the

6 *LETTER FROM PRINCE GORTCHACOW.*

dangers which menace the American Union, and the sincere wishes which his Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work, so laboriously raised, which appeared so rich in its future.

It is in this sense, Sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the general government as to influential persons whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august master during the important crisis which it is passing through at present.

Receive, Sir, the expression of my very distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

GORTCHACOW.

MR. DE STOECKL, etc., etc., etc.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following narrative of the visit to the United States, of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, during the winter of 1871-72 is chiefly compiled from the newspapers of the day, with such alterations as were necessary to make the account connected, and free from details of only local interest.

As the representative of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, whose friendship for this country was timely expressed at the saddest period of our history, the Grand Duke everywhere, amongst all classes, met with a spontaneous and affectionate welcome. His manly bearing, and the simplicity of his manners, awakened a lively sentiment in his favor and strengthened those cordial relations, which, in the interest of peace, it is the policy of Russia and America to cultivate.

The distinguished *personnel* who accompanied him, wholly or in part, were His Excellency the Russian Minister to the United States; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Possiet, R. I. Navy; His Excellency W. F. Machin, Councillor of State; Count OlsonfiEFF; Count Schouvaloff; Mr. Bodisco, Russian Consul General at New York; Doctor Koudrine; Lieutenant Tudeer, R. I. Navy; and Mr. Shirhoff, of the Russian Legation at Washington.



HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS,
THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NEW YORK.

THE GRAND DUKE'S ARRIVAL.

November 20, 1871.

THE frigate *Svellana*, flag-ship of the Russian squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Possiet, arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, and is now anchored in the Lower Bay, thus rewarding at last the ceaseless vigil maintained for forty-two days by the reception fleet. The United States revenue cutter *Northerner*, Captain McGowan, steamed out to sea at six A. M. yesterday in quest of the frigate, and returning at nine announced to the fleet that the Russian flag-ship was at anchor about three miles beyond the Hook. The weather was very hazy during the entire morning, and the signal announcing the arrival had not been displayed upon Sandy Hook, but everything was at once made ready upon the vessels of the reception fleet for getting under weigh. The *Northerner* had brought the intelligence that the *Svellana* would enter the Lower Bay between ten and eleven o'clock, yet it was fully twelve

when a large three-masted vessel was seen slowly steaming in past the Hook, attended by the steamer *Northerner*. As she rounded to after entering the Lower Bay, to take up her place among the squadron, she fired a national salute of twenty-one guns. The Russian flag was at once run up to the mizzen mast-head of all the United States vessels, and the salute returned from the *Congress*, *Severn*, *Iroquois*, and *Kansas*. The *Svellana* came slowly to her anchorage, and each vessel as she passed dipped her colors. The Grand Duke stood upon the bridge with Captain Kraemer, and as the *Svellana* moved close to the United States frigate *Severn* the officers on deck raised their caps and saluted the Duke, who lifted his cap and bowed in return.

At twenty-eight minutes past one o'clock, the *Svellana* cast anchor about five hundred yards to the southward of the United States flag-ship *Congress*, and at the same moment a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the latter in honor of Vice-Admiral Possiet. Captain Dimitre of the *Bogatir*, and Captain Shantz of the *Abreck*, went promptly on board the *Svellana* to report to their superior officer. Vice-Admiral Rowan's barge left the *Congress* at forty-five minutes past one o'clock for the *Svellana*, and the Admiral upon going on board was received at the gangway by Vice-Admiral Possiet. The two officers remained together until ten minutes past two o'clock, when Admiral Rowan left for the *Congress*, receiving, as his boat pushed off, a salute of fifteen guns from the *Svellana*. The *Abreck* and *Bogatir* did not participate in any of the honors of the day, which seemed to be reserved for the Russian flag-ship alone.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

November 21.

The subject of universal interest throughout the city yesterday was the expected landing, on the soil of the United States, of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis. His safe arrival in our waters, after a long and stormy voyage, was known to our citizens on Sunday, and yesterday the telegraph told the glad tidings in every section of the Union, from Maine to California. Nor was the news confined to the United States or to this side of the Atlantic, but it was sent immediately to Europe. The Czar himself received it at an early hour on Sunday, and a telegraphic message from him reached the Grand Duke in this city on Sunday afternoon. Had the weather proved propitious yesterday His Imperial Highness would have landed and have now been comfortably quartered at the Clarendon; but inasmuch as it proved otherwise the reception which awaits him is postponed until to-day, if the weather be fine, and if not, until the first fine day thereafter.

The impatience of our citizens to greet our royal visitor is almost boundless. This was plainly indicated yesterday by the crowds of people who, unmindful of all other duties, pleasures, or inclinations, assembled along the river front in the neighborhood of the Battery, where, according to arrangement, the debarkation would take place, and remained for hours in the pouring rain, waiting to greet him when he landed.

Orders had been promulgated to the militia regiments to be in readiness in their armories to participate in the procession which was to have escorted His

Imperial Highness from the landing place to his hotel, and all our citizens were prepared to join in or to witness it, according to the arrangements. But all were equally doomed to disappointment, for the sky still continued to be obscured and the rain to fall.

SAIL OF THE VESSELS OF BOTH NATIONS UP THE BAY.

The two fleets lay at anchor, but it could just be seen that the Russians were getting up steam by the long trains of black smoke issuing from their smoke-stacks and mingling with the fog. The Americans had been signaled to spread fires, but the same evidence could not be elicited from their smoke-stacks, as they were fortunate enough not to be burning soft coal.

They were about to give the salute in honor of the Russian Vice-Admiral Possiet, which could not be given on Sunday night, as he left the ship after sundown. The rattling snare-drum now rolled off to a fife accompaniment, and the Stars and Stripes were run up at the peak. The brass band, according to the olden custom, now played the "Star Spangled Banner."

A vivid flash, a thundering boom from the nine-inch gun, a dense cloud of smoke, and the first iron-tongued note of the day was spoken. Fifteen guns in all were fired, with the blue cross of Russia at the main. In about twenty seconds from the last report, the *Svetlana* ran up the American flag at her main, and the salute was returned. With this piece of powder courtesy the officers went to breakfast, and it could be seen that weather is no criterion whereby to judge the spirits of mortals. Everything was joyous. At a quarter to nine o'clock the signal was hoisted, at Admiral Rowan's order, to weigh anchor.

It could be seen that the vessels of the Russian fleet were also shortening in their cables. The next signal was to form in line to escort the Russians to New York. It was some few minutes after nine when the *Svetlana's* anchor was lifted, and the *Bogatir* and *Abreck* were then seen to be under weigh. Slowly the great ships swung round with a majesty which impressed you with the greater force because of the dinness with which the movement could be seen. The shore was all lost to sight except the Jersey Highlands, which loomed up like a darker bank of mist than that which enshrouded them. The wind was light and the sea just broken into wavelets, while the rain descended steadily. Soon the broad-breasted *Svetlana* steamed round abreast of the American flag-ship, Admiral Posiet's pennant floating at the fore. The corvette *Bogatir* had taken her place beside the *Severn*. The clipper *Abreck* headed round until she was abreast of the *Iroquois*, and the *Kansas* could be made out far away taking up her position in the rear. The American line stretched along towards the Staten Island shore, while the Russians were toward the coast of Long Island. There were about fifty yards between the *Svetlana* and the *Congress*.

ORDER OF SAILING.

Congress,	Svetlana,
Severn,	Bogatir,
Iroquois,	Abreck,
	Kansas.

The Narrows — the great water-gate of Gotham — was now but a little distance off, yet the shores of Staten Island could not be seen. As, however, we

passed this sea portal the lines of Fort Wadsworth appeared, silent and apparently untenanted. Onward we swept, and the first sign of any recognition met was in a few flags on a ship at anchor near Upper Quarantine, that looked limp and lifeless as they hung along the mast. At about half-past eleven the revenue cutter *Northerner*, with some flags flying, was seen, and then the *Chancellor* and the *Henry Smith*. The round form of Castle William, on Governor's Island, could just be made out ahead, and the *Congress* slowed down to give the *Svetlana* the place of honor in advance, and also that she might choose her own anchorage. All eyes were bent on the Russian frigate, and as she neared the fort the Stars and Stripes were again run up to her main, followed by the booming of her guns. A national salute of twenty-one guns was counted.

The *Svetlana* dropped her anchor near the New York shore, just abreast of the *Mary Powell*, at a quarter to twelve. Both admirals now hoisted signals to their squadrons, and in obedience thereto the *Bogatir* and the *Severn* passed their respective flag-ships and anchored up the stream. The *Abreck* followed, and, after some few minutes, the *Iroquois* and *Kansas*, until both fleets lay in order as follows, the flag-ships being nearest to the battery:—

Svetlana,	Congress,
Bogatir,	Severn,
Abreck,	Iroquois,

Kansas.

As the *Iroquois* was passing the flag-ship, the large eleven-inch guns on Governor's Island thundered out their salute, which told that the good-will of the people the Grand Duke was visiting, was there.

The members of the Executive Committee having charge of the reception were especially perplexed in regard to their arrangements, in view of the fact that they had no means of knowing at an early hour the pleasure of the Grand Duke with reference to his landing, and which proper courtesies to the royal visitor compelled them to consult. They subsequently decided to proceed on board the steamer *Mary Powell*, at the foot of Vestry Street, and to hold a general consultation as to what had best be done. After remaining on board an hour, during which time other members of the Reception Committee, accompanied by ladies, continued to arrive, it was deemed best to ascertain immediately the wishes of his Imperial Highness. The order was given to proceed down the bay to meet the Russian squadron and communicate with the Grand Duke and the Russian Admiral. Accordingly, the *Mary Powell* was just preparing to leave the wharf when His Excellency, Mr. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, and suite arrived. The steamer was not crowded, many members of the Reception Committee, and especially the ladies, being absent in consequence of the belief that the reception would be postponed until a more pleasant day. The active members of the committee, however, and a comparatively large number of ladies were in attendance. After the Russian Minister and his suite had come aboard from off the revenue cutter, a boat from the Russian flag-ship was sent over to the *Mary Powell* for him, and he immediately proceeded on board the *Svetlana*. He and the other members of his suite remained there, while Mr. Danzas, the First Secretary of the Russian Legation, came back with the boat to the *Mary Powell*, and conveyed the members of the

Executive Committee on board the flag-ship of the Russian squadron. The band played a lively air, and the interest among those on board the steamer was increased as the Executive Committee boarded the *Svetlana* to inquire the pleasure of the Duke. A salute was fired by the *Svetlana* when the gentlemen touched her deck. They were first received at the gangway by Vice-Admiral Possiet, who conducted them to his own quarters and subsequently to those of the Grand Duke. The gentlemen of the Executive Committee were then introduced to his Imperial Highness, who received them very cordially and invited them to seats.

General McDowell then apprised him of the object of their visit, stating that they had come to welcome him to the shores of the United States, and that preparations had been made to receive him on land, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather they could not be carried out that day. The committee, therefore, would be pleased to know if it would be the pleasure of his Imperial Highness to have the reception postponed until to-morrow (which is to-day).

The Grand Duke replied in English that he felt deeply impressed with the honor they had conferred upon him ; that he would leave it with the committee themselves to fix the time for his reception, and their decision would be quite agreeable to him.

The interview was exceedingly satisfactory, and the gentlemen returned to their steamer delighted with the impression the Grand Duke had made upon them. As they left the *Svetlana* the band on board of her played "Hail Columbia." Afterward General McDowell and Mr. W. H. Aspinwall went on board the *Congress* and invited Admiral Rowan and the other American naval

officers to come on board the *Mary Powell* to-day to participate in the reception. The steamer then returned to her dock at the foot of Vestry Street, the band playing "Home, Sweet Home," as the ladies and gentlemen were landing.

November 22, 1871.

Yesterday was a clear, lovely day, which gave a foretaste to our illustrious young visitor of the pleasure he was about to experience, and perhaps had something to do with the good-natured smile on his frank, manly face.

The reception of His Imperial Highness by the committee of distinguished citizens appointed to perform the pleasing duty of welcoming him to the shores of the United States, was conducted with great propriety, and formed, perhaps, the most pleasing and satisfactory feature of the whole proceedings. The steamer *Mary Powell*, at the foot of Vestry Street, North River, took on board the members of the Executive and Reception Committees with ladies, and a small and select number of other invited guests. The company included nearly all the members of the committees, whose names are already familiar to the public in this connection, and represented in a fitting manner the wealth, intellect, refinement, and beauty of the metropolis. Not a single policeman or soldier was on board the committees' boat to preserve order, and none were needed; for though the boat was crowded, the gentlemen and ladies instinctively observe the proprieties of the occasion. General Aspinwall superintended the arrangements, and his suggestions were cheerfully and heartily complied with and promoted by every person present. The steamer was appropriately decorated with flags

and banners, the national colors of the two nations being here placed side by side and there gracefully intermingled. The magnificent band of the Twenty-first regiment, in brilliant uniform, occupied a position on the upper after-deck, and, under the direction of M. Jullien, performed at proper periods suitable selections of inspiring music. Before the steamer approached the Russian frigate anchored off the Battery, to receive His Imperial Highness, Admiral Rowan and other officers of the United States vessels forming the naval reception squadron, joined the guests on board the *Mary Powell*. Twelve o'clock was the hour fixed for the Grand Duke to leave his vessel and go on board the committee's steamer; and precisely at that hour the *Mary Powell* was close to the *Svetlana*, and the programme was carried out precisely as had been agreed upon. The scene was remarkably brilliant and interesting, including as it did the concourse of expectant citizens on shore and the numerous steamers forming and surrounding the combined American and Russian squadrons.

His Imperial Highness left the flag-ship in a barge, accompanied by the Russian Minister, the Russian Admiral, and several other high officials connected with the Russian Navy and Legation, all in splendid uniforms, and displaying on their bosoms dazzling imperial orders. Cheers from his own sailors followed him. When he neared the *Mary Powell* the band played the Russian National Hymn, and a long and loud burst of cheers from the distinguished company on board greeted him. He was met at the gangway by members of the Executive Committee, to whom had been assigned that duty. Mr. William H. Aspinwall then

conducted him to the upper deck of the *Mary Powell*, where he was warmly welcomed by the brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen assembled to receive him.

Major General Dix then delivered the following appropriate address of welcome : —

YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS, — In the name of the citizens of New York I have the honor to tender you a cordial welcome to the United States. It is a great gratification to us to see within our harbor the gallant squadron which has brought you in safety to our shores. It is a still greater gratification to receive among us one of the Imperial family of Russia, whose illustrious chief has done so much for the cause of human civilization, and in whose hands the possession of power, under the guidance of Providence, has been devoted to the noblest of uses, — the social and political elevation of those who came within the sphere of its exercise. The long and uninterrupted friendship which has existed between Russia and the United States has naturally created a strong sympathy on our part in all that concerns her welfare, and has caused us to regard with deep interest her steady but silent progress eastward, shedding at every advance the light of Christian civilization over regions which have been buried for ages in comparative darkness and barbarism. Your Imperial Highness will, no doubt, see much in our country which is novel to a European. Our existence as an independent nation does not yet date one hundred years. Our forms of improvement in industry and art differ in many respects from those countries whose lives are measured by the lapse of centuries. But in a community in a rapid course of development we trust there may be found much which is interesting, and so something, perhaps, worthy of being remembered as a source of useful suggestion to political societies of a greater age than our own. In the name of those in whose behalf I speak I tender you this sincere wish, — that your visit to America may be a pleasant one, with the hope that on your return to your own country your Imperial Highness may be able, from what you shall have seen and heard among us, to convey to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia fresh assurances of the respect, of the good will of the government and people of the United States.

The Grand Duke commanded universal admiration

as, standing with noble bearing, and with the steady gaze of his clear blue eyes fixed on the venerable gentleman, he listened with the deepest interest to the address of welcome. The moment General Dix had finished, his Imperial Highness stepped forward and cordially shook hands with him. Then, retiring a few paces, and speaking distinctly in excellent English, he replied as follows :—

GENERAL DIX, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to return my warmest thanks for your friendly feelings and the cordiality of this reception. The sentiments you have just so kindly expressed are enough to show us that the friendship existing between America and Russia is as strong as it will be lasting, and that nothing can disturb it. I shall only pass rapidly through New York at present. My first wish is to pay my respects to the President of the United States, whose high character is greatly appreciated by me. On my return to New York I shall have much pleasure in availing myself of the kind hospitality which has been so generously proffered.

Before the steamer proceeded to the dock the ladies and gentlemen were personally introduced to his Imperial Highness, and a sumptuous repast was partaken of in the lower cabin.

The scene at Battery Place was exceedingly fine. Every house was decorated, while from many a profusion of flags, national and Russian, waved in the gentle breeze, and shone in the brightening sun. More than a hundred specimens of bunting floated from the building of the Anchor Line alone, while other offices were almost as well provided with banners and appropriate devices. The vast crowd cheered every effort of this kind to honor our distinguished guest. Then, while the multitude pressed forward toward the pier, full of enthusiasm, a rumbling noise was heard, then a blast of martial music was wafted on the air, and in a few

minutes the head of the Twelfth regiment National Guard took position on the east side of the place. The Forty-seventh and the Twenty-third, of Brooklyn, followed quickly after, and occupied the intervening space. The bands of the regiments were between. General Shaler and staff were in proper position at the entrance to the pier, and, until the troops changed front, which they quickly did, to face the expected cortège and give the usual salute, occupied the right of the line. The troops were admirably handled, and presented a splendid appearance. Their discipline was excellent, and elicited most favorable comments. The waving banners, glistening arms, and bright uniforms of the battalions occupying Battery Place, contributed to render the scene, as viewed from Castle Garden, one of singular magnificence.

A little before one o'clock the *Mary Powell*, bearing the Grand Duke, neared the pier, and soon deposited her distinguished passenger on American soil. A rush was made for the entrance to the pier by the excited crowd, while the "Russian Hymn," and "See the Conquering Hero Comes," swelled on the breeze. (This tune, it is as well to say, is played in the United States army on the approach of a distinguished personage while regiments are in line.) All awaited the advent of the scion of the House of Romanoff. A burst of martial music served as a signal to Superintendent Kelso and a battalion of police to make instant arrangements for the preservation of order. It was none too soon. The carriages provided for the officers of the Russian fleet and the officers of the American squadron, the Committee of Reception, and the invited guests, were being rapidly filled. When

all were ready the drums and bugles sounded, and the bands began to play. The police marched out quickly, and the staff of the Second Division National Guard followed after at a lively trot. There were no speeches at this time, but the music of the bands was timely and appropriate; moreover, it was loud, and expressive of the feelings of the people.

It was a magnificent spectacle that was presented to the view of the young Russian as his carriage rattled up toward Trinity Church. The houses all along the route were filled with people waving handkerchiefs and Russian and American flags, and loudly expressing their heartfelt welcome. On the east side of the great thoroughfare, troops magnificently arrayed and under admirable discipline made a continuous line, two deep, from the Battery up; staff officers stood in front of the extended battalions, and an unceasing din of martial music filled the air. Never was there a more splendid display seen on Broadway. It was as much a triumph for American citizenship as an honor to the representative of the ally of the Republic. As each regiment stationed on the line of march was passed by the imperial cortége it wheeled by companies into column and added its shining bayonets to the joyous throng. Looking up Broadway a waving stream of bright, gleaming steel, emblazoned banners, and gorgeous uniforms was presented to the eye; while from every house-top and window fair hands waved flags and handkerchiefs, and cheered the young Duke in his triumphant progress.

As Trinity was reached, the bells in the tower of that ancient building sent forth a merry peal of welcome, and followed it up by a performance intending to rep-

resent the "Russian Hymn." This, with the military music (every regiment had a band), made a terrific clatter in the regions of business.

Loud cheers were given by the crowd in the streets as the carriages containing His Imperial Highness and suite, the members of the committee, and the naval officers from both fleets, passed along.

Swayed to and fro by a motion as capricious, and still as regular in its flow as the waves of the great ocean, the long expanse of human faces met the eye and impressed the mind with a curiously striking sense of the greatness of the occasion. It is only at times such as these that we realize the vastness of the population of the great city in which we dwell. The *tout ensemble* of the view also appealed to the imagination in a singularly startling manner. Broadway never looks so beautiful as when lighted up with flags and bunting and pretty faces and the gay tints of female raiment for some grand holiday such as yesterday. And it never looked better than it did in the bright sunlight of the memorable day that has now passed into history. The crowds that lined the sidewalk, the extended line of military in gaudy uniforms and with glittering bayonets, the myriad faces that gleamed out from every window, the hundreds of handsome mansions of trade between which the troops with even tread marched steadily along, the fringe of sight-seers upon the roofs, whose silhouettes stood out clearly defined against the sky, and the banners that stretched across the street, and the flags and bunting that decorated almost every house, —all these made up a picture that will live forever in the memories of the fortunate many who witnessed it. We never before enjoyed a gala day that

was brighter and gayer than that of this welcome to the Grand Duke. From Leonard Street onward to the Metropolitan it was hard work, indeed, to push one's way between the lines of sight-seers on each side of the sidewalk. Packed three or four deep from the curbstone, and again from the walls of the buildings, the crowd still left open a narrow passage of fluctuating width, but which was never available for more than two abreast. Through this difficult defile there streamed an onward-bound line of struggling, noisy, enthusiastic spectators. The worst crush was at the crossing of Canal Street, and here it was absolutely impossible to pass. On either side of the way the crowd was a solid mass, and it was necessary to creep through the vehicles and run round Crosby Street in order to successfully get up town.

The Duke, however, must have derived some gratification from the discomfort of those who thus suffered to give him fitting welcome. As he passed there was one long, loud, hearty burst of cheering, that echoed between the lines of stores on either side, and was caught up by the masses of people from one end of Broadway to the other. He had a couple of hours of really hard work in the way of uncovering his head and bending his back. With courtly courtesy he acknowledged each separate outbreak of applausive welcome by a wave of his hat and a bow.

Turning into Union Square the crowd became immense, and loud shouts of applause fairly rent the air. The Duke, however, must have been heartily glad when at last he reached the Clarendon, and the wearisome ordeal of acknowledging the tumultuous welcome of the crowd was finished.

The review followed quickly after the last carriage containing the "distinguished guests" had driven away from the Clarendon. When the Duke came out on the balcony of the hotel the head of the military column was at Fifteenth Street, and as soon as it was ascertained by the commanding officer that all was in readiness the march in review began. The troops marched by in the following order: —

Detachment of Police.
Troop of Cavalry.
Major-General Shaler and Staff.
Band.
Twelfth Regiment Infantry.
Band.
Twenty-second Regiment Infantry.
Band.
Forty-seventh Regiment Infantry.
Band.
Twenty-third Regiment Infantry.
Band.
Sixty-ninth Regiment Infantry.
Band.
Seventy-first Regiment Infantry.
Band.
Seventy-ninth Regiment Infantry.
Band.
Fifth Regiment Infantry.
Band.
Sixth Regiment Infantry.
Band.
Eleventh Regiment Infantry.
Band.
Eighty-fourth Regiment Infantry.
Band.
Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry.
Band.
First Regiment (N. J.) Infantry.

Band.
 Second Regiment (N. J.) Infantry.
 Band.
 Third Regiment (N. J.) Infantry.
 Band.
 Fourth Regiment (N. J.) Infantry.
 Band.
 Seventh Regiment Infantry.
 Band.
 Ninth Regiment Infantry.
 Band.
 Eighth Regiment Infantry.
 Band.
 Fifty-fifth Regiment Infantry.
 Detachment of Police.

The brigade commanders and their staffs were in the line of march ; but as the regiments did not — at least all of them — march strictly according to their position in their respective brigades, their position in line could not be correctly sustained. The parade was, taken altogether, a very imposing one. The Avenue was not in the best condition to admit of steady marching, the pavement being slippery with mud, and, as bad luck would have it, there were several large and deep pools of water near Seventeenth Street, which compelled more than one company to break badly before they could get out of them. The double railroad track, besides, was a great drawback to the steadiness of the troops. Still the marching as a whole was excellent, and the regiments well deserved the applause with which they were greeted as they passed the stand.

The reception was undoubtedly the largest and most brilliant display of its kind which has ever taken place among us, not excepting even that in 1860 to the Prince of Wales. Now, as then, at peace with all the

world, but stronger for all our trials and in the growing might of a young, vigorous nation, there is more strength in our amicable hand-grasp, more force in the welcome, that forty millions of people extend to Alexis the child of the Czar of all the Russias.

No sooner had the procession disbanded and the sight-seers dispersed to their homes than the Grand Duke, left free to act from impulses of his own heart, went at once, with his staff, to the Russo-Greek Church at 951 Second Avenue. They left the Clarendon Hotel about ten minutes past four o'clock. Weary and tired as the imperial party must have been after their long voyage and their reception yesterday, still the religious faith and customs of Russia and of the imperial family of that empire are so strict that the Duke and his retinue hastened to return thanks for their safety, and to receive the priestly blessing at the hands of the only Russo-Greek clergyman in the country, Rev. Father N. Bjerring.

As His Imperial Highness entered, the Rev. Father Bjerring gave the benediction with the cross, and blessed the Duke and party with holy water, and continued the services for more than half an hour, at the close of which the priest addressed the Duke as follows:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS: It is with the sincerest joy of heart that I venture, in the deepest humility, to bid Your Imperial Highness a happy welcome in this little chapel, and this welcome I venture to offer not only as a priest of the Orthodox Church, but also as a citizen of the United States. As everywhere in the world where there are orthodox Greek Christians, so also the professors of the orthodox faith in this land look to the borders of Russia, as the Bethlehem of the body politic, from whence the illumination of the apostolic faith spreads itself in unalloyed purity. It is a great

idea, yes, the greatest idea, for man ; not a fantastic idea, but a living reality, which assembles the hearts of orthodox Christians around the Russian centre, whether they be dwellers in the Eastern or in the Western hemisphere. This great idea is not what some are pleased to call Pan-Slavism. No ; it is an immeasurably greater idea : it is what I would designate Pan-orthodoxy. The existence of this chapel, the first in New York, is owing to orthodox Russia ; and as a grain of mustard-seed spreads itself in gradual growth, so I hope, with God's grace, that the care of the Holy Synod for its spiritual children here will not be in vain. But all the more jubilant are our hearts to-day for the presence of an imperial member of that distinguished household which by its piety has inscribed itself in brilliant lines in the annals of history.

“ May Your Imperial Highness be a thousand times welcome. May Your Imperial Highness find many delights in this land, and may the God of love preserve and defend Your Imperial Highness. This I pray in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen ! ”

The service concluded with a prayer and with the customary rite of wishing the imperial household many happy years. The Duke immediately thereafter shook hands with Father Bjerring, thanked him for his kind words of welcome and invited the reverend clergyman to pay a visit at his hotel this morning before his departure for Washington. The party thereafter entered their carriages and returned to the Clarendon.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUKE FOR WASHINGTON.

November 23.

The Grand Duke left the Clarendon Hotel for Washington at eleven A. M. yesterday. Upon leaving the hotel he was cheered by several hundred people who had assembled to witness his departure. As the carriages were driven off he bowed to the people in the street, and also to the gentlemen and ladies who were

standing at the windows and upon the balconies of the hotel. The carriages were driven down Broadway and Canal Street to the Desbrosses Street Ferry, where the special ferry-boat *New Brunswick*, decked from stem to stern with flags and streamers, was in readiness to take them to Jersey City. When the Grand Duke arrived at the Jersey City Station he found a crowd of people waiting to see him. The train comprised a locomotive and four cars, and was elegantly fitted up. When he alighted from his carriage, to go on board the train, he was greeted with loud and continued cheering, which he repeatedly acknowledged by removing his hat and bowing. As the train moved away from the station, there was renewed cheering, which lasted until the cars disappeared from view. At Newark a large crowd assembled at the station, and the Grand Duke came out on the platform to acknowledge their greeting.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 22.*

The train from New York with the Grand Duke Alexis and party, reached West Philadelphia about two P. M. The fact that the distinguished visitor was on the train was only known to a few of the employés of the road, and no demonstration of any kind was made.

BALTIMORE, *November 22.*

The special train from New York, conveying the Grand Duke Alexis and party, passed through the city this evening, leaving Camden station for Washington a few minutes after six o'clock. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, a crowd of several hundred persons had assembled at the Philadelphia station, and on

the arrival of the train they broke forth in hearty cheers, in acknowledgment of which the Grand Duke appeared upon the platform of the car and lifted his cap several times. At Camden Street station a still larger number were gathered, when the Grand Duke appeared on the rear platform of the car, and was received by the throng with cheers.

WASHINGTON.

November 22.

The railroad station was thronged this evening by a large crowd of men and women, attracted thither by curiosity to see the Grand Duke Alexis. There was loud cheering from the multitude when, at half-past seven o'clock, the special train arrived. The impatient crowd pressed toward it to obtain a view of the royal visitor. There being nothing outward to distinguish the Grand Duke and suite, they left the cars without its being generally known who they were, and it was not until they had reached the front of the station that they were recognized, and then by only a few of the crowd. The carriage of his Excellency the Russian Minister was in waiting, and in this the Duke, the Russian Minister, Admiral Possiet, and the principal secretary, took seats. The Duke lifted his cap to those who gathered near the carriage, when there was cheering by the few who noticed the Grand Duke's courtesy.

The other gentlemen of the party were driven to the Arlington House, over which is flying the Russian national flag. All of the suite are quartered there, namely, Vice-Admiral Possiet; W. T. Machin, Councillor of State; Count Olsonfieff, Count Schouvaloff,

Doctor Koudrine, Lieutenant Tudeer, General Gorloff, Mr. Shirloff, together with a number of attachés and servants. The suite occupy the whole north wing of the Arlington, known as the Johnson House. They are consequently entirely private. The Grand Duke is the only one of the party who is entertained by the Russian Minister.

Soon after their arrival, the Russian Minister called on Secretary Fish at the Arlington, to officially inform him of the arrival of the Grand Duke, and to make preliminary arrangements for his presentation to the President to-morrow, which will probably take place at noon. About half-past eight o'clock a number of foreign Ministers called to pay their respects to the Grand Duke.

PRESENTATION OF HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS TO PRESIDENT GRANT

November 28, 1871.

Secretary Fish, this morning, called upon the Grand Duke Alexis to pay his respects, and to ascertain at what time it would be agreeable to him to be presented to the President. The Secretary also conferred with the President on the subject, and the arrangement was made for one o'clock.

Long before one o'clock a throng of people had congregated upon the portico of the Executive Mansion, to witness the arrival of the Grand Duke. Many ladies were present, but with the exception of the representatives of the press, no one was admitted to the anteroom, through which the Grand Duke and suite would pass to the blue parlor, where the reception by the President took place. Soon after twelve o'clock the members of the Cabinet, with their wives, who had

invitations to be present, began to arrive, the first being Secretary and Mrs. Delano, followed at short intervals by the Attorney-General and Mrs. Akerman, Secretary Boutwell and Secretary Robeson. At one o'clock the excitement by the throng outside betokened the arrival of the Imperial party, and the doors of the mansion were thrown wide open. As they alighted from the carriages a hearty cheer went up from those assembled on the portico, the Grand Duke acknowledging the salutation by turning when he reached the door and removing his cap.

The Russian Minister first presented the Grand Duke to the President. The Duke said it afforded him much pleasure to meet the chief of the nation with whom his own was on intimate terms of friendship, and the President cordially welcomed him and expressed the hope that his sojourn in this country would be both pleasant and gratifying. The Duke then presented the members of his suite to the President. The President in turn presented the members of his Cabinet and his official attendants, Generals Porter, Dent, and Babcock, to the Duke. After the introductions here were concluded, the President escorted the Grand Duke to the Red Parlor, where Secretary Fish presented him to Mrs. Grant and the other ladies present. The other part of the company followed into the Red Parlor, where a brief but general conversation took place among all the parties, the Duke addressing himself especially to Mrs. Grant. The interview lasted only fifteen minutes, when the distinguished visitor left the Executive Mansion. The Grand Duke walked in front as on entering, and was cheered by the crowd outside as he reached the por-

tico. He and the Russian Minister and Admiral Possiet took seats in the same carriage. The Duke lifted his cap as the carriage drove from the premises, and the suite in carriages followed, all returning to the Minister's residence.

Early this afternoon, the Russian Minister, accompanied by Admiral Possiet, called at the Arlington House to see Secretary Fish, but this gentleman having, shortly after the presentation at the Executive Mansion, returned to the Department of State, they left their cards. They next called on Admiral Porter, and on several members of the diplomatic corps.

VISIT TO ANNAPOLIS.

November 24.

The Grand Duke and party left for Annapolis this morning at nine o'clock in a special train, at which place they arrived at ten A. M. Besides the Russian Duke there were on the train Secretary Robeson, of the Navy; the Russian Admiral Possiet; the Russian Minister; M. Machin, Councillor of State; Count Olsonieff, Count Schouvaloff, Dr. Koudrine, Lieutenant Tudeer, and Mr. Danzas. The naval officers were Commodores Case, Rodgers, and Mullany, Paymaster-General Dunn, and Surgeon-General Foltz. On arriving at the station the party was received by Captain Carter, commandant of the midshipmen. On entering at the middle gate of the Naval Grounds they were received with the customary honors by a battalion of marines in full dress, under command of Major P. R. Fendell, the full naval band stationed on the right of the marines playing the Russian national air, and at the same moment a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from a howitzer battery on the play-ground, where a battalion

of cadets was drawn up. Without halting, the party were driven to the Superintendent's quarters, where they were received by Commodore Worden, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and the officers of the school, in full uniform, about thirty in number. The Duke was introduced to Commodore Worden by Secretary Robeson, and by the Commodore to the officers. A brief interval of ceremonies was passed in conversation among the officers, during which Mrs. Worden, wife of the Commodore, and other ladies were presented to the Duke. The party then proceeded to the parade-ground, where the battalion of cadet midshipmen were drawn up in line, and went through the usual military drill and parade, saluting the Grand Duke as they marched past. During these exercises the rain continued falling. The parade being over, the gun-ship *Santee* was visited, where another national salute of twenty-one guns pealed forth. After passing through the ship the visitors inspected the various departments of the Academy, the steam building, philosophical department, and all the others of interest. In the Ordnance Museum the battle-flags captured in Corea were objects of special interest. The inspection of the departments being over, the party, at half-past twelve o'clock P. M., returned to the quarters of the Commander.

Here a large party had assembled, including Governor and Mrs. Bowie and a number of ladies, the wives of the officers, and many young ladies, all in full dress. They were introduced to the Imperial visitor and others of his suite. A few minutes were passed in general, pleasant conversation and congratulation, when the doors of the adjoining apartments were thrown

open, and the guests were invited to partake of a sumptuous collation which was spread before them. The Grand Duke gracefully tendered his arm to Mrs. Worden, and these two led the way to the tables, followed by other ladies with their distinguished escorts. After partaking of the viands, toasts seemed in order, when Commodore Worden rose and proposed "The Emperor of Russia," which was most cordially received, the entire company rising and drinking the toast standing. The Grand Duke then gave the "President of the United States," which was as heartily received, and drunk with like formality. Secretary Robeson offered "The Navy of the Empire of Russia," which was responded to with an enthusiasm that brought the Russian Admiral to his feet, and who proposed "The prosperity of the remarkable institution we have just inspected; may it continue its great usefulness, and produce more men like Farragut, Porter, and Worden to adorn their country's history." The toast of the Admiral was greeted with hearty approbation. The Russian Minister being now called on, that gentleman rose and said, "I drink the health of one of the coordinate, and certainly one of the most powerful members of the American Government, — Their *fairnesses* the women of America." Rapturous applause greeted the sentiment of the official representative of the Emperor of Russia. When it had subsided, Mrs. Worden, wife of the Commodore, called for the Honorable William Prescott Smith to respond; that gentleman was invisible for the moment, but soon made his appearance, and said he felt duly gratified for the compliment conferred upon him in the presence of so many younger, handsomer, and more gallant men. He felt,

however, the grave responsibility he had assumed, and acknowledged his inability to do justice to so grand a theme as "the women of America." The speaker continued a short time in one of his happiest moods, concluding with a regret that he was in every respect unable in such distinguished company to do justice to the sentiment and to adequately embrace the whole subject. Secretary Robeson, being handsomely toasted by one of the Russian officers, responded, felicitously remarking to the Grand Duke that our system of government involved a number of States that made up our great confederation, and they were now in the capital of one of these, — the good old State of Maryland, whose executive being present, he would propose the health of the Governor of Maryland. Governor Bowie acknowledged the compliment, and gave in return "The Navy of the United States and its gallant officers." It was now fifteen minutes to two o'clock, the appointed hour of departure of the distinguished guests. The convivialities were ended, the generous hospitality of Commodore and Mrs. Worden and the cordial reception by the officers of the Naval School were appropriately recognized by the Grand Duke and party, when they were driven to the station and left at two o'clock.

