RECEPTION

OF

GENERAL LAFAYETTE

IN SAVANNAH,

MARCH 19, 1825.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE RECEPTION OF

GEN. LAFAYETTE

IN SAVANNAH,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1825.

OF THE ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN HIM, AND OF THE CEREMONIES,

MASONIC AND CIVIC.

ON LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF MONUMENTS TO THE MEMORY OF

GENERALS GREENE AND PULASKI.

SAVANNAH:
W. T. WILLIAMS,—1825.
MARLOW: E. J. PURSE,—1883.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH.

To rescue from forgetfulness the animating and interesting scenes in which most of us were engaged, arising out of the visit of our illustrious Guest, this pamphlet has been compiled. The return of General LAFAYETTE to America, is an era in the history of our Country; and every city and village through which he has passed, has voluntarily decreed a Triumph or an Ovation, to the valor of the Hero and the virtues of the Man. Impelled by your grateful recollections of his useful services, you invited, received and entertained him. To you therefore, this record of what was done, compiled in accordance with a resolution of the Joint Committee for his reception and entertainment, is respectfully inscribed.

Savannah, April 25th, 1825.

RECEPTION
OF
GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

It will readily be conceived, that this city was not insensible to the general joy which pervaded the Union, upon the annunciation of the arrival of GEN. LAFAYETTE upon our shores. When the intention of visiting the United States was first declared by the General, and before he reached our country, the City Council of Savannah, by a resolution adopted on the 5th of August, made it the duty of the Mayor to address to him a letter of welcome and congratulation, as soon as his arrival should be announced, accompanied by an invitation to visit our city. This was accordingly done on the 25th of August, immediately after his arrival was known here. The unexpected character of his first reception, and the continued engagements which he was compelled to enter into in that section of our country, the immediate theatre of his exertions during the revolutionary war, prevented his fixing any particular period for his visit to the South. The invitation to be present at the seat of the General Government, at the celebration of the *"greatest of all birth days,"* as the General expressed himself in relation to the 22nd of February, was not to be resisted, and the 23rd of that month was finally decided upon for commencing his Southern tour. Long previously to this, the invitation of Council was renewed by the present Mayor, and it was not until the 28th, that the following letters from Gen. Lafayette, transmitted through our representative Col. Tattnall, were received, informing us of the precise time at which we might expect a visit from him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20th, 1825.

My Dear Sir—My route, upon which several friends have had the goodness to consult together, is at last fixed, and makes me arrive at Charleston on the 13th March, to leave it on the 16th for Savannah, Augusta and Milledgeville. I will avail myself of the Steamboat as much as I can. The pressure of time, an engagement at Boston for the 17th June, which I would be truly unhappy to disappoint, and other considerations relative to my American visit, and family avocations in Europe, make it impossible for me to lesson the rapidity of my march, and very thankful for the means to expedite it. Enclosed you will find my letter to the Governor of Georgia.

Receive my best thanks and affectionate regard,

LAFAYETTE.

The Hon. E. F. TATTNALL, M. C.

WASHINGTON, 20th Feb. 1825.

Sir—Col. Jones has delivered to me your kind letter of January 29th, and I am happy to think that on the 23d inst. I shall begin a journey which will permit me to present your Excellency with the personal expression of my gratitude to the People, the Legislature, and the Chief Magistrate of the State of Georgia. My expectation is to be at Charleston on the 13th March, and leave it on the 16th for Savannah, thence to proceed to Augusta and Milledgeville. The Steamboat appears to be the

best conveyance to the two first places. I intend going from Milledgeville to Montgomery, where I have been flattered with the hope to find a Steamboat for Mobile. My only regret is the obligation I am under to move very rapidly in order to fulfil the numerous objects of this so gratifying visit to the Southern and Western States. I must depend on the indulgence of my friends. In the mean while I beg your Excellency to be the organ and to receive yourself the tribute of my

Respectful acknowledgements and highest regard,

LAFAYETTE.

His Excellency G. M. TROUP, Governor of Georgia.

Although the Legislature during its late session, authorized the Governor to entertain Gen. Lafayette as the Guest of the State, from the moment he touched the soil of Georgia until his departure from it; still the co-operation of the authorities of the City and the Citizens generally was necessary to carry into effect the laudable intentions of the Legislature. Accordingly the City Council promptly took measures to effect this object, by appointing a committee from their own body for the purpose of receiving the General on his landing, consisting of

W. C. Daniell, *Mayor*.
Charles Harris,
W. B. Bulloch.

At a subsequent meeting another and more numerous committee was appointed, consisting of

The Mayor, W. C. Daniell, — *The Chairman*, J. W. Jackson,
Alderman, Chs. Harris, — *Alderman*, Isaac Minis,
" Geo. Millen, — " W. R. Waring.

to form part of a general committee, and requesting the Mayor to convene the citizens, for the purpose of adopting such further measures as should be necessary.

A meeting of the citizens was accordingly held on the 3d of March at which Geo. Jones Esq. was called to the Chair and, John C. Nicoll Esq. acted as Secretary; the following gentlemen were appointed a committee.

Geo. Jones, — Eben. Jackson,
Alex. Telfair, — Jno. Shellman,
Sheftall Sheftall, — Robt. Habersham,
John Screven.

The officers of the First Regiment and of the Georgia Hussars, met and appointed the following officers a committee, to unite with the preceeding committees, viz:

Col. James Marshall, — Maj. W. T. Williams,
Capt James Hunter, — Capt. Chs. A. Higgins,
Capt. Robt. W. Pooler, — Lieut. Geo. Schley.

Capt. E. F. Tattnall, was subsequently added as a member.

These three committees united, formed the "Lafayette Committee," of which the Mayor was appointed Chairman and John C. Nicholl Secretary.

Upon this committee devolved the duty of making preparations for the reception and entertainment of the General. It was divided into three sub-committees with specific duties assigned to each. To one, consisting of

Geo. Jones, — S. Sheftall,
Jno. Screven, — Maj. Williams,
Capt. Tattnall, — Lieut. Schley,
Geo. Millen.

was assigned the duty of receiving the General and attending him to his lodgings. To another composed of

Charles Harris,	Alex. Telfair,
Robt. Habersham,	J. W. Jackson,
Col. Marshall,	Capt. Pooler.

was assigned the duty of providing apartments for his accommodation, and attending on him during his stay. And to the other consisting of

Ebernezer Jackson,	Jno. Shellman,
Isaac Minis,	W. R. Waring,
Capt. Hunter,	Capt. Higgins.

the duty was assigned of attending him at places of public entertainment.

Many of the arrangements were necessarily contingent; being subjent to the approval of the Governor, upon his arrival. They were all confirmed by him and the utmost harmony and concert between the Executive and the Committee prevailed during the whole period; and the high consideration in which he was held by them and his fellow citizens previously, was greatly augmented by his courteous and dignified deportment, towards them and the illustrious guest he was officially called upon to entertain.

For the accommodation of the General and Governor, a suit of apartments were taken in the spacious and elegant mansion occupied by Mrs. Maxwell.

As a tribute to the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, to whom it was more convenient to meet the General here than at any point more distant from their homes, invitations were given them by the committee to be pressent at the celebration. Of these General Daniel Stewart, Major Peter Deveaux and Capt. David Rees only attended. It was a cause of deep regret that severe indisposition prevented Gen. Jno. M'Intosh, the only surviving officer of the Georgia Line, from being present; and that Capt. James Nephew, from the same cause, was detained at home. The feeling terms in which these gentlemen communicated their regrets at their incapacity to join us in doing honor to their Brother Soldier, are strongly expressive of the interest which they took in the occasion; and the cordial and affectionate greetings of Gen. Lafayette, of those surviving officers who participated in his entertainment, is an evidence that *he* was deprived of increased pleasure by their absence.

Invitations were likewise sent to *Mrs. Shaw*, the daughter of *Gen. Greene*, and *Col. Francis K. Huger*, who so gallantly assisted in the escape of Lafayette from the Prison of Olmutz. Mrs. Shaw, after having made arrangements for coming, was detained in Charleston by indisposition, and her regret at the disappointment was elegantly expressed in her reply to the Chairman of the Committee, contained in the following extract from her letter dated the 16th of March:

"I am deeply sensitive of the honor they have done me, and doubly gratified by the feeling towards the memory of my Father which dictated it; and that though I am thus prevented from sharing in the joy of this most interestering event (which must always be remembered with delight by every American) in person, my heart shears in the gratification of the inhabitants of my native State, and will always feel the warmest interest in the prosperity and welfare of Savannah."

To the letter inviting Col. Huger, the following answer was received:

Charleston, S. C. 17th March, 1825.

W. C. Daniell, Esq., Mayor of Savannah.

Sir—I only received yesterday the letter you did me the honor to address to me on the 11th

It is highly gratifying to me that the manner in which I expressed to Gen. Lafayette thirty years ago, the gratitude felt by all my fellow citizens to him, should be approved by them. It affords me high satisfaction by accepting your very kind invitation to join the citizens of Savannah in welcoming his visit to that city.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

FRS. K. HUGER.

Col. Huger was welcomed and entertained as one of the General's Family, and participated in every occurence attendant upon the visit of our distinguished Guest.

Col. Warren of Pendleton District, S. C., was also invited by Council to participate in the hospitality of the City. This gentleman was present at the seige of Savannah, and lost a leg in consequence of a severe wound received in the assault. He too, to our great regret, was prevented by severe illness from being present to join in the greetings and participate in the joy of welcoming with his few surviving brother soldiers, the last remaining general officer of the army of the revolution, to that spot which had been the scene of his gallantry and of his suffering.

Among the preparatory measures, arrangements were made for entertaining the General at a public Dinner and Ball. At the meeting of the subscribers, *John C. Nicoll Esq.*, was made Chairman and *J. P. Henry* Secretary and the following gentlemen appointed managers, with full power to carry into effect the intentions of their fellow citizens:

W. B. Bulloch,	R. W. Habersham,
Jno. Stevens,	James W. Wayne,
Wm. Gaston,	J. P. Henry,
W. R. Waring,	Col. James Marshall,
Maj. W. T. Williams,	Maj. W. C. Wayne,
Capt. Wm. Law,	Capt. James Hunter,
Capt. E. F. Tattnall,	Capt. Peter Blois.