Arriving at Annapolis Junction, Secretary Robeson, with several United States officials, proceeded to Washington. The Grand Duke and Russian officers, with the Russian Minister, were transferred to their special Pullman palace-car train, which was in waiting, and immediately left for New York, where they arrived at half-past ten o'clock.

NEW YORK, November 26.

Grand Duke Alexis and his suite were the guests of General McDowell and the army officers of this harbor yesterday. In the morning, which was very cold though bright, the *Antelope* lay at the pier, foot of Thirty-third Street, East River, gayly bedecked with Russian and American colors, and furnished with everything necessary to a cheerful trip around the harbor. The band of the First United States Artillery was on board, and General McDowell and his aides were busily engaged receiving guests from eight o'clock. Carriage after carriage drove up filled with ladies and gentlemen until after nine o'clock, so that there was a very large attendance of persons.

At half-past nine o'clock the Grand Duke and his suite arrived on board. The band greeted them with the Russian national hymn, and in a few minutes the boat's moorings were loosened, and she was heading up the river at a good rate of speed for Hallett's Point. On the way up the ladies and gentlemen guests were introduced to the Grand Duke, who was attired as a naval lieutenant. The trip to the Point did not take a great while, and the boat reached the landing there at a little after ten o'clock. Everybody went ashore, headed by General McDowell and his distinguished guest, to whom the engineers and other troops at the station gave a military welcome. When the great caisson and the scene of the wonderful mining operations was reached, the Duke descended the steep ladders to the shaft and went into the chambers under the bed of the river to inspect the works and miners there busy. He was very much pleased with what he saw, and lingered a good while to witness the

operations. He returned at last by the ladder and watched the schooners and craft go through "the Gate" with a spanking breeze. While thus employed, the engineers "made a series of blasts" beneath his feet, which had a peculiar effect, something like small earthquakes. Finally the whole party returned to the *Antelope*, and were borne up the Sound. When they steamed "through the Gate," going and coming, the Duke stood on deck, enveloped in his great-coat and, smoking a cigarette, seemed to enjoy his excursion very much. He chatted with all vivaciously, and moved around the steam-boat at pleasure, sometimes alone, and never followed by any one in such a manner as to harass him. In this way he was enabled to take a good look at the island institutions, and the various buildings studding the banks of the river on either hand, as the *Antelope* steamed along towards Governor's Island. Just as the boat was passing Diamond Reef, a blast occurred there, throwing a column of water high into the air, and jarring the boat as though she had "grazed a reef." General Newton explained this to Admiral Possiet and the Duke, who both seemed to be deeply interested in the work. The forts saluted the steamer as she went by Governor's Island, and as she neared Bedloe's Island the American flag was dipped on the staff and another salvo of artillery discharged. Thence down the bay to Fort Wadsworth was a pleasant trip. At the lower pier, near the water battery, the Duke was landed, with his staff and several ladies, who clambered over the schooner lying between the *Antelope* and the shore, and climbed the steps of the earth-works. The Duke, received by General Gilmore, was driven in a carriage through the

muddy roads to the fort on the hill, where he was received with military honors. He returned soon again to the lower battery to see the new apparatus for managing large guns, invented by Major King, of the engineers. Aboard the *Antelope* again, the whole party started for Fort Hamilton. The *Henry Smith* had gone over to the dock ahead, and the larger steamer, conveying the Duke, attempted to follow. She got within a cable's length of the shore and stuck. She was "aground," and seemingly so fast as to promise a lively time for the persons on board. After a great deal of puffing and blowing she was got off, and the Duke was prevented from landing. Still he could see the artillerymen at their guns, and felt the shake of the fifteen and twenty inch monsters bellowing a welcome to him. Up the river toward Governor's Island the vessel came, and the party partook of the luncheon prepared for them.

When the *Antelope* touched the military store dock, the troops on guard turned out and received the Duke as he landed. Everybody followed him, and the party wended its way through the groves to a splendidly constructed marquée of American flags, decorated inside with Russian banners and American regimental colors. The flooring had been polished for dancing, and seats, covered with bunting padded, ran all around the room. There were bright brass guns standing on their muzzles as stanchions, and elegant withdrawing-rooms in the rear of the marquée. The matinee ball was opened by His Imperial Highness. At five o'clock the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the ball was at an end. The Duke and his party returned to the new pier on the East River, where carriages

were in waiting. The crowd gave a hearty clapping of hands to welcome the Duke as he passed to his carriage.

November 27.

The Grand Duke Alexis rested quietly at the Clarendon yesterday (Sunday), until about half-past ten o'clock, when, accompanied by Admiral Possiet, Mr. Bodisco and suite, he attended the Greek Chapel in Second Avenue. The party left the hotel in closed carriages. Previous to leaving, the avenue and neighboring streets leading to the chapel were thronged with people to obtain a glimpse of His Imperial Highness. The service consisted of the reading of the Litany and a "Te Deum Laudamus," the latter being admirably sung by ten choristers from the *Svetlana*. At the conclusion of the service, the party quietly returned to the Clarendon Hotel.

On all the Russian vessels similar services to the above were held yesterday.

The afternoon was passed by the Imperial party in quiet conversation. After dinner, the Grand Duke, in company with General Gorloff and another gentleman, quietly stepped out of the hotel, and took a walk for the first time free from the pomp and circumstance that has so far attended his movements.

November 28.

Yesterday morning the Grand Duke, after visiting Brady's photograph rooms, accompanied by his suite, went on board the *Tallapoosa*, to visit the Navy Yard, where they arrived about half-past one o'clock. They were received by Admirals Smith, Godon, and Rowan, several members of the Reception Committee, nearly all the naval officers in port, several gentlemen of high

military rank, and a large number of civilians. The First Artillery Band, from Fort Hamilton, was stationed in the porch, the Navy Yard Band being inside. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the music struck up as the Ducal party approached. Admiral Smith conducted the Duke to the reception room, where he was introduced to the ladies and gentlemen present. After partaking of a collation, the Duke made a tour of inspection of the yard, evincing great interest in the workshops, the ways for dragging ships out of the water and launching them, and other mechanical contrivances. The distinguished party returned to the city about half-past three o'clock.

REVIEW OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

November 29.

The review of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade by the Grand Duke Alexis took place yesterday afternoon in Tompkins Square. Notwithstanding the coldness of the atmosphere, which must have forcibly reminded the Duke of the commencement of a Russian winter, the square was crowded long before the hour named for the commencement of the parade. The south side of the square was reserved for carriages, and a space enclosed by ropes was kept clear for the fire apparatus which comprised Engine Companies Nos. 3, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 30, and 31, with Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 5, 9, and 10. These were ranged on the northeast and west sides of the square, and in the centre of the south side was the platform erected for the Ducal party. Near by was a music stand occupied by Grafulla's band.

A little before half-past one o'clock, P. M., the band

struck up the Russian National Anthem, and a few minutes afterward a number of carriages arrived, containing the Duke and suite, and several other gentlemen, the appearance of the party being hailed with cheers. The Duke ascended the platform, and as soon as the band had ceased playing, in company with the Fire Commissioners, passed around the square and inspected each engine with its company drawn up beside it. The Grand Duke then returned to the platform, and the brigade passed in review before him, the officers saluting by raising their trumpets. After they had passed once round at a walk, they halted, and then passed a second time at a trot and again at a gallop.

At the close of the evolutions all the officers of the companies, headed by Chief Engineer Perley, were introduced to the Duke, who expressed his gratification at the exhibition. A few minutes afterward the companies dispersed, and the Ducal party left for the Clarendon. The Duke entered the hotel, but returned almost immediately, and, in company with the Fire Commissioners, walked to the corner of Seventeenth Street, and the fire-alarm box being opened, he telegraphed "Fire in Union Square." The Duke then returned, but before he could reach the hotel balcony the noise of swiftly-rolling wheels and galloping horses could be distinctly heard, and in a few seconds afterward, as it seemed, several engines and ladder companies, followed by the insurance patrol, dashed into the square. In about three minutes after the alarm had been sounded two streams were thrown on the Everett House, and within five minutes ladders were raised to the hotel windows and men were on the roofs of the adjoining stables. The parade was a decided suc-

cess in every way, and could not fail to impress the Duke with the perfect discipline of our Fire Department.

BALL AT THE NAVY YARD.

The ball which was given in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis at the Navy Yard, last evening, was in every respect a success, and reflected credit upon those who had the management of it. Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner to all concerned. This was owing entirely to the perfect arrangements of the committee. From the time the guests arrived at, until they departed from the Navy Yard, they were under the protection of the naval authorities, who discharged their duty well and courteously. The carriages containing the guests began to arrive about eight o'clock, and thereafter a continual cavalcade entered the precincts of the yard. A battalion of marines was in readiness to receive the Grand Duke when he should arrive, while a corps was on duty to perform the ceremony of present arms to such notables of the navy as might be recognized in the throng. The naval store in which the ball was given was brilliantly lighted.

The guests, on arriving, were ushered into a well-lighted avenue, improvised from the main floor of the building, and alighted upon a soft carpet of Brussels, on which stood officers of the Committee of Reception, detailed to welcome them.

The Grand Duke and his suite arrived at the Navy Yard about ten o'clock, escorted by Rear-Admirals Godon and Walker, Commodores Engle, Harmony, and Strong, Lieutenant-Commander Broome, Paymaster Broome, and Engineer Wood. Admiral Possiet, of the

Russian Navy, and staff, accompanied him, and as the Grand Duke passed into the yard he was greeted with cheers by the crowd there assembled, and on his entrée he was saluted by a battalion of marines, who were drawn up to receive him. This ceremony over, the Grand Duke passed rapidly into the yard and thence to the main hall.

Then came the grand excitement. Everybody was on the *qui vive* for this event, and cheer after cheer went up from the main hall as Alexis stepped upon the elevator which was to convey him to the ball-room above. On the reception floor he was waited upon by the Committee and conveyed immediately to the private apartment prepared for him. In a few moments the ball commenced.

The first set was formed with the Grand Duke and the daughter of Captain Braine, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The dancing continued till a late hour.

RECEPTION AND BALL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

November 30.

The ball at the Academy of Music, last night, in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis, was as complete a success as the most sanguine members of the Reception Committee could have desired. The attendance was large and brilliant, the decorations were unusually fine, the music was excellent, and in fact, there was scarce anything with which fault could be found. Although the decorations were hurriedly prepared, they were complete in every particular. The tent at the head of the dancing floor was a marvel of splendor and oriental magnificence. Five calcium lights placed

at the top of this tent illuminated a fountain in the background, and made the hall appear like a fairy palace. The sides of the inclosure were painted in imitation of lustrous silk, and figured in colors to harmonize with the ceiling, which was hung with festoons of roses, radiating from a central point, with very pleasing effect. Gilded pillars added to the richness of the scene. Under the tent was an artistic terrace, in front of which were numerous pots containing natural flowers. Back of the terrace was a scene representing moonlit clouds visible through an opening among trees. One of the striking features of the decorations was the large allegorical painting over the tent, showing the genius of America and the genius of Russia clasping hands. The genius of America was represented by a female figure clad in national colors and costumed like a Goddess of Liberty, while the Russian genius was a male figure in regal apparel. At the right of this painting was a banner bearing an allegorical picture of President Lincoln freeing the slaves, while at the left of the large painting was another banner, upon which was depicted the Emperor of Russia liberating the serfs. The American and Russian national colors were, of course, prominently displayed in the decorations. The boxes were trimmed with flags, and on the front of the one occupied by the Grand Duke was a small but splendid banner, showing the double-headed eagle of Russia. A covered passage-way, extending nearly across the sidewalk on the Fourteenth Street side of the Academy, was lined with the national colors of America and Russia, and the streets leading to the Academy were brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights.

At nine o'clock, the guests began to arrive, and during the next hour carriages were continually driving up in front of the Academy. At ten o'clock, the interior of the building presented one of the most magnificent scenes that has ever been witnessed in this city. The brilliantly illuminated decorations and elegantly dressed ladies combined to entrance and bewilder the spectator. All was expectancy, awaiting the arrival of the Grand Duke. At half-past ten o'clock, His Imperial Highness appeared, and was escorted to his box, the band, meanwhile, playing a Russian air. Governor and Mrs. Hoffman also arrived at the same time, and occupied the box with the Grand Duke.

The Grand Duke opened the ball at eleven o'clock with Mrs. Hoffman, wife of Governor Hoffman.

The arrangements for the supper, which was served at one A. M., were very complete. The Grand Duke's table occupied the place of honor at the head of the room, and the other tables filled all the remaining available space in the supper hall. The table was tastefully arranged with a profusion of choice and natural flowers. The ornamental confectionery and other designs on the table included two temples of the Czar Alexander; two monuments of Washington, with cupids and American flags on top; two imperial vases of charlotte russe, surrounded with Russian eagles and flags; two imperial méringues, with American eagles and flags of both nations, and two ships of war, made of nougat and spun sugar. The bill of fare was printed in French and English, in gold letters, on white satin, and included every choice and tempting luxury which the ingenuity of the caterer could supply.

After supper, dancing was resumed with spirit, and it was a late hour before the last of the revelers left the Academy, carrying with them the pleasantest memories of the Grand Ducal ball.

December 1.

Yesterday being Thanksgiving Day, the Grand Duke and some of his suite went to the Greek Chapel to attend service.

The Duke was met at the door of the chapel by the officiating clergyman, Father Bjerring, holding in his hands a golden crucifix with which he blessed the Duke, and to which the latter very piously pressed his lips.

At the close of the service the priest again blessed the Duke, who also again very piously kissed the crucifix.

EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

December 2.

The trip of the Grand Duke and party, at the invitation of the Reception Committee, to West Point, yesterday, on board the steamer *Mary Powell*, was in the completest sense of the word a success. The weather was glorious in spite of the cold snap, the arrangements were perfect, and by some happy combination of circumstances the company included an extraordinarily large proportion of very beautiful ladies. Punctually at half-past nine o'clock the steamer glided from the dock and sailed for Thirty-fourth Street landing, where another swarm of visitors awaited her. At forty-five minutes past nine o'clock the Grand Duke arrived in his carriage, in company with the Russian Minister and the Chairman of the Executive Committee. As he stepped on the *Mary Powell*, Julien's

band of thirty pieces struck up a Russian national air, which he acknowledged by removing his cap. He was attended by Admiral Possiet, Dr. Koudrine, Count OlssonfiEFF, from the *Svellana*, Lieutenant Tudeer, from the *Bogatir*, Secretary Danzas, Secretary Shirhoff, and General Gorloff. Like himself, all were in uniform, wearing over it military great-coats, which had handsome shoulder-straps decorated with the imperial crown.

At half-past twelve o'clock the *Mary Powell* was abreast Knox's Battery, which fired a salute of twenty-one guns, the smoke clinging to the side of the hill and the pine-trees, as if reluctant to trust itself to the keen air. The landing was made at the northern dock, all the visitors scrambling up the hill toward the hotel and the parade-ground. Alexis, however, remained on the steamer, and was taken up to see the Crow's Nest. He soon returned, and was escorted by a company of cavalry to the parade-ground. He was driven completely around the circle, and then entered the house of the Superintendent, General Ruger, where he remained for a few minutes, exchanging courtesies and compliments. Then he took up his position, surrounded by the staff officers and the Executive Committee, and awaited the arrival of the cadets, whose drums were already sounding the assembly. They quickly formed in line, and were examined in the manual of arms under the orders of General Upton, after which they were inspected by the Grand Duke. They marched past in one column of companies in guide in double quick time, and then marched off to their barracks. Duke Alexis made a tour of the museum, library, barracks, public offices, hospitals, etc., expressing his complete satisfaction with everything.

Taking carriage again, he was escorted to the southern dock, where the *Mary Powell* was awaiting him, at once starting for New York. After lunch, dancing commenced, and lasted two or three hours.

The Grand Duke in the evening visited the Academy of Music, and listened to the opera of "Mignon."

PRESENTATION OF THE PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

December 3.

The Grand Duke, accompanied by his suite, visited the Academy of Design, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, on Saturday. He arrived at the Academy at eleven A. M., and was received by Mr. William Page, the artist, and Professor Samuel F. B. Morse. After inspecting the pictures in the smaller rooms, he was escorted to the large room, where were a large number of visitors, who had assembled to witness the presentation to the Emperor of Russia, through the Grand Duke, of Mr. Page's picture of Admiral Farragut in the shrouds of the *Hartford* during the naval battle of Mobile Bay. General Dix made the presentation speech, as follows:—

YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS: In the name of the citizens of New York, I have the pleasure of presenting to you, as the representative of the Emperor of Russia, this picture of Admiral Farragut, which he has kindly consented to accept. It is a faithful representation of one who gained the highest distinction as a naval commander, and who endeared himself to his countrymen by his ingenuousness, his gallantry, his patriotism, and the purity of his life. The artist, the President of this Academy, has exhibited him in one of those emergencies in which a man of great presence of mind and decision of character instantly resolves on the course of conduct or the act which is best calculated to accomplish the object which he has in view, and which a man of ordinary powers would neither have attempted nor conceived. At the commencement of a desperate naval combat, in

order that he might ascertain the plan of the commander of the hostile fleet and the disposition of its ships, he went up the shrouds, remaining there during the action, above the cloud of smoke in which he was enveloped below, and in this exposed position he gave his orders with a promptitude and precision which no doubt contributed essentially to the successful issue of the conflict. It is at the moment when the victory is complete that he is represented in the picture, calmly surveying the scene of strife. His countrymen have a grateful remembrance of the kindness with which he was received at St. Petersburg, and it will gratify them to know that the picture is to go there, as it were, in lasting acknowledgment of the hospitable and distinguished manner in which he was entertained by the Emperor. Indeed, our chief gratification in presenting it is that it is to have a place in the capital of an empire between which and ourselves the closest relations of amity have existed from an early period in our history — relations which, we earnestly hope, may continue to exist in all future time. The naval service has in all maritime countries and in all ages been a conspicuous and brilliant one, and I am sure I speak the feelings of all here present when I express the hope that the profession with which so many illustrious names are identified may open to Your Imperial Highness a career of honor and fame. Whatever of duty, or peril, or heroic achievement the future may have for the navies of Russia and the United States, the sincere, and, I may add, the universal desire on our part is, that they may never meet except for the interchange of courtesies and as messengers of peace and mutual good will.

The Grand Duke replied as follows : —

GENERAL DIX, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In the name of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, I have great pleasure in receiving the picture of Farragut, your great naval hero. The picture will be placed among His Majesty's collection, where it will be greatly cherished by His Majesty and the Russian nation. He was a noble man, and I hope we will all follow in his example. I am proud of being in the navy ; it is a very honorable position. I am sincerely glad of the friendship which now exists between this country and my own, and I hope that Russia and America will always live together in the bonds of brotherly friendship.

The following letter, handsomely engrossed, with the

signatures of the contributors to the fund, was given to the Grand Duke :—

To His Majesty ALEXANDER II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias,

SIRE : The undersigned, citizens of North America, unite in behalf of their countrymen in offering to your Imperial Majesty the accompanying picture, representing Admiral Farragut in the shrouds of the *Hartford* during the memorable battle of Mobile Bay, painted by William Page, P. N. A. We ask your acceptance of the same as a slight token of our appreciation of the sympathy manifested by your Majesty's government and people during the war for the Union, and also as an appropriate recognition of the hospitable courtesies shown by the civil authorities and naval officers to the Admiral and his comrades during their late visit to your Empire, whose continued prosperity is the earnest desire of your Majesty's grateful friends.

DINNER GIVEN BY THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

The Grand Duke and suite attended the grand banquet given by the New York Yacht Club at Delmonico's in the evening. He was accompanied by the Russian Minister, General Gorloff, members of the Russian Legation, Admiral Possiet, and the officers of the Russian fleet. The Grand Duke was received by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and escorted to the place of honor at the table. The banquet hall was elegantly decorated, and the Queen's cup, won by the *America* in 1851, occupied a conspicuous place on the table. The dinner was ended at ten P. M. Mr. Bennett proposed the health of "His Imperial Highness the Emperor of Russia." This toast was responded to by General Gorloff. The second toast, "The President of the United States," was responded to by Mr. Bennett. The President of the New York Yacht Club said that it had elected the Grand Duke as an honorary member. The Grand Duke thus responded :—

I am sure, gentlemen, that it would be but ingratitude on my part to refrain from immediately thanking you for the honor you have con-

ferred upon me. I am well aware what a magnificent yacht club yours is. I know that it is the finest in the world, and am fully conscious it could not be surpassed even with great efforts on the part of other countries. I am a man of the sea myself, and can appreciate the enthusiasm with which you enter into all that regards yachting. Once more I sincerely thank you.

A toast to His Excellency the Russian Minister received a personal response. "The Army and Navy of Russia," proposed by Admiral Rowan, was responded to by Admiral Possiet. Other toasts were offered, and the party broke up at midnight.

December 4.

Yesterday (Sunday) the Grand Duke and suite attended services at the Greek Church on Second Avenue. The services were similar to those of the previous Sunday, and comprised the liturgy, choral intonations, and responses. The Rev. Father Bjerring officiated. About thirty ladies, who had received special invitations from the officiating priest, were present. The choral responses were finely rendered by the choir of boys from the Russian fleet.

On his return from service, he spent the remainder of the day quietly at the hotel.

In the evening he left by a special train for Philadelphia, where he arrived at half past eleven o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 5.

The Grand Duke Alexis, our Imperial guest, had an opportunity of seeing a great deal of Philadelphia yesterday, and the trip to Belmont, the sumptuous breakfast at the pavilion, and the tour around the city and subsequently to the Navy Yard, were evidently

appreciated by His Imperial Highness, who took occasion several times to express to the committee his appreciation of the courtesies extended. During the day many of our prominent citizens were presented to him, but the number was not so great as to be fatiguing or burdensome.

At an early hour groups of curious persons began to gather on the corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets and the hotel entrances, and the interior of the building began to wear a lively appearance. A large crowd gathered about the main stairway, but a strong force of police guarded it carefully, and none but a chosen few were permitted to ascend to the second floor where the Imperial apartments were situated. A little before ten o'clock Governor Geary was presented to the Grand Duke, and very cordially received.

The Grand Duke and suite came down the stairway escorted by General Meade, Governor Geary, and Mayor Fox. When he reached the street he was greeted by the vast populace with prolonged cheers, which he acknowledged by gracefully lifting his hat. As the equipage drove away he continued to bow to the people on either side, and the cheers were redoubled.

THE VISIT TO GIRARD COLLEGE.

At the college there was a large concourse of people, but no one was able to obtain admittance except the Imperial party. The Duke was greeted with cheers upon his arrival, and, with his suite, passed up the college steps, before which, in the two wings upon either side of the entrance, were the college cadets, numbering one hundred and fifty, and fully armed and equipped. The Imperial party alighting, were con-

ducted to the chapel, where were gathered five hundred and forty pupils.

At a signal by the President, the cadets, who had followed the Ducal party into the chapel, arose, and filed by His Highness with military precision. While the distinguished party was looking into the school-room, the library, and one or two other of the main apartments, the cadets unstacked their arms and formed in a double line along the main avenue from the college to the gate. Between these lines the Duke and his escort passed, and having reëntered their carriages drove to the Park.

The regular Park band received the illustrious party by playing the "Russian National Hymn."

General Meade assisted the Grand Duke to alight, and the whole party then passed into the new pavilion, the banquet hall for the occasion. The party arrived at twelve o'clock, and were immediately escorted to the breakfast room.

At one o'clock the bill of fare had not been more than half finished, and it was evident if much more time were spent at breakfast the programme of the day could hardly be carried out.

General Meade then rose and said : —

I have certainly no wish to disturb this p'essant and convivial meeting, but our time is short, and in order that the residents of the lower portion of the city may have the same opportunity that those of the northern portion have had to see His Imperial Highness, I rise to say that he will be compelled to withdraw. It is not necessary that this should interfere with those who do not go with us. It is proper that due respect should be paid to our distinguished guests, and there are one or two sentiments that I deem it fitting to offer : —

First. "Their Imperial Highnesses the Emperor and Empress of Russia."

Second. "The President of the United States."

The above toasts were received with the greatest cheering.

General Meade then said, —

The last sentiment I shall propose to you, I am sure will be satisfactory. Your presence here to-day is alone sufficient to justify that. I propose the health of His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis.

The toast was greeted with the most vociferous cheering, which he acknowledged by rising and bowing. When the applause had in a measure subsided, he rose, and, in very good English, said : —

GENTLEMEN : This city that has so kindly received me is named Philadelphia ; that is a town made of brethren and friends, and I beg you to accept me as your best friend. I propose to you the prosperity of Philadelphia. (Prolonged cheers.)

The Grand Duke then retired, and most of the guests remained to finish the bill of fare.

The Imperial party next visited Baldwin's Locomotive Works. The Duke examined with great interest the narrow gauge locomotives in process of construction, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the machinery and surprised at the extent of the works. After going through the shops, the party stopped on the front steps, and the employés, two thousand one hundred in number, marched by and greeted the Grand Duke with cheers, which he acknowledged. He spoke to the members in very complimentary terms of the workmen and their appearance. The distinguished visitors then took their carriages for Independence Hall.

AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Upon entering the historic room the Grand Duke was shown the various relics of the Revolution, the portraits of the distinguished American statesmen and soldiers, the old bell "which proclaimed liberty throughout the land," and other objects of interest. He appeared to take pleasure in the surroundings. The windows fronting on Chestnut Street were lined with men and boys, looking in upon the scene from the outside. The Grand Duke noticed them, and, as he did so, he smiled, particularly when General Meade held conversation with those at the east window.

After he had taken a general survey of the contents of the room, and had been told of their historic interest, he was escorted from the hall through the file of cadets and into his carriage, his suite following. As he entered he was again loudly cheered by the crowd. In response to this mark of respect he raised his hat. The carriages then drove off, the next thing on the programme being the

VISIT TO THE NAVY YARD.

All along the route the Grand Duke was lustily cheered by the thousands of people who crowded the streets. At the entrance to the Navy Yard an immense crowd was found. As the party neared this point another popular ovation was extended, to which His Imperial Highness responded by raising his hat. At a given signal the huge gateway of the Navy Yard was thrown open, and the carriages entered. They were driven up to the commandant's office, to the right

of the entrance, where the Grand Duke and suite alighted. On the sidewalk, before the office, Commodore Emmons, with about twenty-five naval officers in full uniform, was stationed, and when the Grand Duke and party alighted, was introduced to them by General Meade.

The commandant's office, and the store-houses directly opposite, were brilliant in bunting. More brilliant still were the beautiful ladies who lined the various windows, to observe His Imperial Highness. Over the entrance to the yard were flung to the breeze a large Russian flag, and on either side, the "flag of the free." When the party entered they were received by the marines, who were drawn up in line, in front of their quarters, at a present arms. The marine band performed several national airs.

After a short sojourn at the commandant's office, the line of march was taken up, with a squad of marines as a guard of honor. The party first proceeded down the main thoroughfare to the upper ship-house. They passed through this and took a survey of the vessel on the stocks. From here they passed the smaller ship-house, crossed the basin over the temporary bridge, and brought up at the lower wharf of the yard. While here a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the receiving-ship, which was lying in the stream, directly opposite. The party then retraced their steps, passed through the extensive boat-house, looked at the huge mortars, and returned to the commandant's office. Here a stay for a few minutes was indulged in, after which the party took seats in their carriages, and amid the waving of adieux and the

shouts of the multitude, the Imperial party drove off, apparently much pleased with their visit.

THE BALL.

The ball given in honor of Alexis Romanoff Alexandrovitch, brother of the heir apparent to the throne of all the Russias, Grand Duke of the Empire, Lieutenant in the Imperial Navy, etc. etc., at the Academy of Music, last evening, was a reception which, in the annals of the great fêtes given by the quiet citizens of Philadelphia to distinguished strangers, will stand out in bold relief for the brilliancy of its surroundings, the noble motives which prompted it, the social, political, and military position of those present, the rank of the youthful but distinguished guest, and the friendly relations existing between the two nations so widely separated by time and space.

This young Duke is the acknowledged guest of the nation, and called forth all the earnest and heartfelt welcome that can nowhere be extended with more cordiality and propriety than in these United States. We strongly favor and take part in any honor that can be tendered to the accredited representative of a government which, without flinching or quibbling, stood our undaunted friend when the fearful besom of war swept through our blood-stained land during the late rebellion.

The scene on all sides in the vicinity of the Academy was intensely exciting. The enormous calcium lights literally flooded the two streets with a brilliant illumination, bringing the faces of the motley crowd beneath into strong relief. At eight o'clock the doors were opened, when the eager expectants gathered around

each carriage as it came into position, to see the occupants alight.

The Duke's carriage, followed by several others, dashed up to the entrance on Locust Street at a short time after ten o'clock. The Russian party then alighted with all due ceremony, and in accordance with court etiquette and convenience. Alexis wore a heavy gray overcoat of the Russian style, and a turban cap of the same color. On leaving his carriage, His Imperial Highness and suite were met and escorted to the dressing-rooms.

The Duke entered his box and passed at once to the front. This was the preconcerted signal for the pausing of the music and the rising of the whole audience in the galleries. The two bands then struck up the Russian anthem as an appropriate welcome to the noble stranger. He acknowledged the compliment with a graceful bow, and then criticized the whole scene before him with an evidently admiring gaze.

Subsequently His Highness came down on the floor, and took part in the dance. He led out first the eldest daughter of General Meade, in a *galop*.

The banquets, for there were two of them, were partaken of in the Green Room and in the Foyer, the former being reserved for the Duke and his party and his few favored hosts, the latter for the balance of the visitors.

Never can we recall a moment when our Opera House looked so brilliant; never did it have within its walls a more distinguished assemblage. The belles of Philadelphia appear to have exerted themselves each to outdress the other. Such a superb display of silks, velvets, and profusion of diamonds has never before

been witnessed in our city. Nearly one-half the gentlemen in the building were in blazing uniforms. The army and navy were there *en masse* to greet the nation's Imperial guest. The Goddess of Fashion never was represented before in this city by toilettes so surpassingly rich, nor by subjects so truly endowed by nature with all the attributes that constitute a lovely, bewitching woman.

It is now past the witching hour of night. The ball has ceased to be a novelty in anticipation. Altogether the entire affair can be safely classed as one of the most successful our citizens have ever seen, and will long be cherished in the memory of the *élite* of Philadelphia.

RETURN TO NEW YORK.

December 6.

The Grand Duke Alexis and suite arrived in Jersey City, from Philadelphia, yesterday, at fifteen minutes past three o'clock, P. M. He was received at the station by Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Consul, and was conveyed to New York by the Desbrosses Street Ferry. The Duke rested, after the fatigues of the Philadelphia festivities, during the afternoon. Throughout the evening he was left almost exclusively to the society of his suite, but few of the Committee visiting him. Remaining to-day in this city, he will leave for Boston to-morrow.

FROM NEW YORK TO BOSTON.

December 8.

The Imperial tourist from the empire of "all the Russias," who is now making a visit to this Republic, with the view of studying our institutions and enlarging his views of men and things, has reached the third

stage in his journeyings in the United States. Every step in the progress of the Duke Alexis since he set foot upon our shores has been watched with the greatest interest, and his visit to Boston has been coupled with anticipations of the liveliest character which from present appearances can hardly fail of being realized.

The Duke, accompanied by his suite, left the Grand Central station at New York at nine o'clock yesterday morning, in a special train.

His suite consists of His Excellency C. Catacazy, Russian Minister; General Gorloff; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Possiet; His Excellency W. F. Machin, Councillor of State; Count Schouvaloff; Dr. Koudrine; Lieutenant Tudeer, Imperial Navy; Mr. Shirhoff, Secretary of Legation, and Consul-General Bodisco.

AT BRIDGEPORT.

The train stopped at the lower station, where His Excellency Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, waited upon the Duke, and in a brief and complimentary speech welcomed him to the State. His Imperial Highness accepted the courtesies extended in a few words pertinent to the situation, which he seems to have the happy faculty of realizing on every occasion on which he is called to speak. The train was next run up to the works of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, a corporation which is engaged in filling a large order from the Russian Government for fixed ammunition for the army and navy revolvers being manufactured by Smith and Wesson of Springfield.

He and the Imperial party left the cars, and were welcomed by the proprietors of the establishment, a very extensive manufactory of fire-arms, including the

celebrated Gattling gun, a practical exhibition of which was given for the benefit of Alexis. A portion of the manufactory was fitted up as a banqueting hall in the most superb manner, in which a collation was served. Here a number of ladies were presented to the Duke.

During the three hours which the Duke spent in Bridgeport, he made a thorough inspection of the works which are so largely devoted to furnishing ammunition for the Russian army, in the course of which he manifested a desire to make himself familiar with the *modus operandi* by which the gunpowder, manufactured for the Russian Government at one point near New York, is converted into cartridges at Bridgeport, for use in pistols made in Springfield. Before leaving the Union Works in Bridgeport, the Grand Duke was made the recipient of a revolver, which was presented by a lady, to whose address, accompanying the gift, the Duke made a gracious response.

Contrary to expectation, and greatly to the disappointment of the good people of Hartford and New Haven, the Duke did not leave the train at either of those places, where multitudes of people were assembled to do him honor. He, however, so far recognized the amenities of the situation as to show himself on the rear end of the train and remove his hat in acknowledgment of the welcome of the people.

ARRIVAL AT SPRINGFIELD.

At precisely fifteen minutes before four o'clock, the citizens of Springfield, who had assembled in and about the Boston and Albany Railway station, were apprised, by a salvo of artillery fired by the Union Battery, that the Grand Duke was approaching, and in a moment after the train entered the station.

The Russian Government having a large interest in the manufacture of fire-arms here, His Imperial Highness accepted the invitation of the city authorities to visit the pistol factory of Smith and Wesson. The party were driven through Main Street, which was lined on either side with people, and were received by the proprietors.

Immediately upon entering the office of the factory, a beautiful revolver with appropriate inscription, was presented to His Highness. He accepted the present with many thanks, after which he was conducted through the various departments of the factory, Captain Ordinetz, inspector of the pistols which are being made for the Russian Government, and General Gorloff, who has a general supervision of the contracts both at Springfield and Bridgeport, explaining the machinery in the forging, milling, finishing, and inspection departments. Temporary arrangements had been made to afford the Duke an opportunity to witness the accuracy of these weapons in firing, but the lateness of the hour prevented the exhibition of marksmanship, and the party drove to the Massasoit House, where the city gave a banquet.

Plates were laid in the upper dining saloon for about thirty persons, among whom were His Imperial Highness and suite, the Committee of the City Council, including His Honor Mayor Smith and other officials. No formalities were observed and no speeches offered, but after the Duke had satisfied his appetite he rose and thanked the Mayor for the courteous reception he had received, and proposed "The prosperity of the town," which was drunk standing. This closed the proceedings at the table, and the Duke proceeded to the train,

which left Springfield for Boston at precisely seven o'clock.

On reaching the Boston and Albany station, which was surrounded by a dense throng of people, the tall and commanding form of the handsome young Muscovite became the object of intense scrutiny by those who were fortunate enough to have gained admission to the station. These included many ladies, who were generous in their complimentary criticisms. His Imperial Highness and suite, accompanied by members of the Reception Committee and Mr. W. B. Storer, Russian Consul, were driven to the Revere House.

THE DUKE'S RECEPTION BY THE STATE AND CITY GOVERNMENTS.

BOSTON, *December 8.*

The announcement that His Imperial Highness would leave the Revere House at nine o'clock this morning, to commence his round of visits, drew together a large crowd, eager to catch a glimpse of our distinguished guest, and as the time passed away and he did not make his appearance, the throng gradually increased, until the sidewalks became too crowded, and the new-comers were forced to take up their positions in Bowdoin Square. The Square was densely packed with men and women, carriages having previously been shut out from the route of the procession.

The Boston Dragoons, under the command of Captain Matheson, were drawn up in line fronting the Revere, and waited the appearance of the party to which they were assigned as escort.

The Reception Committee arrived, and duly received the Grand Duke, and he with his suite passed out and took seats in the carriages provided, being

received with a salute by the band and vociferous cheers by the waiting crowd.

The Dragoons then wheeled into line, and the procession started for the City Hall.

After his reception by Mayor Gaston, the members of the City Government were severally introduced to him, and he was then escorted to the Mayor and Aldermen's room, where he was received with cheers, and stopping here only a moment, he passed directly through and was shown the various departments of the building.

This ceremony concluded, the party again repaired to their carriages and started for the State House, the Mayor at this time accompanying the Duke in his carriage, and the chairman of the Committee on Reception occupying the second carriage with the Russian Admiral.

The cortége passed up School Street, through Beacon Street to the State House, where three companies of cavalry were drawn up in line to receive them.

At the steps of the State House the ducal party were received by the Sergeant-at-Arms and immediately escorted to the Council Chamber, where the Duke was welcomed by Governor Claflin in the following speech: —

YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS, — It is my privilege in behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, to extend to you a most cordial welcome. It gives us pleasure to meet the representative of a nation which for so long a time has manifested such good will toward our country, and especially for the words of sympathy which came to us during our last great struggle. We rejoice in the prosperity and freedom which now bless both countries. We hope your visit amongst us will be agreeable, and that it will be a pleasant recollection on your return to your native land.

In reply to this speech the Duke simply answered, "I thank you." He was then introduced to the members of the Governor's Council. The Council Chamber was very tastefully though plainly decorated for the occasion. On the rear wall of the room was displayed a large Russian flag, on each side of which were two small American silk banners. The room was profusely adorned with rare and beautiful flowers and plants from the Governor's greenhouse, which formed a pleasing picture to the eye and filled the rooms with their delightful fragrance.

From the Council Chamber the party passed into the Governor's room, where many distinguished gentlemen and ladies were presented to His Highness.

They then proceeded to the Doric Hall, where after a few moments had been passed in viewing the objects of interest, they again entered their carriages for the purpose of visiting Cambridge. This time the Duke was accompanied in his carriage by Governor Claflin and Mayor Gaston, while the officers of his suite and the Reception Committee occupied the others.

The military escort consisted of the Roxbury Horse Guards, the Prescott Light Guard of Charlestown, the Boston Dragoons, and the Boston Lancers.

The distinguished visitors passed in review the military, after which the procession started down Beacon Street, on its way to Cambridge.

The whole affair was admirably conducted, and everything passed off smoothly and quietly.

Along the whole route of the procession, and at every place visited, there was a throng of men and women anxious to see the Imperial Russian, yet not-

withstanding the dense crowd and the inconvenience individuals sometimes experienced, there was nothing but good nature displayed, in keeping with the occasion and the day. For a December day it was certainly wonderfully mild and pleasant, and seemed more so after the severe weather we have experienced of late.

VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

The quiet old town was alive with excitement today in anticipation of the visit of His Imperial Highness, the Duke Alexis. Though no outward demonstrations beyond the raising of the public flags were visible, there was a bustle and stir apparent to the occasional visitor that indicated the coming of something unusual.

The forenoon passed with no very marked demonstrations until nearly noon, when Main Street from the bridge to Harvard Square began to line with the populace, male and female, in about equal proportions. In the neighborhood of the College, of course this sidewalk gathering was more dense than on other portions of the route.

At half-past twelve o'clock the escort appeared, and was soon arrayed with its charge in front of the entrance.

Emerging from the cordon of cavalry, the carriages containing the Duke and his retinue filed into the University yard and proceeded directly to Gore Hall (the library), where President Eliot and a large gathering of professors and others were in waiting to receive him. Many ladies occupied positions in the balconies, commanding a view of the assemblage.

The Duke entered accompanied by Governor Claflin,

and was by His Excellency introduced to President Eliot of the University, and to several members of the Board of Overseers. Vice-Admiral Possiet and Mr. Cataczy entered with Lieutenant-Governor Tucker, and were also introduced. Then followed the Governor's staff and the Boston city committee, each in charge of a guest of the ducal suite.

After a minute or two passed in conversation, and when a few more introductions were made, the Duke took the arm of President Eliot and made a tour of the ground floor of the library. Mr. Sibley, the efficient librarian, reminded the guest of the interest his father, the present Czar, had taken in the cause of education by presenting to the library a copy of the "Bibliorum Codex Sinaiticus Petropolitanus," through Mr. De Stoeckl while minister to the United States.

The memoirs and collections of the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg (one hundred volumes), were also shown to His Highness, as a reminder of the importance with which the researches and publications of that society were viewed. A few minutes were passed in sociality, when the party left the library, and the Duke and suite were driven to Holworthy Hall, where a brief inspection of the Seniors' rooms was made. They then proceeded on foot to the rooms of the Porcellian Club, where they remained a short time.

From these rooms they were driven to the residence of President Eliot on Quincy Street, where a lunch was partaken of. The visitors were followed in their wanderings by a large crowd, but no extraordinary demonstration took place further than a hearty salute

by the students as the carriages entered the college grounds.

VISIT TO CHARLESTOWN.

From Cambridge the royal party proceeded to the residence of Admiral Steedman in Charlestown. After a general introduction and customary honors, the Duke, conducted by Admiral Steedman and accompanied by the royal party, entered the Navy Yard, and took position in the avenue in the rear of Admiral Steedman's quarters.

The Marine Guard, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Jones, was drawn up in line, with the right resting on the commandant's office. Upon the appearance of the Duke in the avenue, he was saluted by the marines, the band playing the Russian National Hymn.

About the same time a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the battery, and the royal standard was flung to the breeze from the main-topgallant mast of the *Ohio*. The Duke was then conducted over the yard, and when passing the battery two torpedoes were exploded, — one containing one hundred and fifteen pounds from the bows of the *Worcester*, and the other from that of a steam launch. The explosion of the torpedoes was under supervision of Commander Matthews.

After the Duke had inspected the various departments, he returned to the Admiral's house, where the Admiral and Mrs. Steedman gave a brilliant reception in his honor. The occasion will long be remembered by the ladies and gentlemen who were fortunate enough to be present. Like all the festivities in that hospitable mansion, it was eminently successful.

THE BALL AT THE BOSTON THEATRE.

His Imperial Highness had a grand opportunity of witnessing the fashion of Boston in the splendidly dressed party which assembled to honor him at the Boston Theatre. The scene presented, after the company had fully assembled, and the floor of the theatre was nearly covered with fair promenaders and their male attendants, — the former for the most part enveloped in a halo of silks, satins, and laces, — appealed to the sense of the beautiful in the highest degree. Each elegantly attired couple, as it swung around the hall, added its quota to the alluring spectacle. It was a wonder, considering the short time for preparation, that Boston could acquit herself so charmingly in all that enters into the æsthetics of dress.

As soon as the doors were opened, the carriages began to arrive with the holders of tickets to the ball. The reason of this early ingress was the desire to obtain seats in the first balcony to overlook the gayly-dressed throng below. This balcony was soon occupied by a crowd, in the amplitude of evening ball-room costume, the various colored dresses contrasting finely with the gorgeously decorated centre-piece, reserved for Ducal use, which thus had a royally republican setting, if the somewhat paradoxical phrase may be permitted. In the second balcony were also many splendidly-dressed spectators.

The dancers and promenaders upon the floor being in constant motion, served to bring to view a continual succession of tints and colors, buff and cherry predominating, although now and then the mellowing effect of the richest velvets could not fail of being noticed.

The floor would have been a study for any painter whose eye had been cultivated to the truest appreciation of the most tasteful embellishment of the "human form divine." He might have found subjects for beautiful sketches in many a group of individuals and in not a few couples.

The decorations, a sketch of which has already been given, were of the most extensive and elaborate character. Rare and beautiful plants were placed in every available niche, while exotic flowers filled the theatre with a delicious perfume. Garlands, wreaths, and bouquets met the eye on every side.

On either side of the main entrance was grouped a wealth of plants and flowers completely filling every nook and corner, and contrasting beautifully with the trimming of the vestibule.

The grand staircase was most tastefully and beautifully embellished with a profusion of pot-plants, and a varied collection of flowers. At the base of the large mirror was a profusion of flowers imbedded in a massive bank of foliage, among which were dracenas, rex brogmanias, camellias, tuberoses, pinks, carnations, heliotropes, and other rare and beautiful varieties. Across the mirror, from the top, in the form of a half-drawn curtain, fell festoons of smilax and laurel, looped at the sides with red and white roses, presenting one of the most pleasing effects of the whole. On either side of the staircase the same elaborate display was continued, the niches of the lobby being filled with evergreen, which formed a background for the statuary placed there.

Passing up the grand staircase and entering the vestibule, the first most prominent object was the crim-

son curtained rear entrance to the ducal box, on each side of which stood one of the Duke's attendants in full court costume.

It was on the box which was to be occupied by the imperial visitor that the decorator seemingly exhausted his skill. It was placed in the centre of the first balcony, directly fronting the stage, and from the rich and elaborate character of its workmanship it formed the most prominent centre toward which all eyes were turned in admiration. From the ducal coronet resting upon the gilt cornice which formed the canopy of the royal box fell heavy curtains, trimmed with a deep fringe of gold bullion, looped on each side with broad gold bands, the whole draped with a vallance of rich white lace. Folds of the same material as the draperies were placed along the base of the box and dropped from the balcony border. From the front of the box was suspended drapery trimmed with golden fringe, on which was the black double-eagle of Russia. Inside the box the same regal magnificence was maintained. The floor was covered with rich Aixminster carpet. The furniture was of gilt, upholstered in dark red satin, and consisted of two divans, two ottomans, and four chairs, the chair designed for the Duke being distinguished by the Russian eagle and crown. Flowers were also placed here in abundance, a large flower vase being prominent on each side. Perhaps nothing more rich and elaborate was ever seen in Boston than this *chef d'œuvre* of the decorative artist. It was at once a triumph of good taste and elegance, and reflects great credit on its designer.

Next in order comes the auditorium. As the spectator entered and looked across the intervening space

to the rear of the stage, a view was presented of the Grand Square in St. Petersburg, and prominent in the foreground of the picture was represented the equestrian statue of Nicholas the First. Upon the pedestal, which was of octagon form, were emblematical figures, and on the front centre the Nicholas monogram. The whole was placed on a massive base, on which some of the most prominent events of Russian history were pictured, and in the background was a view of the Winter Palace.

Over the stage, and forming a tent roof, were folds of red, white, and blue bunting, intertwined with streamers and colors of all nations. On each side were ranged large mirrors, eight in number, and between the mirrors were flower-stands on which were placed large vases of flowers; and again in the intervening spaces were placed divans and chairs for the convenience of the dancers, and in every available nook and corner were plants and flowers,—orange and lemon trees, and rare exotics. At the extreme rear, on either side, were large Russian flags.

The stage was lighted with eleven chandeliers, three large bronze ones in the centre and four smaller ones on each side.

On the front centre of the looped folds of red, white, and blue, and directly under the clock, was the Russian eagle in the centre of a glory of flags, the Russian and American banners occupying positions on the right and left, and around the three sides the festoons of bunting were caught up alternately by shields bearing the American and Russian coats of arms.

Along the entire length of the balcony were stretched draperies of blue silesia covered with white figured lace,

the drapery being looped at each of the bronze caryatides, on which were wreaths of oleander leaves, in which were entwined red and white roses.

The family circle was draped in a similar manner, with pink cloth covered with lace hangings, trimmed with wreaths of oleander and festoons of smilax and laurel.

The gallery was trimmed with festoons of bunting caught up at regular intervals with the American coat of arms and the ducal coronet, from which fell pendants of silver stars on a blue background. Here, too, were graceful festoons of ivy, and in the centre was placed the American eagle, surrounded by a glory of flags, with the Russian and American colors on either side.

Standing on the stage fronting the Imperial box, a scene was presented rarely equalled, the harmony and completeness of which were its prominent features. The balcony with its elaborate and tasteful trimmings, serving as it were as a setting in which the gorgeous ducal box shone as a gem, the two tiers above, the draperies of which were agreeably relieved by wreaths and trailing evergreens, the endless variety of costumes of the ladies occupying the first and second balconies, the gay throng of promenaders on the dancing floor, the delicious perfume of the flowers, and the entrancing music of the orchestra, — all combined to form a feast for the senses which will not soon be forgotten but can never be fully described.

As soon as the Ducal party arrived, His Highness was escorted to his box. He stepped to the front and gracefully received the ovation tendered him, the combined bands playing the Russian National Hymn,

until the demonstration ceased. Mrs. Gaston, wife of His Honor the Mayor, was then presented to the Duke, who proceeded with her to the dancing floor to open the ball.

Soon after midnight the committee and their guests retired to the lunch-room, where an elegant and substantial supper was provided. This was in the grand saloon, magnificent in itself, but rendered more so by artistic decoration. Flowers met the eye in every direction, and the table was laid with heavy silver and the choicest porcelain. Statues, garlanded with smilax, graced the niches, and the costliest pictures adorned the walls. The Duke and other guests quietly seated, the former in the company of Miss Shaw, all formality was dispensed with, and the tempting viands were duly tested. The party remained in the supper-room a half hour or more, when they returned to the floor.

The interest in His Highness continued on all sides to the close of the grand affair, and all, in balconies or on the floor, seemed anxious to do him honor. His stay until the close of the ball, at half-past two o'clock, was a certain indication that the efforts made to entertain him were successful in the happiest degree, and the enjoyment of every participant was apparent from the opening concert to the final galop.

The Executive Committee, by whose management and untiring exertions the grand ball was inaugurated and brought to a successful termination, deserve the thanks of all Bostonians for their next to faultless provision for the city's guests, and their example will certainly be considered a model for all affairs of the kind likely to occur in the future.

VISIT TO LOWELL.

December 9.

[This visit was made in accordance with the intention expressed by His Highness, that he would "certainly visit his good friend, Mr. Fox, at Lowell."

It will be remembered that in 1866, Mr. G. V. Fox, now a resident of Lowell, was sent to Russia on a special mission, to present to the Emperor the resolution of Congress expressive of the feelings of the people of the United States in reference to the providential escape of that sovereign from an attempted assassination. American gentlemen who were in Russia at the time, have spoken with admiration of his self-possession, dignity, and courtesy in discharging his duties. That he left in that country the same favorable impressions will be seen from the following extracts from a despatch sent by Prince Gortchacow to Mr. Stoeckl, then Minister of Russia at Washington:—

"PETERHOFF, August 19 (31), 1866.

"The mission intrusted by the Congress of the United States of America to Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has met a reception by the Imperial Court, the public, and I may say the Russian nation, which you have already been able to appreciate from the notices in the public journals.

"The Emperor has been most favorably impressed by Mr. Fox. The tact with which he has acquitted himself of his mission has been highly appreciated in our official circles, as well as by the public of all classes with which he has come in contact, and he has been ably seconded by the distinguished *personnel* who accompanied him. It would have been difficult to commit to better hands the measure of cordial courtesy prescribed by Congress."]

An official invitation of his Honor Mayor Sherman to visit Lowell, having also been accepted by His Imperial Highness, the Ducal party, escorted by a committee

of the authorities of that city, left Boston in a special train at nine o'clock. A great crowd, which had assembled at the station in Lowell, greeted the Duke with hearty cheers, and all the bells of the city were ringing as he left the car. He was welcomed by Mayor Sherman and Mr. Fox, and proceeded at once to the Mills of the Middlesex Corporation. He appeared to be much interested in the processes of manufacture, and the fabrics of this establishment and of several others which he visited. The Duke and suite were then taken to the residence of Mr. Fox, who entertained them in an exceedingly hospitable manner. Mrs. Fox, and several ladies and a number of the prominent citizens of Lowell and Boston, were presented to him. He was much interested in the valuable memorials of Mr. Fox's mission to Russia, the gifts of the Emperor Alexander II. and the cities and public bodies of that country. Having examined them, he conducted Mrs. Fox to the dining-room, where lunch was served.

Such a private reception, conducted as it was with exquisite taste, must have been exceedingly refreshing to the noble guest, after his many public welcomes.

At ten minutes past one the party left the residence of Mr. Fox and drove immediately to the Merrimack Street station. The mill operatives had been allowed to take a half hour's extra time to witness the Duke's departure, and they thronged the station to catch a glimpse of the Imperial face. Amid their cheers, and the ringing of chimes in a neighboring church, the train left Lowell. No better idea of the American manufacturing interest could have been given to Alexis than by this visit to some of the most important and

extensive mills in the country. He examined the processes in detail and with unaffected interest, and will doubtless carry back across the water an excellent opinion of American enterprise as well as ingenuity.

RETURN TO BOSTON.

In the afternoon the Duke attended one of the concerts by school children, which have heretofore been received with so much satisfaction, and in which our citizens take a justifiable pride.

The Music Hall was beautifully decorated. On the sides were busts of Washington, Franklin, and other celebrated Americans. Around the upper balcony, over a blue ground, were draped Russian men-of-war flags,—a blue cross on a white field, held by rosettes of the same color. At equal distances about the gallery alternated Russian and American shields, bearing the respective national coats of arms. In the front of the upper balcony appeared the double-headed Muscovite eagle,—black, on a ground of gold, surmounted by the American eagle. On each side were draped the flags of the two nations. In front of the first balcony, on each side of the clock, were two handsome pedestals with cupids, holding upon their heads vases filled with flowers. These decorations were appropriately varied with garlands and bunches of evergreen and laurel, producing a fine effect.

Promptly on the hour the Duke entered, and was escorted to his seat by Mayor Gaston, who sat upon his left, Governor Claflin being upon his right, and the seats in the immediate vicinity being occupied by the members of the city government.

As soon as all were seated, the orchestra performed

a grand march of welcome, arranged by Mr. Eichberg, and introducing the Russian National Hymn, — sung by the children. During the singing of this hymn the Duke arose and remained standing till its close, when he shook hands warmly with Mayor Gaston in acknowledgment of the compliment. The remainder of the programme went off with entire success, the pieces coming rapidly one after the other, and occupying all together about an hour and a quarter. The precision of the singing was as remarkable as upon all former occasions, and appeared to give very great satisfaction both to the numerous audience and the royal visitor. The chorus, "Wake, Gentle Zephyr," was especially beautiful. At the conclusion of the concert the Duke was greeted with the waving of handkerchiefs by the children, and bowed his acknowledgments; after which he withdrew to his carriage, and the assembly dispersed.

BANQUET TO THE GRAND DUKE.

December 11.

The festivities and honors which have been showered upon the Grand Duke Alexis by the citizens of Boston during his brief stay in the city, culminated on Saturday evening with a splendid banquet at the Revere House. The banquet was given by some two hundred gentlemen, among whom were a larger number of the literary and cultured than often sit together at an American dinner, and it consequently evoked the finest expression of American sentiments that has been made toward Russia and her gallant young representative, who is our guest. At seven o'clock the participants assembled in the parlors of the hotel, and after a few minutes

of conversation, during which they were allowed to arrange themselves in friendly contiguities, they were ushered into the great dining hall. It is needless to say that it was a "full dress" occasion. The company after taking their places at the tables remained standing until the Grand Duke came into the hall, escorted by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who presided. The hall rang with cheers as the Duke entered. The distinguished guests followed and were distributed at the principal table, the Duke sitting at Mr. Winthrop's right hand, His Excellency the Governor at the left.

The scene as the Imperial party entered was one not soon to be forgotten. The ornamentation of the dining hall was not extensive, but very appropriate, and consisted of a beautiful blending of Russian, French, English, Turkish, Italian, and American colors, the chief of which was an artistic grouping of Russian and American ensigns, surmounted by the coat-of-arms of the two nations, and the clasped hands, typical of friendship and unity, directly back of the centre of the principal table, which ran along the Bulfinch Street side. From this table at right angles were set seven smaller ones, each with a capacity of twenty-six plates, which, together with the thirty-one plates for the dignitaries of the occasion, made a total of two hundred and thirteen. Between the windows, at appropriate distances to the right and left of the galaxy of bunting mentioned, were the flags of the United States, those of France filling one corner and those of England the other. At the northern end of the hall, above the magnificent *salle-a-manger*, was a beautiful draping of white and blue streamers from a shield of the stars and bars. Right and left of this were the two costly pier-glasses,

that are too well known to need describing here. On the southern end of the hall the draping was the same as at the northern, with the exception that the Russian coat-of-arms took the place of Columbia's armor, the two pier-glasses, etc. Opposite the principal table, on the westerly side of the hall, was a companion group to that back of it, consisting of American flags alone, surmounted by the coat-of-arms of the United States. Right of this was the tri-color of France, next the English union jack, then the national emblem of Norway; while to the left were, first, the flag of Sweden, second, that of the Ottoman Empire, and third, that of Italy.

The tables were profusely adorned with flowers, and the display upon the Grand Duke's table was superb. The service was of gold, and it was embowered in an exuberance of exotics. The largest of the thirty-one baskets of flowers on the tables was here, — an exquisite bloom of yellow tea-roses, violets, boncelines, calladium leaves, maiden-hair ferns, and maretinas. Upon each of the smaller tables were three large baskets of flowers connected by trails of smilax, which also adorned the elegant table ornaments. At each plate was a "button-hole" of rare rosebuds.

After grace was appropriately said by Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D. D., the feast began.

Two hours were delightfully passed in the journey, through the *menu*, and it was half-past nine o'clock when the President called the company to order, and made the following speech: —

REMARKS OF HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

I am deeply sensible, gentlemen, how high a distinction has been assigned me this evening. I owe, at the outset, the most grateful ac-

knowledgments to my friends and fellow citizens here present for counting me worthy to be their organ in welcoming to our banquet, to Boston, and to New England, the illustrious young stranger in whose honor we are assembled. There are, I am conscious, many, many others around me better fitted for such a service; far better fitted, I do not say by their age, but by their accomplishments and by their youth — if His Imperial Highness, fresh from the classics, will pardon the familiarity of the allusion — for playing Corydon to such an Alexis. But you have called me to the chair, gentlemen, and let me hasten to proceed with the discharge of its duties.

Our honored guest comes to us from a far distant land, which but few of us have had the good fortune to visit. But I hazard nothing in saying that all Americans who of late years have enjoyed that privilege — and I have more than one of them in my eye at this moment — have returned home not only full of gratitude for the kindness with which they were received, but full of admiration for the great works of internal communication and improvement, for the noble monuments and museums of art, for the grand academies of science and learning, and for all the accumulated evidences of progressive civilization, of social refinement, and of Christian culture which they have witnessed there.

I shall not soon forget the enthusiasm, I had almost said the rapture, of my lamented friend, the heroic Farragut, when I met him on board the *Franklin* at Nice, three or four years ago, as he recounted all that he had witnessed, and all that he had enjoyed, during that remarkable visit to Russia from which he had just returned. His portrait, by your favor, sir, is to find a place in the Imperial palace at St. Petersburg. I think no small part of his heart had been left there long ago. Certainly, if that portrait could speak, if those lips had language, no other voice would be needed to express the admiration and gratitude which recent American visitors to Russia have so uniformly brought back with them.

Our honored guest comes to us from a region of rigorous and relentless cold, the mere mention of whose protracted and terrible winters is almost enough to freeze our blood; a land of whose brave and enduring soldiery our own Boston-born Franklin once said, that they were habituated to march cheerfully up to their chins in snow, and then intrench themselves contentedly and comfortably in ice. It was the same Franklin, sir, whose heroic experiment with the kite, in drawing down a thunderbolt from the skies, was rendered but too

memorable in St. Petersburg very soon afterward, by costing the life of an enthusiastic young Russian philosopher who had ventured to repeat it. We have not forgotten, too, that a spacious palace of ice was among the playthings of a Russian empress. It may be seen, indeed, to this very day, undissolved, defying the sunbeam, gorgeous and glittering still, in the crystal verses of a charming English poet. But who are we, my friends, that we should speak irreverently of a Russian winter? What have we had to boast of, in the way of milder or more genial temperature, since the Grand Duke's arrival? Surely, surely, if the noble frigate *Svetlana* and its gallant consorts did not contrive, in some mysterious way, to bring over a huge cut — a monstrous "cattle," as Shakespeare called it, of their own congealed climate with them, as we shrewdly suspect — or, if the cold and the frosts and the icy winds of his native land did not harness themselves to his ocean car, like the Nereids of the old mythology, in token of their love and loyalty to a Prince of the blood; if one of these be not the true solution of this most exceptional season, then, at least, it must be admitted that our American climate has made haste to put on an unaccustomed livery, and gone forth to meet him more than half way. The very elements seem to have bestirred themselves in sympathy with our earnest desires to make Your Imperial Highness feel perfectly at home on American soil.

Once more, and more seriously, my friends, our illustrious guest has come to us from a country with whose forms and modes and shows of government our own cherished republican system is in the widest and most glaring contrast. But shows are sometimes shams, and forms not always substance. It is enough for us to remember to-night, certainly, that Republicans though we are, the Imperial rulers of Russia, from the earliest period of our national history, have been our most steadfast and unwavering friends. We rejoice to remember that over the relations of Russia and the United States not a cloud has ever gathered. We rejoice to remember that in all our struggles, remote and recent, abroad or at home, we have enjoyed the frank and avowed good will of the Czar.

As long ago as 1781, during our first great struggle for national existence, the friendly mediation of the Empress Catherine, in company with the Emperor of Austria, was tendered in the cause of peace. Nor can I omit to allude to the interest which that great Empress soon afterward manifested in procuring, through the Marquis de Lafayette, from our own Washington — I have no title or epithet, sir,

worthy to be coupled with that transcendent name — in procuring, I say, from George Washington, a vocabulary of our Indian tribes, with a primary view to her favorite idea of a universal dictionary, but not without a secondary reference to obtaining proof of some early and remote connection and communication between the northern parts of America and Asia — between your aboriginal tribes and our own. She would gladly, I doubt not, have made us all out first cousins at the farthest, and Washington was nothing loth to help her in doing so. I know not whether that vocabulary is still extant in the Imperial archives at Mo-cow or St. Petersburg. If it be, we might well invoke your gracious intervention to secure a copy for our own philologists and antiquarians. But it was certainly procured and transmitted in 1788; and the language of Washington, in transmitting it, is too remarkable and too grand to be lost to such an occasion and such a presence as this : —

“ I heartily wish,” wrote Washington to Lafayette, “ that the attempt of that singularly great character, the Empress of Russia, to form a universal dictionary may be attended with the merited success. To know the affinity of tongues seems to be one step toward promoting the affinity of nations. Would to God the harmony of nations were an object that lay nearest to the hearts of sovereigns; and that the incentives to peace, of which commerce and facility of understanding each other are not the most inconsiderable, might be daily increased. Should the present or any other efforts of mine to procure information respecting the different dialects of the aborigines of America serve to reflect a ray of light on the obscure subject of language in general, I shall be highly gratified. For I love,” said he, “ I love to indulge the contemplation of human nature in a progressive state of improvement and amelioration; and if the idea would not be considered visionary and chimerical, I could fondly hope that the present plan of the great potentate of the north might in some measure lay the foundation for that assimilation of manners and interests which should one day remove many of the causes of hostility from amongst mankind.”

Noble sentiments from a noble soul — worthy of being written in letters of gold on tablets of imperishable platina from the mines of your own Ural Mountains, where all the world and all the sovereigns of the world might read them! But we need not go back to the days of Washington and the Empress Catherine for illustrations or evidences of the friendship and good will of Russia. We do not forget

that during the war of 1812 the mediation of the Czar was again proffered in our behalf; and that, though it was not accepted by Great Britain, it led to a direct negotiation between the parties to the war, which terminated in the Treaty of Ghent. Nor can any of us require to be reminded of the warm and generous and welcome words of suggestion and sympathy which came to us from the present Emperor through Prince Gortchacow, at a most critical period of our late struggle for the preservation of the American Union.

Most eagerly, therefore, and most gladly, have we availed ourselves of this first visit to our shores of a member of the Imperial family of a country with which we have always been at perfect peace, and always on terms of cordial friendship, to manifest to him and to all the world our profound sense of the value of that friendship and that peace, and our earnest hope and trust that in the good Providence of God they may be unbroken and undisturbed forever. We seek, I need not say, we seek no entangling alliances against or in favor of any other nation. We do not forget the farewell warnings of the Father of his Country against passionate attachments or inveterate aversions. We cannot fail to remember that France was our earliest ally, and that we were most deeply indebted to her sympathy and succor in our struggle for independence. Nor are we here to renounce or disregard our filial ties to Old England. We would not, if we could, conceal the heartfelt sympathy we all feel with the good Queen at this moment in the overwhelming anxiety and agony which has so suddenly come upon her, in beholding the young prince, whose presence here, eleven years ago, was as graceful as it was welcome, in imminent danger of passing away forever from the reach of that sceptre, which, to all human eyes, he was destined to grasp so soon and wield so long. We rejoice more than ever under such circumstances that a Treaty of Arbitration has already been negotiated and ratified, by which all questions between England and the United States are to be amicably arranged and finally settled. But with Russia we have had no questions to settle — no disputed boundaries — no sailors' rights or fisherman's wrongs — no premature recognitions — no violated neutrality. There may have been passages in her long-passed history which we deplore. There may be foreshadowing, false or true, of a future policy which we deprecate. Of what other nation may we not say the same? Might we not, must we not, confess as much even of our own? But the uniform fairness and constant friendliness which have characterized the course of Russia toward this beloved country, in all our

varying fortunes, prosperous and adverse, have made no light or transitory impression on the great American heart; and it would be strange, indeed, if we did not recall and adopt the memorable precept of the matchless poet, —

“The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.”

Russia and the United States, ever at peace with each other, and with a cordial understanding that this peace is precious to them both, and shall never be lightly put at peril, may furnish the first strong link, at least, in that golden chain of good will and concord which we pray God may at last encircle the earth, and bind together all the nations that dwell upon its surface.

His Imperial Highness, let me say once more, has come to us in the freshness of his early manhood, to observe the condition of our country, to study the character of our institutions and of our people, and to witness for himself the workings of our great experiment of free government. But let me not call it an experiment. It is an experiment no longer. It has been tried for nearly a century, tried successfully, tried triumphantly, and never found wanting. It will be the fault of ourselves, and not of our institutions, it will be the insufficiency of our engineers, and not of the machinery, if there shall be any failure hereafter.

Did I say that it had been tried for nearly a century, only? Two centuries and a half are more than complete since the first written compact of self-government was signed in the cabin of the *Mayflower*. Two hundred and forty years have elapsed since Massachusetts was planted and Boston founded. And it is a very striking fact, for remembrance on this occasion, that these events of our earliest New England history were so nearly coincident with the first accession to the throne in the person of the Emperor Michael, of that Romanoff dynasty by which Russia has been advanced to all her existing importance and grandeur. When Michael assumed the imperial sceptre, in 1613, the Virginia colony had just established itself at Jamestown, and the Pilgrim Fathers had already fled to Holland on their way to Plymouth Rock. While we were yet in our colonial infancy, Michael was succeeded by his young son Alexis, the first and thus far the only Emperor of that name, whose reign of more than thirty years was signalized by the most important improvements in the condition of his people; by a Digest, or Code Imperial, which was long recognized as

the common law of the realm ; and by a wise and loving rule which won for him at his death the preëminent title of the Father of his Country. But he was not only the father of his country ; he was the father of a son, Peter the Great, whose romantic, chivalrous, and marvelous career is familiar to every school-boy in Christendom, and whose reign resulted in making Russia known and recognized for the first time throughout the world as one of the great powers of the earth.

Russia had, indeed, an earlier history. There are dim records and traditions of her existence, and, thank God, of her Christian existence, not far from the time when that Scandinavian Erik is said to have discovered our own land. And old Marco Polo, the Venetian voyager, speaks of her a few centuries afterward, in a single sentence, I believe, as a province of Northern Asia, bordering on the region of darkness ! But the real history of Russia begins with that Romanoff dynasty, whose accession was so closely coincident with the first beginnings of American colonization and settlement. Russia and the United States may thus be almost said to have begun the march of empire together. We may almost be said to have entered simultaneously on those grand careers, eastern and western, along which both have gradually advanced, with varying fortunes, under circumstances as widely different as the skies above us, with very unequal steps, but with no steps backward, until we stand face to face this day and recognize each other, and are recognized by all mankind, as two of the greatest nations on the globe.

One word more before I close. There is another coincidence and a still more striking and impressive one, in our most recent history. It is now hardly more than ten or eleven years since there was common to large masses of the population of both nations a deplorable condition of serfdom or slavery. We thank our God this night, in presence of each other, that from both lands that dark spot has disappeared forever. In our own case, indeed, its disappearance could only be effected by our martyr President, as he himself saw and said, as the result of the contingencies and necessities of a protracted civil war. But it is the proud distinction of the Emperor, your honored father, sir, that he accomplished that great deliverance of his own free and sovereign will and pleasure. By his autocratic word, as was so well said by our lamented Everett in this very hall at the banquet given to Admiral Lessoffsky and the officers of the Russian fleet in 1864, — by his autocratic word, he performed the most magnificent act

of practical philanthropy ever achieved by man or government. That act of emancipation has clothed him with a glory brighter than his crown, and would almost reconcile us, Republicans as we are, to the theory of divine right by which his crown is worn. For earthly power, when exercised for such an end, "doth then show likest God's." The man of whom it shall be recorded, of whom it is already irrevocably recorded, that by the willing word of his mouth and by the eager stroke of his pen, he gave freedom to more than twenty millions of his fellow-beings, needs no other record to secure for him the heartfelt homage of all mankind, generation after generation, to the end of time.

Mr. Winthrop then said, —

I pause here for a moment, gentlemen, before proceeding to the toast of the occasion, to invite you all to rise with me while I propose to you —

The Health of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia.

The entire company rose to their feet, and with great enthusiasm answered the toast.

Then, as Mr. Winthrop paused, before continuing, His Imperial Highness rose and said, —

I propose the health of President Grant — Hurra—a.

And the Duke gave a handsome cheer. The company rose and responded, seeming to catch invigoration from the tone of his voice. The band then played the "Star Spangled Banner" for one or two minutes. Mr. Winthrop continued as follows: —

And now, may it please Your Imperial Highness, it only remains for me, in the name and behalf of this assembled company of my fellow citizens; among whom are so many of the representative men of our community, from all the varied walks of labor and of life, official, legal, literary, scientific, commercial, philanthropic, and religious — in behalf of them all, and of all whom they represent — to offer you our warmest wishes for your personal welfare and happiness. Your brief visit to our country is already approaching a close. We know not what future may await you. We know not to what height of influence or authority in your own realm you may be destined to attain, but we

would heartily trust that, in whatever circumstances you may be placed, your reception in America, in this early bloom of your manhood, may be among the cherished remembrances of a long and prosperous life. Be assured, sir, that we shall follow you with sincere and earnest hopes that you may return in safety to your native land, and that the best blessings of our common Father and Saviour may never be wanting to you.