To the industry and taste of these gentlemen we are indebted for the appropriate and beautiful decorations of the Council Chamber, and the sumptuous Dinner and splendid Ball which were provided for the occasion.

The Masonic Brethren also took measures to entertain him at a Masonic Festival, and addressed a letter to him at Charleston, inviting him to partake of their hospitality.

The best understanding prevailed among all parties, and a singleness of object pervaded the public bodies, Committees, the Military and Citizens generally; which resulted in giving the finest effect to the various plans that had been formed for the occasion. It is deemed unnecessary to state in detail the different preparatory measures adopted by each; they are developed in the grand display consequent upon these preparations. The beauty and fitness of the parts produced an harmonious whole, surpassing in splendor and dignity, any similar spectacle ever exhibited in our city.

RECEPTION OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.

This happy event took place on Saturday, the 19th of March, 1825. Almost up to the last hour the time of the probable arrival of our venerated guest was but conjectural; opinions were various as to the moment at which he might be expected, and all the preparations for giving eclat to the visit, were confined to little more than a week. How well the time was improved, the detail of the circumstances attending it will show, it was a labor of affectionate respect, in which all appeared to join with heart and hand. As the time approached, the interest proportionably increased. The stages and packets, particularly from the South, were crowded with passengers. The Liberty Troop of Light Dragoons under the command of Capt. Wm. Maxwell, and the Darien Hussars, Capt. Charles West, had early evinced their anxious desire to do honor to the occasion and had reached town on the Tuesday preceeding. On Friday evening all appeared to be in a buzz of expectation, and numerous parties were collected in almost every spot on Bay street and elsewhere, every one with a face of pleasure and expectation.

At half past 5 o'clock on Saturday morning by a signal from the Chatham Artillery, the military were warned to repair to their several parade grounds. The line was formed at 8 o'clock, soon after which, there being no appearance of the boat, the troops piled their arms and were dismissed until the arrival. At an early hour the French and American flags were hoisted on the Exchange steeple, the Revenue Cutter Gallatin, Capt. Matthews, was also decorated with flags and the merchant vessels were dressed in the same manner. On Bay street on each side of, to the entrance to the City from under the bluff, were placed two French brass pieces, one of which, tradition informs us, was received in this country by the same vessel that brought over Lafayette; they were manned by a company of masters of vessels and others who volunteered for the occasion. The resort to the eastern part of the bluff was

general at an early part of the morning, continuing to increase during the day; and at the time of the arrival was crowded with ladies and citizens, on every part which could command a view of the landing. A temporary landing was erected at the wharf, consisting of a flight of steps and a platform. During the morning many an eye was strained in the hopeless task of transforming the fog banks and mists which hung over the low lands between Savannah and Tybee, into the steam boat bearing the guest of the nation. About 9 o'clock, however, the mists dispersed, the skies were cleared, and the remainder of the day was as pleasant and delightful as spring and a balmy atmosphere could make it. At the time the weather cleared up, a gentle breeze arose, blowing directly up the river, as if to add speed to the vessel which was to land him on our shores. At an early hour the Committee of Reception, deputed from the Joint Committee, together with Colonels Brailsford and Randolph, Aids of His Excellency Governor Troup, proceeded to Fort Jackson in three barges, decorated with flags, rowed by seamen, in blue jackets and white trowsers under the command of *Capts. Nicolls, Campbell and Dubois.*

The first notice of the arrival of the welcome vessel, was by a few strokes of the Exchange Bell. A few minutes after, the volume of smoke which accompanied her was perceptable over the land; she was then about twelve or fifteen miles off, but rapidly approaching. The intelligence "the boat's in sight" spread with electrical rapidity, and the bustle which had in some measure subsided, recommenced, and every one repaired to the spot where his landing was to take place. The troops were immediately formed and marched to the lower part of Bay street, where they were placed in position on the green, in front of the avenue of trees, their right on East Bay. A more gallant and splendid military display we have never seen; the effect was beautiful; every corps exceeded its customary numbers; many who had not appeared under arms for year, shouldered them on this occasion, and the usual pride of appearance and honorable emulation,

was ten times increased by the occasion. Those who know the Volunteer companies of Savannah, will believe this to be no empty compliment.

As the steam boat passed Fort Jackson, she was boarded by the Committee of Reception, on their ascending the deck the General was addressed by their Chairman George Jones, Esq., as follows:

"General—This committee, the representatives of a general committee of the City Council and of the Civil and Military Citizens of Savannah, offer you on behalf of themselves and their fellow citizens, congratulations upon your safe arrival, and a sincere welcome to the State of Georgia. They invite you to accompany them to the shore where their ancestors, with their beloved Oglethorpe, first landed; and thus afford them an opportunity of discharging the pleasing duty assigned them of presenting you to his Excellency the Governor of the State and the civil authority of the City, who with a greatful people, anxiously wait to receive you with a heartfelt welcome."

An address was also delivered by Col. Brailsford in behalf of Governor Troup.

To both these addresses the General made an appropriate reply, expressive of the pleasure he felt at visiting Georgia.

The boat now came up in gallant style firing by the way, and a full band of music on board playing the Marseilles Hymn, and other favorite French and American airs. Her appearance was imposing and beautiful, to which the splendid and glittering uniforms of the officers from South Carolina who attended the General, greatly added. As the steamboat came up to her anchorage, a salute was fired by the Revenue Cutter Gallatin, Capt. Matthews. General Lafayette was now assisted into the first barge accompanied by the committee and others, the other boats being occupied by the remainder of the suit.

As the boat reached the shore, the excitement in every face increased. A line was then formed from the landing place on the wharf, facing inwards, composed of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, the Clergy, the Judges

and Officers of the District Court, the Superior Court, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer; the Union Society; Deputations from the Hibernian Society, with their badges and banner; from the St. Andrew's Society, with their badges; and from the Agricultural Society, with their badges; and citizens.

The officers and gentlemen who accompanied the General in the steam boat from Charleston, besides the Governor of that State, were Col. F. K. Huger, Major Gen. Youngblood, Gen. Geddes, Adj. Gen. Earle, Col. Keith, Col. Butler, Col. Chesnutt, Col. Brown, Col. Clounie, Col. Fitsimmons, Col. Taylor, Maj. Warley, Maj. Hamilton, Capt. Moses and Messrs. Bee and M'Chord. Col. Huger and Maj. Hamilton, alone accepted the invitation of the committee to land and participate in the ceremonies of the procession; the Constitution of South Carolina having prohibited the Governor of that State from passing its limits, obliging him to decline the civility of the committee; and courtesy to the Chief Magistrate of their State, no doubt was the dominant motive with the officers who accompanied him in likewise declining the invitation to join in the review and procession.

As the General placed his foot upon the landing place a salute was fired by the Chatham Artillery in line on the Bluff, with four brass field pieces, 4 & 6 pounders, one of which was captured at Yorktown. He was here received by Wm. C. Daniell, Esq. Mayor of the city. Six cheers were now given by the whole of the citizens who were assembled on the gratifying occasion; for which the General expressed his grateful acknowledgements to those nearest him. Supported by the Mayor, and attended by the Committee of Reception, he now ascended the Bluff, followed by his suite, the members of the Corporation, the Societies and Citizens. Here he was again enthusiastically cheered. On arriving at the top of the Bluff, on the green, he was presented to Governor Troup, by whom, in the most feeling manner, he was welcomed to the soil of Georgia. The following is the address of Governor Troup:

"General—

'Tis little more than ninety years since the founder of this State first set foot upon the bank on which you stand. Now, four hundred thousand people open their arms to receive you. Thanks to a kind providence, it called you to the standard of Liberty in the hopelessness of our early revolution; it has preserved you, that in your latter day the glory of a great Empire might be reflected back upon you, amid the acclamations of millions.

"The scenes which are to come will be, for you, comparatively tranquil and placid; there will be no more of dungeons, no more frowns of Tyrants. Oh Sir! what a consolation for a man, who has passed through such seas of troubles, that the million of bayonets which guard the blessings we enjoy, will stand between you and them. But enough, welcome General, welcome; thrice welcome to the State of Georgia."

To this address, the General, his feelings evidently affected, delivered the following reply:

"The kind invitation I first received from your Excellency, and which, on the meeting of the General Assembly, was bestowed on me by both houses in terms most gratifying, could not but confirm my eager resolution to visit the State of Georgia. This State, Sir, I had not the good fortune to serve on its own soil; but our more northern movements were not unconnected with its safety and rescue. I have long been attached to it by my sense of its patriotism suffering, and exertions, by personal obligation and private affections. Permit me here to express a regret at the rapidity of my happy visit through the several States. The celebration of the greatest of all birth days at the seat of the General Government, could not be omitted, and although I have been obliged to sacrifice the motives of propriety, and the feelings of personal friendships, which called me to witness the inauguration of the executive branch of the Union, I could not so give up the honorable part conferred upon me, on the half-secular Jubilee of Bunker's Hill, as the representative,

being the only surviving Major General, of the Revolutionary Army. My dear sir, I am happy to witness the improvements, which within less than a century of existence, and fifty years of independence, have attended, in this State, the blessings of Republican institutions. Accept, if you please, for yourself and the two houses of the Legislature, my most affectionate and respectful thanks."

He was then introduced to several revolutionary soldiers, among those present, were Gen. Stewart, Col. Shellman, Eben Jackson, Sheftall Sheftall and Capt. Rees. The utmost animation appeared to sparcle in the eyes of the General at this time. This was particularly the case, when the latter addressing him with a cordial grip of the hand, said "I remember you! I saw you in Philadelphia!" and proceeded to narrate some trifling incidents of the occasion; to which the General replied "Ah! I remember!" and taking Capt. Rees' hand between both of his, the eyes of each glistening with pleasure, they stood for a few moments apparently absorbed in recollections of the days of their youth. The officers of the brigade and of the regiment were then introduced. Whilst these introductions were going on, a salute was fired along the whole line of infantry. The General and suite, together with the Governor and suite, the Revolutionary officers, Mayor, Committee of Reception, Guests, Gen. Harden and suite, Col. McAlister, and the Field officers from the adjoining counties, proceeded on foot down the front of the line, in review. After passing the troops the General ascended the carriage prepared for his reception, and the procession moved in the following order:

1. F. M. Stone, Marshal of the City, with staff of office.
2. Divisions of the Georgia Hussars, Liberty and M'Intosh Troops of Cavalry.
   Jas. Barnard, First Marshal, with staff.
3. Gen. LAFAYETTE, and Governor TROUP, in a Landau drawn by four Gray horses.
4. The Mayor of the City and Colonel Huger, in a second carriage.

5. G. W. Lafayette and Mr. Le Vasseur, in a third carriage.
6. Revolutionary Officers in a fourth carriage.
7. Brigadier General, the suites of the Govenor and the General.

J. Habersham, Second Marshal and staff.

8. The Committee of Council, of the Citizens and of Officers.
9. Aldermen.
10. The Rev. Clergy, Judges, Officers of the U. States, Consuls, Officers of Courts.

A. Cope, Third Marshal with staff.

11. The Union, the Hibernian, the St. Andrews and the Agricultural Societies [E. Bourquin, 4th Marshal. S. M. Bond, 5th Marshal.] Citizens in ranks of 8.

Joseph S. Pelot, 6th Marshal.

12. Divisions of the Georgia Hussars, Liberty and M'Intosh Troops of Cavalry.
13. Field Officers of other Regiments.
14. Officers of the Army and Navy.
15. Company Officers of the first and other Regiments.

Lieutenant Colonel.
Chatham Artillery.
United States Troops.
Savannah Fencibles.
Savannah Volunteer Guards.
Georgia Volunteers.
Republican Blues.
Savannah Juvenile Guards.
Major and Regimental Staff.

The procession moved up East Broad Street to Broughton, from thence to West Broad, from thence to South Broad, down that street to Abercorn, and through Abercorn to Oglethorpe square.

When the procession commenced moving, a third salute was fired by the Marine corps, which we have heretofore mentioned. We should not forget to mention that the seamen who rowed the boats, in which the General landed, accompanied the carriage in which he was seated,

with the flags of their boats. The procession moved as prescribed in the arrangements of the day, and about half past five o'clock in the afternoon, he arrived at the lodgings appropriated for him at Mrs. Maxwell's, the same in which Gov. Troup resided. The time of his landing was at 3 o'clock; so that the reception and procession took up about two hours and a half. The troops then filed off to the South common and fired a national salute, after which they returned to the quarters of the General, to whom they paid the marching salute. During the passage of the procession, the windows and doors as well as the spacious streets through which he passed, were crowded to excess; and the expression of enthusiastic feeling was repeatedly displayed by all, from highest to the lowest. He was saluted by the ladies from every place affording a view of the procession, by the waving of handkerchiefs, which he returned by repeated and continued inclination of the head, bowing in acknowledgement. At sundown another salute was fired by the marine volunteer corps.

Such was the inspiring and joyful spectacle produced by the reception of General Lafayette in our city. We had witnessed with deep interest, his continued progress through our sister States, and at length received him at our borders with proud emotions, to introduce him to new scenes and new associations; and in the fervor of our affection to continue that triumph which commenced with his first landing on our shores; a triumph more glorious than Rome in the days of her greatest splendor and power, ever bestowed upon her blood-stained conquerors. It is true no rich spoils swelled the length of his train; no fettered captives followed his Triumphal Car; no Prætorian Bands were there to enforce reluctant obedience to the decree of a degenerated Senate—these were not wanting to give lustre to his reception. There was a moral grandeur in the spectacle, which required no borrowed brightness from the pageantry and pomp of power. Its unrivalled majesty here, as in all other parts

of our country, consisted in this, that time had restored him to us spotless and without reproach, and that we in the full and free enjoyment of that liberty which he assisted to achieve, were capable and willing to give unrestrained expression to our devotion and gratitude towards him. In giving expression to our feelings, the conscious dignity of freedom has been preserved amidst plaudits which rent the air, and every one felt that he was free to give or to withhold his applause and his admiration.

On no previous occasion have we seen so splendid a military display in this city as on this; none so numerous; and we do not hesitate to say, that it may have been equalled; but has not been surpassed in the South on the same occasion. Nor have we on any occasion seen in a crowd of anxious citizens so ready a compliance with the wishes of the Marshals and others entrusted with the formation of the procession. Every individual seemed to be impressed with the sentiment, that the strongest expression of devotion and attachment to the General, was to be evinced by the observance of public decorum; and so general did the feeling become, that it appeared as if the whole multitude moved under its uninterrupted influence. The arrangements were carried into effect with regularity and precision, and in fine, a day of more enthusiastic and honorable feeling of purer enjoyment, or more distinguished for the luxuriance of patriotic feeling, was never witnessed among a happy and delighted people.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Soon after the dismissal of the Civic Procession, the Mayor and Aldermen again met at the Exchange, and with the City Marshal at their head, with the insignia of his office, proceeded to the lodgings of Gen. Lafayette. They were immediately received by the General, to whom the following address was delivered by the Mayor.

General—"The citizens of Savannah receive you with the most grateful emotions. In you they behold their

country's early and steadfast friend who, spurning the allurements of rank and affluence at home, devoted himself to the cause of an infant and an alien people, resisting oppression in a most unequal and fearful conflict.

"In the history of the war of the revolution, your arrival upon our shores constitutes a highly important era. To the harassed soldiery, it imparted additional vigor; to our exhausted country it gave new hopes; and to the cause of Liberty, a powerful and a faithful ally. To the glorious termination of that war, you largely contributed. The establishment of a Republican form of Goverment, as necessarily resulted from the nature of the war which preceded it, as from the character of the people who waged that war. The peculiarity of that form as happy as it is singular, is the proudest monument of human wisdom and virtue.

"After the lapse of near half a century, you revisit the scenes of your early glory and renown. Few indeed of your old companions survive to embrace you. We their descendants, rich in the inheritance of their glory and their achievements, welcome you in the name, and as the friend of our fathers. In our national independence, in our political institutions, in our civil and religious principles, in the diffusion of knowledge, and in our individual prosperity and happiness, behold the achievements of the heroes of the revolution. In the hearts of the American people, your services and your glory are consecrated; and so long as they are worthy of the liberties which they now enjoy, so long will they hold in the most grateful reverence the names of those to whom they are indebted for them; and so long will they shout with the warmest enthusiasm, the names of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE."

The General immediately replied in the following terms:

"I am happy, sir, to enjoy the long wished-for gratification of a visit to this interesting and classic city, where you so kindly welcome me. You are pleased to

speak of friendly emotions. Sir, my own feelings on this occasion are most lively and multiplied. While I rejoice in the honorable and affectionate reception from the citizens of Savannah, in the prosperity and happiness which this city presents to a patriotic eye, I for the first time approach the spot where the blood of two nations has been shed in a common cause; where Pulaski fell, and Laurens planted the American standard. It is to me a cherished thought, that although the wounds of d'Estaing, and the gallant devotion of Lincoln, were not rewarded with success, the remembrance of that day must be one of the bonds of mutual friendship and good wishes. There also is the tomb of my dear companion and friend, the great and good Greene. Amidst these sentiments I am highly sensible of the kindness of the people of Savannah in my behalf, and beg them and you, Mr. Mayor, to accept my respectful, affectionate acknowledgements."

The City Council then returned to the Exchange after which they separated.

THE DINNER.

The dinner of the citizens, which was prepared at four o'clock, owing to the late hour at which Gen. Lafayette arrived was necessarily delayed. It however took place at seven o'clock, when the company set down in the Council Chamber, which was prepared for the occasion with arches, branches, &c., of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter. It comprised a profusion of substantial fare, and every delicacy of the season. The company including the guests, were at least three hundred in number. The Mayor presided, assisted by Geo. Jones, 1st Vice President; Charles Harris, 2d do.; W. B. Bulloch, 3d do.; Dr. John Cumming, 4th do.; William Davies; 5th do.; and George Anderson, 6th do. Among the guests, besides Gen. Lafayette, were Col. Francis K. Huger, George Washington Lafayette, Monsieur Le Vasseur, and the officers from South Carolina, who accompanied the General, viz: Maj. Gen. Youngblood, Gen.

Geddes, Cols. Keith, Butler, Chesnutt, Brown, Clounie, Fitzsimmons, and Taylor, Majs. Hamilton and Warley, Capt. Moses, and Messrs. Bee and M'Chord, there were also present Col. Murat, Gen, Stewart, Capt. Rees, Col. M'Allister, Capt. Maxwell, and the other officers of the Liberty and M'Intosh Cavalry, and the several Clergymen of the city. In the centre window back of the seats of the Mayor and Gen. Lafayette appeared a transparency representing Gen. Lafayette, over which was a scroll inscribed "He fought for us." In the opposite window Washington inscribed in like manner "The Father of his Country." The centre window in front presented an allegorical transparency representing a monument surmounted by a bust of Lafayette, on one side Liberty, on the other History, presenting a tablet inscribed with the dates of the arrival in America of Lafayette, of his appointment as Major General, of his being wounded at Brandywine, and that of the surrender at Yorktown.

The following is a copy of the toasts which were given:

1st. The Constitution of the United States—Its level the people's rights, its power their protection, its protection their virtue.

2d. Georgia—Rich in her resources, rich in the bounties of nature, and rich in the spirit and enterprise of her people; we look to the wisdow of her rulers for the improvement of these advantages.

3d. Washington—A name associated with every enobling quality of man; his fame is identified with our history, and its lustre will be reflected upon ages yet to come.

4th. Lafayette—The name shall be a badge worn in the hour of peril, by freemen in every quarter of the globe, when their rights are assailed by oppression.

Gen. Lafayette expressed his acknowledgements for the affectionate welcome he had the happiness to receive from the citizens of Savannah, and particularly for their honorable and so very gratifying toast—after which he begged leave to offer the following sentiment:

The City of Savannah—And may her young prosperity

more and more show to the old world, the superiority of Republican institutions and self government.

5th. The Heroes and Statesmen of '76—In life or death equally the objects of our regard and veneration.

6th. The President of the United States—Although chosen amidst the conflict of public sentiment, the nation receives him as her chief magistrate and is ready to support him in ths spirit of the Constitution.

7th. The Republics of Mexico and South America—We hail them as of the nations of the earth, and may the voice of freemen ere long thunder from the Andes of Brazil the rights of man.