I call upon you again, gentlemen, to rise with me and pay all the honors of the occasion, in drinking—

“The health of His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis.”

RESPONSE OF THE GRAND DUKE.

When the cheering had subsided, the Duke promptly rose, and while every sound was hushed, addressed the company in loud, clear tones, as follows :—

GENTLEMEN : I thank you for the very kind manner in which you drank my health. I feel happy to be in the old city of Boston, the cradle of the American nation. (Applause.) The child or the infant which lay in that cradle has very soon, in a very short time, become the giant which all the nations are regarding, and that every nation desires to have for its friend. (Applause.) The presence of these illustrious men, whose words make the best and most glorious pages of American literature, shows that the mind of the giant is here. Gentlemen, a long cheer for the prosperity of Boston.

And the Duke led off with a fine cheer, in which the company again joined heartily. During his brief remarks the greatest interest was manifested, and all seemed astonished at hearing him speak with such remarkable freedom and ease.

Mr. Winthrop then rose and said :—

Our old and honored Commonwealth is represented here this evening by its worthy Chief Magistrate, who will retire from his office at the close of the year with the respect and good wishes of us all. It gives me pleasure to present to you His Excellency William Claflin, Governor of Massachusetts. (Loud applause.)

Governor Claflin responded as follows : —

There is little to add, gentlemen, to the words so aptly spoken by the distinguished and honored gentleman whom you have called to preside over you, and whose history is a part of the history of the State. (Applause.) But he has bid me answer for the old Commonwealth, and to assure Your Imperial Highness in behalf of the people of the high gratification we feel that thus early on your arrival, you have come to see the old Bay State. It is fitting, perhaps, that the honored son of an illustrious father who had set free so many human beings, should visit one of the States which was first to make free all its citizens (applause), that he there might witness the working of the principle which his father has sought to establish in the land of his birth. He has come to see us, and in the words of our great statesman, Mr. Webster, I say to him, "Massachusetts, behold her ! there she stands." We open the doors of our institutions of charity, of learning, to your inspection, and the doors of our hearts to your affections. (Applause.) We can assure you of the cordial feeling of our people everywhere, such as you have seen in your short visit, and they hope that you will carry back to your native land their best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. They will cherish the memory of your visit with pleasure, they will watch your future career with care, and they will expect and hope to see you again in this land ; for you said to me that when your hair shall be tinged with gray you hope again to come here to see our progress and meet perhaps some friends whom you have met to-day.

Gentlemen, I rejoice with you in this opportunity of speaking a word in behalf of the Commonwealth to this distinguished stranger, and I know that he will return to his home with your best wishes for the prosperity of his native land and his own personal success.

Mr. Winthrop then said : —

The good city of Boston assists at our banquet in the person of its worthy Mayor (I will not say anything about his retiring from the office), whose voice, I am sure, will be welcome to you all. I have the honor to present to you Hon. William Gaston, Mayor of Boston.

Mayor Gaston was heartily greeted, and spoke as follows : —

Boston cannot be silent on an occasion like this, which is in honor of our illustrious guest. Boston welcomes him with warm hearts ; Boston welcomes him because of the great respect she has for his nation ; Boston welcomes him because of her profound respect for his person. (Applause, and cries of " Good.") I see around me, Mr. President, men of genius, of wit, and of eloquence, who, if they be not your peer, sir, can utter glowing words, and this occasion is for them so far as speech is concerned ; and I think I shall well perform the service your kindness has assigned me, if by saving time myself I can give to them the larger part of the work of entertaining and addressing you. (" Go on.") But permit me, sir, to close with a toast in which I know you will all, old and young, join, and it is this : —

" His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia ; may his mature manhood fulfill the glorious promise of his youth." (Cheers and applause.)

Mr. Winthrop then said : —

Harvard University, the beloved Alma Mater of so many of us, the pride and hope of us all, which, dating from 1636, may claim, I believe, to be at least four years older than the oldest University of Russia, now at Helsingfors, formerly at Abo, would not forgive her vigilant and vigorous President for being silent on this occasion, nor forgive me for failing to call upon him, — President Eliot, of the University of Cambridge.

President Eliot was greeted with loud applause, and responded as follows : —

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: Our distinguished guest saw yesterday the humble exterior of the best-rooted University in America. A score of plain buildings, neither spacious nor magnificent, some very inadequate collections of books and apparatus, and a few scanty funds make up the whole material equipment of the institution. I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that our guests must find your cordial words and the warm response which your toast drew from these friends, perfectly unintelligible. There is nothing in the exterior of the University to account for such a testimony of affectionate respect. They must be asking, What makes the name of Harvard so potent a spell ? I have myself often asked, Why is the official representative of the University, for the time being, always greeted with respect and en-

thusiasm in any assembly of educated Americans? This is the question whose right answer will, I think, solve some other problems which we have been meditating of late. It is not chiefly because college life is so thoroughly enjoyable. The feeling is shared by many who were never within college walls. It is in part because the University represents intellectual culture, the refining influence of literature, science, and art; but it is primarily because the University is historically and actually a vigorous embodiment of the great principles and virtues which make republics possible. The history of the University illustrates abundantly the faith of our forefathers in education and religion. In the autumn of 1636, two hundred and thirty-five years ago, two generations before St. Petersburg was founded, and only six years after the first settlement of Boston, the General Court voted four hundred pounds — which was a year's rate of the whole colony — toward the establishment of a public school or college. What would the rich State of Massachusetts have to do to-day to match this marvelous act of the infant colony? The General Court would have to give two millions and a half — a year's State tax — by a single vote. In the autumn of 1638, John Harvard gave money and books to the value of more than eight hundred pounds towards the erection of a college. What would the private citizen have to give to-day to match this princely gift of Harvard's? He would have to double the bounty of the State, and bequeath five millions to the University. These early events are not peculiar to that time — they are typical of the whole history of the institution. Along the whole story we find the same generous giving for public objects on the part of the State and of individuals, the same practice of self-reliance and self-denial, the same appreciation of the true foundations of public liberty and public intelligence and virtue.

For more than two centuries we Americans have been in the practice of republican duties. We are not a new people sprung from the fresh soil without history, traditions or experience. On the contrary, we are an old people in a new land, a people rich in consecrated usages, traditions, principles, and habits. No titles are hereditary among us; but culture is. There are already several New England families which have been represented in Harvard College by four, and even five consecutive generations.

The Constitution of the United States is already the oldest written Constitution in the world; but generations before we had that formal instrument, the essential principles and practices therein em-

bodied were a part of the inherited mental furnishing of every American. Educated Americans thoroughly understand the priceless value of these inheritances. No form of government on earth is so dependent for very existence on traditions, usages, and inherited principles and practices, as the republican form.

In the light of these facts, the friendly attitude of America toward the established autocratic or monarchical governments of Europe is seen to have a just and natural basis. Europeans who are not acquainted with our history and institutions, find it hard to comprehend the obvious tendency of educated Americans to sympathize with even arbitrary governments which are indigenous and of natural growth. It is because we know by our own experience that every stable government must be based on slowly acquired national habits, and must be instinct with national spirit. It must be a growth from seed planted in home soil, and not a volcanic upstart from strange strata. We have small faith that a street mob or constituent assembly can make a republic out of the whole cloth. The nation that we respect must respect its own history. We democrats call no man master; but we have a clear idea of the power which great place gives, and when we see a man standing to the eyes of millions in the place of God, we remember that he has power to do good or to do evil, and we reverence him who uses only the power to do good. Therefore, gentlemen, though ourselves republicans, we nevertheless pay a consistent and sincere homage to a noble autocrat who worthily represents the proud history and the bright future of a vigorous nation. (Prolonged applause.)

In introducing the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Mr. Winthrop said,—

We recognize with pleasure at our table the presence of more than one of the reverend clergy of our city, and particularly of one who, having within a year or two come home to a pulpit in his native place, has already become a power in our community, and who is always as welcome to our social and public festivals as he is valued as a pastor and a friend. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Brooks said that the president had been kind enough to suggest and emphasize the thought which, he supposed, must have been in the minds of almost all the persons present. This thought was, that by the passage from one part of our country to another, we know

our bounds have been enlarged. The least we owe to our guest was this enlargement of our thought — the way we had been made to feel our connection with the man who had so advanced the condition of his dominions, and the way that Russia had, during the life of all who were there, again and again helped us. But we could go further than that, and thank him most earnestly for all she had done, and yet even further, and thank other nations for what they had done for themselves as well as for us. One hundred and fifty years before, Peter the Great had made the wonderful journey to survey the customs of other nations, which was an epoch in the history of nations, the opening of the doors to the world. As they looked in they could not but be impressed with the manner in which all Russian life and government was everywhere pervaded with religion — the traditional, inherited religion of that country, which was so different from ours, and which had a great work to do in the world. Mr. Brooks eloquently portrayed the growth of the Græco-Russian Church. He asserted that the great work done for civilization by that church should be recognized. Another feature of the Christianity of Russia: The Czar of Russia was not simply the master and lord and Emperor. He stood in the very place of God. Fifty millions of people looked up to him as the representative of the Deity upon the earth. The fact looked wonderfully picturesque, and the idea should not be forgotten — the religious responsibility and fatherhood of the governor of the state. Mr. Brooks spoke of Russia and America as the two young nations of the earth, and there was no taint or stain upon them that came from old age. In closing, Mr. Brooks said that the kindly and gracious youth of our guest seemed to be the fit expression of the hopefulness, the prospect of a large, mysterious future, which was before his country and his dynasty. (Applause.)

Again rising, Mr. Winthrop said, —

Let me propose to you now, gentlemen, with all the honors, —

“The Russian Navy and the health of its General Admiral, His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Constantine.”

Three cheers were given. Admiral Possiet rose and said, —

MR. PRESIDENT: His Imperial Highness will be gratified by your kindness, and in his behalf I return most cordial thanks. In visiting

the navy yards of your country, where a few years ago there was incessant activity, I find comparative repose. From what I have seen of your country, I have acquired the conviction that the extensive resources, physical as well as moral, with the energy you possess, will give you everything that is necessary for the happiness and security of your nation. (Applause.) I propose a toast to Admiral Porter, the first officer of the navy of the United States.

The toast was drunk, after which Mr. Winthrop called up Admiral Steedman, who was warmly greeted, and said, —

After the brilliant display of oratory this evening, surely, Mr. President, you and the distinguished company can hardly expect a speech from an "*old salt*" like myself. All I can do is to express my profound and sincere thanks for the complimentary toast to the Navy of the United States, and to offer this sentiment: —

"May there exist for all time to come the same cordial friendship between the navy of Russia and that of the United States."

Mr. Winthrop next called out Captain G. V. Fox, Ex-assistant Secretary of the Navy, who was received with cheers and said, —

The unexpected call of your President assigns to me a difficult duty. With him language is a trained and willing servant, to me an Egyptian taskmaster. Around me is much of that intellectual force which has "full high advanced" the renown of my dear native State. Nevertheless, I rejoice that in such a presence I am able to comply with the oft-repeated wish of the Emperor that I would testify to my countrymen of the sincere feeling of friendship which I witnessed everywhere in Russia for the government and people of the United States.

There are some near me who are able to bear witness how inadequate *any* language is to describe the outbursts of heartfelt enthusiasm which the Russian people offered to the messengers of good will sent by the American Congress. One of the most touching incidents occurred upon leaving Cronstadt. The Governor of that fortress sent me a small painting upon wood, with a note stating that a serf freed by the act of emancipation had, from the savings of his daily labor,

purchased a picture of our Saviour, which he offered to the American envoy as a token of his feelings for the people of the United States.

The final words which I was charged to deliver to the President, written by that sovereign whose power and whose virtues are alike unlimited, were these: "The two peoples find in their past no old grievances, but, on the contrary, memorials of amicable treatment. On all occasions they add new proofs of mutual good will. These cordial relations, which are as advantageous to their reciprocal interests as to those of civilization and humanity, conform to the views of Divine Providence, whose final purpose is peace and concord among nations." (Great applause.)

The President then read the following letter: —

AMESBURY, 12 mo. 6, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that I am not able to avail myself of your invitation to the dinner to His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis, on the 9th instant. It would give me pleasure as a loyal American citizen to express by my presence at the dinner my grateful appreciation of the friendly attitude maintained during our late trial by the great empire which your distinguished guest represents; and, as an anti-slavery man, my admiration for the mighty work of social and political reform, the abolition of serfdom, it so successfully accomplished by him who now, through his son,

" Stretches to us the hand
That, with the pencil of the northern star,
Wrote freedom on his land."

I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Mr. Winthrop then said, —

We are favored with the attendance on this occasion of not a few of our most distinguished literary men. The privileged and cherished silence of the poet, Longfellow, the welcome guest of every public and private table (loud applause), I shall not attempt to disturb. (Laughter.) On this day, of all others, which ushers to the world a new triumph of his muse, he is entitled to the immunities of an *emeritus*. But there are others who have promised to respond to my call. And how can I more fitly commence than by alluding to one who composed the charming verses for the children this afternoon, and who

at least twice before has contributed of his poetical wit and wealth on occasions connected with our Russian friends. It gives me the opportunity of reminding them that we too have an autocrat, not only in our city, but in our cherished Holmes.

Professor Holmes was received with loud applause. He responded as follows : —

MR. PRESIDENT : You are so good a scholar that you must remember well that on the 16th of March, 1621, a pilgrim standing on a desert scarcely yet subdued to furnish a shelter, received his first welcome from one of the native inhabitants ; from the Indian Sachem, whose humble name, Samoset, has come down to us at the present day by the two words which he then repeated, which are these : “ Welcome, Englishman ; welcome, Englishman.”

Professor Holmes then read the following : —

One word to the guest we have gathered to greet !
The echoes are longing that word to repeat, —
It springs to the lips that are waiting to part,
For its syllables spell themselves first in the heart.

Its accent may vary, its sound may be strange,
But it bears a kind message that nothing can change ;
The dwellers by Neva its meaning can tell,
For the smile, its interpreter, shows it full well.

That word ! How it gladdened the Pilgrim of yore,
As he stood in the snow on the desolate shore !
When the shout of the Sagamore startled his ear
In the phrase of the Saxon, 'twas music to hear !

Ah, little could Samoset offer our sire, —
The cabin, the corn-cake, the seat by the fire ;
He had nothing to give, — the poor lord of the land, —
But he gave him a WELCOME, — his heart in his hand !

The tribe of the Sachem has melted away,
But the word that he spoke is remembered to-day,

And the page that is red with the record of shame
The tear-drops have whitened round Samoset's name.

The word that he spoke to the Pilgrim of old
May sound like a tale that has often been told ;
But the welcome we speak is as fresh as the dew, —
As the kiss of a lover that always is new !

Ay, Guest of the Nation ! each roof is thine own
Through all the broad continent's star-bannered zone ;
From the shore where the curtain of morn is uprolled,
To the billows that flow through the gateway of gold.

The snow-crested mountains are calling aloud ;
Nevada to Ural speaks out of the cloud,
And Shasta shouts forth from his throne in the sky,
To the storm-splintered summits, the peaks of Altai !

You must leave him, they say, till the summer is green ;
Both shores are his home, though the waves roll between ;
And then we'll return him, with thanks for the same,
As fresh and as smiling and tall as he came.

But ours is the region of Arctic delight ;
We can show him Auroras and pole-stars by night ;
There's a Muscovy sting in the ice-tempered air,
And our firesides are warm and our maidens are fair.

The flowers are full blown in the garlanded hall, —
They will bloom round his footsteps wherever they fall ;
For the splendors of youth, and the sunshine they bring,
Make the roses believe 'tis the summons of Spring.

One word of our language he needs must know well,
But another remains that is harder to spell ;
We shall speak it so ill, if he wishes to learn
How we utter *Farewell*, he will have to return !

The poem was loudly applauded, particularly the closing lines.

Mr. Winthrop then said, —

I turn next to a friend, at once literary and legal, whose tongue and pen are ever ready, and who, if he would give us but one month in St. Petersburg in as genial and flowing a style as he has given "Six Months in Italy," would add greatly to our appreciation of that splendid capital, — the Hon. George S. Hillard.

Mr. Hillard spoke as follows: —

MR. PRESIDENT: You have been kind enough to speak of me as one who has done something in literature. I am well aware how humble are my claims to praise or memory in that regard. It has been my lot to earn my bread by unambitious professional toil, and it is to me known that between law and literature there has been, time out of mind, a feud like that between the houses of Montague and Capulet. I have read somewhere that the dogs in Egypt are wont to slake their thirst at the Nile by taking an occasional sip as they run along its bank, not daring to pause long at any point lest the crocodiles should devour them; so the lawyer must only taste of the waters of literature at intervals, and by stealth, because, if he should indulge himself in a deep draught, the crocodiles of want would devour him.

I am not ashamed to confess a love of literature. My relation to law and literature is somewhat like that of the patriarch Jacob to his two wives. My Leah, the law, is the duty wife, imposed upon me by a Laban in the shape of a necessity too strong to resist, and my Leah, like his, has been the more fruitful spouse of the two; but my Rachel, literature, is beautiful and well-favored, and to her my heart cleaves, and the more than seven years I have passed in her service seem but a few days, so great is the love I bear her. But the patriarch's Leah was tender-eyed; so is not mine, for many a hard-eyed frown she has bent upon me when I have lingered too long by the side of her lovely sister.

But seriously, Mr. President, it does not lie on my lip to speak ill of literature — certainly not here, for I suppose I owe it to what these five fingers have done in that way, such as it is, that I have the honor and the pleasure of being here to-night. Literature has been to me its own exceeding great reward. Love in all its forms finds its sufficient recompense in the mere act of loving. As well blame the rose that it cannot be ground into flour or woven into cloth, as complain of

truth, knowledge, and beauty that they cannot be coined into money. Some of the happiest hours of my life have been passed in my library, and I never enter it without feeling upon my brow airs that blow from some better world than ours. My books have been friends that never failed me in the hour of need; they have assuaged the sting of disappointment and poured balm into the wounds of sorrow; they have refreshed me when weary, and soothed me when chafed; they have fed me with bread that never grew in earthly furrows, and charmed me with flowers that never bloomed in earthly gardens.

Pardon me for thus speaking of myself; let me turn to other themes.

You and I, Mr. President, were at the ball last night. I felt myself a little out of place, for I had not the excuse that you had in the shape of a fair daughter on your arm. I thought the young people on the floor might have addressed us in Mr. Webster's well-known words at Bunker Hill: "Venerable men, you have come to us from a former generation."

It was a fairy scene, made up of light, music, color, graceful forms, and blooming faces. As I saw our distinguished guest the centre of a glittering ring, —

" whose bright faces
Cast thousand beams upon him, like the sun,"

I thought of the saying of some French man or woman, "What a pleasure it must be to be young, beautiful, and a duchess." I thought what a pleasure it must be to be young, well looking, and a Grand Duke.

Mr. Hillard then spoke of the hospitality extended to His Highness, and said, —

It is America extending the hand to Russia, and Russia meeting it with a friendly grasp. Nor is it necessary that those who tender these hospitalities should approve of all the institutions of Russia, or of all the events in her history. Surely, if we think the institutions of Russia are not democratic enough, how can we better bring about the improvement we desire than by causing a member of the Imperial family to think kindly of a country that has made such splendid progress under democratic institutions? I give my hand to everything that tends to create peace on earth and good will among men. It is better that Russia and America should dine together and dance together than

fight together. It is better that the Russian eagle and the American eagle should employ their beaks in eating out of the same dish than in pecking out each other's eyes.

Mr. Hillard's remarks were frequently applauded.

The next speaker was the Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr. Mr. Winthrop introduced him in these words : —

We have not forgotten that the first minister of the United States to the court of Russia was our own Massachusetts Chief-Justice Francis Dana. We are not privileged to welcome at our board his venerable son — the oldest living poet of our land — but his grandson, eminent at once in law and literature, is with us, and his words must not be wanting upon an occasion like this.

Mr. Dana was warmly greeted and responded in substance as follows : —

He began by suitably acknowledging the references to his ancestors, and said that they made him feel almost of Russian origin when he was reminded that a citizen of Massachusetts, whose name and lineage he had the honor to represent so humbly, took the first step, laid the foundation of those relations which have existed now for nearly one hundred years between the United States of America and the Russias. (Applause.) He hoped it would not seem presumptuous in him if he should remind his fellow citizens and their illustrious guest how deep are the foundations and how firm the superstructure of that understanding, and those relations which have existed between the two countries for now nearly one hundred years. (Applause.) It was often asked why two nations so different in their forms of government were such friends. It was a difficult thing to account for, as it was often to explain why two persons of different dispositions were such good friends. The friendship dated far back to the time when the infant colonies of this country cutting loose from Great Britain applied to France and Holland and the Empress Catherine for aid. In that communication the Empress was assured of the great respect of the colonies for her empire and the confidence they felt that she would help them against the encroachments of British force. (Applause.) That was one of the secrets of our relations as two nations. Russia did much toward the result of our independence, and as a nation we should never forget her early friendship during

these dark days. (Applause.) After a further discussion of the relations of Russia and America Mr. Dana said that he desired to express the hope, in which he was sure all good citizens of Massachusetts would join — he would not call it the hope but the assurance — that this excellent understanding, so beneficial to the world at large as well as to ourselves, may continue, — he would not say forever, for that was a long time for mortal man — but as long as magnanimity and patriotism and good sense assert their force in the councils of this Republic, and while the family of Romanoff sit on the throne of Russia. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Winthrop introduced Professor James Russell Lowell in these words: —

Our catalogue, I will not say of royal and noble authors, but of noble republican authors, is not quite yet exhausted. One at least remains who has added new lustre to an old and venerable name by brilliant satire, sparkling wit, and elaborate criticism.

Mr. Lowell said, —

MR. PRESIDENT: I expected when I urged my claim to be excused from the duty which you urged upon me — I felt I should speak under great disadvantages. It is certainly unfortunate for me to speak after one who shows as much grace and ability in presiding over this banquet, as his illustrious ancestor displayed in presiding over the Commonwealth. As I was thinking of something to say, I could not help — as Dean Swift said he invented a new beatitude, which is often quoted — I thought of another: “Blessed are they who have nothing to say and who will not be persuaded to say it.” I have gone about for the last few hours as if I had already eaten my dinner, and it was lying like lead in the part of me which, in refined exigencies, the French call their heart. (Laughter.) I have felt still more the weight of the task which is laid upon me, since I have found among our guests a gentleman whose English is better than mine. I recollect when the first Russian embassy went to London, three hundred and fourteen years ago (laughter), it was chronicled that “they were received by the Mayor, with the Aldermen in scarlet, and they were carried through the streets with a great plausibility and concurrence of the people, to their lodgings,” and I suppose that in order that they might keep in a sufficiently cheerful frame of mind, we are told that

they were waited on daily by the Aldermen and the gravest member of the Russian Company, and on the twenty-ninth of April they visited and gave to him — the ambassador — a supper with an interlude and a banquet, and at the close of it one rose and in the name of the rest filled to him and drank a cup of wine. But I do not find that our ancestors — who had a well-founded prejudice against preaching over their wine — that they had any speeches. And a particular warning also rose to my mind. It was this: Some twelve years ago a countryman of our own travelling in Siberia, published a book in which he gave an account of his journey. He was very hospitably received, and he does not inform us that the custom of speeches on such occasions had penetrated into Siberia, but he himself was a zealous propagandist, for on one occasion he made three speeches on one and the same day. His hearers were more fortunate than mine, for his speeches were made in a language they could not understand; but after he had completed his speech — his speeches, I beg his pardon, — his hearers, they had their revenge, for they took and performed upon him the same process which the carriers performed on Sancho Panza, and they said it was the highest compliment they could pay him. And I shall not be discursive, especially as I see a strong table-cloth near me. I am reminded of a remark of the Baroness de Stael, not the famous baroness, but I may say the unfamous Baroness de Stael who preceded her. She said, “Whenever I am obliged to deviate from truth I keep as close to it as I can,” and whenever I am obliged to deviate from silence I shall keep as close to it as I can. (Laughter.) I confess it is a great pleasure to every literary man to welcome here the descendant of that remarkable woman who paid one of the highest compliments that was ever paid to literature: I mean the buying of D’Alembert’s library, and then making him the librarian. There is something peculiarly picturesque in this morning-glory, as we may call it, of a nation. It seems to me that while we have peculiar reasons for feeling well toward Russia, the reasons are deeper than we sometimes think. It is not that Russia stands in nearer relations to us, is indeed our neighbor over the way, so to speak, especially as Russia has given to us Alaska and made us keeper of her seals, if I may say so. (Great merriment.) But I think there are deeper reasons. I do not like to say, after what the President of the University has said, that we are a young people. But it seems to me that both Russia and America are young nations, and that is one reason of the sympathy. She has had, as we had to do, to import a great part of

the material with which she was to civilize her immense spaces. She, like us, had this enormous territory and this multitude of people given to her to civilize. She has made the noblest advances in that direction, and the task before the two peoples, it seems to me, was identical,— to take this great ignorant mass that was given to us, and to weld it to the coherence of steel ; to weld it with a will and purpose till, instead of a mass of metal, it became a weapon with an edge and a mask, till it became as redoubtable in the sheath as it is terrible when it is drawn. (Applause.) In closing I would say that I hope that our two eagles will never get into conflict, for in glancing at one of them I notice that our proud bird would be at a decided disadvantage, as the other has two heads. I hope we may continue to go on as we have done hitherto, in what I may call this march of emulous sympathy, each with a great task before it—I will not enter into particulars—but each with a great task before it only as yet half performed. (Applause.)

Mr. Winthrop then informed the company that Mr. Catacazy had signified his willingness to say a few words. He was greeted with loud applause, and responded as follows:—

GENTLEMEN : If the goddess of diplomacy could be sculptured, I would present her in a dark robe and with a finger on her lips. (Laughter.) More than anybody else should I adopt that attitude and wrap myself as close as possible and put my finger on my lips as tight as possible. But I will take my finger for a moment from my lips and place it on my heart ; not for making a speech, but only for relating three short anecdotes experienced in my life. In 1851 I had the honor to be an attaché to the Imperial legation at Washington, and I met there one of the greatest men, I do not say in all America, but the world, the godlike Daniel Webster. (Loud applause.) He was exceedingly kind to me. I was then a mere boy, and he showed me so much sympathy that I took an opportunity to ask him to explain to me the reason of this sympathy, almost instinctive, existing between our two nations. (Applause.) And he replied to me: "Those reasons are as numerous as the drops in the Pacific and the Atlantic." (Applause.) A few years afterward, your civil war brought me here as secretary of another man, very great also, Prince Gortchakow. (Applause.) At that time the most dark proph-

ecies were uttered about the issue of your war, of your great national calamity. Political vultures were already flying over what was supposed to be the corpse of America. I myself confess that I had doubts about the issue of the war, and I spoke about it to my illustrious chief. He replied to me: "I pity those who doubt about the issue of this crisis. (Applause.) I pity those who believe that Divine Providence would have erected a magnificent structure for crushing it to pieces in a few years. (Applause.) America will come out of the flame of civil war like the Phœnix, — more brilliant, more strong than ever." (Applause.)

Nine years afterward I had been honored with the mission to the United States, and I will go so far in indiscretion as to repeat the very words of the Emperor, my master: "Your instructions," said he to me, "are short and decided. You must always remember that our best friend is the American people." (Applause.) God is my witness that I have done everything in the power of my feeble intellect to obey the order of my sovereign in accordance with the dictates of my affections and the emotions of my heart. If I have not succeeded completely in this task it has not been for want of desire. (Applause.)

In conclusion Mr. Catacazy proposed the health of Minister Curtin, which was drunk by the company.

The President at last arose and referred to the lateness of the hour and the nearness to the Sabbath, and as the Duke was about to retire, he said, —

I propose that the company unite, I will not say in a farewell, but in the best wishes for his health and happiness.

The whole company then arose, and nine rousing cheers went with the Duke as he departed for his rooms; the band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the company slowly separated.

December 11.

Sunday was passed by His Highness in a very quiet manner.

In the evening he attended a beautiful concert given

in his honor at the Music Hall, conducted by Thomas and his Orchestra and by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Later, he went to the Observatory at Cambridge.

In consequence of news of the alarming illness of the Prince of Wales, His Imperial Highness refused any more public attentions during the remaining days of his visit to our city.

On Monday evening he gave a private dinner at the Revere House. His guests comprised all the members of his suite, with the exception of General Gorloff and Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Consul-General, who has not returned from New York, and the following gentlemen: His Excellency Governor Claflin, President Eliot of Harvard University, Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Admiral Steedman, Capt. G. V. Fox, Professor Winloch, and Mr. Storer, Russian Consul. His Honor Mayor Gaston was invited, but was unable to be present, on account of engagements incident to his reëlection.

He visited the Public Schools, and made an excursion down the Harbor, and under the escort of Mr. Storer walked about the city. One evening he went to the Globe theatre to see Miss Cushman, the great American actress.

December 14th he left Boston by special train for Montreal. While here, he sent a note, gracefully expressed, inclosing a liberal sum of money to be distributed among the poor of New York, and when in Montreal a letter of similar purport with an inclosure for the poor of Boston.

[In order to present a connected statement of events, the visit of the Grand Duke to the Dominion of Canada is included in this narrative.]

DOMINION OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, *December 15.*

The Grand Duke Alexis arrived in this city at nine o'clock last evening. He was met at the station by the Mayor and a deputation of the Council, besides a concourse of citizens. A cordial welcome was extended to the royal guest, after which the party was escorted to the St. Lawrence Hall, where magnificently fitted up apartments were allotted them. Upon his arrival at the hotel, he was addressed by Mayor Coursol, who said he had the honor of welcoming His Imperial Highness to the City of Montreal. It was deeply to be regretted that owing to the illness of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, it had been deemed improper to receive the Grand Duke with formal demonstrations befitting his exalted rank. The absence of such demonstrations would, he was sure, be rightly understood. He deeply regretted that the sad event to which he had referred had marred the pleasure which but for this, the arrival of His Imperial Highness would have afforded. It would gratify His Highness to learn that the latest telegrams respecting the condition of the Prince of Wales were favorable. He expressed a hope that His Highness's stay in the city would be very pleasurable.

His Imperial Highness in a few remarks acknowledged the courtesy of the welcome, and said it afforded him great pleasure to visit the city.

December 16.

After the fatigues of the long travel on the previous day, it is not wonderful that no very early start was made yesterday by any of the Imperial party. Breakfast was served at noon, to which His Worship the Mayor was invited.

The Prince of Wales' plume, and the motto "Ich dien" engraved on the glasses, which had been used during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, were specially noticed by the Grand Duke, who admired the workmanship, and spoke in the kindest and most sympathetic terms of the illness which had caused so much anxiety to the people of the whole Empire. The inquiries he made as to the Government and Administration of Canada, showed him to be possessed of considerable information on a subject not usually greatly studied, and the relations between the Mother Country and her Colonies appeared to be fully understood by him. His searching interrogatories as to the peculiar characteristics of each of the members of the Dominion Government, whose photographs were hanging in the room, might lead to a shrewd suspicion that he was an apt student of men as well as of things, and desired to know, as far as possible, what manner of men he might expect to meet with at the capital.

A very handsome sleigh, drawn by four horses, was waiting for His Imperial Highness, and shortly after one o'clock, accompanied by His Worship, Mayor Coursol, Admiral Possiet and Alderman Rodden, the Grand Duke entered it, bowing courteously to the salutations of the spectators. Mr. Penton, Chief of Police, took the charge of leading the party, contained in ten sleighs, which set out for Lachine, driving by the lower

road, past the rapids, and so on to the village, where they drove to Wilson's Ottawa Hotel, under whose hospitable roof they were warmed and refreshed, the gentlemen of Montreal being here introduced to His Imperial Highness. The return was made by the Cote St. Antoine road, along Sherbrooke Street and on to the Champ de Mars, on which Colonel Stevenson's battery was under inspection. The battery, which was then in action, was limbered up and a general salute was given, after which Colonel Stevenson was introduced to His Imperial Highness, who expressed himself highly pleased with the battery, afterwards stating that he was astonished at the appearance of the corps, which did not give the impression of being composed volunteers.

The Grand Duke then drove to the St. Lawrence Hall, and spent the evening quietly. Dinner laid for nine, was served at six o'clock. The desire of the Grand Duke for retirement was faithfully respected, and complete rest from the ceremonies which he has lately undergone was no doubt very grateful.

December 18.

His Imperial Highness had a rather busy day on Saturday. About noon he set out from the Hall, attended by his suite, and accompanied by members of the Corporation and leading citizens, for a visit to some objects of interest in and around Montreal. After taking luncheon at the residence of His Worship the Mayor, the party proceeded to the Victoria Bridge, returning in time for dinner. About seven o'clock in the evening, His Imperial Highness, attended by his suite and several members of the Corporation, visited the

Victoria Skating Rink, where the announcement of the intention of His Imperial Highness to be present had attracted a large and fashionable assemblage. After His Imperial Highness had skated with some of the ladies, the Royal party retired to the Prince's gallery, where the Grand Duke was received by His Worship the Mayor, the Directors of the Rink, and the members of the Reception Committee. After the party had partaken of an elegant repast, Mr. Matthews, President of the Victoria Skating Club, with a few appropriate remarks proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen, which was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Matthews then proposed the health of His Imperial Highness, expressing the hope that the Grand Duke had enjoyed his visit to the Rink. His Highness shortly after retired, having previously thanked the Directors of the Rink for the entertainment presented to him, which, he said, he had enjoyed exceedingly.

We understand that His Imperial Highness has expressed in very warm terms his satisfaction with the arrangements made at the St. Lawrence Hall, and the manner in which his comfort has been provided for during his sojourn in this city.

To-day His Highness spent quietly, and leaves to-morrow morning at ten o'clock by special train for the West.

ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA (CANADA), *December 19, 1871.*

The first formal reception of the Grand Duke since the beginning of his tour through the British Provinces took place here at the Dominion capital to-day. It was a very generous and hearty demonstration on

the part of both the government officials and the authorities, but of course it lacked the pomp, splendor, and enthusiasm which characterized the ovations in honor of the imperial visitor in New York, Washington, Boston, and other American cities. There was no partial suspension of business, no decorations, and only now and then a cheer and hurrah when the distinguished guest was recognized. The absence of all these demonstrations, however, does not signify that the people were less willing to do him honor than were the citizens of the United States, for at the beginning it was generally understood that all popular demonstrations would be avoided on account of the serious illness of the Prince of Wales. In fact, if it had not been for this the journeyings of the Duke through Canada would have been marked by as much *éclat* and general hurraing as were the trips of the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur. Only for the assurance of the recovery of the heir apparent to the British throne, even the very moderate demonstrations of to-day would not have taken place. As it was, however, it was decided best to show some hospitality to the distinguished guest, and to this end Lord Lisgar, the Governor-General, and the citizens of Ottawa combined.