8th. The Holy Alliance—The bitterness of political death to those who are ne friends to "the world or the world's Law."

9th. Beautiful France—Munificent Patroness of Science and the Arts, nurse of Heroes—she shed her blood for us and we are grateful.

10th. Wm. H. Crawford—His greatness is founded upon the qualities of his mind and the virtues of his heart—public station has only served to illustrate it, and private life cannot detract from it.

11th. The People—The spontaneous burst of their gratitude to one of the early champions of their country's freedom, speaks a moral lesson to the nations of the world, that will not be disregarded.

12th. The Army and Navy of the United States—Niagara, New-Orleans, the Lakes and the Ocean, proclaim their victories and perpetuate their glory.

13th. Woman—The graces of her mind refine our manners, the virtues of her heart correct our morals, and civilized man derives his strongest impulse to excellence from the hope of her approbation.

A deputation was sent during dinner to wait upon His Excellency Governor Manning of South Carolina, on board the steamboat Henry Shultz, then at anchor in the river.

The deputation was composed of Cols. Brailsford and Randolph, Aids of His Excellency Governor Troup, bearing a complimentary message from him, and of a commit-

tee from the citizens, composed of Richard W. Habersham, Esq., Col. E. F. Tattnall, Major W. T. Williams, and Capt. R. W. Pooler.

Governor Manning received the deputation with great politeness, expressing his regret that the constitution of his own State should have prohibited his landing on the the shores of another, and thus deprive him of the pleasure of participating in the festivities of the day.

The President on the return of the committee, communicated to the company the circumstances of the deputation and gave a toast, :"The Governor of South Carolina," which was received with warmest approbation. Upon which, Maj. Gen. Youngblood of S. C., proposed as a volunteer toast, "The State of Georgia."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Gen. Lafayette—The memory of Gen. Greene.

By Gov. Troup—The guest of the nation, in union with the volunteers and citizens of Georgia; a father surrounded by his children—it is as it should be; who can say that his civil or military virtues have contributed most to the benefit of mankind.

By Geo. Washington Lafayette—The principles of '76; they will regenerate the whole world.

By Mon. Le Vasseur—The year 1776; American youth have not degenerated from the principles of their fathers.

By Col. Francis K. Huger—The youth of the U. S. may they see and feel that the admiration, esteem, and gratitude of the nation, are the highest and most honorable rewards of ambition.

By Gen. Stewart—Our sister State South Carolina; near and dear to us.

Maj. James Hamilton, Jr., from South Carolina, replied to the compliment from Gen. Stewart, and gave the following toast:

The State of Georgia—Founded by one of the most chivalrous and enterprising spirits of the age in which he lived, she has received a kindred impulse from his character; may her prosperity be equal to the patriotism and gallantry of her sons.

By Col. E. F. Tattnall, in reply—The memory of Gen. Marion, distinguished for every thing chivalric, for every thing patriotic, for every thing Carolinian.

By Maj. Gen. Youngblood—The memory of Gen. Montgomery; In the cause of freedom and self-government, our country, when in a sinking condition, made large drafts on the sons of Erin; they were always honored.

By Gen. Geddes—The memory of Gen. Pulaski, who died in defence of American liberty.

By Col. Murat—Florida and Gen. Jackson to whom Floridians are indebted for being citizens of the United States.

By the President—Col. Warren; we sincerely regret that his bad health has deprived us of the pleasure of the company of a soldier who lost a limb in attempting to rescue this city from its oppressors.

By Geo. Jones, Esq.—The memory of Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia.

By Chas. Harris, Esq.—Gen. Jas. Screven, who fought for liberty and was killed by its enemies in defence of its sacred cause.

By Wm. B. Bulloch, Esq.—Gen. Jas. Jackson, than whom a purer and more disinterested patriot Georgia never produced.

By Dr. Jno. Cumming—The memory of Col. Jos. Habersham; the first in Georgia who raised his arm against regal power.

By Wm. Davies, Esq.—Gen. John M'Intosh, a hero of the the revolution.

By Geo. Anderson, Esq.—The memory of Gen. Elbert.

The General retired at this time.

By Maj. Williams—De Kalb, Steuben, Pulaski, and yet another and a greater—the chivalry of other lands concentrated in the cause of ours—their names are hallowed by the glory of their deeds, and ten millions of freemen express their gratitude to the survivor.

By Col. Hunter—The memory of Dr. Noble Wimberly Jones; the pupil of Oglethorge, a Republican in principle, a philanthropist in practice.

By Capt. Wm. Law—Our Republic ; constituted for the freedom and happiness of man, its stability is founded in the intelligence of its people, and the virtue of its rulers.

By Lieut. Baker—The departed Heroes of the Revolution, the stars of freedom, they have sunk to rest.

By Capt. Higgins—This tribute of respect which emanates from the purest principles of the heart; patriotism and gratitude.

By Capt. Pooler—Our guest, Lafayette ; the Nobleman by birth, the Republican from principle.

By Robert Campbell, (after the President had retired) —The Mayor, W. C. Daniell, who has presided with so much ability and propriety at the present interesting festival.

By R. W. Habersham—The memory of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh.

By Lieut. Col. D'Lyon—Andrew Jackson, the people's choice for the Presidency ; through intrigue and bargaining have defeated his elevation, yet in their hearts he stands first among the independent Republican patriots of our country.

By Col. Marshall—The memory of Pulaski, who fought for the liberty of his own land, and died in defence of ours.

By Gen. Harden—The Generals Pinckney ; of a coterminous and sister State ; patriots without fear or reproach.

By Col. M'Allister—The civic arrangements of this day, may be equalled but not excelled by our sister States.

By Geo. B. Cumming—Cobb and Berrien ; their vote on the Clay nomination is decisive of their principles.

By Maj. Wayne—The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the squadron.

By Dr. M'Connell—Gen. Lafayette, and his surviving compatriots throughout the Union.

By Jos. V. Bevan, Esq.—The memory of Col. Baker—One of the most eminent partisans known to our own, or to the history of any other state; one indeed, who had

the additional merit of belonging to that county which gave to Georgia its first determined feeling for liberty.

By Capt. John Davidson—The United States, the cradle of liberty; may it never cease rocking the sons of freedom.

By Capt. Stiles—The glories of Bolivar, the Washington of South America.

By Mr. Gwathmey—The inhabitants of LaGrange, may they be made as happy by the return of Lafayette, as we have been by his visit.

By Col. Dennis—The people's favorite, Gen. Andrew Jackson.

The following song was composed for the occasion—

BY GEORGE ROBERTSON, JR.,

AIR—"*Marseilles Hymn.*"

When thy banner, O Liberty! was streaming,
Its folds wildly lashing the gale;
When they blade brightly, fiercely, was gleaming,
And tyrants shrank bloodless and pale;
Who o'er the field when horrors surrounded,
When victory and glory nigh,
Nerv'd the arm and fir'd the eye,
Hireling slaves with terror confounded,
As they sunk, they sunk beneath,
The avenging arm of death—
Lafayette! Lafayette! hail Lafayette!
Our glorious Lafayette.

When fainting, weary, uncomplaining,
Naked, bleeding, freedom's son,
March'd to battle, pain disdaining,
Glorious fought and glorious won;
Who stanch'd the wounds all wet and gory,
Cloth'd the naked, dried the tear
Of beauty, lingering o'er the bier,
Where bravery slumber'd, wrapt in glory?
The minister of good,
The youthful hero stood—
Lafayette! Lafayette! hail Lafayette!
Our godlike Lafayette.

Sons of Sires, now in glory descended,
Whose warm blood freely smok'd on the plain,
The lov'd land which their valor defended,
Their brother revisits again:
Shall aught from our souls e'er displace them?
No! their wounds afresh would bleed,
No! their ghosts would curse the seed,
That, degenerate and base could disgrace them.
Their spirits hover round
And catch the joyous sound—
Lafayette! Lafayette! hail Lafayette!
Our father Lafayette!

Patriot Hero! Tyrants, trembling,
Murder, rapine, on their brow,
Their hireling slaves assembling,
They destruction daring vow:
Wilt thou leave then they children, despising
The ire of the despot and slave,
And sword and daggers brave,
O'er danger ever proudly rising?
Hear, hear, our fervent prayer,
Yet shun the tiger's lair—
Lafayette! Lafayette! hail Lafayette!
Our homes are thine Lafayette.

And shall they, dare they, e'er oppress thee,
Patriot, father of the free!
Or with vile chains again depress thee,
Champion, chief, of Liberty!
No! By freedom's altars flaming,
By the blood for glory shed,
By the great, the glorious dead,
Who fell, the rights of men proclaiming—
Shall vengeance fall upon
The lov'd of Washington?
Lafayette! Lafayette! we swear, we swear to die,
For Liberty and Lafayette!

THE ILLUMINATION.

At night the Exchange was brilliantly illuminated with variegated lamps; the City Hotel was also illuminated, and a large transparency exhibited; the Lafayette Coffee House was illuminated, and a large transparency descriptive of the landing of Lafayette at Georgetown exhibited; Gaudry and Herbert's Confectionery was also illuminated; Seitz's Porter House; the Georgian Office, &c., &c.

Thus concluded a day which will be long remembered in this city. No accident occurred, and the whole passed off with harmony and happiness we believe, to all parties.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1825.

This day at 10 o'clock, the General was waited upon by the Frenchmen and the descendants of Frenchmen resident in the city, when the following address was delivered by Petit De Villers, Esq., their President.

[TRANSLATION.]

General—The French and descendants of French residing in Savannah, come to offer you the homage of their sincere participation in the sentiments of gratitude, respect and attachment, of which the good American people are giving you such distinguished testimonies.

The GENIUS OF FRANCE beheld in dark perspective, the approach of the fearful storm which threatened to ravage that beautiful country. He saw budding in your heart the germ of the warlike and philanthropic virtues of your illustrious ancestors; and he inspired you with the sublime idea of abandoning the happiness which was secured to you by your rank and fortune, under a government the very abuses of which were favorable to you, to come and embrace the cause and the career of the champion of Liberty; in order to prepare in this hemisphere, a hospitable asylum for those of your compatriots, whom the revolutionary events might banish from their homes. The French of all parties, have found in the United States that asylum, truly hospitible. They have been wel-

comed as distressed brethren; the various causes of their expatriation were respected and kept in silence. Magistrates and citizens inquired only into the wants of the emigrants, and hastened to relieve them. Of all the foreigners who have sought refuge in this land of promise, the French were the most unfortunate; not finding any relation of consanguinity and being completely ignorant of the language of the country, they found themselves deprived of those moral resources and consolations, which could best alleviate their misery. Desirous of relieving their beneficent hosts from the contributions they had imposed upon themselves, and being determined to struggle for their subsistence, they have engaged in persuits to which they were for the most part strangers; and have created for themselves, resources of industry, in a manner which has attracted the esteem and confidence of their new follow-citizens.

The homage that you receive in this country General, is founded upon the most glorious motives that can honor humanity. You have eminently contribnted to the establishment of a government of which there existed no model, and the institutions and successes of which, excite the astonishment and the admiration of all other nations. Your name is associated with that of the most accomplished Hero of Liberty; and like his, it will be for ever cherished by this grateful people, and transmitted to the remotest posterity. May the virtues and the energies which have guided and fixed the political destiny of the Americans, be perpetuated in the minds and hearts of their descendants! And under the protection of the God they adore, preserve to them peace and happiness! And may you General, long enjoy the august spectacle.

[TRANSLATION.]

Answer of General Lafayette to the address presented to him by the French and descendants of French.

"It is with the utmost sensibility that amidst the kindnesses so lavishly bestowed upon me, I find myself wel-

comed in the same manner by my French compatriots, and the descendants of French, who have found in this happy American land an asylum against persecution of so many different natures, and all condemned by the true spirit of liberty. The affecting details of the friendly treatment they have received, and so well expressed by you sir, are doubly dear to my heart. I cherish the hope that the admiration excited by the institutions, to which the United States are indebted for so much prosperity, will not remain as an useless sentiment; and that other nations will prefer to exercise, at a cheap rate, all their rights, rather than to pay heavily to support oppression, vexation and fetters.

Receive in the mean time, my dear compatriots, all the thanks and good wishes of the most grateful affection."

At half past 10 o'clock he attended devine service at the Episcopal church, accompanied by the Governor and suite and the Mayor.

The Rev. Mr. Carter, during his sermon, took occasion to advert to the presence of the General in terms so delicate, yet so impressive, that, although the sermon has been published, we cannot forbear inserting a portion of it here.

The argument designed to be illustrated and enforced was, that in matters of religion there is no medium between reward and punishment—that in the world to come all who are not distinguished by reward will be punished. For to be neglected and disregarded by God, will be misery and shame. But to secure the favor of God, something more is necessary than mere indifferance, or even than an inactive good will to his cause. The Christian life is compared to a warfare, and to him that overcometh, not to him that is indifferent or inactive, the reward of victory is assigned.

In the prosecution of this argument the following allusion was introduced:

"May I not be permitted, my brethren, to point you to

the scenes which are now passing before our eyes, as an illustration of our doctrine? In the days of our national probation; at the period when our country could offer to those who embraced her cause, though a glorious one, no other present reward than self denials, labors and sufferings; there were many in the world who wished us no ill; who lifted no standard of opposition to our freedom, nor wielded any weapon against our invaded and insulted rights—but this negative, this cold approbation of our sacred cause, would not have secured our independence, and did not kindle in our bosoms towards them the flame of gratitude, to them we did not feel that this tribute was due. Many there were also who not only wished us well, but who moreover performed for us, deeds of courage and valor, in the defence of their own families and firesides; when their very thresholds were invaded by a ruthless foe. But to these, no eminent, no peculiar distinction, has been awarded by our hearts. They have gone down to their graves, or are scattered over the face of the land, in that obscurity which is the undistinguished lot of the common multitude. Many there were too who refused to step forward in the hour of trial and of danger, who refused to draw their swords in the defence of liberty, and the rights of man, who would nevertheless have gladly shared the glories of conquest, and the blessings of freedom, after the had been secured beyond resistance. These our hearts pass by, unnoticed, disregarded and unknown. But to *him* who espoused our cause in the day of our direst and darkest necessity; who denied himself the indulgence of a home of ease, of wealth and pleasure; who left far behind him a family and friends dear to his heart; who crossed a mightly ocean to endure toils, privations and sufferings in our cause, and that of liberty, which was then almost sinking under the iron hand of despotism—it is to him, that the united voices of ten millions of freemen are at this day pouring forth their loud, their harmonious strains of gratitude and affection. And if the prayers of

a nation can procure felicity, both here and hereafter, it shall doubtless not fail to be the lot of him, who is now passing over our land, to witness the blessings of that liberty which he so generously and essentially aided to achieve."

THE VISIT OF THE OFFICERS.

The officers of the Chatham regiment and regimental stiff, during the morning paid a visit on board the steam boat to Gov. Manning and the officers who accompanied our guest from Charleston. They were received in the most hospitable manner. The Mayor likewise paid a visit on board; soon after which the Henry Shultz got under way, and proceeded on her return to Charleston.

General Lafayette and suite dined with the Governor as did also Gen. Stewart, Col. Huger, Col. Murat, Maj. O'Connor, the Mayor and Aldermen, and the joint Committee of Arrangement.

During the evening, owing to the necessity of the General's departure before the ball, he received the visits of the ladies and citizens at the council chamber. An immense number attended to grasp the hand which had carried the sword in their country's cause in less prosperous times. It was truly a Republican levee; all were admitted, and all received the same proportion of the good man's attention. The room was crowded till nine o'clock when, supported by the Governor and the Mayor he retired amid the repeated cheers of the citizens.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

ADDRESS OF THE CLERGY.

The clergy of all denominations waited on the General this morning and bade him welcome to our city. The following address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Carter.

"Permit me sir, in behalf of the clergy of Savannah, to present you our most cordial congratulations on your visit to our city.

Among the blessings procured for us by that national independence which you sir, so essentially and generously aided our fathers to achieve; by no means the least is that religious liberty which is here universally enjoyed. Here every man may worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, with none to molest or make him afraid.

In our city are clergymen of various denominations, dwelling together as brethren in mutual charity and harmony, reciprocating frequently acts of social intercourse and affection, each blessing God our common Father, for the religious toleration and liberty which we severally enjoy.

But sir, however we may differ from each other in some points of theology, permit me to assure you in behalf of my brethren and myself, that we all most cordially and sincerely unite in our supplications at the throne of Divine Grace, for your welfare and prosperity in this world, and especially for your eternal felicity in the world to come."

To which the General made the following reply:

"I am highly honored and gratified by the testimonies of esteem and friendship from the reverend Savannah clergy of every denomination. America sir, has given an example of true religious freedom to old Europe, where a limited toleration was alone admitted. So I will observe that in religious, as well as political societies, election by the people is the best pledge of mutual confidence and regard. Be pleased gentlemen to accept my affectionate and respectful thanks."

GREENE AND PULASKI MONUMENTS.

The citizens of Savannah, considering that the visit of General Lafayette to their city, would afford a very favorable opportunity for paying a tribute of gratitude, which had been too long withheld, determined to avail themselves of this happy and interesting occasion, to lay the corner stones of two monuments to be hereafter

erected, the one to the memory of Gen. Nathanial Greene, who was justly considered the saviour of the South in our revolutionary struggle; and the other to the memory of Brigadier Count Pulaski, the brave Polander, who despairing of the cause of Liberty in his own country, had sacrificed his life while contending for the freedom of ours. A meeting of the citizens was therefore called on the evening of the 11th March, at which Col. John Shellman presided and J. V. Bevan, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

Upon motion of W. C. Daniell, seconded by Dr. Read, it was, resolved—

That a committee of seven, (including the Chairman) be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the laying by Gen. Lafayette of the corner-stones of Monuments to the memory of Generals Greene and Pulaski.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were selected.

John Shellman, Richard W. Habersham,
James B. Read, Alexander Telfair,
Wm. P. Marshall, Samuel B. Parkman,
James P. Screven.

It was subsequently determined by the committee, that the corner stone of the Monument to be erected in honor of Gen. Greene, should be laid in the middle of the eastern section of Johnston's square; and that in honor of Gen. Count Pulaski, in the middle of the eastern section of Chippewa square, and sub-committees were appointed to request the co-operation of the several Masonic bodies and to make the necessary arrangements for the ceremonial.

Accordingly the Masonic Brethren formed a procession at their Grand Lodge Room, at 9 o'clock on Monday morning 21st March, accompanied by a band of Music, waited upon Gen. Lafayette at his lodgings. The High Priest, King and other officers of the Georgia Royal Arch Chapter, were dressed in the full robes and jewels of their offices, accompanied with an elegant and appropriate banner.

The Masonic procession then returned to the Exchange accompanied by the General and Governor and their

suites in carriages, and united themselves with the civic procession and escort and the whole moved in the following order, under the direction of Joseph S. Pelot, Grand Marshal.

United States Troops.
Field and Staff of Regiments.
General Officers and suites.
Citizens and strangers.
Lafayette Committee.
Judges and Sheriffs.
Reverend Clergy—not Masons.
Mayor and Aldermen.
Governor and suite.
Monument Committee.

Masons in the following order—

Grand Tyler, with a drawn sword.
L'Esperance Lodge.
Union Lodge.
Solomon's Lodge.
Georgia Chapter.
L'Esperance Encampment.

Members of the Grand Lodge, not otherwise stationed.
A Past Master, with a Golden vessel containing Corn.
Two Past Masters, with Silver vessels containing Wine and Oil.
Principal Architect with Square, Plumb and Level.
Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.
One large Light, bosne by a Past Master.

The Holy Bible, Square and Compasses, borne by a Master of a Lodge, or Past Master, supported by two Stewards on the right and left.

Two large Lights borne by Past Masters.
Grand Chaplain.
Other Masonic Clergy.
Grand Wardens.
Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Grand Masters.
Master of oldest Lodge, carrying Constitutions.

Grand Deacons with black rods, on a line nine feet apart.

GRAND MASTER, WITH

GENERAL LAFAYETTE AND SUITE.

Two Stewards with their rods

Grand Sword bearer with drawn sword.

The procession then moved to the site selected for the monument to General Greene. Upon reaching the arch opening into the square, the military escort wheeled to the left and formed fronting the square. The procession then halted and opened to the right and left to allow the rear to pass through it. The head of the procession on entering the enclosure, wheeled to the right and passed around the circle.