The imperial party spent the early part of the day at the Government House, but at about noon took a drive through the principal portion of the city, visiting the renowned lumber yards of Ottawa, and also the famous Suspension Bridge and Falls identified with the Ottawa River, at a short distance from the city. The weather was extremely cold, the ground was well covered with snow, the air full of the same feathery substance, and

everything, in fact, seemed to conspire to make a Russian feel himself perfectly at home. Some two or three hours were thus spent in driving around the city and suburbs, the Duke, of course, attracting great attention and admiration wherever he happened to be recognized. Subsequently a lunch was had at the Government Mansion, preparatory to a

FORMAL WELCOME AT THE SENATE CHAMBER

by the people and municipal authorities of the city of Ottawa. Thousands turned out to mingle in the privileges of this occasion; but as only those bearing tickets were allowed to participate, there was a very general and bitter feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of those who were excluded. The streets, however, were broad, and the unfavored portion of humanity had an opportunity to see and cheer the Duke as he passed between the Senate Chamber and the Government House. He rode in an open sleigh, accompanied by Lord and Lady Lisgar, and his tall form was readily recognized, and his presence frequently cheered, all of which compliments the imperial visitor gracefully and gratefully acknowledged. In the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament Buildings there was a dense mass of people, that even the bayonets of a military guard of honor had great difficulty in keeping back. A band of music preceding the guard played a medley of the "Russian Hymn" and "God Save the Queen" when the Duke arrived at the building, and the assembled concourse doffed their hats as reverently and involuntarily as if the visitor had been a descendant from Windsor Castle itself. The scene altogether was one both beautiful and impressive, and the Duke expressed himself highly gratified.

Having reached the interior of the Senate Chamber the brief ceremonies of a formal welcome were commenced at once.

THE ADDRESS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

After a few informalities, the Mayor proceeded to welcome the distinguished visitor in the following words: —

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS: In the name of the citizens of Ottawa we give you a cordial welcome to the capital of our young dominion. We welcome you as an illustrious representative of one of the mightiest nations of the Old World. We welcome you as a worthy scion of an imperial house, whose beneficent and enlightened rule has done so much to promote the well-being and happiness of their subjects, and we welcome you as a distinguished member of a noble profession, which we as Englishmen, are wont to hold in peculiar honor. It is to us a source of sincere gratification that, notwithstanding the shortness of your sojourn in America, you have found time to make at least a hurried visit to that portion of the Continent whose people, as the happy subjects of England's Queen, claim connection with the ancient monarchies of Europe. We sincerely hope that your visit to Canada may prove as agreeable to you as it is gratifying to us, and that you may carry back with you to your home in the northern capital of the Old World nothing but pleasant memories of your too brief stay in this northern capital of the New.

THE GRAND DUKE'S REPLY.

The Duke received the words of welcome with a great deal of attention, and when the Mayor had finished, he responded in a clear and distinct tone as follows: —

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you most heartily for your cordial welcome, and in the name of His Majesty the Emperor I beg to express my gratitude for the compliments you have paid to the Imperial house and to my country. I am, indeed, proud of belonging to a profession which has produced some of the brightest names which have adorned the pages of history, and which you esteem so

highly. Being so near Canada I thought it my duty — and it is a most agreeable one — to pay a visit to His Excellency the Governor-General, who is the representative of a sovereign for whom I have the most profound respect. I only regret that my limited time does not allow me to make a longer stay among you ; but be assured I shall carry home most pleasant memories of a country where I have been so kindly received, and which has an additional charm for me, as at this season of the year it so much reminds me of my own.

LADY LISGAR'S RECEPTION.

This evening Lady Lisgar gave a reception at Rideau Hall in honor of the Imperial visitor. It was a very elegant affair, and afforded an ample opportunity for the Duke and the principal citizens of this section of the Dominion to spend a few social hours. There were many ladies among the guests, and the occasion was a very agreeable one for the Duke and all others present.

To-morrow the Imperial party will leave for Toronto.

TORONTO, *December 22.*

The delay in the arrival of the Grand Duke in this city, was occasioned by the running off the track of three of the Pullman cars which composed a portion of the train on the Brockville and Ottawa line. It seems that the accident occurred just as the Grand Duke was sitting down to dinner, which was served in the "Ruby" car, only the first truck of which ran off, — the remaining cars went off completely. The Imperial party received a slight shaking, but no further result followed beyond a detention.

His Imperial Highness breakfasted yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, and immediately afterwards received the address of the corporation of the city, which was read by His Worship the Mayor in the drawing-room.

The following are copies of the address and reply :—

ADDRESS.

To His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, etc., etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS,— We, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Toronto, beg to tender you on behalf of our fellow-citizens, a warm and cordial welcome to this the chief city of the Province of Ontario.

As Canadians, and subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, we congratulate you on your visit to the continent of North America, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to express the hope that the happy relations existing between the Empire of which the Dominion of Canada forms a part, and that over which your august sire so ably reigns, may continue for all time.

We trust that your visit to this comparatively new portion of North America may afford you some degree of pleasure, and not prove altogether uninteresting or unprofitable, and hope that with the blessing of the Almighty you may return in health and safety to your native land, there to employ the fruits of an enlightened experience for the benefit and advancement of your fellow-men.

JOSEPH SHEARD,

CITY HALL, TORONTO, *December 21, 1871.*

Mayor.

REPLY.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,— I thank you sincerely for your warm and cordial welcome.

I am sure that my visit to this country will be no less profitable than it has been interesting and agreeable; and it is a source of great satisfaction to me to find that it has caused you to give expression to a desire which I heartily reciprocate,— that the good relations so happily existing between the country with which you are connected and my own, may continue for all time.

TORONTO, *December 21, 1871.*

At three o'clock in the afternoon, the Grand Duke and party took a drive about the city, His Imperial Highness in Lieutenant-Governor Howland's sleigh, and the gentlemen of his suite in conveyances from the Queen's Hotel. While out, the party visited the University, the Normal School, and Osgoode Hall.

At seven o'clock, the Grand Duke and suite dined at Government House. Besides the distinguished foreigners, the Lieutenant-Governor and his aide-de-camp, Captain Curtis, there were present the Bishop of Toronto, Vice-Chancellor Mowat, Chief Justice Draper, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Attorney-General Crooks, Hon. Justice Gwynne, Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Hon. George Brown, Hon. Wm. McMaster, Hon. A. McKellar, Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, His Worship the Mayor, Hon. Justice Galt, and the Rev. Dr. Jennings.

At half-past nine o'clock, those to whom invitations for the evening had been sent, were admitted and were presented to the Grand Duke in the State Drawing Room. As they were presented to His Imperial Highness, they passed on into the ball-room, whither after receiving all the guests, he and his suite also proceeded.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., *December 22, 1871.*

The Grand Duke's party arrived here from Toronto this afternoon, and is now comfortably quartered in sumptuous apartments at the Spencer House, on the American side. The journey was made in the new special Pullman train, just brought on from Chicago, and, unlike the trip from Ottawa to Toronto, was accomplished without the slightest accident. It left Toronto at about ten o'clock, and a large crowd of people were assembled at the station to witness the departure of the Imperial Duke. The station was elaborately decorated with streamers and bunting, and the locomotive and cars were liberally ornamented

with the Russian, British, and American flags. As the train moved away the crowd cheered lustily, and Alexis appeared upon the rear platform and acknowledged the compliment with repeated bows and the waving of his hat. A pilot engine went ahead, the Ducal train following about a mile after. The speed was not fast, on account of the extreme cold weather, and the consequent precarious condition of the rails. The average was not over twenty or twenty-five miles an hour.

At Hamilton there was a large crowd, which cheered heartily when the Duke made his appearance; and the station of the Great Western Railway was also handsomely decorated in honor of the illustrious passenger whom they were conveying.

During the brief stop of the train, the Duke received a long telegram from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, announcing the convalescence and probable speedy recovery of the Prince of Wales. Alexis was, of course, highly gratified at the reliable and cheering information, and he acknowledged the receipt of the telegram at once.

Upon arriving at the Suspension Bridge on the British side, there was quite a general demonstration. Large crowds of people were assembled, and a volunteer military company, accompanied by a band of music, was also present to add pomp and splendor to the occasion.

The party alighted from the cars, and took sleighs and rode up the river to the upper bridge, and then crossed over to the Spencer House. The Duke's sleigh was drawn by a four-in-hand, and as he passed up the west side of the river and across the bridge, he

viewed hastily the wonders and beauties of Niagara in midwinter. He did not linger long upon the scene, but reserved for to-morrow the pleasure of witnessing the Falls and surroundings in all their awful grandeur.

December 23.

Everything that His Imperial Highness saw possessed a charm which he delighted to linger over. He spent nearly the whole day visiting the various points of interest, even forgetting or disregarding the customary noonday lunch, which heretofore had been taken with astonishing regularity. The Duke thought and spoke rightly, when he said that the scene in summer must be one of surpassing grandeur, but still he was not sorry that an opportunity had been afforded him to witness it in the more frigid season of the year. The massive cakes of ice, as they tumbled with a crash down the stream and over the fearful precipice of water, the sparkling mist and huge mountains of frozen spray which it had formed along the cragged rocks, and the terrible and awful roar all the while prevailing, made even his Imperial blood curdle, in spite of the inspirations of delight and enthusiasm aroused by the grandeur and magnificence of the scene. Everything pertaining to the Duke's perambulations about the Falls afforded him the highest gratification.

BUFFALO, December 24.

The arrival of the Duke in Buffalo yesterday, was made the occasion of a grand demonstration on the part of the people. Probably not less than twenty thousand people were assembled at the Exchange Street station when the train arrived; and when the tall and commanding form of the Russian lieutenant

appeared, the air resounded with cheers of welcome. He was accompanied by the Mayor, ex-President Fillmore, and several other gentlemen who met them on the train at Tonawanda. The party drove immediately to the Tiff House, where spacious and elegant rooms had been reserved. All along the route from the station to the hotel the streets were crowded, and the presence of the Duke created great enthusiasm. In the evening he visited the rooms of the Buffalo Club, where numerous prominent Buffalonians were formally presented to him. To-day he attended divine service at the North Presbyterian church, and was, of course, the observed of many observers.

December 26.

The Russian Duke has had a very lively and entertaining time of it to-day. In fact, since he struck the western country the demonstrations of welcome have become somewhat tinted with Americanism, and have reminded him of the glorious and spontaneous ovations in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other eastern cities. In Canada the illness of the Prince of Wales was a barrier to all public demonstrations, or otherwise the history of his whole tour of the American continent would have been one chapter of hearty welcome. His reception in Buffalo was one of universal enthusiasm. Neither the Sabbath nor the time-honored festival of Christmas served to restrain the cordial feeling of the people, and they did everything in their power to extend a right good American welcome. Christmas Day was spent very quietly by the ducal party, and not until evening did the Imperial visitor venture forth, and then only to attend one of Parepa Rosa's operatic entertainments at the Academy

of Music. The theatre was most elaborately decorated on the occasion. The auditorium was crowded from pit to dome by the best citizens of Buffalo, and Parepa and the whole company almost excelled themselves. That the Duke was agreeably entertained was manifested by his close attention and frequent applause during the performance.

His whole visit to Buffalo, in fact, was one of rare pleasure, and before leaving he made special efforts to personally express his thanks to the Mayor and city authorities for the attention shown and the gratification afforded him.

The party left the hotel at about ten o'clock, and spent the intermediate time until noon witnessing the practical operation of the Niagara grain elevator, the largest in the city, and the one which furnished a model for several now being erected in Russia. Very extensive preparations were made to show His Imperial Highness the great usefulness and wonderful workings of one of these American mercantile or commercial inventions. The ice was cut away for a considerable distance around the dock, and a large boat loaded with corn was brought up through the opened channel. As soon as the guest and his friends arrived the machinery was set in motion, and the whole operation of unloading from boats and reloading into cars was gone through with. Everything worked to a charm, and not only the Duke, but many Buffalonians engaged in the grain trade and elevator business, were delighted, beyond their most sanguine expectations. The visitors lingered for considerable time beyond the period originally intended for witnessing the experiment, and when they departed it was with an intelli-

gent and clear comprehension of the construction and workings of one of the principal grain elevators in the whole country. There was, of course, a large crowd of people who followed the Duke wherever he went, but it was composed of the very best citizens, and they were enthusiastic in their demonstrations of welcome wherever the Imperial visitor appeared in sight.

At the station, when the train left, there were thousands assembled to see him. As he marched down through the open space kept clear for him, there was a grand chorus of applause from thousands and thousands of voices, and the cheering did not cease until the cars had disappeared from view. The train was the special Pullman one, provided exclusively for the Imperial party, with the addition of a special drawing-room car for the accommodation of the officers of the Lake Shore Road, who accompanied the party to this city. The only stops made were at Dunkirk and Erie, and at both these cities the people were assembled by thousands to welcome the distinguished visitor, and at the latter city the spectacle was rendered very enlivening by a band of music, which played American and Russian airs during the delay of the train.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, *December 26.*

The reception on the arrival of the party in Cleveland was one of the most enthusiastic since the Duke first trod American soil. It seemed as if the whole population of the city had left their homes, and assembled in the neighborhood of the Union station to extend a welcome to the Russian guest. The station and the whole vicinity were one swaying mass of humanity, and as the train came in, the cheers and hurrahs

were almost deafening. An arched and carpeted promenade had been prepared for the Duke, and this was kept clear by a military escort, consisting of the Cleveland Greys. A band, composed of the musicians of Northern Ohio, played the Russian Hymn, and Alexis marched out before the admiring audience, bowing his acknowledgments in the most polite and smiling manner imaginable. The party was met by the Mayor and a committee of the City Council, who escorted them to their carriages in convenient waiting. They drove immediately to the Kennard House, where most superb apartments were prepared, and after an elegant dinner the balance of the evening was spent in informal interviews with city officials and other leading citizens.

The streets between the station were crowded with people, who applauded loudly and heartily as the distinguished visitor appeared. Complimentary allusions to his personal appearance were as numerous here as elsewhere, and probably the same feminine enthusiasm will be created by his presence among the western as among the eastern ladies.

To-morrow the Russians will, by their own direction, be unmolested until half-past twelve o'clock, when a committee will escort the party around town in carriages. The route of the drive will be from the Kennard to Water street, to Superior, to Euclid, to the Euclid Avenue station, arriving at one P. M., and embarking on a special train for Newburg, to visit Bessimer Street and other iron manufactories. Returning at three P. M., the party will drive down Prospect Street to Erie, to Woodland, to Ontario Street, and arrive at the square at four o'clock. The Fire Depart-

ment will be reviewed, and at a quarter past four o'clock the party will make the grand *entrée* to the Skating Rink, to see the inventors' exhibition. After remaining an hour in the Rink the visitors will go to the Kennard for dinner.

December 27.

The Imperial visitors have had an abundance of their favorite frigid weather here to-day. The moderate and delightful temperature of last evening was succeeded this morning by an atmosphere characteristic of only cold and bleak Russia itself. The mercury was everywhere away down among the twenties, and the resident Buckeyes all agree that it has been by far the coldest day of the season. The Duke, however, was not to be intimidated by frosty weather, and he has spent nearly the whole of the day in viewing the various points of interest in and around the city; and wherever he has gone he has been followed and cheered by large and enthusiastic crowds. His reception has, in fact, been one grand and continuous ovation ever since he arrived in Cleveland, and there has been blended with the enthusiasm an apparent heartiness and cordiality which has not been surpassed since his arrival in the country. All classes of citizens seem to have united *en masse* in extending him a cordial welcome to the State of Ohio, and officially as well as unofficially he has been universally and warmly received.

The party breakfasted this morning at the usual hour of eleven o'clock, and a couple of hours later he left his comfortable apartments at the Kennard House for a cruise around the city and suburbs. His first move was in the direction of the extensive iron and

steel works at Newburg, some seven miles distant from the city. The foundries being on the line of a railroad, the journey was made in the special Pullman train, chartered by the Imperial party for their American tour, and a considerable number of the prominent citizens of Cleveland went along as guests of the ducal party. Nearly two hours were consumed in inspecting the foundry, and during the visit the various operations of casting, moulding, etc., were gone through with rapidity, much to the interest and gratification of Alexis and his friends. The neighborhood of the foundry was the scene of a large crowd, which lingered in the cold weather with commendable patience until the Duke made his appearance, and his coming and going afforded opportunities for a liberal quantity of hearty cheers.

Upon returning to the city the party visited an industrial and mechanics' fair, now in progress in the Skating Rink, and the various specimens of mechanical contrivances and mechanical productions were viewed with great care and interest by the distinguished visitor. There was a large crowd present in anticipation of the visit, and, of course, the imperial Duke was well and thoroughly inspected. The ladies were paramount in numbers, and they crowded around the young lieutenant in countless myriads, and were, of course, universally delighted with his fine personal appearance.

This evening Alexis and his suite visited the residence of Mr. Stone, where there was a large and brilliant gathering of the representative citizens of Cleveland. After the formal presentation the Duke mingled freely with the guests, and, as usual, won the

admiration of all by his free and easy demeanor. The occasion was one of rare social enjoyment, and was a fitting conclusion to the very pleasant visit of the imperial guest to Cleveland.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, *December 28.*

The Grand Duke and his suite arrived here from Cleveland early this evening in the special Imperial train via the Lake Shore road. The departure from Cleveland was seized upon as another occasion for tendering the distinguished visitor an ovation, and, besides the Cleveland Grays and a band as escort, there was also about the same multitude of people to cheer as there was when he arrived on Tuesday afternoon. The run from Cleveland to Detroit was made with speed and safety, and although there were crowds at many of the principal stations, the train did not tarry long enough to admit of the formalities in which the Ohio people were willing to indulge in honor of the Russian tourist. The only stop of any amount was at the Elyria station, where the train and the distinguished passengers were photographed.

A large crowd was at the station upon the arrival of the train in this city, and the enthusiasm was of the same cordial character as in the other western cities which the Duke has visited. He proceeded immediately to splendidly prepared apartments in the Russell House, and did not leave the hotel during the evening.

December 29.

The Michiganders have to-day added another chapter to the cordial receptions which the Grand Duke

Alexis has received since his arrival in this country. They awarded him a most hearty welcome, and one which the guest cannot fail to remember with gratitude and pleasure. The officials of the city and State united in tendering hospitality, and the people were also out in large numbers to add to the thoroughness and splendor of the occasion.

Early in the morning crowds began to assemble in and around the Russell House, and they waited with great patience until the Imperial visitor ventured from his apartments.

The Duke left the hotel at half-past eleven o'clock, and when he emerged from the entrance there was a grand chorus of cheers from the awaiting multitude. The weather was most charming, the atmosphere was mild and bracing, and everything seemed to combine to add brilliancy and spirit to the occasion. The guests took carriages and drove immediately to the City Hall, where they were conducted to the Mayor's rooms.

Here there were a few informal introductions, and among the gentlemen presented was Mr. Bagley, who tendered to the Duke a few specimens of the mineral deposits of the upper portion of Michigan. They were contained in a beautiful silk-lined case, and consisted of copper in the green stone, copper and silver, attached to each other with a specimen of mass copper, a malachite, with pure copper attached, and a crystal overlaying silver attached to quartz. The Duke was much pleased with the gift, and made numerous inquiries concerning the operation of mining.

Subsequently a public reception was held in the City Hall, and the citizens had ample opportunity of seeing and paying their respects to the Duke.

After the reception the party ascended to the tower of the building and took an optical view of the city and its surroundings.

At a later hour the party were shown in carriages around town, and a brief stop was made at the residence of Governor Baldwin, where a generous collation was served.

In the evening the Grand Duke and suite, accompanied by Governor Baldwin and several of our leading citizens, attended the Opera House in a body, and witnessed the performance of the Lingard Troupe.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, *December 31, 1871.*

Judging from the enthusiasm which she has manifested in welcoming and entertaining the Grand Duke Alexis, Chicago seems to have absolutely forgotten her recent misfortune. Nowhere in the West has His Imperial Highness been more warmly received, and, but for the late conflagration, there would probably have been as numerous and extensive festivals and demonstrations as in New York and Boston. Only the absence of the old residents and the sickening devastated forests of walls and chimneys prevent one of the most brilliant ovations that a hospitable people and an abundance of wealth could afford.

Even, however, in the midst of desolation, the citizens of what may be termed the Phoenix City of the world, could not conceal their kindly feelings toward the Imperial visitor. They have and will indulge in every possible form of courtesy and attention to make his brief stay here one of pleasure and satisfaction.

The trip from Detroit to Chicago was not marked

by any special incidents, except, perhaps, a brief delay at Jackson, which was made in consequence of the wrecked night train on the Central Railroad.

There was a large crowd of people assembled at the station at Detroit when the party embarked, and they cheered in a most feeling and vociferous manner as the cars moved out.

At the principal stations along the line there were also multitudes of people curious to see the live and good-looking Duke, of whom they had read and heard so much.

Of course Alexis appeared in obedience to their expressed calls and wishes, and was every time greeted with tremendous cheering.

It was a noticeable fact that two thirds of the crowds were women, and as the cheers burst upon the ears of the Duke, he could not have failed to observe the mingling of the tender voices of the fair Michigan-deresses with the coarser strains of the sterner Michiganders.

The train arrived in Chicago about half-past eight o'clock, and stopped at a designated point on Park Row, directly on the shore of Lake Michigan. On account of an uncertainty as to where the train would actually stop, there was not a crowd of more than two or three thousand persons present when the Duke alighted from the cars, but they were enthusiastic and demonstrative.

There was a much larger number assembled at the Twenty-second Street temporary station. They were very much disappointed as the train whizzed by them.

Just outside the city the train was stopped to take on General Sheridan and a few other gentlemen, who met

the party in order to act as escort to the Duke into Chicago.

Upon arriving at Park Row the visitors took carriages and drove immediately to the Tremont House, which is to be made the headquarters of the Ducal party during its sojourn in the city.

In spite of the fire and kindred embarrassments, the proprietors of the late elegant and fastidious Tremont have fitted up most superb apartments for the Duke in their temporary quarters, and the Imperial visitor exclaimed at once that he was "very agreeably surprised" at them.

There was considerable of a crowd at the hotel when the Grand Duke arrived, and large numbers lingered around there all day in hopes of getting a glimpse of him.

While the corridors and sidewalks were thronged, the Russian tourist was out with a city official of Chicago, walking through the mud and slush and rain of the burned district in the vicinity of Lake, Clark, and Randolph streets. No one knew him, and he had a free and unmolested time of it.

At a late hour in the afternoon he went out in a carriage and viewed the ruins in other parts of the city, but this time he was recognized, and followed by an army of vehicles and pedestrians. He was absent only about an hour before twilight interfered, and he was obliged to postpone until to-morrow, his resolve to witness the scene and desolation caused by the greatest conflagration of modern times.

CIVIC HOSPITALITY — THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

Mayor Medill is at the head of a committee formed to show the Ducal party hospitality and attention. Upon their arrival in his presence, the Mayor welcomed Alexis in a very clever speech. After tendering him and his friends such hospitalities as was in his power to furnish, he went on as follows: —

We regret that we cannot be commensurate with our feelings and desire. We beg you, therefore, to overlook any deficiency of entertainment and accept the will for the deed. We have been reduced almost to a pioneer condition by a blast of flame. The story of the fearful misfortune that recently overwhelmed our fair city, you have heard. It is too sad and terrible to repeat; but the visible evidences are spread out around you for miles, and their appalling magnitude will be shown your Imperial Highness before your departure. Chicago was ravaged by fire as was the capital of your country sixty years ago, and must exhibit to your eyes many of the scenes and appearances observed by your grand-uncle after the terrible conflagration. In this plight your Imperial Highness finds us. The most we have to show you is an undiscouraged, resolute, enterprising people, toiling among the ruins of their homes and property, and boldly battling with the wintry elements to rebuild their habitations and places of business. Had your visit been a few months sooner, we could have received you in a style not only fitting your rank and station, but in consonance with the high esteem in which we hold the Czar, your father, who befriended this nation in the hour of its need, by holding back the threatened intervention of other European powers from which we had a right to expect better things. The gratitude of Republican America will ever be due to the Emperor of Russia for the firm friendship evinced at that crisis of our nation's history. But your Imperial father has other claims upon the good-will of Americans. His great act of emancipation whereby he elevated twenty-five millions of serfs to the rank of freemen, challenges our admiration and secures to his name immortality. Greece produced Alexander the Great, but Russia has produced a greater Alexander. The one was great only in striking down people, while the other exhibits his greatness in raising them up. As the son of such a father, as well as for

your manliness and character, the people of Chicago extend to you the right hand of friendship. They will endeavor to make your stay with them as pleasant and agreeable as circumstances will permit. And after having seen Chicago in her desolation and affliction, we should be pleased to obtain your promise to return again, during our national centennial jubilee four years hence, to witness the transformation that labor, enterprise, and resolution shall have wrought in the city. In that brief period every trace of the late disaster will then be effaced. The streets will again be adorned with lofty and magnificent palaces of commerce and exchange, her temples of science and art will be rebuilt more beautiful than before. The shops of industry and the dwellings of her citizens will be vastly multiplied, and strangers and traders will fill her luxurious hostelryes and throng her busy streets in greater crowds than before the fire. Chicago has been severely singed and scorched, but her vitality is untouched. She still wields her business sceptre as the Queen of the Lakes, the Metropolis of the Northwest, the focus of railroads, the nation's storehouse for bread and meat, and the prairies' depot for lumber, iron, and merchandise. Once more I welcome you to Chicago, and tender you the freedom of the city.

THE DUKE'S REPLY.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke replied as follows:—

I thank you, Mr. Mayor, for this kind greeting to Chicago. It gives me great pleasure to visit a city of which I have heard so much and so favorably. I sympathize deeply with you in the great misfortune which your beautiful metropolis has suffered. You have passed through a conflagration without parallel in the world's history, but permit me to predict that the energy which raised you to the height of your former prosperity, still abides in your citizens, and will help to make your future greater than your past. Again I thank you for this hearty welcome.

Advancing then to the Mayor, Alexis asked the meaning of the allusion to the centennial contained in his address. He was told that the allusion was to the country, and not to the city. In four years from this time the United States would celebrate its one hun-

dredth birthday. while the city is not yet forty years old.

CHICAGO, *January 1, 1872.*

The Grand Duke has found the hearts and hospitality of the Western men to be as large as the vast prairies themselves. Nothing that could contribute to the pleasure and interest of a foreign visitor has been concealed from him, and he has retired to-night with an enlarged and confused idea of the resources, energy and indomitable will and manifest destiny of a community so suddenly and recently reduced from affluence and luxury, to comparative poverty.

Of all the various sections of the country which the distinguished Imperial tourist has visited, he has probably been in no city which has afforded him such an idea of the courage and pluck of the real Americans as has the Phoenix City of Chicago. All the incidental luxuries of the hotels in New York and the East, he has found in abundance and splendor here, and the same cordial and hearty manifestations of the people in other cities have been fully duplicated in the great metropolis of the West. The Duke's visit was, no doubt, made doubly interesting on account of the advent of the New Year, for New Year's has always been as much of a festival in Chicago as in New York. Nearly all business was suspended, except by the laborers engaged in rebuilding the burned district, and consequently the majority of the people had an ample opportunity to turn out and witness and honor the Imperial visitor who had come among them. How universally this opportunity was improved it is impossible to describe.

In the morning the streets in the immediate vicinity

were thronged with eager multitudes, and as the hour announced for his leaving the house approached, the crowd was momentarily increased. The morning papers had intimated that the Duke would leave his apartments at half-past ten, but it was full an hour later than this before he came out. The people lingered, however, in spite of a chilly atmosphere, and when the Imperial naval scion at length showed himself, the hurrahing and cheering commenced in lively earnest.

A complete tour of the burnt district was first made, and a few of the many harrowing and thrilling incidents of the great conflagration were detailed to the Ducal party by the Chicago gentlemen accompanying them. The ruins of the Court House, City Hall, the mammoth Pacific Hotel, and a few other public buildings, held the party for some time. The Duke frequently alighted from his carriage, and lingered in reflection over the vast and desolating scene which met his gaze. On every side, for miles in each direction, there was nothing but a forest of blackened chimneys, heaps of brick and rubbish, and here and there still smouldering embers of the remnants of one of the wealthiest and thriftiest cities on the American Continent. The scene was indeed one to cause reflection and inspire not only sympathy for the suffering community, but to excite admiration as well for the cheerful energy which the people had manifested so soon after their misfortune. Wherever he went workmen were busily engaged in clearing away the *débris*, and in not a few instances he witnessed the rapidly rising walls of new structures upon a foundation still hot and smoking from the fire of nearly two months ago.

The route taken by the party from the Tremont

House was north on Michigan Avenue to River Street, thence west on River and South Water Streets to Market, thence south to Madison Street, thence east to LaSalle Street, thence north to Washington Street, thence east to Wabash Avenue, thence south to Twelfth Street, thence east to Michigan Avenue, thence south to Sixteenth Street, thence east to Prairie Avenue, thence south to Twentieth Street, thence east to Calumet Avenue, thence south to Twenty-second Street, thence east to South Park Avenue, thence south to Twenty-sixth Street, thence west to Michigan Avenue, thence south to Thirty-first Street, thence east to the renowned Chicago University, where the Duke and his friends spent a very entertaining hour. The huge telescope, said to be the most powerful in the world, was brought to bear on the country surrounding, and probably if it had not been for the intervening ranges of mountains, the Imperial visitor might have distinctly observed what was going on in his far-off home in Russia. From the University the journey was continued through Thirty-first Street (south), Park Avenue, the Boulevards, Egan Avenue, and thence to the renowned stock-yards of Chicago. Considerable time was spent here in viewing the various departments, and gathering an intelligent idea of all the details connected with the great cattle mart of the world. A large pork-packing establishment was also visited, and during the brief sojourn there were several hundred porkers slaughtered by machinery. They were brought alive, deprived of the vital spark, scalded, cut up and packed, at the average rate of about ten or twelve per minute. The thorough and expeditious manner in which the work was done excited wonder among those un-

used to the manner in which the stock business is carried on in the West.

Subsequently to the visit to this establishment the party made a short stop at the Transit House, where a comfortable lunch was served. The Hotel was not reached until half-past five, but for more than an hour before, a large and curious crowd was in waiting.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., *January 2.*

The Grand Duke Alexis passed through Waukegan this afternoon, at quarter past three o'clock, on a special Pullman train, en route for the City of Milwaukee. A salute of thirteen guns was fired at the station, and about four hundred persons were assembled there to welcome His Imperial Highness. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, which was reciprocated by the Grand Duke, who seems much pleased with his Western tour.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, *January 2, 1872.*

The Grand Duke Alexis had a tremendously enthusiastic reception upon his arrival here this evening. For nearly a month the citizens had been full of anticipations and preparations for his coming, and when the Imperial lion actually made his advent among them their joy and enthusiasm knew no bounds of restraint. The welcome awarded was, however, only characteristic of the noble and hospitable people of the Great Northwest. The distinguished visitor has had but few receptions since he came to this country equal to that in Wisconsin, and it is in keeping with truth to say that even the imposing demonstrations in New York, Boston, and other eastern cities, did not

surpass the one here to-night in splendor and enthusiasm. The whole day and evening has been a continued ovation in honor of the Duke, all the way from Chicago. When he left the latter city this afternoon, his departure attracted about as much attention as his arrival, and along the route between the two cities were successive demonstrations of the most hearty description. Flags were flying at many of the stations, salutes were fired, and the citizens of the various cities and towns were gathered by thousands to see and cheer the Russian visitor as he passed by.

The train arrived here at about five o'clock, and there were not less than twenty thousand people assembled in and around the West Water Street station. A military escort and a band of music added pomp and splendor to the display, and the scene, when the Duke stepped from the train, may well be described as one of very hearty enthusiasm. Among the thousands assembled were very many of the Duke's own countrymen, and the cheers and shouts of welcome, given in their native tongue, were very pleasing and affecting to the Imperial guests. The party took carriages and drove immediately to their apartments at the Plankinton House. The distance was half a mile or over, and the streets from beginning to end were one mass of humanity. Darkness had just shrouded the city, and many along the line travelled by the visitors in reaching the hotel, had illuminated their dwellings and places of business, and numerous transparencies, banners, and mottoes of welcome were also displayed.

The scene around the hotel when the Imperial carriage arrived was very lively and exciting. If there

were twenty thousand people at the station, there were not less than sixty thousand assembled in Spring Street, opposite the Plankinton. The fair sex were out in larger numbers than the masculines, and the feminine eagerness to get a glimpse of a Russian naval officer was by far the most conspicuous. The military escort had to fairly push the crowd back at the point of the bayonet to make a passage way for the Duke to gain access to his reception room. Not only the streets, but the hotel and all its halls and corridors were full of humanity, and the stentorian voices and the mammoth clubs of the police were as nothing compared to their desire to see and cheer Alexis. Only the sharp-pointed bayonets of the Wisconsin Volunteers were effectual, and even these were resisted for awhile. Finally, just the smallest crevice in the world was opened, and the hero of the day followed in the wake of a Committee of Escort to his rooms. The scene at this particular moment was exceedingly lively and exciting; the crowd outside cheered and the crowd inside cheered, and the bunting and elaborate decorations which depended from every niche, corner, and wall of the lower story of the Plankinton seemed to wave in unison with the thunderings of applause. The Duke acknowledged all these compliments in his free and graceful manner, and in ascending the staircase paused almost involuntarily to witness the elaborate decorations of the hotel, which had been prepared in honor of his visit. Wherever he gazed the edifice was most gorgeously festooned, and here and there were numerous mottoes of welcome, in a language which few but himself and his immediate party could fully comprehend.

SPEECHES OF GOVERNOR WASHBURN AND THE MAYOR.

The guests were met in the hotel by a committee of Milwaukee citizens, headed by Governor Washburn, and Mayor Ludington, and upon the Duke being introduced the customary formal speeches of welcome were made. The Mayor, as the representative of the city, gave a cordial welcome to His Imperial Highness and offered him the freedom of Milwaukee as long as he cared to remain here. The Duke smiled at the rough but hearty welcome, and simply said that he had no doubt his visit here would be a pleasant one. When it came to his turn, Governor Washburn said that he had only been Governor about twenty-four hours, and he felt it a great pleasure and privilege to know that almost his first act was to welcome to the State the son of the Russian Emperor. The Grand Duke thanked the Governor for the kindly manner in which he had been received by himself and the people of Wisconsin, and concluded by assuring His Excellency that of all the welcomes extended him since he left his native clime, none had caused more profound gratitude than the one he had met at the hands of the people of Wisconsin.

A GRAND BANQUET IN HIS HONOR.

This evening the Duke is the guest of citizens of Milwaukee at a grand banquet at the Plankinton. Between two and three hundred of the representative men of the city are present. The scene is brilliant and dazzling and a fitting occasion to pay a handsome compliment to not only a representative of a friendly nation, but to a gentleman who has merited and won respect all over the country. The dining

hall is most elaborately decorated with Russian and American flags and other designs, and the tables are heavily laden with the rarest and choicest of everything. The Governor and the Mayor are at the head of the table, and on either side of them are the Duke and Admiral Possiet, Mr. Bodisco, and others of the suite. At the late hour which this report closes, the proper time for the feast of reason and flow of soul has not arrived, but it is likely that before the distinguished company separates there will be some very clever speeches around the board, after which the guests and hosts will gather slumber in order to prepare them for the city sights to-morrow, and the grand ball to-morrow evening.

MILWAUKEE, *January 3, 1872.*

The Grand Duke and his friends had a very lively and agreeable time of it at the Milwaukee banquet last evening. Both guests and hosts lingered long over the viands and wines of the table; but the feast of reason and flow of soul, as it is sometimes termed, was a great deal more prolonged. The speeches, however, were all short, but there were a great many of them. Some were full of eloquence, a few sparkled with wit, occasionally there was a labored and studied effort, but not among the whole lot was there one of those dull, heavy, and uninteresting orators usually found at American banquets. The presence of the distinguished guest inspired every man, and the various remarks of the evening were in commendable keeping with the hearty demonstration of the people when the Duke passed from the railway station to his hotel. Senator Carpenter was among the first called

upon to set the feast in motion. The sentiment which brought him out was "The President of the United States," and after he had paid a handsome tribute to that well-known official, the honorable gentleman said a great many good words for the distinguished guest of the evening. His social journey through the country, he hoped, was an indication of the continued good feeling existing on the part of Russia. They met their guest simply as a man, not as an official representative of the Russian government, but as the son of the executive and head of a great nation, which felt and showed us warm sympathy in the greatest of our national trials. In this strain the Senator was powerfully eloquent. The touching friendship between the two nations, he said, may become a deeply cherished and hereditary principle, and two great nations, like America and Russia, may walk hand in hand through the brilliant career before them, and the blessing and brotherhood of peace reach countless generations.