Here a most beautiful and interesting sight was presented. Around the interior of the enclosure, the children from the various schools, upwards of five hundred in number, in neat and appropriate costumes, were arranged with basket of flowers, with which they strewed the path of their venerable benefactor. The crowd of spectators outside of the enclosure, entirely hid these innocent little creatures from view, and this burst upon the sight like the creations of enchantment, on entering the area. Pleasure brightened in every eye, and happiness beamed in every countenance as they received the paternal salutation of our affectionate guest.

The procession having moved around the circle, the Masons and the Monument Committee, formed on the west of the excavation, and the remainder of the procession arranged themselves on the east near the railing of the square. General Lafayette was then conducted to the platform at the verge of the spot prepared for the corner-stone, accompanied by the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Wardens, the Chaplain, the High Priest, the King and Scribe of Georgia Chapter, the Governor and suite, Col. Huger, G. W. Lafayette, Mr. Le Vasseur, and the Monument Committee.

The ceremonies commenced with a national air from the band of music.

Col. John Shellman, the Chairman of the Monument Committee, then delivered the following address—

Fellow-Citizens—We are assembled to place with appropriate solemnity, the corner-stones of monuments which the gratitude of a free people designs to elevate, in commemoration of the fame, the virtues, and the sufferings of two distinguished soldiers of our revolutionary struggle.

To raise monuments of renown to perpetuate the fame and cherish the memory of distinguished men, has been customary in all ages and all nations, from the humble tumulii of the new, to the lofty pyramids of the ancient world.

As emblems of gratitude they mark a people's justice; but their wisdom is displayed in the strong incentive which they furnish to the achievement of noble deeds. They lead youth to meditate on the honors which they inscribe, and inspire that active emulation which is the source of moral dignity and national glory. When the actions and sufferings, the skill, the valor, and the public virtues of the mighty dead, are thus brought to the contemplation of aspiring youth, their young hearts must swell with enthusiasm, and the renown of their forefathers stimulate them in the cause of their country. They will cheerfully devote themselves to the good and glory of their age, under the animating hope that they too may be enrolled in the pages of history, and have their names inscribed on the tablets of imperishable renown.

Among the Greeks, who so well comprehended the glory and the reward of patriotism and valor, it was held sacrilegious to destroy a statue, even when the deserts of the honored were equivocal. How sacred then should be these testimonials of gratitude and of worth, dedicated by a people equal in sentiment, devoted to the fame of illustrious men whose memories brighten in the scrutiny of time; and reared on foundations laid by one of their noblest compatriots in the struggles and triumphs of liberty. Yes fellow-citizens, they are doubly consecrated; the hand which places these tributes of our gratitude, was among the first to grasp the sword in defence of man's dearest

rights, and to participate in the achievements that brought our country peace in the midst of glory.

The names of the three hundred patriots who fell at Thermopylæ were in the memory of every Spartan child. The American youth should recollect not only the names but the merits and exploits of every revolutionary patriot, and when they read on this monument the name of Greene may they fell proud in recounting the dangers and the triumphs, the forebearance and the valor of freedom's second champion in the cause of glory. Let them not seek examples for imitation in the mighty names of Greece and Rome, but train their young ambition by our own illustrious models, the beams of whose glory shine directly upon ourselves, with a more intense and vivifying influence. Let the citizens of Savannah ever remember with pride, that with them repose the ashes of this gallant chieftain—that they are the guardians of the proudest relics of our proudest day.

General—In behalf of my fellow-citizens, and in full accordance with my own feelings I ask your co-operation in the sacred duties to be performed, in laying the foundation of a monument to be consecrated to the memory of Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene. In the name of Liberty I ask you, as one of its earliest champions, to assist in dedicating to fame this memorial of the virtues and talents that adorned the life, and hallow the relics, of one of your noblest compeers in the cause of freedom. In the name of our common country, I ask you as a Revolutionary Soldier standing in solitary splendor by your dignities and your deeds of renown, to avouch, by laying this corner-stone, the deserts of a patriot hero, whose name like your own is enrolled on the brightest pages of our story, and whose cenotaph will be doubly venerated for the sake of him who founds it, and him whom it commemorates.

Most Worshipful Grand Master—In accordance with the wishes of my fellow-citizens, and in the name of the Monument Committee, I request you according to the rules of the Ancient Fraternity to which you belong, to offici-

ate on the present occasion of laying the corner-stone of the monument to be erected to the memory Gen. Greene."

The General immediately replied in the following terms.

"The great and good man to whose memory we are paying a tribute of respect, affection, and regret, has acted in our revolutionary contest a part so glorious and so important, that in the very name of Greene are remembered, all the virtues and talents which can illustrate the patriot, the statesman, and the military leader, yet it belongs to me his brother General, and I am proud to say his best friend, to you my dear sir, his gallant cotemporary and companion in arms, here to testify, that the benevolence of his heart was equal to the strength of his elevated, firm, and extensive mind; the confidence and friendship reposed in him, has been one of the happiest results of the exquisite judgment which characterized our paternal chief. In the kindness of the State of Georgia towards him, the whole army felt themselves honored and benefitted; and now sir, I stand before you, before these rising generations, as a representative of that army, of Gen. Greene's departed or absent friends, to acknowledge the honors tendered to his tomb; to thank you all for the share that has been allowed to me, and you particularly, my dear sir, for your sympathy in my feelings in this awful and affecting solemnity."

The Masonic ceremonies were then commenced by singing the following original song prepared for the occasion:

BY A BROTHER OF SOLOMON'S LODGE.

Author of light! Author of love,
Look from Thy mercy seat above,
And aid us by Thy power, to raise
A monument to deeds of praise.

A monument to heroes gone,
To heroes, who our battles won;
Thy Spirit bade them to be free,
And led them on to victory.

Let marble crumble into earth;
Let freedom's sons be lost in death;
But let the patriot's fame resound
'Till the Archangel's trump shall sound.

God of our fathers, hear our prayer,
Their children ask Thy holy care;
Preserve our rights, preserve us free,
Great God! all glory be to Thee.

The stone was then prepared for its place; after which the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Carter, delivered the following prayer.

"Almighty, and most glorious Architect of the Universe, dispenser of all wisdom, and Father of all mercies, vouchsafe Thine aid we humbly beseech Thee, in the services and solemnities in which we are now engaged. May all things be done decently and in order. May the monument which shall here be erected to the memory of departed virtue, be a warning of terror to evil doers, and of praise to those who do well. And while we seek to commemorate the virtues of those whose places on earth now know them no more, may we remember, that we also are but strangers and pilgrims here below; that monuments of marble must perish under the mouldering power of time; and that the only imperishable memorial which we can secure for our names, is to have them written in the Lamb's book of life.

Let Thy blessing descend and rest in a special manner upon our distinguished brother, by whose hand we desire this foundation to be laid. May his name which is written in characters of gratitude upon the fleshly tables of our hearts, be also inscribed in the book of Thy mercy and salvation. And if in the course of Thy providence we shall see him no more upon earth after this day, may we all, through the riches of Divine Grace, meet him in that happy, that glorious land, where no monuments require to be erected, and no epitaphs to be written.

Grant these our imperfect petitions, O Father of mercies through Jesus Christ our Lord—amen."

The Secretary of the Monument Committee, Joseph V. Bevan, Esq., by command of the Grand Master, then deposited the following memorials prepared for it.

1. Proceedings of the citizens of Savannah, in relation thereto; and the preparatory measures of their committee, together with the names of civil officers, and of the principal Masons; engrossed upon vellum by W. Bruen.

2. A medallion of Lafayette—"the nation's guest."

3. A medallion of Washington.

4. A medallion of Greene.

5. A medallion of Franklin. The three last executed by Mr. August G. Oemler of this city.

6. The paper currency of Georgia in the year 1778.

7. Continental money, the denomination $60, presented by Mr. M'Niel.

8. Specimen of the present paper currency of Georgia—presented by the Bank of the State of Georgia.

9. Specimens of the present paper currency of the Federal Government in the United States—presented by the Bank of the State of Georgia.

10. A cent from the mint of the State of New-Jersey, coined and issued previous to the formation of the present Constitution of the United States.

11. Present coin of the United States.

12. Numbers of the newspapers at present printed in this city—called the Savannah Republican, and the Georgian.

13. A print representing the portrait of the late Dr. Kollock—presented by Messrs. S. C. & J. Schenk.

14. Portrait of Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney—presented also by the Messrs. Schenk.

15. Morning's paper containing an account of the reception of Gen. Lafayette at Savannah, on the 19th day of March, 1825.

16. Circular of the Monument Committee to the Citizens of Georgia.

Immediately after the Secretary read the following inscription—

This Corner-Stone
Of a Monument
TO THE MEMORY OF
MAJ. GEN. NATHANAEL GREENE,
WAS LAID BY
GENERAL LAFAYETTE,
At the request of the Citizens of Savannah,
on the 21st of March, A. D. 1825.

The Stone was lowered to the place prepared for it, while the band performed a solemn dirge, succeeded by Hail Columbia.

The principal architect then presented to the Grand Master the square, plumb, and level.

The Deputy Grand Master William Schley, who was deputed by the Grand Master to act, applied them to the stone, and pronounced it to be "*well formed, true and trusty.*"

The gold and silver vessels were then brought to the platform, and delivered to the Deputy Grand Master and the two Wardens, who successively presented them to General Lafayette. The General then poured, according to the ancient ceremony, the corn, the wine, and the oil contained in them, upon the stone; repeating according to the prescribed ceremony, the following: "May the All-bounteous Author of nature bless the inhabitants of this place, with all the necessaries, conveniences and comforts of life; assist in the erection and completion of this building; protect the workmen against every accident, and long preserve the structure from decay; and grant to us all, a supply of the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy. So mote it be! Amen."

Gen. Lafayette then descended to the stone, which he struck three times with a mallet; after which the public grand honors were given by the brethren.

The High Priest of the Georgia Royal Arch Chapter, Jno. Olmstead, came forward with the vase of incense, and gave the benediction of Royal Arch Masons upon the Corner Stone.

The Deputy Grand Master then delivered over to the principal architect, the various implements of architecture, with the following address—

"Brother Architect, to you is entrusted the superintendance of the workmen to be engaged in the erection of this Cenotaph to the memory of a departed soldier of the revolution—to the memory of the immortal Greene. You have seen the corner stone of this monument laid by him who was the personal friend and the compatriot in arms of the deceased; by him who was the great champion of liberty in the two hemispheres, by him whom we are proud to call our fellow citizen—Gen. Lafayette. I deliver to you the various implements of architecture to be used in the glorious undertaking; and I charge you by all the ties that can bind a Mason to his fellows, to be faithful in the discharge of the duties assigned you, doing justice to your employers and honor to yourself.

A large stone slab was then lowered to its place over the stone, and a patriotic tune played by the band.

The ceremonies at the monument were concluded by three vollies from the U. S. troops, who acted as the escort, commanded by Lieut. Munro.

The solemn and imposing spectacle attracted a large concourse of spectators; the adjacent buildings, and that portion of the public square not occupied by the procession were filled with persons; the solemn grandure of the ceremonies impressed every beholder with awe, and the unbroken silence which pervaded the assembled multitude evinced their high veneration for the dead, and their affectionate attachment to the living hero, whose sad office it was to bear a part in the melancholy services of the occasion.

Upon leaving the consecrated spot, the procession moved around the circle and through the tasteful arch by which it entered the square. From this arch, beautifully ornamented with myrtle and cedar, was suspended a shield, on one side of which was inscribed,

GREENE, the friend of LAFAYETTE,
and the Saviour of the South.

On the reverse,

GREENE died near Savannah,
19th June, 1798.

The original order of the procession being resumed, it moved to Chippewa square; at the entrance to which an arch similar in design and decoration, was erected, from which in like manner a shield was suspended; on the one side was inscribed

PULASKI,

"Always valiant, but always foe to kings"*

On the opposite side was inscribed

Pulaski fell at the siege of Savannah,
9th October, 1779.

On entering the enclosure the same arrangement and disposition was made as in the former case.

Alexander Telfair Esq. one of the monument committee then delivered the following address.

Fellow citizens—We are assembled on the present occasion for the solemn, yet pleasing duty of doing homage to the illustrious dead.

The records of history and the enduring monuments of brass and marble, sanctified it would seem by heaven in being preserved amidst the wreck of barbarism and the desolation of time, present examples for our imitation.

Monuments erected by cotemporaries or posterity, in commemoration of great events, or as tributes to individual excellence, furnish moral lessons to future generations, whilst they stand as mementoes of the gratitude of those who rear the structures.

Yielding to this noble impulse of our nature, you have just consecrated to the memory of Greene a monumental pile; this was a tribute to native valor, but in doing this you have not been unmindful of the just claims of the

*This expression the historian Botta asserts, was made by Stanislaus, the king of Poland, when he heard of the death of Pulaski.

foreign soldier. To Pulaski the gallant chivalrous Pulaski, who driven from his native land by the resistless arm of despotism, but enamoured of liberty, became a volunteer in our country's cause, and terminated his brilliant career before the lines of our city. You have directed the corner stone of a monument to be laid on this plain, which was crimsoned with his blood. Though not allied to us by the ties of a common country; placed by distance beyond the influence of original impulses and the gradual developement of motives and causes, he gazed from afar on the stupendous struggles of freemen in this western world—catching the enthusiasm of liberty, he rushed to the field of glory and yielded up his life for the sacred cause of freedom. To unhappy Poland belongs the honor of giving him birth, but to America—the country of his deeds and the scene of his glory—belongs the preservation of his fame and the record of his death. For ever sacred then be this spot to the memory of Pulaski, and ever enduring this structure, raised by the munificence and gratitude of a free people to a volunteer soldier.

It is a pleasing circumstance that this occasion, grand in itself, should receive additional grandure from the presence and cooperation of one, who moved by the same noble and disinterested love of freedom, left his home and his country and shared in the same toils and perils with him whom we have assembled to honor, presenting in his own person a living emblem of his valor and worth.

General—After the lapse of nearly half a century you have revisited the country of your adoption. In that space of time, death, which makes no distinction between the patriot and the traitor, has removed from amongst us many of our associates in arms. Though you are deprived of the pleasing satisfaction of renewing, in the decline of life the intimacies of youth, the melancholy pleasure remains of revisiting the scenes of their struggles and triumphs, and of recalling the tender associations connected with their lives. This plain is replete with in-

cidents and circumstances of this nature, so dear to your heart, for on it the animating and interesting spectacle was presented of concert in the field of battle between France and America, and here in common graves repose the mingled ashes of the brave troops of Lincoln and D'-Estang, who fell in the unsuccessful but glorious effort of rescuing our city from the possession of the enemy.

On this battle field, consecrated by the blood of Frenchmen and Americans, we ask your aid, in concert with your masonic brethren, by laying this corner-stone of a monument dedicated to the memery of Gen. Pulaski."

The General made the following reply—

"It is in my life, a circumstance most affecting to me, that after having had the honor on the arrival of the gallant Pulaski on this shore, to introduce him to our American army and its commander in chief; I now am called, after a lapse of eight and forty years, as a representative of that army, to lay the corner-stone of a monument erected to his memory. Pulaski sir, had proved himself one of the most brilliant sons of which Poland has to boast; he became one of the most devoted patriots and worthy soldiers in the cause and service of the United States. For them he gloriously laid down his life in the co-operation under the command of Lincoln and D'Estang. That co-operation sir, I am happy to think with you, must be one of the bonds of union between the two nations; one of which has attained the highest known degree of civilization, while in the other, the American principles of liberty and equality are generally cherished, and shall ultimately prevail."

The following memorials were deposited in this monument:

1. Proceedings of the citizens of Savannah, in relation thereto; and the preparatory measures of their committee, together with the names of civil officers, and of the principal Masons; engrossed upon vellum by W. Bruen.

2. A medallion of Lafayette—"the nation's guest."

3. A medallion of Washington and of Franklin, prepared by Mr. August G. Oemler of this city.

4. The paper currency of Georgia in the year 1778.

5. Specimen of the present paper currency of Georgia —presented by the Bank of the State of Georgia.

6. Coin of the United States of America.

7. A dollar of the Province of Rio de la Plata—presented by M. E. Jon. Olmstead, High Priest of Georgia Chapter No. 3.

8. A dollar of the Province of Candinamarca, in the Republic of Colombia—presented by Companion Samuel Philbrick, assistant Architect.

9. Circular of the Monument Committee to the Citizens of Georgia.

10. Numbers of the newspapers at present printed in this city—called the Savannah Republican, and the Georgian.

11. Morning's paper containing an account of the reception of Gen. Lafayette at Savannah, on the 19th day of March, 1825.

12. A medallion of Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

13. A print representing the portrait of the late Dr. Kollock—presented by Messrs. S. C. & J. Schenk.

Similar ceremonies on laying this stone as those on the preceeding occasion were here repeated.

The following prayer was then offered by the Rev. A. Carter, Grand Chaplain:

"O eternal God, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy; look down from heaven, we humbly beseech Thee, upon this solemn and interesting occasion, and in mercy, bless the work of our hands. And while we seek to perpetuate the memory of their virtues who are departed from the earth, may we be careful to engraft these virtues upon our own life and conduct. In erecting here a monument of gratitude to a patron of liberty, who in the days of our national darkness and trial, left his native land and generously shed his blood in the defence of our civil freedom; may we also cherish, with thankful hearts the remembrance of that greater sacrifice of Him, who

left the blissful kingdom of His Father, and suffered and died, to redeem the world from the iron bondage of sin and everlasting death.

Again we supplicate Thy blessings upon our venerated brother, whose presence and assistance add peculiar interest to the solemnities of this occasion. And while he assists us to raise a memorial of gratitude to a departed friend of liberty, do thou, O Father of mercies, assist him to become an imperishable pillar in that spiritual temple, of which Jesus Christ is the chief corner-stone; that temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Bless, O God, our Masonic fraternity here present. May holiness to the Lord, and good will to man be inscribed upon our lives and conduct.

Bless this assembly, and bless our land; make us worthy of the distinguished civil and religious privileges which we enjoy; and finally bring us all into the perfect liberty of the sons of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord—Amen."

The Deputy Grand Master, Brother Schley, here delivered the following address to the architect.

"Brother Architect—To you is entrusted the superintendance of the workmen to be engaged in the erection of this monument to the memory of an illustrious foreigner; who despairing of liberty in his native country, flew to a foreign land, and nobly died in the noblest cause that ever called forth the virtues and the energies of the heart—to the memory of Gen. Pulaski. The corner-stone has been laid by him, who like Pulaski, struggled, but more fortunate than him, lived to triumph in the cause of freedom, and now lives and receives the voluntary offering of a nation's gratitude; the spontaneous homage of ten millions of freemen.

To you I commit the various implements of Architecture to be used in the work; and may you so discharge your duty, that this structure shall be beautiful as the temple, and durable as time."

The procession then returned to the Exchange and was dismissed.

The inscription on the corner-stone of the monument to Pulaski is as follows,

On the 21st day of March, A. D. 1827,
WAS LAID BY
GENERAL LAFAYETTE,
At the request of the Citizens of Savannah,
This Foundation-stone
Of a Monument
TO THE MEMORY OF
BRIGADIER COUNT PULASKI.

The Masonic ceremonies were concluded by an appropriate prayer from the Rev. Brother Stephen A. Mealy. Chaplain of L'Esperance Encampment; and an Ode in honor of Masonry, sung by the Brethren.

The whole ceremony was of the most interesting and affecting nature. During the time of placing the corner-stones, minute guns were fired by the corps of Marines, from the field pieces stationed on the top of the bluff: and a solemn dirge was played by the band of music.

PRESENTATION OF THE BANNER.