Alexis was visibly touched by the tender words of Senator Carpenter. A few strains from the band intervened, however, and gave the Imperial guest an opportunity to prepare for the response to the sentiment in honor of himself, which was substantially to the effect that the son of his father was welcome to Milwaukee. Alexis responded in a clear and ringing voice and said :—

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have drunk my health. Like many travellers in your country I have been greatly impressed with the intelligence of the people. The further I go the more I see to deepen this impression. I hope the prosperity of Milwaukee may be as lasting as her growth was quick. I propose "The prosperity of Milwaukee."

When the Duke resumed his seat there was the most intense and prolonged enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer went up, and it seemed as if the very roof of the Plankinton would tumble down with the echo.

Admiral Possiet, in responding for the Russian navy, made one of the briefest and most telling speeches of the evening : —

“I have,” he said, “during my naval career had many opportunities for meeting American men-of-war all over the world. I have never failed to find them men-of-war in every sense of the word, and sailors who would do credit to any flag. During this visit I have seen your great rivers and extended lines of railroads, and since I have seen the extent of your lakes I am convinced that, no matter how small the navy of the United States may be she will always be strong on the sea. I beg to propose ‘The Navy of the United States,’ and to join with it ‘The prosperity of the merchant fleets on her internal high seas.’”

Consul-General Bodisco was called out by the president of the evening, much against his will, but he finally responded : —

“I am not down on the programme,” he said, “but having listened to the speeches in favor of Russia, and the applause with which they have been received, I think it my duty as a Russian officer to say a few words. Although Russia has parted with her last foot of soil in this country, you have still a Russian American among you. I have lived in this country for some years. I have been in California by way of the isthmus, but now I am in the West for the first time. The saying is true, ‘Westward the star of empire takes its way.’ I have found it so.

“In Russia it is eastward that the star of empire takes its way, and the two nations will soon shake hands across Behring Strait. I am unprepared with a toast, but will offer the goodly company here assembled ‘His Excellency, William F. Machin.’”

The Imperial Councillor was also brought out. He came to time as follows : —

“ We have heard a great deal of the sympathy between Russia and America. That this feeling does exist His Imperial Highness has had proofs in every town he has visited since he set his foot on American soil, and nowhere has this been more strongly manifested than at Milwaukee. We have also heard something of the similarity between the two nations. That in some respects they do resemble each other I am willing to admit, though in many points it must be confessed they are totally dissimilar. America, for instance, is a nation of orators, which Russia is not; but we may hope that the liberal institutions which have been introduced by His Majesty the Emperor Alexander, will lead to the practice of oratory in Russia; and I trust that the ‘lessons we have learned in America,’ will not be entirely thrown away upon us. But as we have not yet learned how to speak we are obliged to throw ourselves upon your indulgence. Judging from what I have seen and from what I have heard this evening I think I may conclude that the company here present represents the intelligence of the State of Wisconsin, and of the city of Milwaukee.”

The other speakers of the midnight festival were numerous. Among them were Governor Washburn, Mayor Ludington, Ex-Governor Fairchild, Ex-Senator Doolittle, and many others, all of whom were liberally inspired with eloquence. The following is an extract from the speech of Ex-Senator Doolittle: —

“ What is the secret of that sympathy and friendship between Russia and the United States, which all the world sees, respects, and sometimes even fears! In a few words I can state a part of it. They are both great powers,—great in their past, great in their present, and to be greater in the future. They are both young. There are men living who have seen all the years of our Republic: and Russia, though a thousand years old, is still young. They are growing powers. We know and feel our coming destiny in this new world. But the same necessities which, in Jefferson’s time, demanded the purchase of Louisiana to control the mouth of the Mississippi, so that our commerce could flow as free as its waters to the sea, are laid also upon Russia, and must control its policy. Sixty, seventy, a hundred millions of civilized people cannot hold free com-

mercial intercourse with the rest of the world through the frozen sea, which for eight months in the year is closed by ice. They must and they will have other outlets. They look beyond the Black Sea toward the Mediterranean, and they look eastward toward the Pacific, and, sir, they will go there. [Great cheering.] And they ought to go there. The interests of humanity and of free trade with all mankind demand it, and it will come. In this the United States sympathize with Russia. [Great cheering.]

“But there are other grounds of sympathy. Russia was our friend when we needed friends. During the darkest hour of our late struggle, when Napoleon and Palmerston were ready to acknowledge the independence of the South, and to break our blockade, Russia said, ‘No, gentlemen; hands off. The great republic is my friend, and shall have fair play.’ [Tremendous cheering.]

“But, beyond this, there are special reasons for sympathy growing out of the great reforms in the interest of freedom and humanity, which the present Emperor has inaugurated and is carrying into effect. We speak, sometimes boastfully, of our act of emancipation; of our giving freedom to four million slaves. Let me remind you the Emperor Alexander, in 1861, before our act of emancipation took place, set free twenty-three million serfs. Our emancipation came in blood. His came in peace. And, when the nobles and a majority of his council, upon the question of giving the serfs liberty with or without lands, were stoutly opposed to giving them land, the Emperor overruled them. He gave them ‘liberty with land.’ He gave them freedom and he gave them homes. [Cheers.] He introduced another great reform into the army. He abolished flogging. He opened schools, and the avenues of promotion to the common soldier. [Cheers.] He introduced another great reform into the universities by which the students are no longer to be uniformed and armed, as the special ‘servants of the Czar,’ but are to remain civilians, — a part of the people, and subject to the common law of the empire. The last reform I will mention now, the greatest perhaps, next to the act of emancipation, he has introduced in the administration of justice. It is what all true Americans and Englishmen feel to be the bulwark of civil liberty, — the right of trial by jury.

“These are some of the great measures of the present Emperor, which have placed him in the front rank of the benefactors of mankind. When we consider that large as our own country is, Russia is nearly twice as large; that upon the bosom of that vast domain,

stretching from Central Europe to the Behring Sea, the Mongol, the Mussulman, the Jew, the Christian, the Greek, the Catholic, and the Protestant, with all their varying habits and creeds, traditions, languages, and races, meet and mingle in one empire, under the dominion of one man, we begin to realize the responsibility that rests upon the Emperor of all the Russias; and when we call to mind the great and liberal reforms undertaken and carried out by him, and that the measure of every nation's greatness is its progress in a given time, we must look upon Alexander II. as among the greatest, if not the greatest man of his time. His heart must be imbued with the spirit, while his foot keeps step with the progress of the age. [Cheers.]

“ Mr. President, I have thus, in a few words, told a part of that secret, and given the reason why the people of the United States look with such friendly sentiments upon Russia and upon its present Emperor, Alexander, and these are the reasons why everywhere they now extend such a joyous and heartfelt welcome to our distinguished guest, in himself a noble representative of Russia, and of his own great father. [Long and continued cheering.]

To-day the Ducal party has done the city. A drive was had through the principal streets, and brief stops made at one of the largest grain elevators in the city, and also at the National Soldiers' Home. The visit to the latter place was very entertaining. The guest was shown through the various apartments by the officer in charge, and, after a tour of the institution, the veterans, some six hundred in number, indulged in a series of army and other popular songs, much to the gratification of Alexis and others of the party.

GRAND BALL IN HONOR OF THE DUKE.

This evening the Duke is present at a grand ball given in his honor in the spacious dining hall of the Newhall House. The assemblage is a most brilliant one, and is made up of the *élite* of Wisconsin society. His Imperial Highness was in the first dance, with

Miss Washburn, daughter of Governor Washburn, for a partner. The festivities will be continued until a late hour before they terminate.

CHICAGO, *January 5, 1872.*

The Grand Duke arrived in this city yesterday at one o'clock from Milwaukee. In the evening he held a reception, at which a large number of people were present, and left this morning by special train for St. Louis. Previous to his departure, he handed to the Mayor five thousand dollars for the benefit of the poor of Chicago.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, *January 6, 1872.*

People began to gather at the Southern Hotel long before twelve o'clock, the time set for the reception of the Duke by the Mayor and our city officials. Policemen were stationed at the head of the grand staircase, and none were allowed to pass up excepting those who held tickets, and the members of the press. Notwithstanding this precaution, the corridor into which the main parlor opened was well filled with those of our citizens who were anxious to obtain a sight of the Grand Duke Alexis, whose coming has been preceded by such favorable reports regarding his personal appearance, his pleasant, engaging manners, and his good sense.

A wide space along the corridor was cleared, the people gave way about the door, and the Duke and his party, escorted by members of the reception committee, entered the room.

His Honor Mayor Brown delivered an address, of which the following is the closing part:—

There has long existed great friendliness and cordiality between your government and ours, and we trust such will always be maintained. And we especially desire to express to you our recognition of, and sincere thanks for, kindnesses shown by your august father to some of our citizens while in your country. Some of these gentlemen are now present, and hope to have the opportunity of showing you in some slight manner, at least, their appreciation of this flattering attention from the Czar of all the Russias.

We are pleased to find that you were not satisfied with visiting merely the capital of our nation, but that you have penetrated to its centre, and intend visiting its western border, and thus have an opportunity of seeing our whole country and people.

Our city we believe is yet in its infancy, though containing probably four hundred thousand souls ; and as the country (I might say continent) lying west of us is as yet sparsely settled, it is fair to presume that as that grows our city will grow ; and if the last fifty years be taken as a guide to forecast the future, we shall have here one of the largest cities on this continent.

We will feel great pleasure in showing you our public buildings and institutions, our iron and other manufactories, and the stupendous bridge across the Mississippi, now in course of construction, and aught else that will be likely to interest or please you. On Monday evening we anticipate the pleasure of your company and that of your suite, to an entertainment given in your honor, and where many of our people expect the pleasure of meeting you.

Trusting that your stay with us may be pleasant and interesting, as we greatly desire it shall be, again, in the name of the people of St. Louis, we welcome you to our city.

RESPONSE OF THE GRAND DUKE.

MESSEURS. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN : I have come West with particular pleasure, wishing to see as much as I can of the sources from which the great wealth of your country will in the future be derived. I shall be happy to avail myself of your kind invitation to visit your public buildings, your important manufactories, and that remarkable bridge which is to unite the East with the West, now divided by the waters of the Mississippi.

At the close of the speech of the Grand Duke he

was vociferously cheered, after the manner of Americans, and especially Westerners.

The speech of the Duke was delivered in a very clear and distinct manner, and with but little foreign accent; indeed the party, without exception, speak English, as well as several other languages, fluently.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DUCAL PARTY.

The Grand Duke, accompanied by Lieutenant Tu-deer, was out walking about the city this morning. They succeeded in preserving their incognito, and consequently had an unobstructed view of such public buildings and streets as they visited. At two o'clock, or a little later, the party entered carriages at the Fifth Street side of the hotel, accompanied mainly by the committee-men who went with them to the reception parlor, with the intention of taking a drive of about one and a half hours. It was not designated before starting what places of interest would be visited.

To-night the Duke and his companions will visit the Olympic Theatre, where seats have been reserved for them, and also for a sufficient number of committee-men.

After the address of welcome this morning, and when the Russian gentlemen had regained their apartments, a deputation of Creek Indians who are here en route to Washington, attended by an agent, entered one of the parlors and requested a presentation. Arrangements were made to indulge them.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., *January 8, 1872.*

St. Louis has had abundance of excitement and enthusiasm to-day in honoring and lionizing the Grand Duke Alexis. For many days the whole community of this great southwestern metropolis has been indulging in happy anticipations of the Imperial visit, and it is now gratifying to record a full realization of all their expected pleasure. Probably there never was a guest in the city who has been more cordially received and more hospitably entertained. All classes of people are united in honoring him, and the indications are that from the moment of the arrival of the illustrious Russian up to the moment of his departure there will be an uninterrupted round of festivities.

Early this morning eager crowds began to assemble in the halls and corridors of the Southern Hotel. The merchants of the city, knowing of the intended visit of the Duke to the Merchants' Exchange, had assembled, with many ladies, previous to the arrival of the multitude, and when the distinguished visitor appeared there was the most tumultuous and prolonged cheering. Half an hour or more was spent in introductions and social conversation, after which the party left and took a ride around the city.

A GRAND BALL AT THE SOUTHERN HOTEL.

The crowning event of the whole day and of the whole visit to St. Louis was a grand ball held in the Southern this evening. The decorations were numerous all over the house, and the spacious dining-room where the terpsichorean festivities were held, was most elaborately ornamented with flags, bunting, evergreens, and everything else pleasing to the senses of sight and

smell. The company assembled was most brilliant, and the dresses and toilettes of the ladies were elegant. The Governor and numerous State officials, Mayor Brown and the entire City Council were there; also a brilliant array of army officers from the United States arsenal, and other distinguished gentlemen. The entrance of the Duke into the brilliant dancing hall was a signal for a sensation. A few moments of social intercourse, a series of introductions, a promenade around the hall, and then the dancing commenced. The Duke was foremost in all of the sets up to the hour of midnight, and he will probably mingle in the festivities until the small hours of morning.

January 10.

The Southern yesterday wore a "day after the party" aspect, which was plainly discernible on its floors, covered with shreds of dresses and bits of laces, in its yawning waiters, and in its tired and listless guests. Late breakfasts were popular. The Grand Duke took his coffee late. After he had finished it he started out for a walk with Lieutenant Tudeer. They walked up Fourth Street some distance and down through the business portion of the city, and then making a detour through Lucas Place, returned to the hotel.

The day was spent in rest and quiet. No visitors were admitted, and none will be, during the stay of the party in St. Louis. The Committee of Reception having cordially performed all the functions of their office, have, with good sense, decided to withhold their services for the present. They have left, however, a *carte blanche* with the genial Admiral for a requisition upon them whenever they can add to the pleasure of His Imperial Highness or any of his suite.

The notorious "Buffalo Bill," who has obtained a national reputation for his daring and adventures on the Plains, called on the Duke on Monday, and was very graciously received. He proffered his services as a leader and scout for the party during the proposed buffalo hunt. Alexis treated him right royally, and presented him with a bottle of "fire-water" on leaving. He declined, however, to make any engagement with him. He referred him to General Sheridan, who has in charge all the arrangements for the expedition.

Soon after dinner in the evening the Duke went to the theatre in company with Admiral Possiet and Councillor Machin. The party passed quietly through the hall, and hurrying across the street to avoid the curious hangers-on, entered the Olympic. No announcement had been made of their coming, and but few in the audience were aware of their presence. They occupied the right hand box, and, in order to escape observation, took seats as far back from the front as possible. They left at the close of the third act, and, as they passed through the dress circle, were greeted with a round of applause, which Alexis acknowledged with a pleased smile and a slight bow.

As the Duke has expressed a great deal of interest in our public school system, an invitation was extended to him yesterday to visit one of the schools. Admiral Possiet conditionally accepted the invitation, and offered to fix, if possible, upon an hour convenient to the party. It has not been determined which school will be visited.

ST. LOUIS, *January 11, 1872.*

The Duke was permitted to pass his time yesterday in a quiet and eminently sensible manner. The

halls and corridors of the hotel were thronged to a greater extent than usual, and more than the customary number of young ladies gossiped and promenaded in the parlors, but beyond this there was nothing to indicate the presence of the distinguished visitor.

He walked out accompanied by Lieutenant Tudeer, and both picked their way up and down the main streets through the slush of melting snow, and the lakes and ponds formed at every crossing.

Shortly before five o'clock the Duke and Lieutenant Tudeer went out to drive. The appearance of the waiting carriage at the ladies' entrance, the same one that the Duke has employed during his pleasantly protracted stay in the city, attracted a crowd of lookers-on about the doorway. Alexis, smoking a cigarette, ran the gauntlet, and springing into a carriage, was driven leisurely away in the direction of Chouteau Avenue.

In the evening the Duke attended the Home Circle. It was the third assembly of the seventh series, and was a more than usually brilliant gathering. The home circles, as many of our readers are aware, are parties given by a social club, organized in the most careful manner. Five parties are given at the Southern Hotel during the winter, and only members are admitted to a participation in the festivities. The special attraction of last evening, the presence of the Duke, caused a rush on the officers of the club for permits for admission, extravagant sums in several cases being offered, but none were granted save to regularly constituted members.

Usually the assemblies are held in the ladies' ordinary, but on this occasion the main *salon* was used. Its

beautiful decorations had been permitted to remain from the grand ball of Monday evening, and the handsomely woven devices, the elaborate designs and profuse display of bunting, with the mottoes, the statues, and, above all, the flag-canopied trysting-place at the head of the room, converted the large apartment into one of unusual attractiveness.

The company was large and fashionable. The costumes in many instances were more elaborate, and the party itself had more of life and beauty about it, than that of Monday evening.

To-day at twelve o'clock, Alexis will bid St. Louis, for a while only, good-by. He has made a host of friends by his frank, open, manly, and modest bearing, and his departure will be sincerely regretted.

NEBRASKA.

THE BUFFALO HUNT.

OMAHA, *January 12, 1872.*

The Grand Duke Alexis and suite arrived at Council Bluffs at ten o'clock this morning by a special train over the St. Joseph road. Long before the train was transferred over the ice, about two thousand persons had congregated at the Union Pacific station, among them several classes of school children, accompanied by their respective teachers. The approach of the royal train was greeted with loud and continuous cheers from the crowd. General Sheridan, who claims the Duke as his guest from this place hence, accompanied by Generals Ord and Palmer with their staffs, and the Citizens' Committee, consisting of Acting Mayor Allen, Ex-Mayor Willard, and Governor Saunders, were there presented to the Duke, and extended to him a cordial welcome.

The party then stepped upon the platform and proceeded to the carriages in waiting. Alexis was escorted to a carriage to which four magnificent iron-gray horses were attached. He was accompanied by General Sheridan, Governor Saunders, and Acting Mayor Allen. The rest of the company and the military took other carriages, and the whole drove to the Union Pacific bridge, which is now nearly completed. After viewing this stupendous structure they went up Farnham Street to the new Grand Central Hotel, thence to Capitol Avenue, to the high school building.

The Duke was then driven to Governor Saunders' elegant mansion on Capitol Hill, where a splendid dinner was served. After dinner the doors were thrown open to the public, and a general reception and handshaking of the Duke followed.

The party then took carriages and went to the station, where they embarked for the great buffalo hunt. The train for the West consisted of five Pullman cars, two sleeping carriages, two parlor carriages, and one hotel dining car; the engine being draped with the American and Russian flags. The train left at three, P. M.

The Duke expressed himself very favorably impressed with Omaha and its people, and while the reception was less formal than previous ones tendered him on this Continent, he enjoyed the hospitalities with the greatest freedom.

A special schedule has been prepared for the Imperial train, containing the names of stations from here to Fort McPherson, which place will be reached at about daylight. The hunting camps have been established on Willow Creek, forty miles south of Fort McPherson,

where they will meet the notorious "Buffalo Bill" and other old hunters, also "Spotted Tail" and a large party of Indians, who will accompany them on the hunt.

Twenty wagon loads of provisions have been provided for distribution among the red men after the hunt is over, on the condition that during the hunt they will be good Indians.

The party will be escorted by two companies of cavalry, in command of General Palmer; also by the Second cavalry band. The saddle horses to be used for the hunt have already been taken to the camps.

NORTH PLATTE, NEB., *January 13, 1872.*

Young Alexis, the Grand Duke of Russia, is now happy out here on the almost boundless plains of the West. For several days to come he will enjoy pleasing seclusion, and indulge in the unrestrained sport of hunting and slaying the noble buffalo in untold numbers.

In company with his suite the Duke arrived here in his special train at six o'clock this morning, accompanied by General Sheridan and staff, who took a run up as far as Omaha yesterday to meet the Imperial party. The time from three o'clock yesterday afternoon until this morning, was spent on the rail between the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific and this place. A most superb banquet was prepared on the train, and the representatives of the Imperial navy and of the United States army and their friends, had a very lively and agreeable time of it as the Pullman cars were hurled across the Plains. It was long after midnight before the company sought rest in the luxurious sleeping

carriages ; but they arose, nevertheless, bright and early this morning, each and every one anxious for the journey to the hunting grounds which Sheridan had selected. The three or four hundred rustic inhabitants who form the settlement were all out in the gray twilight of morning to see and welcome the Imperial visitor. Their reception, however, was unlike those which the people of the East or Central West had awarded. There was no crowding, no cheers, no excitement, but a sort of reverential curiosity.

As the Duke alighted from the train the rustic natives of North Platte formed in line along the platform, and involuntarily and simultaneously removed their hats in honor of the distinguished visitors. General Sheridan was master of ceremonies, and he was determined that not a moment should be lost in starting for the camp, fifty miles distant across the Plains.

He had arranged with the genial and daring Buffalo Bill to act as guide, and this renowned scout was promptly on hand and in his element. He was seated on a spanking charger, and with his long hair and spangled buckskin suit he appeared in his true character of one feared and beloved by all for miles around. White men and the barbarous Indians are alike moved by his presence, and none of them dare do aught in word or deed contrary to the rules of law and civilization.

A substantial breakfast had been partaken on the train, and there was nothing now to be done but to bundle into the ambulance wagons and start out for the camping grounds. There were half a dozen ambulances and a single baggage wagon provided for

the party. The Duke and General Sheridan had a vehicle a trifle superior to the ordinary ambulance, and it was drawn by four very nobby steeds, while the other conveyances were propelled by mule power. Besides the Duke and his suite and General Sheridan, there were several officers of the General's staff. These military gentlemen occupied places in the ambulances with the Russian visitors, and entertained them as they passed through the country, with thrilling reminiscences of their life and adventures on the Plains. The supple and attentive Bill was in the saddle in advance of all, and on either side of the Ducal vehicle were half a dozen mounted cavalry officers. At exactly a quarter past eight General Sheridan gave the word to move, and Buffalo Bill advanced on a galloping steed, followed closely by the Duke's and the other conveyances.

The weather at the moment of departure was far from promising; the air seemed to be full of snow, and every element indicated one of the storms for which these vast plains are noted. All felt it possible and probable that the storm would soon burst upon them; but not a man dared utter a word of fear, and thus it was they left the railroad station for a fifty mile ride into the interior of the country. A couple of miles from North Platte station the tourists and hunters were met by a company of the Second cavalry, which acted as escort to the hunting grounds, under command of General Palmer, commander of the forces at Omaha. No delay was permitted here — simply a salute of honor — and the journey was resumed. Red Willow Creek, the camping ground and general rendezvous, was reached after about eight hours' ride. There were

no incidents of any moment along the route. Some stray buffaloes were seen, and His Imperial Highness brought down and wounded a few of them. Sioux Indians were also met, but they were full of joy and enthusiasm, and the Duke kindly acknowledged their demonstrations. Upon arrival at the camp everything was found in most comfortable order, and General Sheridan immediately assigned the several guests to their various tents and apartments. The quarters of the Duke and General Sheridan and their friends consisted of two hospital and a half dozen wall tents. Those of the guests and host are elegantly carpeted, and the others are also furnished with a degree of comfort and elegance rarely found out here on the wild plains of Nebraska. For the attendants of the Ducal party and the military escort, there are some thirty or forty superior wall tents. The arrangements of the camp, in brief, are complete, not to say luxurious, when the bleak season and the remote and wild section of the country are considered. Besides the cavalry escort there are two mounted companies here to guard the Imperial tourist and sportsmen.

CAMP ALEXIS, RED WILLOW CREEK, NEB., *January 14, 1872.*

After a dash of thirty miles on horseback over the Western prairie, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis and the whole distinguished hunting party have returned to camp, bringing their trophies and their honors with them. The Grand Duke has shown himself to be a thorough and successful sportsman. He has been looking forward to this occasion with special interest, and his anticipations have thus far been fully realized.

More sport, however, awaits him. To-morrow is to be the grand chase, in which all are impatient to participate, and which, with the Grand Duke and Sheridan and Custer in full gallop at the head, followed by the other guests who compose this Imperial hunting party, as well as by Spotted Tail, Pawnee Killer, Red Leaf, Whistler, and other less celebrated chiefs, with their bands of ambitious Indian braves, will constitute a scene such as never has been witnessed on these broad, unbroken prairies.

After we left the railroad station at North Platte yesterday morning for the boundaries of the Red Willow, where we are now encamped, we made a swift and splendid run over the frozen prairies to this place, with no road to mark the way, but with Buffalo Bill as a guide.

“Buffalo Bill” is a famous Western scout, employed by Sheridan for Indian service, and one who is efficient and reliable. Bill is about thirty years of age, and is over six feet in height. He has a pleasing face and fine address, and would have been prominent in other walks of life had not circumstances made him famous as a Western hunter. As he dashed out from the railroad station he was followed closely by the Grand Duke and General Sheridan in an open wagon, drawn by four powerful horses, which carried the two distinguished representatives of two powerful nations, at a fearful rate of speed over the rugged prairies. The remainder of the party, in army ambulances, kept hard after Sheridan and Alexis, and all had an excellent opportunity of appreciating to some extent, the style of travelling here in the days of the old overland stage-coaches, before the Continent was spanned with iron

rails and princes and generals and other people of high degree came out in palace cars to go sporting on the Plains.

A halt was made at the Medicine River, where horses were changed, and a light lunch was speedily dispatched. Soon, however, when we resumed our run, the speed with which we were proceeding produced such effects as broken springs and spokeless wheels. Our course was a little southwest, and the distance over fifty miles. Just before the sun had sunk below the distant hills, and as we ascended some rising ground, we came in full view of a splendid military camp. The Stars and Stripes were seen flying from a towering flagstaff on a broad plateau on the bank of Red Willow Creek. A cheer arose from every member of our party as this scene burst upon our sight. A few moments more and the band of the Second United States cavalry was playing the Russian hymn, while Sheridan assisted to alight the honored guest of this magnificent camp, which bears his Imperial name. It was not long before most of the remainder of the party had alighted and formed a picturesque group around the blazing, bright fire, which was burning in the centre of the camp as we came in. A few of the party were missing, however, and nearly an hour passed and they were missing still. Their wagon had broken down five miles from here, and the only way they could get here was to tramp through the snow. This, however, sharpened their appetite for the splendid dinner which was announced just as they arrived.

This Camp Alexis embraces about four acres of ground, and is situated on a low grassy plateau, from which the snow has been removed, at the junction of

the Red Willow with one of its small but now frozen tributaries. Two companies of United States cavalry, E and K of the Second regiment, are located here for the purposes of this Grand Ducal buffalo hunt. The camp faces south, and looks out on Red Willow Creek. Twelve new wall tents, fitted up with all camp conveniences, are arranged in a line for the accommodation of the guests. The dining-room of our camp is formed out of two large tents, and is very handsomely festooned inside with flags. A sumptuous banquet was presented before the guests, after all had reached the ground, last evening. The meal included different varieties of game to be found on the Western prairies. Choice wines were served with the different courses. After dinner some songs were sung and yarns spun over the blazing camp fire, and one by one the members of the party retired to their tents to sleep, perchance to dream of the expected buffalo hunt on the morrow. Spotted Tail and his Indians had received notice to come up, and interpreters were sent off to hurry them.

The splendid sunset of the previous evening was quite surpassed by the brilliant coloring of the clouds that hung over the horizon at dawn of the succeeding morning. The sun, however, soon dispelled the floating vapors, and the sky presented nothing but the sun itself in an unbroken field of blue. The weather here is wonderful for this season of the year; the day has been warm and beautiful. Overcoats have been quite unnecessary, and some who brought them found them cumbersome.

Very early in the morning Buffalo Bill went out to see what the prospects were. Before ten o'clock he

returned with tidings that about fifteen miles distant there was a herd of buffaloes browsing on the grass between the Red Willow and the Medicine. This was pleasing news to the Grand Duke and all the other sportsmen. Orders were given at once to make the necessary preparations to follow and to find them.

Accordingly, soon after breakfast, the hunters in our party, armed to the teeth, were snugly in their saddles. General Sheridan, being slightly indisposed, did not come out with us in the morning, but we found in Custer, to whom was assigned the duty of the initiation of His Imperial Highness into the mysteries of buffalo hunting, the most dashing cavalry officer in the service, next to General Sheridan.

The Grand Duke's hunting dress was very appropriate and simple. It consisted of jacket and trowsers of heavy gray cloth, trimmed with green, the buttons bearing the Imperial Russian coat-of-arms; he wore his boots outside his trowsers; his cap was an Australian turban, with cloth top.

General Custer appeared in his well-known frontier buckskin hunting costume, and if, instead of the comical seal-skin hat he wore, he had feathers fastened in his flowing hair, he would have passed at a distance for a great Indian chief. Buffalo Bill's dress was something similar to Custer's.

When the three started off from camp together, the Duke, Custer, and "Bill" — all large and powerful, and all hardy hunters — they attracted the attention and admiration of every one.

The face of the country was very much broken up, and the snow in some spots was eighteen inches deep. The Grand Duke availed himself of Custer's experi-

ence, asked many questions, and practiced running and shooting at imaginary buffaloes as he went. "Bill" led us up and down and round ravines and over rolling lands — and sometimes within sight of howling wolves — a distance of nearly fifteen miles, when, just as we galloped up a rugged slope, we came close upon part of the herd that we had seen.

The Duke and Custer charged together, but what seemed singular to the hunters, the buffaloes did not run; they stood at bay, as if they had been expecting the Imperial party, and as if to say "Come on;" but Custer charged through an open space and scattered them. He kept his eye close on a big bull that was waiting "to go for" the Grand Duke. Alexis, however, rode close up to the animal and put a couple of pistol shots in him, when he started down the ravine, the Duke and Custer after him. Another pop from the pistol and he fell, when a shot from a rifle finished him.

It was now getting late in the afternoon, and by unanimous consent it was concluded that we had better gallop back to camp before dark, and leave the larger herd beyond for the next day's sport. In the best of spirits we now turned our horses' heads toward our camp on the Red Willow Creek. As we came within sight of it, just at sundown, we announced our return and our success in Indian style, with yells, which were responded to from camp.

During our absence Spotted Tail with his braves had come in from Blackwood and camped on the other side of Red Willow Creek close to our own. They will accompany us on our hunt to-morrow. There was some hard riding during the day, and the ground was

slippery and rough. Take it altogether we have had satisfactory sport to-day and no serious accidents. We hope for no worse luck to-morrow.

CAMP ALEXIS, RED WILLOW CREEK, NEB., *January 15, 1872.*

After a day's exciting sport we have returned to our comfortable camp on the banks of the Red Willow, well rewarded with game and flushed with victory. When the party were mounted this morning, and the grand cavalcade was ready to move forward, an enterprising photographer, who had arrived in camp, took a picture of it as it stood with the Grand Duke, General Sheridan, and General Custer at the head, followed by the remainder of the Imperial suite, the officers and soldiers, and the great Indian Chief Spotted Tail and his band of experienced warriors. There had been a heavy frost during the night, so that the ground was well frozen, but the weather overhead was fair, and the day was beautiful.

Nearly all the members of the Grand Duke's suite joined in the hunt to-day; but, much to his regret, Admiral Possiet was detained in camp to answer despatches he had received from the Emperor. We started off in a southeasterly direction, over rougher ground and deeper snow than we had travelled over yesterday.

General Sheridan took us straight across the country, regardless of everything save the shortest route to reach the buffaloes. Sheridan and the other army officers were dressed in their army uniform, the Grand Duke wearing his hunting dress as he did yesterday. Buffalo Bill went ahead, under orders from Sheridan, to strike the herd we had left undisturbed when we returned to camp last evening.

Hardly a halt was made for fifteen miles, when, as we were passing through one of the rugged cañons, General Custer, who was then in the advance, discovered a herd of buffaloes. He gave no alarm, but rode back to the Grand Duke and Sheridan, and gave the Indian sign that game was near, by riding in a circle. The Grand Duke and Sheridan advanced and dismounted — a proceeding that was followed by all the other members of the party.

The horses' girths were tightened, curbs and bits examined, fire-arms loaded, and all immediately moved forward. Sheridan gave orders that only the Grand Duke and Custer should ride in advance of himself, stating that he would ride at the head of the column until the Grand Duke should have selected his first buffalo. The formation of the ground was such, and so stealthy was our approach, that we were enabled to get within a short distance of the buffaloes before they noticed us. The cañon was a long and widening one, with broken sides and high hills on either side, and formed a magnificent arena.

Turning a corner in the cañon, the herd was now in sight, and clapping spurs to their horses they dashed amongst them before the astonished animals knew that any enemies were near.

A cow was singled out to show to the Grand Duke how fleet of foot the females are, and the speed and skill essential to overtake and kill them. The animal chosen from among the rest was a full grown one, in splendid condition, and wearing a beautiful winter coat. As soon as she espied them she started off at full speed, the Duke and Custer after her. Finding herself hard pursued she ran up a steep acclivity on the

right side of the cañon, and gaining a footing on the slope, kept along the narrow ledge, while the Duke and Custer followed in a line along the bottom of the cañon.

Seeing the configuration of the cañon and the imminent danger involved in the pursuit, Count OlsonfiEFF called to the Duke in tones of caution; but the game had been chosen, the Imperial blood was up, and Alexis heeded not, if he heard, the well-meant words of warning. The chase was most exciting, and the Grand Duke, exhibiting an enthusiasm and daring which the most experienced western hunter could not have surpassed, pursued his chosen game until she turned upon him. Describing a semi-circle with his horse, he dashed to the other side of her, and, taking a deliberate aim, discharged the contents of his revolver into her fore shoulder, instantly killing her. No halt was made, however, for her calf kept running along on the other side of the gully, parallel with the cañon. Coming within pistol shot, Alexis fired and wounded the brave little bull; but though the blood was streaming from the wound he did not fall. Here a snow-drift intervened, and, jumping it, and getting on the ledge beyond, whence there was no more room to run, the wounded animal came to bay. The Grand Duke fired one more shot, and down fell the animal, dead, into the snow. Those of the party who had followed on behind soon came up and congratulated His Imperial Highness upon the splendid success he had acquired so early in the day.

After killing the calf, the Grand Duke returned down the cañon, pausing to glance at the cow which he had killed. She had a magnificent head, and hand-

some horns. The Grand Duke expressed his admiration of them, and said he would take them to Russia as a trophy of this morning's sport. Accordingly, the tail and head of the cow were afterwards secured and taken into camp. The calf was carried in entire, and we are to have some of the beef for breakfast in the morning, before we leave the Red Willow to return to the North Platte.

As we were ascending the acclivity to the "divide," we met a courier from General Sheridan with a message announcing that another herd had been seen on the highlands in the distance, and he had halted his column and given orders that the herd should not be disturbed until the Duke arrived. The Duke dashed ahead, accompanied by Custer and myself, and in a very few moments we were once more by Sheridan's side. The whole party now moved forward, but, discovering the movements, the herd ran off. Another cañon had to be crossed before gaining the plateau, where we could follow in pursuit. Upon ascending the plateau nothing but the vast expanse of broken country could be seen ahead, as the herd had disappeared.

A halt was called; the trail of the lost animals must be found. Custer went off in one direction and Buffalo Bill in another; but, to expedite the matter, they were called back, and Spotted Tail, with his band of chosen buffalo hunters, was brought to the front, and while our party paused, the Indians, headed by their celebrated chief, all mounted on fleet horses and carrying their bows and arrows, responded in silence to the signs, and dashed off to find the trail the herd had left. It was not long before they halted, and Spotted Tail motioned us to approach. He had found them in

another cañon, where they had sought safety by disappearing from our sight.

The original intention of affording the Grand Duke an opportunity to charge this herd was now abandoned, owing to the lateness of the hour, the roughness of the ground, and the chance which was now presented to have him witness from the heights the native Indian method of killing buffaloes with the bow and arrow.

The party paused and formed into a group, while the Indians were sent off to hunt and charge the herd down the broken sides of the bluff on which we stood. On dashed Spotted Tail and his braves. For many minutes they were lost to sight; but presently the herd was seen emerging from the head of the cañon up the slope on the other side, with the Indians in hot and close pursuit. Reaching the summit of the steep ascent, Spotted Tail and his chosen Sioux, with a wild whoop, charged into the midst of the fleeing herd, and with unerring aim let fly the feathered arrows from their bows. It was then that the Imperial party were favored with a splendid view of a scene that few white men, who have lived many years upon the plains, have ever witnessed. It was difficult to decide which to admire the more, the skill of the Indian in managing his horse, or the rapidity and accuracy with which he let fly his feathered darts into the side of the doomed buffalo. In some respects the scene resembled a charge of cavalry upon troops already routed and fleeing in disorder; and the Duke was forcibly reminded of the riding of the Cossacks in his native country. The party remained wrapt in admiration of the scene until it gradually faded from our view. New interest, however, was awakened by the sudden appearance of a portion of

the herd which had been turned by the Indians in the charge, and coming towards us rushed down the slope of the cañon on the other side. We started down to meet them, but as we advanced we came successively to obstacles which retarded our progress and were all but insurmountable. This gave an opportunity to the buffaloes to escape. Finally we succeeded in making the descent and crossed, the cañon ; but still more difficult and dangerous obstacles met us on the other slope. The most fearless horsemen in the party, surveying the steep and slippery sides, were forced reluctantly to dismount and make the ascent on foot.

After climbing to the summit we found that the herd which had been driven by the Indians, and the Indians themselves, had disappeared from sight. While the Duke and Custer went ahead in search of some stray member of the disbanded herd, an Indian and an interpreter met and told them the animals had fled and the country was too rugged to permit of pursuit.

Strewn all over the plateau as we rode along we came to dead buffaloes, which had been killed by Spotted Tail and his band. The Duke was anxious to examine one of them more closely, in order to see the fatal wound an arrow made. The young warrior whom we met pointed to one which he himself had shot. The Duke was astonished to find that the arrow had penetrated clear through the body of the buffalo. This young warrior was but eighteen years of age, and this was the fourth animal he had shot and killed with arrows in the charge we had witnessed from the other side.

The course of the arrow after it had passed through the body of the buffalo was traced by the blood upon

the snow, and in accordance with the Indian custom to recover the darts after the game is killed, this successful Sioux searched until he found it. He handed it to Custer, with the request that he would present it to the "Royal Chief." The Grand Duke accepted it with many thanks, saying that he would carry it back to his own country as another trophy of the hunt. An invitation was now extended to the warrior to visit the Duke in the camp, where a present will be given him as a reward for his exploits. It was impossible to collect all the trophies of the hunt. Dead buffaloes lay here and there on the "divide" and in the cañons we had traversed. Those members of the party who entered actively into the spirit of the sport were rewarded with the satisfaction of getting the game they had gone out to hunt.

The afternoon was now well spent, and we had yet nearly twenty miles to ride back to the borders of the Red Willow Creek. General Sheridan having come, it was decided that the party should return leisurely to camp, trusting to the chances of finding game in the direction of our homeward course. The Indians had by this time been collected by their Chief, and they joined us just as we started back. Small herds were seen in the distance at different points on either side along the route, but too far off for us to chase and shoot. An ambulance had been sent after us in the morning with refreshments, and after we had ridden back five miles or so, we found it at the point previously indicated for a general rendezvous and halt. While the hungry hunters were eating the luncheon and drinking the champagne, a detachment was sent to get the calf and the head of the cow which the Grand Duke had

shot. After these had been secured, the cavalcade was reformed, and the whole party galloped over the frozen ground and through the snow-drifts back to camp. The sun had already set, and the darkness was gathering fast when the tents appeared in sight. No loaded fire-arms have been allowed in camp, so now the Grand Duke and Sheridan, and all the party discharged their weapons in the air, which resounded with the reports. Responsive cheers came to us from the camp, and we dashed in, in the same order in which we had gone out. Sheridan had taken us a ride of full "forty miles," and every member of the Imperial party was glad to resign his seat in the saddle for his seat in the spacious dining tent.

Dinner was soon served, in the same sumptuous style, and relished quite as keenly as on the other days we had dined in this Imperial hunting camp. The Grand Duke was highly pleased with the sport, and was lavish in his expressions of delight. Though he did not have an opportunity of seeing the immense herds of buffaloes which, especially in the autumn, run in thousands and darken the country for miles around, he had a chance to see an illustration of hunting on the rugged prairies of the West.

THE INDIANS.

CAMP ALEXIS, WILLOW CREEK, NEB., *January 16.* — MORNING.

Last night the Indian powwow took place in front of the Grand Duke Alexis' tent.

First, General Sheridan sent for Spotted Tail, and presented to him a beautiful scarlet cloth cap, embroidered with white beads; a handsome brown cloth morning robe, trimmed with scarlet; an elegant ivory-

mounted hunting knife, and a general officer's belt, made of Russia leather, wrought with gilt. The delighted chief arrayed himself with these attractive looking articles, and presently appeared in the midst of his people, who surrounded and surveyed him with admiration. Spotted Tail was given to understand that these presents were not from the Great Father at Washington, but from Sheridan himself, as testimonials of esteem "from one chief to another."

While the Imperial party were at dinner, preparations were made for the great Indian war dance, to illustrate one of the curious customs of the red men. The Indians have a great variety of dances, each dance having its distinct significance. The one chosen for this occasion was the war dance. It consists chiefly in each warrior arising and recounting the history of his exploits, at the same time dancing in the circle formed by his hearers, and keeping time to the monotonous music of the musicians, who beat away on a kind of drum, while he extols himself in his native language. An immense log fire was built between the row of tents and the flag-pole in front of them. Meanwhile all the young warriors were busy in their lodge painting their faces afresh and decking themselves with ornaments.

The several bands of Sioux which Spotted Tail had collected, were camped near at hand, on the other side of Red Willow Creek, and the most successful of the warriors and several of the squaws came across to participate in and witness the Indian war dance. Lamps were hung about the flag-pole and arranged around the inside of the circle formed by the "chubs," the younger warriors and the spectators. The chiefs did

not participate in the dance, their deeds being well known and acknowledged by the members of their respective bands, and, indeed, by all the tribe of which Spotted Tail is the controlling chief. All the self-glorification was left to the less celebrated braves, who look forward to the succession as leaders of their bands.

The Indians sat upon the ground, the more noted ones in front, while near them sat the squaws. The glare of the blazing camp fires heightened the effect produced by the yellow and scarlet and carmine colors that were so conspicuous among those with which these dusky natives of the western wilds delight to stain their faces. Some of them were wrapped in blankets, some almost completely covered up with buffalo robes, while others were dressed in all sorts of barbarous costumes. Some of them wore many kinds of curious trinkets. There were not nearly as many Indians as had been expected; but there was a sufficient number to give the Imperial party a good idea of the characteristics of the race. There were representatives from all the bands that Spotted Tail could call in within the time appointed for the hunt. Spotted Tail himself sat in a prominent place, and beside him was his wife and daughter. The dusky maiden was the object of marked attention on the part of some of the gallant young warriors from circles of our higher forms of civilization. Around the inside of the arena sat the lesser chiefs, heads of bands, Black Bear, Fast Bear, Conquering Bear, Red Leaf, Two Strike, Little Wound, and Brave Shield, all of whom sat in silence and listened to the tales of their young warriors, who told of scalps secured and victories achieved.

The Grand Duke and suite, with General Sheridan and staff, and all the other officers in camp, were present, and noted and commented on the incidents which attracted their attention as the braves described the wonderful deeds they had performed when on the war-path. At the conclusion of each recitation the squaws signified their approval, which was done in a shrill tone of voice. One of the interpreters stood near the Grand Duke and explained to him the salient points in each red man's speech, and also answered all the questions which Alexis asked. His Imperial Highness was deeply interested in what transpired.

One of the incidents of the evening was that in which the daughter of Spotted Tail took a silent but a prominent part. She is a modest maiden of some sixteen summers, and that she is comely is clear from the fact that some of the members of our party were evidently more interested in her than in the sanguinary stories of the warriors who were shouting and stamping in the circle. Several of her white admirers vied with the others in their efforts to secure some indication from her that she regarded them with especial favor. At first she seemed to show the coyness characteristic of her sex, and if the rosy tints that bloomed so brightly on her cheeks were not natural, there are many maidens and married women among the "pale faces," as the Indians call our people — ladies who adorn the highest circles of civilized life — who will appreciate Miss Spotted Tail's process for improving her complexion. Either they strive to civilize a savage custom, or she has attained proficiency in one of the fine arts of Christian civilization. Like some of

her civilized sex she was not averse to admiration. Presents from her admirers soon began to flow in upon her. Some presented confectionery and fruits, and others such trinkets as they could procure at short notice.

When the war dance was concluded, the presents brought by the Grand Duke for Spotted Tail and his subordinate chief were given. They consisted of a number of red and green blankets, colors so much admired by the Indians, and a large bag of silver dollars, to which General Sheridan added a number of other articles, including some handsome hunting-knives. Sheridan had also on the ground for Spotted Tail and his people three months supply of provisions ready for distribution in the morning, the condition being that they would continue to be good Indians. Spotted Tail, with his wife and daughter and the other chiefs, were then conducted into the Imperial dining-tent, where they were treated to luxuries which they have not been accustomed to.

Miss Spotted Tail, after she had finished her supper, gathered up the fragments and the food within reach of her, and, deliberately storing them in her blanket, took them away with her. The party were much amused at the way the chiefs conducted themselves at the table and enjoyed the champagne.

In the mean time all the other Indians returned to their lodges on the other side of the Red Willow. The subordinate chiefs soon followed them, leaving Spotted Tail, who desired to confer with General Sheridan concerning the interests of his people. A council was then held in the General's tent. It was a sort of semi-official council. The Grand Duke and others of

the Imperial party were present by invitation. The Duke reclined on Sheridan's bed, Custer sat on the table, Spotted Tail, with his wife and daughter, sat on Sheridan's baggage, and the others occupied the remaining limited space left within the tent. In accordance with Indian usage, Spotted Tail first took a smoke. When he had finished, he handed his pipe to his wife, and then, in a dignified and deliberate manner, arose, and, through the interpreter, addressed some sensible remarks to General Sheridan.

Alluding first to the interesting occasion which had brought them all together, he expressed his gratification at being enabled to see the Grand Duke Alexis, the representative, he understood, of a mighty chief across the broad and angry water. He was glad to have had a hunt after the wild buffalo with him and with General Sheridan, the chief who represented here the Great Father whom he had met in Washington. He was very glad to meet all the officers and gentlemen who accompanied the Grand Duke and General Sheridan, because he desired to preserve peace and friendship with the white man, and when they met again he hoped it would be with the same good feeling which now prevailed among them. He had been to Washington to speak with the Great Father, and had promised him that he would always remain faithful to his treaties, and never more go on the war-path. This promise he had kept, but there were still two favors that he desired to ask; that they were simple and reasonable would appear to the great chief whom he now addressed. First, he asked that he and his people might be allowed to hunt south of the River Platte, until their farms on the reservation could be

cultivated to produce enough food for their support. Second, he saw when he went to Washington that the white man was not compelled to trade at a single store or with one trader, but could go to any store ; and if one trader asked what seemed to be too high a price he could go and bargain with another ; but such was not the case with Spotted Tail and his people. The Great Father had only allowed them one trader on their reservation. This he did not think was right ; and in order to have some safety against extortion he requested that at least one more trader might be permitted on the reservation. If the Great Father would grant these simple and reasonable requests, the heart of Spotted Tail would be made glad, and joy would fill the bosoms of all his grateful people.

General Sheridan in reply said to the interpreter, who translated the language into that of the Sioux Nation : —

Say to Spotted Tail that he has made a very good speech to me ; a much better one, I think, than I can make to him ; that I believe I fully comprehend the points he has made, and they are two. First, he wants permission to hunt south of the Platte until his farms can be made to produce sufficient to support his people ; and second, he wants more traders upon their reservation. Now, say to him that, while the control of the Indians does not come under my department, as he well knows, I appreciate the force and justice of his requests. So long as we are at peace with each other, I see no objection to his people hunting buffaloes south of the river Platte. Should war at any time arise of course this privilege would be withdrawn. With reference to allowing him more traders I can only promise this : I am going to see the Great Father before many days, and I shall remember that speech and ask him to let Spotted Tail and his people have more traders. I am very glad to see him here ; I have great respect for him, because he has faithfully fulfilled his treaty obligations. It has given me great pleasure to have had him respond so promptly to the invitation to join in the hunt with the Grand Duke Alexis, who comes

here from a far distant country, the son and representative of the great, if not the greatest of chiefs in Europe. If hereafter Spotted Tail should have any request to make that I can grant, consistently, I will remember his promptness on this occasion and do all I can for him.

The deepest interest was shown by those who listened to the speeches of Spotted Tail and the reply of Sheridan.

After a social smoke the council was closed, and after shaking hands with the hardy huntsman and receiving the personal thanks of the Grand Duke, Spotted Tail and his family returned to the village of his people across the creek.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA, *January 16, 1872* — EVENING.

The Imperial hunting party took their final leave of Camp Alexis at an early hour this morning, and have returned to their special train on the Pacific Railroad. Before leaving the camp several photographs were taken by the enterprising artist. They will be interesting souvenirs, especially to the Imperial members of the party who participated in the hunting expedition with General Sheridan and His Imperial Highness. One large view was taken of the party as they sat at breakfast. Pictures were also made of the camp itself, and among the others which were taken by request of the Grand Duke were those of Buffalo Bill and General Custer in his buckskin hunting dress. The band of the Second cavalry was on the ground and figured in the parting scene. All the members of the party bade adieu to General Palmer and the officers who remained behind to break up what many will long remember as Camp Alexis.

The Grand Duke thanked the General most cordially

for the complete success which had crowned the efforts of himself and his efficient officers to contribute to the comfort of the whole hunting party.

When the Grand Duke and General Sheridan jumped into their open wagon, and the other members of the party took seats in the ambulances, the band struck up an appropriate air, and, with Buffalo Bill ahead again as guide, all dashed across the open country, headed northward toward the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The return ride was not marked by any very unusual incidents. Some springs were broken, and one ambulance was upset, but, fortunately, nobody was hurt.

A halt was made at the Medicine River, twenty miles from the Red Willow, and luncheon was partaken of. When the line of vehicles approached the Platte the Grand Duke and Sheridan dashed ahead and reached the railroad long before the rest of the party, the ambulances being heavily loaded.

Every one has now returned safely to the railroad track, and all are delighted with the experience of the last few days, as well as grateful that, while no serious accidents occurred to leave unpleasant memories in the minds of any one, everything happily conspired in contributing to the comfort of, and complete success as a whole, of the Grand Ducal hunting expedition.

General Sheridan and the officers who have come here with him will accompany the Grand Duke and suite on to Denver, and then *via* the Kansas Pacific Railroad back to St. Louis. The special train will leave here late to-night, and is due at Denver to-morrow evening.

COLORADO.

DENVER, COLORADO, *January 17, 1872* — EVENING.

The Grand Ducal party arrived here at the capital city of Colorado this evening. They came directly through from North Platte, immediately after returning from the pleasures and excitements of the buffalo hunt on the Plains, and were about nineteen hours on the rail. General Sheridan and staff, who accepted an earnest invitation of the Duke to accompany him around to St. Louis, augmented the party in numbers and contributed largely to relieve the tediousness of the journey. Although it was late at night when the Ducal train passed the small villages along the line of the Union Pacific, there were, nevertheless, large crowds to cheer the distinguished visitor.

As the cars went by at Cheyenne, which was reached at about ten o'clock this forenoon, nearly the whole population was out to see and welcome Alexis, and when he appeared in sight in response to their calls he was most heartily cheered. Colonel King and the officers of the Ninth United States infantry also called upon His Imperial Highness and spent a few moments in social intercourse, and subsequently the passing visitor was tendered the compliment of a serenade by the band belonging to the regiment. The party were also met here by Governor McCook, Ex-governor Evans, and several other members of the Territorial government, who acted as a committee of escort to this city.

After about half an hour's detention at Cheyenne, the journey was resumed; but before the train was fairly under way there occurred quite an exciting and almost serious accident. The train was backing up a

“Y” track, when an imperfectly secured rail “spread up” and threw General Sheridan’s and the Duke’s drawing-room car from the track. The General’s car was turned over almost on one side, and if it had gone four or five feet further would have been completely capsized. Only the rear truck of the Ducal car was thrown off, but the passengers inside were nevertheless well shaken up and not a little alarmed. In General Sheridan’s car the scene was even more exciting. The party were mostly standing at the time, and of course were thrown around in great confusion. Some one of the number managed to get a pull at the bell-rope, and the train was thus stopped in season to prevent what might have otherwise been a serious accident.

As it was, no one was injured, but all were frightened. The Duke’s car was soon got upon the track again; but General Sheridan’s was in a worse condition, and was not got upon the rails for several hours. The General insisted upon the Duke continuing his journey, promising to follow as soon as his car was in condition. The Ducal party therefore came on, and General Sheridan and his staff arrived here some four hours later.

A large and enthusiastic crowd followed him with cheers to the American House, half a mile or more distant. The evening was spent in quiet; but to-morrow the distinguished visitor will be shown around the town by Governor McCook, and in the evening there will be a grand ball in his honor, at which all the distinguished citizens of this portion of Colorado will be present.

DENVER, COLORADO, *January 18, 1872.*

Duke Alexis and General Sheridan have been most heartily entertained here to-day by the sturdy and hospitable mountaineers of the Colorado Territory. The Grand Duke of course has been the special object of attraction and honor. His reception has not embraced all the pomp and splendor of the ovations in the eastern cities; but the demonstrations were, nevertheless, as hearty on the part of the people. The fatigue of a long railroad journey was not favorable for an early rise this morning, and it was considerably after the hour of noon before His Imperial Highness had finished breakfast. The members of the Territorial Legislature now in session here, accompanied by Governor McCook, called early in the afternoon, and were presented to the Ducal tourist. Among them were several Mexicans, whose appearance and manners as contrasted with those of the unadulterated Anglo-Saxons, attracted the attention of Alexis and caused him to make several inquiries concerning their abilities as representatives of their people.

He conversed freely and at considerable length with nearly every member of the legislative body. The ride around the city was one of rare pleasure. The weather was most charming, the atmosphere clear and bracing, and every other element of nature combined was favorable for a delightful view of the lofty Rocky Mountains, of which the Duke said he had read and heard so much. Proceeding a mile or two into the suburbs, Pike's Peak loomed up conspicuously in the south, and the party paused for a considerable time to view its lofty proportions. West Denver was also visited, and a short stop made at the extensive brew-

ery of the Denver Ale Company. The whole operation of brewing was most minutely shown and described to the Grand Duke, and before leaving he refreshed himself with a draught or two of some of the choicest productions of the establishment. The Holly Water Works were also visited, where it is presumed the distinguished visitor partook in judicious quantities of some of that beverage known as "Adam's ale," as well as a few other fluids, which were freely dispensed at a collation furnished after an inspection of the water works and the powerful machinery employed to force the water into the city.

THE BALL.

As a fitting termination of the day's enjoyment, there has been a grand ball this evening in honor of the Duke and General Sheridan. It was given in the dining hall of the American House, under the auspices of the Pioneer Club, an organization composed exclusively of the early settlers of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain territory. There were some two hundred couples present, and the occasion was of that jovial carnival nature peculiar to festive gatherings in this section of the country. The ball-room was not too elaborately decorated, but a single American and a single Russian flag told the story that the guest of the evening was welcome. Among those present, besides Alexis and General Sheridan and their immediate suites, were Governor McCook, Ex-governor Evans, and the various members of the Legislature. There was also a brilliant array of ladies, and their toilettes were in many instances very elegant and costly. The festivities were continued until after midnight, and there were few dances which the Duke failed to mingle in.

DENVER, COLORADO, *January 19, 1872.*

The charming and wonderful Clear Creek cañon, which winds its way through the Rocky Mountains, has been the chief attraction to-day for the Duke Alexis and General Sheridan. Both the distinguished visitors and their accompanying suites and friends accepted an invitation of the Colorado Central Railroad Company to visit the mines of the mountains, and left by a special train about noon. The journey by rail was terminated at Golden City, where the visitors were cordially received and entertained at the Golden Hotel. Some two hours having been thus spent in the now prosperous city, the party were conveyed in carriages up the cañon for a distance of eight or ten miles. Extensive mines at this point were inspected.

The atmosphere was a trifle arctic in its nature, but none of the party would admit the fact. On the contrary, they all indulged in loud praises of the weather, and, with frostbitten ears and uncomfortable feet, insisted that the day was one of the most charming and inviting of the season. During the brief stay in the immediate neighborhood of the mines, General Sheridan and staff contributed to the amusement of the party with a few old army songs, and the Duke, and even the elder Russian tourists accompanying him, could not resist the temptation to join in the chorus.

The journey to and from the mines was through the most delightful portion of the Clear Creek cañon, and although the lofty peaks and towering ranges were but faint specimens of the highest grandeur of the rocky range, they were, nevertheless, sufficient to impart to His Imperial Highness an intelligent idea of the extent and eminence of the rocky cliffs which divide the Atlantic and Pacific.

Several stops were made during the journey, to allow the Duke to gaze in admiration on the enchanting scenes which surrounded him, and it was with reluctance that he consented to leave in season to pursue the return trip by daylight. Several of the peaks which crown the lofty cliffs were properly christened, and will hereafter be known as "Peak Alexis" and "Sheridan's Peak."

The wonderful fertility of the gold, silver, and coal mines, was faithfully described to the observing Russian tourist.

The party returned to Denver at about five o'clock this evening, and at ten left on the Kansas Pacific road for St. Louis. It is probable that brief stops will be made at Kit Carson, Topeka, Kansas City, and Jefferson City.

KIT CARSON, COLORADO, *January 21, 1872.*

During the last two days the Imperial visitor has indulged in all the hardships, excitements, and pleasing rewards of a daring frontier life, and as an amateur buffalo hunter he has distinguished himself in such a manner as to excite the admiration and wonder of the pioneer hunters of the whole buffalo country. The exciting hunt on the Nebraska Plains in the early part of the week dwindles into insignificance compared with the chases, uncertainties, and final triumphs of this last campaign.

No preparations were made until yesterday, and the whole event was of an impromptu nature. While in Denver the idea was conceived of a brief cruise into the buffalo grounds in the neighborhood of Kit Carson; but the matter of obtaining sufficient horses and transportation facilities for the party was a serious one.

Orders were at once telegraphed, and the result was that upon the arrival here of the Ducal party everything was in readiness. The choicest buffalo horses were selected, and, to use a Western phrase, the whole outfit was "almighty elegant." The grounds where the noble buffalo was to be found in all his national element, were some half a dozen miles distant from the railroad. Some of the party went out in the saddle, and others, less anxious to rough it, took seats in a comfortable ambulance.

Experienced scouts who were in advance had intercepted the party within half an hour after leaving the cars and reported the presence of a small buffalo herd in the immediate vicinity. At this time the mounted hunters and those in ambulances were widely separated, and it was decided to wait until the latter came up before precipitating the attack. A junction of forces having been formed, General Sheridan suggested that only Alexis and General Custer should join in the hunt at this time, but that after the Duke had brought down his game the onslaught was to be universal. All agreed to this proposition. The approach to the herd was very favorable. The animals were grazing lazily in a valley, and the cautious huntsmen were almost upon them before they were discovered. Of course the natural instinct of the beast to run upon the approach of humanity was indulged in, but the Duke and General Custer put spurs to their horses, and followed in hot pursuit. The horses were accustomed to the chase, and seemed inspired with as much enthusiasm as their riders. They fairly flew through the air, and at length it was apparent that both the Duke and the experienced General had lost all control of them.

The race lasted for a mile or more, when the herd of buffaloes as well as the horses began to give up. The Duke gazed with admiration upon a huge and 'sprightly bull which mingled in the herd, and, as soon as he came within range, he opened fire with his revolver, and followed it up with the skill and rapidity of a veteran huntsman.

General Sheridan, who had intended to remain in the rear as a spectator, could not resist the temptations of the exciting sport, and he at once headed his horse for the Ducal party, and soon became an interested participator. It was now that the real, lively sport commenced. The trio poured a shower of bullets into the ranks and flanks of the noble buffaloes. The experiences were becoming unusually exciting for even such veteran sportsmen as Sheridan and Custer. Unlike the sluggard animals of the Nebraska Plains, these were disposed to make a desperate effort for escape.

The Duke, full of enthusiasm and excitement, put spurs to his steed and followed on, with Custer and Sheridan close behind. The Duke all the while kept his eye on the mammoth bull which he had first fixed upon, and when he came within range a second time he gave him the contents of half a dozen barrels. This seemed only to enrage the old fellow, as he did not appear to be injured in the slightest, but evidently cherished an ill feeling toward the distinguished Russian. He looked him full in the face, pawed the earth for a moment, and then made a furious charge for His Imperial Highness. Alexis now had an opportunity to distinguish himself, and he improved it. His superior horsemanship was very useful, and barely saved him from a fate which an amateur of ordinary skill would

have been likely to have suffered. The wounded buffalo, finding that he could not harm his antagonist, resumed his hasty retreat, and was as closely pursued by the Russian sportsman. He put the spurs to his horse most vigorously, and when he had come again within range drew his revolver, but in the midst of haste and excitement it slipped from his grasp and fell to the ground. No time was to be lost to recover the weapon, and General Sheridan, having witnessed the accident, rode up alongside the Duke and passed him his, and it was then but a moment before the buffalo was brought down. Those who had witnessed the whole exciting scene were now wild with excitement and enthusiasm, and gave vent to their feelings with loud and repeated cheers. The Duke himself was especially delighted with his triumph, and indulged in many an exclamation of joy. The head of the slaughtered animal was decapitated and will be preserved and taken to Russia as one of the trophies of the Colorado Plains.

During the successful pursuit and fight of the Duke with the particular beast which he had selected, the other members of the party charged upon the balance of the herd and succeeded in slaying a dozen or more. While surveying the scene of triumph, one of the guides rode up and reported a large herd of buffaloes some two miles distant, and a forward movement was at once made. On the way a couple of large bulls were found isolated from the others, and the Duke and General Custer went for one of them and the balance of the party for the other.

After a brief and lively gallop, Alexis was within pistol shot of the fated animal, who, with a few well di-

rected shots; was soon dispatched. Further along the large herd reported was overtaken. The Duke and General Custer took the lead, and were followed closely by the rest. As soon as the leaders charged, the herd scattered, but the huntsmen followed in hot pursuit, and the chase became at once lively and exciting beyond description.

For over two miles the Duke and the General pursued the flying herd. As soon as the Duke reached the rear of the drove, he sent a fatal bullet through the first buffalo that was within range of his pistol, and a moment or two later dispatched another that came in his way. The fleeing herd was fresh, and the horses exhausted, and as it appeared useless to continue the pursuit, the party rested and lunched for an hour, and then prepared to return to the Kit Carson station. On the way a single buffalo was observed, and the whole party went for him. He saw that he was being overtaken, and turned at once upon his pursuers, very singularly selecting the Grand Duke as the special object of his revenge. He eyed him with an anger and determination somewhat serious to behold, and finally turned upon Alexis and charged with a fierceness that showed he was battling for dear life. The Grand Duke and his experienced horse were equal to the emergency, and although they dodged the infuriated animal every time, the escapes were sufficiently narrow for even a Buffalo Bill to boast of. Finally, General Custer came to the rescue, and, by diverting the attention of the animal, the Duke got a dozen or more broadside shots into his carcass, and then dismounted and finished his tenacious life with a rifle. It was now getting late in the day. The party had their fill of buffalo sports,

and the journey in the direction of the town was again resumed and pursued to the end without interruption. Numerous herds were seen along the road, but none of them were molested. The Duke brought down five buffaloes altogether, and retained the tail of each as trophies of the day's sport.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, *January 22, 1872.*

The Grand Duke and his friends had a very gay and festive time of it on the road between Kit Carson and this place. They left yesterday forenoon in their special Pullman train, and jogged along so leisurely as to not reach Topeka until nearly noon to-day. The trip was one of the pleasantest railroad journeys that His Imperial Highness has had since he commenced his American tour.

The buffalo-hunting experiences of the day before were substantially repeated for nearly the whole length of the road. Vast and numerous herds were seen, and of course the temptation to take a few shots was too strong to be resisted. The first herd seen was fully half a mile from the track, and the train was moving along at an average speed of about twenty miles an hour. The Grand Duke and General Custer, each armed with a Spencer rifle, took positions in the baggage car, and Alexis very soon leveled his piece at a ponderous animal and fired. The shot fell short of the mark by about twenty feet, and of course the herd scattered rapidly and promiscuously. The enthusiastic Russian seized another piece, and although the coveted game was over half a mile distant, the Duke's unerring aim

brought the doomed buffalo to the ground. The train was immediately stopped and the wounded buffalo soon overtaken and finished, and his tail brought away as another trophy of the Imperial hunt on the American Plains. During the balance of the day shots were fired at stray herds along the track, and the Duke probably brought down no less than half a dozen of the animals before twilight.

Generals Sheridan and Custer and others who were on the train contributed to the diminishing of the buffalo tribe.

The inhabited stations along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad were few and small, but the people living in the neighborhood of the route were invariably out to catch a glimpse of the Imperial visitor as he passed. In some cases Alexis responded to the calls by putting in an appearance, and was of course heartily cheered.

At Fort Wallace two companies of the Third infantry came over from the fort and received him in fine style. The band stationed at the fort was also present and tendered a serenade during the few moments the train remained.

At Fort Hayes there was also an enthusiastic assemblage, and several officers of the post were presented to the Duke by General Sheridan.

RECEPTION IN TOPEKA.

The train arrived here this forenoon at about eleven o'clock. Several thousand people were assembled at the station to see the Russian guest and unite in the excitement and enthusiasm of his hearty reception.

The Topeka band gave an uninterrupted strain of

"Hail to the Chief!" from the moment the train stopped until the Duke had entered and been driven away in his carriage. The crowd, of course, cheered. The streets through which the distinguished guest passed were filled with an enthusiastic multitude.

Alexis and General Sheridan rode in a carriage with Lieutenant-Governor Elder and Mr. Cobb, Speaker of the House, and the gentlemen of the different suites were accompanied by State and city officers.

The party first proceeded to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a brief rest was had and a few informal introductions gone through with. Then preparations were made for the formalities incident to the visit.

These consisted of a welcome on the part of the Legislature and subsequently a public reception. This latter was attended by almost the whole community — the ladies largely outnumbering the other sex. All were full of enthusiasm and admiration.

From the Fifth Avenue the party went directly to the State House, first visiting the Executive Department and paying their compliments to Governor Harvey, the members of the Executive Council, and the several Justices of the Supreme Court. During this interval the doors of the House of Representatives were thrown open, and the space not occupied by the members was quickly filled with an anxious multitude.

The session of the lower branch of the Legislature was soon brought to a close, and then the two branches went into joint convention.

Then the hero of the hour, the Duke Alexis, was ushered into the presence of the august body.

He was accompanied by Lieutenant-Governor Elder and by him introduced to Speaker Cobb.

At this moment all eyes were strained to see the guest of the day, and his tall form was soon recognized and frequently admired and complimented. After the momentary sensation caused by his entrance was over, the Speaker proceeded to welcome the guest in behalf of the people of Kansas.

In doing so he spoke as follows : —

YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS : It gives me unfeigned pleasure to welcome you to our capital, to invite you to partake of the hospitality of our beloved State. I do this in a spirit of republican simplicity befitting the State of Kansas. We are conscious that our offering does not rival the splendor of the ovations which have greeted you in other portions of the republic, but be assured that our hearts thrill no less warmly with feelings of good-will towards you, your Imperial father, and your country, than those of others of our countrymen who elsewhere in America have hailed you with joy. Kansas, the child of the nation of universal freedom, delights to honor the son and representative of him who, seated on the mightiest throne in Christendom, by the sublimest acts of justice and of courage struck the chains from millions. Alexander and Lincoln, great emancipators. We couple them — our martyred President ; your noble Emperor. Now, in behalf of the State of Kansas, friend of my country, I welcome you to the State of Kansas.

The Duke listened attentively to the address, and seemed to catch and appreciate every word. He hesitated a moment, and then responded as follows : —

MR. SPEAKER : The kind reception which you and your fellow-citizens of Kansas have awarded me is one which I cannot forget. I am glad to meet so many friends of emancipation, and I have no doubt but my brief visit among you will be a pleasant one.

The joint convention was immediately dissolved, and then came a series of introductions of the Duke and General Sheridan, to the legislative members, and the public generally.

Subsequently the company partook of a collation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and then drove to the station, and at five o'clock left for Jefferson City and St. Louis.

MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, *January 23, 1872.*

The anticipated arrival of the Ducal party has for some days past been the frequent subject of conversation in both official and unofficial circles.

The Ducal train consisting of four Pullman cars, did not arrive at the station till ten A. M. The weather was extremely cold, with a piercing wind, and the immense throng on the platform, who for nearly an hour had been stamping their feet and keeping time to generate heat, sent up some rousing cheers of welcome when the train arrived.

As the Imperial train approached the station, a national salute was fired from Capitol Hill by a section of Sigel's Battery, Captain Thurbor, serving the guns with eighteen artillerists. The salute sent a thrill of excitement and the crowd towards the Capitol.

Six carriages were in waiting at the station, to convey the Duke to the State Capitol. The following, composing the Duke's suite, took seats in the carriages: His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, Vice-Admiral Possiet, His Excellency Councillor of State W. F. Machin, Lieutenant Tudeer, of the Imperial Navy, Count Olsonieff, Consul-General Bodisco, Dr. Koudrine, Imperial Navy.

The Senate took a recess yesterday, to meet at nine o'clock this morning. As the appointed hour drew nigh frequent glances at the clock showed that expect-

tation stood on stilts. At half past nine the Senate was called to order by the president.

Several reports of standing committees were received, and one bill was passed. At a quarter past ten the shrill whistle of a locomotive, and shortly after the booming of cannon announced the approach of the Ducal party, whereupon the President announced that the Senate would proceed to the hall of the House of Representatives.

During the brief morning session the lobby of the Senate had become densely packed with visitors, a large portion of whom were ladies, while the rotunda of the Capitol was filled with a seething mass of excited, anxious humanity, through which the Senate ploughed its way to the hall.

DOINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The Governor occupied a seat just in front of the clerk's desk, while chairs were arranged for the committee of reception and the Ducal party, on either side and a little in front of the Governor's seat.

At half-past ten, the doors were opened to admit the ladies to the lobby, when the tide of humanity rushed in and filled every available space.

The booming of cannon told the impatient, expectant throng of the critical moment. Necks were stretched, and eyes peered round to catch the first glance of approaching royalty.

At length the doors were again opened, and in walked Senator Rollins and the Grand Duke, followed by the Ducal party and the Committee of Reception. As the party proceeded up the broad aisle, Governor Brown advanced a few steps, when he was introduced to the Grand Duke by Senator Rollins.

The Lieutenant-Governor called on the chief clerk to read the concurrent resolution inviting the Grand Duke, as follows : —

WHEREAS, it is the practice of nations at peace and in friendly relations, to extend hospitality to and receive with becoming fitness and distinction each other's representative men, and the Grand Duke Alexis being among us, and now the guest of St. Louis, and it being the intention of His Imperial Highness to accompany General Sheridan in a buffalo hunt, and as it is probable they may pass by our capital upon their way West,

Therefore be it *Resolved* by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, that His Imperial Highness be and he is most cordially invited to remain over upon reaching the capital of the State, that the Representatives of the people of Missouri in Council assembled, may be allowed the privilege of extending their hospitality to His Highness, and through him to the great nation he has the distinguished honor to represent, and to assure him of their desire that the friendly relations which have prevailed between us in the past may continue in the future, to the greatness and prosperity of the government.

Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed, three on the part of the House to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and two on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, who shall notify him of our action ; and, if the invitation is accepted, to receive and conduct our guest into the hall of the House of Representatives, where he may be received in joint session of both Houses, in an appropriate manner by His Excellency Governor Brown.

While the resolutions were being read, the Grand Duke was standing by the side of Senator Rollins, one of the Reception Committee, fronting the Speaker's desk, the other gentlemen of the party being in the rear.

The Governor then advanced and said : —

YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS : The General Assembly of the State of Missouri has devolved on me the duty of extending to you, in

their name and in that of the Commonwealth, a welcome to our capital.

Representatives themselves of a free people, proud of the simple Republican character of our institutions, and unused to the distinctions of rank and the hereditary power which obtain in your land, they yet recognize many reasons which confirm this greeting as most fitting. You are nearly related to the governing head of a great empire, allied to our nation by many interchanges of friendship in the past, and by marked courtesies extended to our countrymen abroad. You come hither to study the workings of a social and political system different from any you have known. You come with youth, frankness, and unreserve. Such credentials will always command regard.

Trusting, therefore, that nothing may transpire in the future, to interrupt the good understanding which has prevailed between the two countries, that your experiences may all be pleasant as well as favorable, and that you may return in safety from this transatlantic tour, I renew to you again the words of welcome. And now permit me to introduce the presiding officers of the General Assembly.

After the introduction, Alexis, in response, said, —

MR. GOVERNOR: I am very glad that during my journey through the States, I have been able to acquire much valuable information about the working of your social and political institutions, for I am sure the more we know each other the firmer will our friendship become. I thank you for your cordial welcome, and I am glad to have an opportunity of seeing the House of Representatives in session.

After the Duke was seated, the House went to work, without an apparent effort, to show the way legislation was transacted. The special order was suspended, and the report of the judiciary committee made by Mr. Thomas on the confirmation of land titles was taken up, and the bill passed without debate. A message from the Governor was read, when a recess was had.

The Ducal party entered the Senate as Senator Es-

sex was explaining the object of a bill. The Duke's party occupied seats in the front of the desk, and listened to Essex's remarks, at the close of which the bill was passed.

The Duke then heard an interesting discussion on the right of eminent domain, Mr. Brockmeyer having reported adversely to a bill concerning land to be used as a part of the Governor's mansion lot, and supported it by a speech. Pending the discussion the Senate took a recess, and another season of hand-shaking took place. The Ducal party then started on a visit to notable places in the city.

RECEPTION AT THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

After listening with much apparent interest for upwards of one hour to the regular order of proceedings in our Legislature, the Ducal party proceeded to the Governor's mansion, where everything was in readiness to entertain our distinguished guest in a style worthy the great State of Missouri. The spacious rooms had an appearance of comfort and elegant refinement. The table of the Governor was bountifully supplied with a sumptuous repast. Old Epicurus himself would have felt abundantly satisfied with the rich and delicate viands. The Grand Duke was assigned a position at the head of the table, with the wife of Governor Brown on his right.

Besides the Ducal party, the State officials, Judges of the Supreme Court, General Custer, Judge Krokell, the Committee of Reception, and several members of the General Assembly participated in the festivities. After dinner the Grand Duke with his party were invited up stairs, where a pleasant chat was had over a box of choice Havanas.

LEVEE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Duke and party then repaired to the Mansion House, where the remaining half hour of his stay was occupied in a general reception.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE.

The Duke was then escorted to the train by the Governor and committee of reception, and at half-past four o'clock the engine sounded the signal of departure.

ST. LOUIS, *January 24.*

With but little display the Ducal party, accompanied by General Custer, arrived here at twenty-five minutes past ten last evening, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was in accordance with his wish that there should be no formality. The party entered the carriages sent to the station from the Southern Hotel pursuant to orders, and were rapidly driven there.

In nearly every carriage was found some trophy of the great hunt. Admiral Possiet had a collection of arrows from the wild tribes, and Lieutenant Tudeer possessed various souvenirs. Indeed, all had something to tell of a grand, glorious hunt on the frontier, and were unanimous in their expression of delight. It has been to them the great event of their American tour.

When near Brookville station, coming in, a herd of buffaloes came near the train, and the Duke in the delight of the moment, as he terms it, "let fly" at one of the leaders of the herd, and "brought him down." The train stopped. The Duke and a portion of his party dismounted to see the finale, which was indulged

in by all, with the Duke in the lead. This was his last and one of his most successful shots.

The Duke is somewhat bronzed from the effect of his trip, but expresses himself delighted with his experiences. He says buffalo hunting, like bear hunting, has its dangers as well as its intense excitement.

The party will spend the balance of the week in this city in comparative quiet. The Duke will decline all invitations of a public nature, preferring to see the city at his own convenience and in his own way. He attended the ball of the Home Circle Club on the 26th, and on Sunday visited the Benton Mission Sunday School, on which occasion Mr. Machin delivered a brief address to the children.

THE DUKE'S DEPARTURE.

January 30th.

The Grand Duke Alexis and suite left the Southern Hotel at five o'clock yesterday evening, in order to reach their special train bound for Louisville, the uncertain state of the ice in the river rendering an early crossing necessary. The departure was a quiet one. Before leaving, the Grand Duke expressed to several citizens the pleasure he had experienced in St. Louis.

The few days spent in St. Louis, after the buffalo hunt, were called "days of rest," but, in truth, our Russian visitors have hardly had a quiet day since their feet first touched the soil of the United States. What with their journeying from place to place, their reception in the different cities, and their private business, all their waking hours are fully occupied. The Grand Duke, the Admiral and the Councillor of State, these three especially have an immense amount of private correspondence to attend to, and this is promptly despatched by mail and telegraph from day to day.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, *January 31, 1872.*

At half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon twenty-five carriages left the Galt House for the Bridge station to meet the Ducal train. At that hour there were more than a thousand people congregated in front of the stately building, and the crowd was momentarily increasing. The front of the house was decorated with the American and Russian flags, which swayed in the breeze in close proximity to each other, and the steps and rotunda were thronged with people. The gamins of the street had gathered in force, and their shrewd comments on the events of the day, so near its culmination, were the source of much amusement.

The train arrived at a quarter past three o'clock, and a portion of the committee entered the cars, with General Preston at the head. Introducing themselves and announcing the object of their presence, the Duke taking the arm of General Preston, they proceeded to the carriages, and were soon on their way up Main Street. The street was thronged with spectators, and almost every window was filled, many with ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs at the cortége as it passed, and all the party, including the principal guest, acknowledged the salutes with polite bows. A number of flags were displayed at various points along the route, and here and there a cheer went up as the party swept by. The city was alive with excitement and interest.

Arrived at the Galt House, the Ducal party and the committee alighted and proceeded to the parlor, where General Preston made the excuses of the committee,

who retired, leaving the visitors to be conducted to their apartments in order to rest after their long ride by rail.

The rooms were most elegantly fitted up.

THE RECEPTION AND BALL.

The house rapidly filled with visitors and people anxious to catch a glimpse of the guest, and as nine o'clock approached, the crowd exhibited considerable nervousness and impatience. The spacious parlors were well thronged, and the Committees of Citizens and of the Legislature were present with their respective chairmen, and every preparation was made for the formal ceremony. At length, at about half-past nine o'clock, the doors of the crimson parlor were thrown open, and the Ducal party emerged into the music parlor, with the Imperial visitor at their head. Halting in front of the Committees, who were arranged in convenient positions, General Preston advanced and spoke as follows:—

YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS: It affords me great pleasure, in behalf of the people of Louisville, to welcome you to the city and the State. We, in common with our countrymen, appreciate the course of Russia to the United States, and the constant and unaltered friendship which has always existed between our governments. The people remember the early assistance rendered by Russia when we first struggled to establish the freedom of commerce and equal maritime rights. By the powerful aid of the most extensive empire of the Old World those principles have now been finally and happily established. A concord based upon great ideas and generous purposes, leading to free commercial wealth and widened civilization, is, in this age, the surest augury for permanent amity; and we trust that this strong bond between our countries may never be severed. The hospitalities tendered to Your Highness to-day are the spontaneous offering of the people of this city, in an unofficial way, simply intended to testify to

Your Highness the pleasure your visit has caused, but the Legislature of the State and its authorities share these sentiments, and have appointed a committee, now present, to extend an official welcome. I trust, therefore, in conclusion, that Your Highness will permit me to introduce the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Mr. McCreary.

The Duke bowed assent, and Mr. McCreary then came forward and said, —

YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS : We have been deputed by the House of Representatives of Kentucky to extend to you and your suite a cordial invitation to visit the capital of this State. We trust that Your Imperial Highness will find it convenient to name a day when it will be agreeable to you to visit us, in order that the representatives of the people of this Commonwealth may have an opportunity of reciprocating that courtesy and hospitality which your Imperial father so generously extended to two United States Ministers, citizens of Kentucky, and which your people have uniformly shown to all American citizens.

The Grand Duke replied to both as follows:—

GENTLEMEN : I thank you heartily for the cordial welcome and generous reception which you have accorded me. I thank the people of Louisville for this display of their kind feeling and hospitality, and I thank the Legislature and State authorities for the kind invitation they have extended. It is a source of deep and sincere pleasure to me to have been so warmly and hospitably received. I deeply regret that my time is so arranged that I am unable to visit the city of Frankfort or the city of Cincinnati. Permit me again to thank you for your kind and generous reception.

The General then proceeded to introduce the members of the Committees, and afterwards the other persons present, to His Highness.

Some time was spent in these introductions, the members of the suite having also to receive the welcomes of the citizens, and a brief interval of informal conversation followed, when the ball-room was thrown

open, the dance was announced, and in a few minutes the parlors were comparatively deserted. The Duke led the grand quadrille with Mrs. Preston. The ball was the most brilliant that has ever taken place in this capital. It seemed as if all the beauty and fashion of the country had gathered there to honor the royal guest, and to do justice to the reputation of the Commonwealth.

It was an outpouring of Kentucky's fairest and brightest daughters and her bravest and most gallant and chivalrous sons. It was a right royal welcome, of which the city and the guest may alike be proud.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet was even beyond expectation. The bill of fare embraced every concomitant of an excellent supper, added to which were the rarities which made it a superb banquet. At the signal of the march, the company gradually deployed from the hall and filled the supper room; the room being occupied until late in the morning. The arrangement of the table was in admirable taste. Extending around three sides of the room, it was filled with various articles which satisfied hunger or tempted the palate. Of the pyramids, there were a dozen or more, around which were grouped the minor items of the bill of fare. Just in the centre of the table was a large representation of a line-of-battle ship bearing the Russian colors.

LOUISVILLE, *February 1, 1872.*

Yesterday afternoon the Grand Duke and suite accompanied by members of the Reception Committee, took a drive around the city, especially through that portion where most of the elegant mansions are situated.

They visited the Locomotive works of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, where they alighted to inspect the machinery and operations of the extensive establishment.

They then drove to the Kentucky Club House, where they were agreeably entertained at lunch. They remained at table an hour, and were much gratified with the entertainment, and with the hospitable spirit which prompted it.

Later in the afternoon the Duke took another drive, and in the evening the Imperial party visited the Opera House.

The Opera House was crowded to its utmost capacity. The dress circle and parquet glowed with the bright costumes and still brighter faces of the beauties of Louisville and Kentucky. The Ducal party occupied the two lower proscenium boxes, the Duke himself, with several gentlemen from this city, being in the box at the right as one enters the theatre.

The Ducal party will leave here at nine o'clock this morning by special train on the Nashville road, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen, for the Mammoth Cave, which they intend to explore this evening, when the ladies and gentlemen will return, and the Duke and suite proceed to Memphis.

They leave behind a most favorable impression of their own intrinsic worth and high characters, and a knowledge of their courteous manners and good sense which could only have been gained from the intercourse afforded by the visit now brought to a close. The good wishes of the people of Louisville follow them on their way southward.

VISIT TO THE MAMMOTH CAVE IN KENTUCKY.

CAVE CITY, *February 1, 1872.*

The Grand Duke and suite, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen from Louisville, arrived here to-day by special train at seventeen minutes after one P. M. They left immediately for the Mammoth Cave. The train was directed to await their return. The party had just finished dinner when they arrived, and were consequently in excellent spirits for the nine miles of staging across the picturesque country. They enjoyed the ride amazingly, and the time was passed in a most agreeable manner. On arriving at the Cave Hotel, they lost no time in preparing for the exploration ; which, as everything was in readiness, did not delay them long. They spent four hours in the cave, and were deeply impressed with the great subterranean wonder. The bottomless pit and side-saddle pit elicited many expressions of wonder and awe, the former especially striking the beholders as a present illustration of the mouth of the infernal regions. When the guide threw a lighted piece of oiled paper into the pit and lit up its gloomy depths, the entire party involuntarily stepped back from its mouth.

They were deeply impressed with the beauty and sublimity of the scene in the star chamber, and wondered greatly at the perfect resemblance to the sky, with clouds and stars. They trod the great underground avenues inspired with that feeling of awe which all feel on a first visit to the cave.

They made many minute inquiries concerning the formations in the great cavern, and especially in regard to its history, and seemed much interested in the story

of the Indian woman and child found mouldering there by some early explorers, pitying the fearful fate of the poor woman dying amid that awful gloom and silence, with her heart racked with agony at the doom of her child. They were also much interested in the account of the Saltpetre Works near the mouth of the Cave, and in the "Methodist Chapel." In many places the party tried the echoes and shouts, and in others commented with just the slightest show of anxiety on the hollow sound of the floor under their feet.

On returning to the region of light and life the party partook of some refreshments, which were certainly needed, and set out on their return to this place. During the drive, the time was occupied with an animated discussion of the wonders they had seen, and in listening to descriptions of other caves in the vicinity.

They reached here at fifty-five minutes after eleven P. M., and soon bade a reluctant farewell to their escort, leaving behind some souvenirs of their visit, and proceeded on their way to Memphis, their train moving off from the platform exactly at a quarter past twelve A. M.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, *February 3.*

The arrival of the Grand Duke was the event of yesterday. The weather was provokingly unpropitious. The sky was overcast, and a drizzly, icy rain prevailed, rendering sight-seeing anything but enjoyable. For this reason the crowd along the route from the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, was not as large as it would have been had the sky been as clear and bright as on Thursday. Yet a great deal of interest was

manifested in the arrival of the city's guest, who was greeted in a spirit becoming his exalted rank and the Republican simplicity of the people.

At one o'clock the Committee, of which Colonel Pinson was chairman, left the station at the head of Main Street, and at Bartlett met the train of the Grand Duke.

Very soon Colonel Pinson and his friends were ushered into the presence of His Imperial Highness. Colonel Pinson stated that as the representatives of the City Government, and of the merchants of Memphis, he came with others to escort His Highness to the city, whose guest he was to be while he chose to sojourn with us. The Grand Duke said he would be well pleased to conform to the wishes of the Committee.

Before the hour indicated for the arrival of the Ducal party in the city, a great concourse of people gathered at the Ohio station, and crowded every avenue of approach so densely that there was no possibility of getting on the platform, without the exercise of more force than was compatible with equanimity of feeling.

On arriving, the party was taken to the Peabody Hotel, where there was a very large gathering of people eager to see them.

The Mayor was in waiting to receive the Duke and his suite, which ceremony was performed with much urbanity and simplicity. Presently the parlors became crowded with ladies and gentlemen, with many of whom the Ducal party exchanged friendly salutations.

After the reception, the visitors retired to their rooms, to recover from the fatigue attendant upon

their journey to the city, preparatory to dinner, which was served at half past six o'clock.

THE BALL AT THE OVERTON HOTEL.

Considerable time and taste were spent and exercised in the ornamentation of the rooms. The dining room was converted into a handsome ball-room.

The Ducal party arrived soon after nine o'clock. At half-past nine, accompanied by the Reception Committee, they entered the Hall. The Duke stepped out a few paces from the music stand, and the interesting ceremony of presentation took place. The Duke is an expert at such things. He merely inclined his head to each person, at the same time giving a decisive shake of the hand, and then stepped back a pace or so until the next couple came up. There was no conversation with any of those who were introduced, and in this way two hundred couples were presented in the space of forty minutes. The style, manner, and dress of the ladies of Memphis were faultless. Everything was done with the utmost courtesy and simplicity, indicative at once of the most perfect good breeding and self-possession. At eleven o'clock there were fully four hundred couples in the ball-room. The dresses of the ladies were all superb, without being extravagant, meant to enhance the natural beauty and grace of the person, and not to overshadow them. It is no exaggeration to say that the ball presented an array of loveliness, grace, and elegance that could not be surpassed in the United States.

From eleven to twelve o'clock the supper rooms were thronged with ladies and gentlemen, who were admiring and criticising the beautiful, and even artistic

display. The rooms appropriated to the Grand Duke were, of course, the focus around which the crowd gathered. And certainly the picture was a pretty one. At the head of the table was a full-rigged ship in miniature, with the Russian colors flying from the peak. Pyramids, and méringues, and Charlotte Russe stands, and fruits, and flowers were so nicely arranged and presented such a charming appearance that it seemed a pity to destroy them. One ornament in nougat, a Russian cottage, was praised by all the ladies, as being a piece of excellent work in its way.

The supper over, dancing was resumed, and the ball was kept up till a late hour.

MEMPHIS, *February 6.*

In conformity with the previously arranged plans of the Committee of Reception, the Grand Duke and suite yesterday visited the prominent places of interest in the city. They first went to a cotton-shed where cotton is stored until it has been sold, compressed, and shipped to its final destination in the East or Europe.

They then examined the cotton for sale at some of the commission houses, and especially a bale of unusual quality which had taken a large prize at the St. Louis fair. The mode of sampling cotton, by which samples sales are made, was explained to them. They next visited the jail, and examined it in detail. The Duke asked for full information upon everything connected with the institution.

After looking at the school-houses, they drove to the "mammoth" cotton-press, the proprietors of which initiated them into the mysteries of preparing cotton for shipment to distant markets. This press is one of the

most powerful ever erected in this section of the country.

The party were then driven to the hotel, and expressed themselves well pleased with their three hours excursion about the city. Later in the afternoon, Mr. Barinds, a Russian by birth, now a resident of Memphis, presented to the Grand Duke a bale of cotton of fine quality, and accompanied it by an address setting forth the rapid growth and future prospects of the city. His Imperial Highness thanked Mr. Barinds for his expression of attachment to his native country and its sovereign, and assured him of the pleasure it gave him to receive the specimen of the product of the soil.

In the evening, a young negro, Albert Thomas, somewhat noted for his artistic skill, presented to the Grand Duke a copy which he had made of a sketch representing the Ducal party at the dinner-table, at the house of the Russian Minister at Washington.

The drawing was received very kindly, and was much admired and commended for its fidelity, both by Alexis and the members of his suite. This done, the Duke conversed with Thomas concerning his present status and former condition as a slave. Thomas told the Duke that the kindly relations that had ever existed between his old master, his father, mother, and himself were in nowise interrupted by their freedom, that he felt a high sense of gratitude for all that had been done for himself and for his race by the people of the South, and that so long as he lived he would be grateful. The Grand Duke said he could well understand his feelings, since much the same subsisted between the Russian nobility and the serfs who had been freed by his illustrious father. The Duke seemed to

enjoy the interview, and frequently recurred to the similar positions of the slaves of the South and the serfs of Russia. The Grand Duke will carry the picture with him to his distant home in Russia, as a souvenir of his visit to Memphis.

An impromptu ball was given in the evening at the Peabody Hotel, at which the beauty and elegance of the city was represented. It was a very enjoyable occasion, and appeared to give great satisfaction and pleasure to the Ducal party.

DEPARTURE FROM MEMPHIS FOR NEW ORLEANS.

February 8.

At ten o'clock yesterday the Ducal party went on board the steamer *James Howard*, one of the finest vessels upon the Mississippi River. A large crowd had gathered at the landing and upon the bluffs. Amid cheers and the booming of cannon, the steamer took her departure, and soon disappeared around the bend above President's Island, leaving nothing behind but a long line of black smoke, which gradually evaporated as it spread skyward, and thus parted the Royal Duke Alexis with Memphis and the Memphians. The skies were clear, the weather fine, and the prospect excellent for a pleasant voyage down the Mississippi.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

VICKSBURG, *February 14.*

His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis, arrived here at eight o'clock last night, on the steamer *James Howard*. As he was not expected until to-day, but few persons were on the landing.

The Committee of Citizens, and his Honor the Mayor, appointed by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, hearing that the Ducal party had arrived much earlier than was anticipated, proceeded to the boat and were presented.

The Committee explained to the Grand Duke that arrangements had been made to entertain the party to-day, and regretted the inability of the distinguished visitors to remain. The Grand Duke stated that he expected to spend the day here, but had received orders to join the fleet at Pensacola, and was forced to proceed at once.

LOUISIANA.

ARRIVAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

February 13.

The Grand Duke Alexis and party arrived on Sunday night, at nine o'clock, at Carrollton, on board of the steamer *James Howard*, which was moored there for the night.

At about a quarter to ten o'clock yesterday, the *Howard* arrived at the wharf opposite Gravier Street, where Mayor Flanders, and a Committee of citizens, together with about three thousand people, had assembled to receive the Grand Duke.

As soon as the boat touched the wharf and the staging was ready, the Mayor and his attendants walked aboard and met the Grand Duke in the cabin, where the Mayor, in a few words, welcomed His Imperial Highness to the city. The Mayor spoke as follows: "We have come, sir, to welcome you to our city, and to extend to you its hospitalities, and to hope that you may have a pleasant sojourn among us. We have

come in an informal manner, hearing of your well-known dislike to public displays."

The Duke, who was surrounded by his suite, replied in as few words, and the two groups mingled and indulged in mutual congratulations, while the carriages provided for the occasion were being brought up to the edge of the wharf. Owing to the presence of the vast crowd, this operation required fully fifteen minutes. During the interval the entire party stood on the boiler deck, from which a splendid view of the active scenes on our broad levees could be had.

The official reception was so simple as to baffle the efforts of the reporter of the most sensational turn of mind.

The personal appearance of the distinguished visitor is in perfect accord with this simplicity.

The impression conveyed by the Grand Duke's appearance and manner was most favorable. His bearing is easy and elegant, and marked with a pleasing modesty.

Amid hearty cheers from the assembled multitude, in company with the Mayor and the Committee of Citizens, he left the steamer and proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel. A salute of thirty guns was fired by the United States Artillery at the head of Gravier Street.

The rotunda, ladies' parlor, and corridors of the hotel were filled with an expectant crowd of guests and visitors of both sexes, all of whom were anxious to catch a glimpse of a scion of the distinguished Romanoff.

THE GRAND DUKE AT THE OPERA.

Last night, just after the performance of the Anvil Chorus in the "Trovatore," His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, accompanied by his suite, entered the proscenium box to the right of the stage, which had been appropriately and richly furnished for the reception of our distinguished guest. The Grand Duke remained standing a few moments, while the orchestra performed the Russian National Hymn, and the audience signified their welcome by applause as hearty as it was dignified and respectful. There was neither noisy demonstration nor unseemly curiosity manifested, and the impression made by the royal visitor was as favorable as it was marked.

The presence of the Grand Duke of course brought out the beauty and fashion of our city in force, the audience being one of the largest and most brilliant ever seen in our opera house.

When the Grand Duke returned from the opera, he retired immediately to his apartments. Meanwhile the parlors and dining-hall were filling with the guests of the hotel who had attended the opera.

MARDI-GRAS.

NEW ORLEANS, *February 14.*

No man, woman, or child, who was in the Crescent City yesterday will, we trust, ever forget the occurrence, which, perhaps, more than any other that has transpired within a quarter of a century, has made New Orleans famous. No city on the American continent has ever bowed so humbly at the footstool of King Comus as ours. No city yields so rapidly to the

sway of the god of mirth and laughter, and in none do the people bow more submissively to his rod.

Mardi-Gras is a festival with which our brethren of more Northern climes have little or no acquaintance. They know nothing of its laughter-provoking incidents, its ludicrous enactments, nor the gorgeous displays that are made, all taxing ingenuity to its utmost, that the day may be made "the day of days."

AT THE CITY HALL.

At about two o'clock crowds of ladies and children commenced arriving, and an hour later the entire space between North and South Streets was filled with ladies and children. The sun threatened for a time utter devastation to the complexions of the fair spectators, but toward four o'clock the immense expanse presented one bouquet of beauty. In the meantime the hall had rapidly filled with ladies, and the corridor, especially, was for the time transposed into a perfect parterre. The Mayor's parlor, too, was thronged, and for an hour, at least, the merry sounds of voices metamorphosed that usually grave apartment into a very creditable bower.

At four o'clock the Grand Duke Alexis, and several of his suite, accompanied by the Mayor, reached the hall, and were introduced to Governor Warmoth, General Longstreet, and several other persons. The Governor and His Highness at once entered into conversation, and were occupied until the procession arrived.

The loud cheers which heralded their appearance brought the party to the platform in front of the hall. A seat of honor had been prepared for the Grand Duke, which he, however, declined to accept; but, tak-

ing a chair beside the Governor, they still continued their conversation. When the procession reached a point opposite the hall, the column halted, and the band played the Russian National Hymn.

In the evening, the Grand Duke, in company with Admiral Possiet and several other gentlemen, went to the Varieties Theatre, and was ushered into a box which was ornamented with the American and Russian flags. After the close of the performance he went to a ball at the Academy of Music, and was received in a very courteous manner, the band on his entrance playing the National Russian air. He remained for some time, and then went to the ball at the St. Charles Theatre, where he entered one of the private boxes, and was loudly cheered by the many in attendance.

RECEPTION OF THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

February 15.

About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon, the foreign Consuls assembled at the Austrian Consulate, and thence proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel to pay their respects to the Grand Duke Alexis.

The French, British, Italian, and Spanish Consuls were arrayed in full official uniform. The Austrian and Greek Consuls were in civilians' dress, and wore their crosses of honor.

The introduction took place at one o'clock.

After mutual salutations, the Greek Consul, Mr. N. M. Benachi, as Chairman of the Committee, was formally introduced to the Grand Duke by Mr. Schroeder, Russian Consul at this port, and Mr. Benachi in his turn introduced each of his colleagues, accompanying the introduction with a few remarks of welcome to His Imperial Highness.

His Highness replied in a few words expressive of his appreciation of the compliment paid him by the representatives of the first nations of the world.

A short conversation ensued concerning the nations represented by the respective Consuls, and upon other appropriate topics. The Grand Duke then took leave of his visitors and retired.

The Consular visitors are unanimous in their expressions of gratification at the perfect ease and entire cordiality with which they were received by our Imperial guest.

The Committee of the congregation of St. Trinity (Greek) Church, consisting of Messrs. A. Cietcovich, D. Agapitos, N. Killilis, Dr. Ulrich, and P. Benachi, appointed as a Greek and Russian delegation to wait upon His Highness, were next introduced into the sitting-room of the Grand Duke. After a short delay, the latter appeared, whereupon Mr. M. N. Benachi introduced the Committee to him. Mr. Benachi took occasion to add a few remarks on their behalf, praying His Highness to thank his mother, the Empress of Russia, for the kind solicitude she had manifested for their Church, and the rich presents which she had bestowed upon the tiny edifice, situated on Dorgenois Street, near the corner of Ursulines; and also to express to the Empress the wishes of the Greek and Russian congregation of New Orleans for the welfare and prosperity of the Imperial family of Russia.

The Grand Duke addressed each member of the delegation, inquiring into details appertaining to their congregation and their little church. The conversation was carried on with a *sans cérémonie* which highly

pleased the visitors ; and after a short and agreeable interview, His Highness took leave of the delegation.

AT THE ST. CHARLES.

Every seat in the spacious Old Drury was secured yesterday in anticipation of the announced visit of the Grand Duke to see Lotta in the "Little Detective." The fact that there was left standing room only, was posted at the entrance of the theatre, but notwithstanding this, nearly five hundred tickets were sold during the evening. It is, therefore, unnecessary to say that the audience was one of the most brilliant that was ever seen in this city.

The exterior of the St. Charles was splendidly decorated with the national emblems of Russia, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, and the United States, the scene being illuminated by the handsome arched lights over the main door.

The Grand Duke made his appearance a little before the rising of the curtain, and took his seat with his suite in the proscenium box to the left of the stage, which was decorated with the Russian and Union flags.

The porch of the St. Charles Hotel was brilliantly illuminated by the addition of numerous gas brackets during the entire evening, and about half-past eleven o'clock the Grand Duke was serenaded by a band composed of fifty of the leading musicians of the city.

The Grand Duke listened to the music for nearly an hour from the piazza of the hotel adjoining the portico, and was accompanied by Governor Warmoth.

The occasion offered an excellent opportunity to a large crowd to see the Grand Duke.

February 16.

The Imperial visitor remained in-doors yesterday, until mid-day, when he walked through the principal thoroughfares.

The Grand Duke and several of his suite attended the performance of "L'Africaine" at the opera last evening, occupying the large and elegant stage box set apart for them by the directors.

The *chef d'œuvre* of Meyerbeer was given at the Grand Duke's special request. The performance was, with few exceptions, of the most successful character; and the artists must have been gratified by the evidences, repeatedly manifested, of the great pleasure their singing and acting gave to the Imperial listener. He evidently is well versed in operatic music.

February 17.

According to announcement, the Grand Duke dined yesterday at the Louisiana Jockey Club House, but the affair was private, and therefore the press had no access to the entertainment.

The reception, from what we learn, was a splendid one, and entirely worthy of the distinguished guest.

The entertainment must have prolonged itself late into the evening, for he did not make his appearance at the Academy of Music, where a large audience expected him.

February 18.

The departure of the Grand Duke Alexis has again been deferred. The illness of His Excellency, Mr. Machin, is one of the causes of the delay.

As indicated in his note on Thursday, the Grand Duke Alexis and his suite, accompanied by Governor

Warmoth and General Custer, attended the matinée yesterday at Dan Rice's circus. A spacious platform, elegantly carpeted and draped with Russian and American flags, had been provided for the royal party, which afforded a comfortable position whence to witness the exhibition. The Grand Duke appeared to enjoy exceedingly the canvas canopy and sawdust surroundings. He was much interested in the trained horses, and remarked that some of them were the most beautiful he had ever seen. At his request the infant gymnasts, the Nelson children, were introduced to him on the grand stand, and received his compliments.

The Grand Duke visited the opera last evening, and occupied the same proscenium box that had been prepared for him on Thursday.

To-night His Imperial Highness will again visit our temple of music, for which he manifests a decided liking. At his request Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" will be sung.

DEPARTURE FROM NEW ORLEANS.

February 20.

The Grand Duke took his departure last night, at twelve o'clock, in a special train of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad.

As already announced, His Imperial Highness proceeds to Pensacola via Mobile, and will immediately sail with his squadron for Havana.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE, February 20.

About six o'clock this morning the Grand Duke Alexis arrived here from New Orleans by a special

train. He was not received by the city authorities, having declined the hospitalities extended to him, on account of the necessity of joining the fleet at Pensacola. He proceeded at once to the steamer. At the wharf, a crowd had assembled, and a band struck up the Russian National Hymn. Arriving at Tensas he took a special train for Pensacola.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA, *February 21.*

The Grand Duke arrived in the city yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, by a special train from New Orleans via Mobile.

There was great disappointment among the citizens, that the necessary preparations for an immediate departure of the fleet obliged him to decline a public reception. Long before the arrival of the train, a crowd had assembled in and about the station. The Duke went at once on board the frigate *Svetlana*. Soon afterwards, Commodore Middleton, commanding at the Navy Yard, was presented. He was received with the customary salute, which was responded to from the Navy Yard.

February 22, 1872.

The departure of the Russian fleet to-day for Havana, terminates the visit to this country of His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis.

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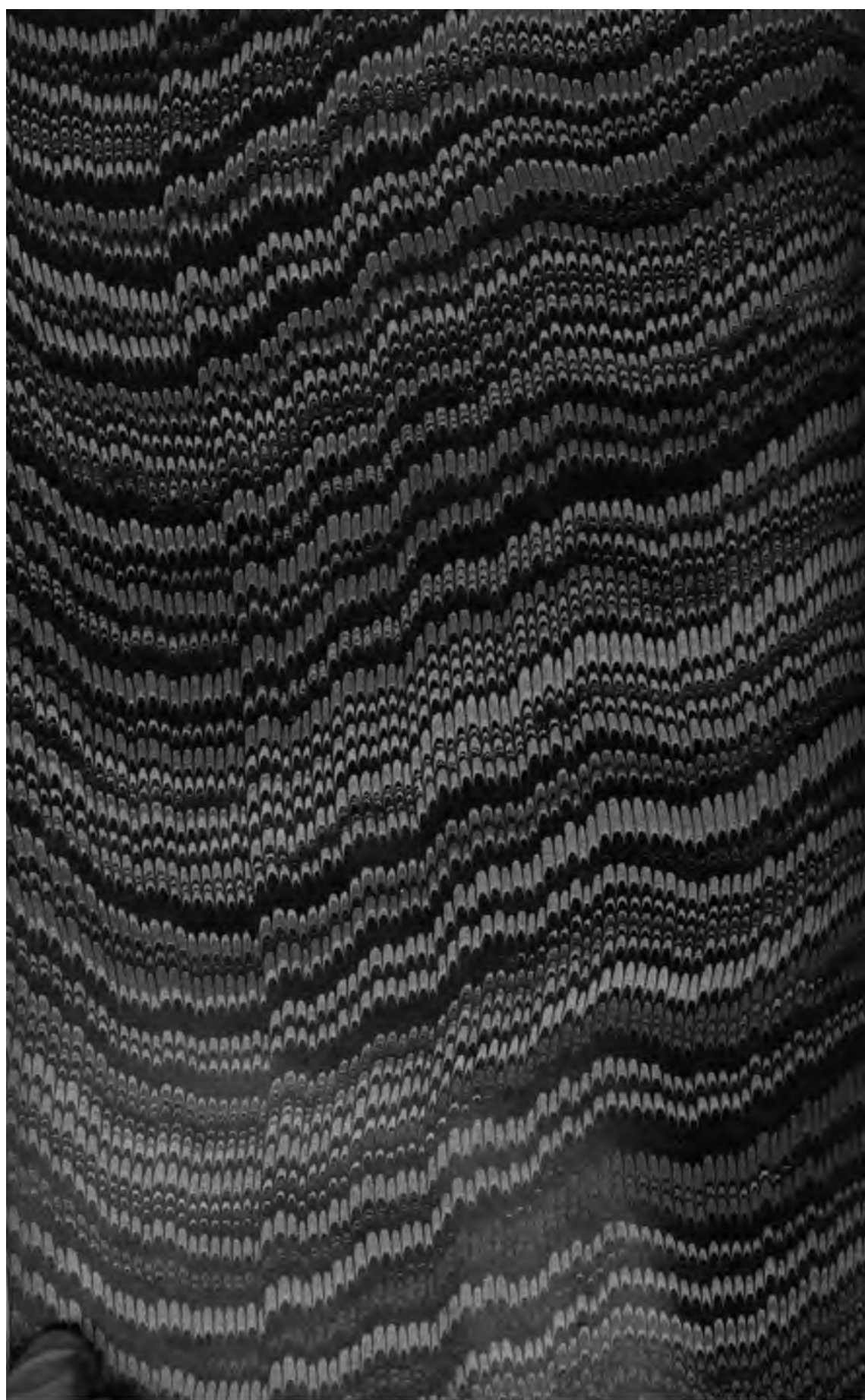
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