The General then proceeded to the house of Brig. Gen. Edw. Harden, for the purpose of being present at the presenting of a superb standard, worked by the hands of the General's lady, for the first Regiment Georgia, Militia, commanded by Col. James Marshall. At three o'clock the Regiment was marched to the house of Gen. Harden, where it was drawn up in close columns, the Cavalry on the right, Infantry in the centre, and Artillery on the left, in front of a temporary platform, ornamented with festoons of evergreen; upon which were assembled the guest of the nation, Col. F. K. Huger, Governor Troup, the Mayor and Aldermen, Gen. Harden and his staff, the fair donor who supported the flag, and a crowd of ladies and gentlemen. Every house and place in the neighbourhood, was crowded. After the Regiment was halted, Gov. Troup, in behalf of Mrs. Harden, addressed Col. Marshall as follows:

"Colonel—I present to you, by command of Mrs. Harden, a Standard of Colors for the first Regiment, worked by her own hands. It is a fine offering of the fair to the brave, in the presence of the veteran hero, whom all hearts delight to honor. I am happy to be the instrument of unfurling them for the first time before the Regiment. They are consecrated by the fair donor, and the presence of the nation's guest. The hand which executed this beautiful work has painted in indelible colors the emblems which will guard them. Look on this picture, or on that—this repels dishonor, that animates to patriotism and to deeds of valour. They cannot be tarnished. Death before their inglorious surrender."

Col. Marshall then stepped forward, received the standared, and supporting it, the staff resting on the earth, delivered in an animated tone, the following reply:

"The heart of a soldier, sir, is naturally inspired by the approbation of the fair; and it beats with increased emotion, when assured of their confidence.

The presentation of this standard, rich in work and design, and illustrating the moral beauty of female patriotism, impresses on the minds of the officers and soldiers of the first Regiment, the most lively sentiments of gratitude and pride.

As the gift of a fair matron of Georgia, every soldier will more ardently determine to defend it; in the battle, all may be lost but this and our honor; these we will preserve untarnished.

Presented by the hand of the Commander in Chief, and bearing on it the Arms of our State, we will always be reminded, that freeman war not to enslave others, but to defend their own liberties and sacred homes.

Consecrated by the presence of the friend of Washington and our Country, the time and occasion give birth to the noblest feelings; the impression is strong and will sink deeply in our hearts. When danger presses, and the battle storm rages, this Star-Spangled Banner shall be unfurled to the breeze—we will think with devotion

of the fair of our land; we will remember the example of Lafayette; we will trust in a kind Providence, and prove ourselves soldiers of the Republic."

He then turned and addressed the Officers and Soldiers of the first regiment as follows—

Officers and soldiers of the first regiment. On receiving this Standard I have promised much for you—by your respect for the fair, by your pride as soldiers, by your duty to your country, I charge you to preserve it in honor and to surrender it only with your lives.

The effect produced upon the regiment may be judged from the words "WE SWEAR IT," bursting from the whole column at this instant.

On delivering the colors to the Sergeant, the Colonel addressed him in the following words.

Sergeant Bulloch—You are honored in being the first bearer of this beautiful standard, your exemplary conduct as a soldier gives ample warrant that it will be properly supported.

As the colors were received by the Sergeant, three hearty cheers were given by the whole regiment; which then advanced to the front, and filed to the rear by successive divisions, and after performing several handsome evolutions, under the command of Major Williams, displayed in front of the house, the Hussars and Chatham Artillery on the right, when Gen. Lafayette retired. A salute of twenty four guns was then fired by the Chatham Artillery, followed by a salute from the Infantry. The marching salute, to Gen. Harden and his lady, closed the imposing ceremony.

MASONIC DINNER.

About 3 o'clock Gen. Lafayette, accompanied by the Governor and the Mayor, attended a masonic dinner given by the members of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, the subordinate lodges of the city, the chapters and transient brethren. The hall was decorated on this occasion in a splendid manner. Among the decorations were three

large allegorical paintings prepared by Mr. Rogers, and a full length portrait of Lafayette, with a Master Mason's aporn, executed by Mr. Goodacre, at present in this city. At the east end of the room was a painting representing the emblems of the Red Cross Knights, viz: three red crosses on a mount, at the foot of which the emblem of charity, the pelican feeding her brood. That in the west represented the arms of Royal Arch masonry, the quarters of the shield, with the lion, the ox, the man and the eagle, supported by cherubim, the crest and the ark of the covenant. At the side of the room the Master's carpet. There were many other decorations, which were highly appropriate and tasteful.

On the arrival of the General in the hall, Masonic honors were paid to him, after which the Most Worshipful Jeremiah Cuyler, Grand Master, addressed him in an appropriate manner, assuring him of the attachment of the fraternity to his person and their respect for his character; to which the General replied in grateful terms.

A fervent and eloquent prayer was then offered up to the Throne of Grace by brother Geo. White, and the company sat down to a sumptuous repast prepared in the first style of elegance. The following toasts were drank on the occasion.

1. Masonry—It inculcates doctrines heaven itself has blessed, as contained in the annunciation, "Peace on earth and good will to all mankind."

2. Liberty and Equality—The foundations of Masonry, because in the Lodge the brethren are all freemen, and acknowledge no distinctions, civil or religious.

3. The memory of George Washington—His devotion to Masonry is enough to convince the world, that it is not in hostility with virtue, order or good government.

4. Our Brother and the Guest of the Nation, Lafayette—Faith, Hope and Charity, have each contributed to cover him with glory—Hope, when she encouraged him to draw his sword in the cause of this nation's liberty—Faith, when she told him that cause was just—Charity, when she opened his purse to the wants of our brave but necessitous soldiery.

On which Brother Lafayette rose, and in a peculiarly sensitive manner, gratefully and affectionately returned his thanks for the kindness shown by the Fraternity of the city of Savannah, and offered as a sentiment:

"The Masonic Lodges and Grand Chapter of Georgia, and may their happiness be equal to the wishes of an affectionate brother."

5. These United States—Our beloved country.

Brother C. A. Higgins, on behalf of the committee, then gave as a volunteer:

George M. Troup, Governor of the State of Georgia—Not a Mason! but none the less a Brother in feeling.

To which the Governor rose and offered the following sentiment:

The name of Masonry—Associated throughout the world with benevolent sentiments and liberal principles.

6. Religion and Politics—May neither the one nor the other ever interfere with a Mason's respect for every persuasion, or the duties he owes to the government which protects him.

7. Happiness to the people of the earth.

8. The smiles of the Universal Parent upon Brethren throughout the Globe.

9. Mason's Wives and Mason's Daughters.

VOLUNTEERS.

By M. W. Jeremiah Cuyler, Grand Master presiding—Peace on earth and good will to all mankind.

[After the guests had retired.]

By R. W. Wm. Schley, Deputy Grand Master—Gen. Lafayette, the champion of liberty in the two hemispheres, and the friend and patron of Masonry.

By brother W. C. Daniell, Mayor of the city—Who is there that has witnessed the solemn and imposing ceremonies of this day, who will not do justice to Masonry.

By brother Moses Herbert, President of the Red Cross Chapter, 1st Vice President—The cause for which Warren bled and Washington triumphed.

By brother J. Olmstead, High Priest of Georgia Chapter, 2d Vice President—The Greene and Pulaski Monuments—May there be as much liberality evinced in their completion, as there has been zeal displayed in laying the foundation stones.

By brother J. Morrison, P. G. M.—Francis K. Huger, our brother; a name synonymous with chivalry and patriotism.

By R. W. Wm. Schley, Deputy Grand Master—The Governor of Georgia; an honest statesman and virtuous man.

By brother S. Harris—Masonry; in early ages it has been patronised, therefore unto the latter day may it never be dishonored.

By brother U. A. Bourgaux—George Washington Lafayette; the worthy son of a most worthy father.

By brother Charles Bagley—Our illustrious brother Gen. Lafayette—He rose like the sun of Masonry in the East, shed his lustre upon us at his Meridian, in his decline he has emerged from the clouds which enveloped him, and millions in the West are worshiping his declining rays.

By brother D. Carney, Jun.—Masonry; its own comment.

By brother John A. Beaulard—The Masons of France and America; brother Lafayette has cemented their union forever.

By brother P. Wiltberger—

The man who bears with virtuous pride,
A Mason's sacred name;
And may each brother who the blessing shares,
Enrich the list of fame.

By brother E. F. Tattnall—Lafayette; in the hour of danger to liberty, his name shall ever be our watch-word.

By brother J. M. Degounor—Gen. Latour Maubourg; the worthy son-in-law of Gen. Lafayette.

By brother Seybrook—The worthy patrons of Masonry, Washington, Lafayette, and our venerable sage Benjamin Franklin.

By brother J. S. Pelot—The true and accepted Mason, he finds a friend in every part of the Globe.

By brother N. H. Olmstead—A white stone with a new name thereon—The gratitude of a Republic.

By brother R. W. Pooler, Master of Solomon's Lodge—Truth and Independence, they are inseperable; may they ever triumph over malice and detraction.

By brother L. H. Furth—Our holy alliance, Masonry; its pillars are liberty and equity; its arch charity.

By brother J. P. Henry—Our friend and fellow-citizen, E. F. Tattnall; we hail his return with pleasure and delight.

By brother R. K. Ten Broeck—Gen. Lafayette; the hero, the philanthropist—nature after having formed him broke the mould.

By brother A. Bain—May Lafayette meet as welcome a reception in the Grand Lodge above, as he has done in this.

By brother G. D. Sweet—De Witt Clinton, General Grand High Priest of the United States.

By brother A. D'Lyon—Our guest, and the nation's guest; may the present day be the worst of his life.

The General about 5 o'clock left his masonic brethren and retired to his lodgings, soon after the regiment arrived in front of his quarters for the purpose of escorting him to the steamboat. As he assended to his carriage he was saluted by the line, and escorted to the spot where he had debarked. The General was accompanied by the Governor and suite, the Mayor, George Jones, Charles Harris, W. B. Bulloch, Dr. Read, Col. Murat, Alex. Telfair and Wm. Gaston, Esqrs. On the arrival of the General at the head of the bluff, he descended from the carriage and walked down to the boat when a salute was given by the Georgia Hussars, and a national salute fired by the Chatham Artillery. The officers of the regiment then proceeded to the boat and each took the departing hero by the hand, wishing him every happiness that could fall to a mortal's lot. The infantry then fired a salute, and the steamboat moved from the wharf amid loud and long huzzas from the citizens who lined the summit of the bluff. The cheering was returned from the boat and

patriotic tunes played by the band on board, as she assended the river, a parting salute of 24 guns was fired by the Marine corps. The Governor and Gen. Harden, accompanied by their suites, and attended by the S. V. G's band, accompanied the General. Also the Mayor and a portion of the Committee accompanied him a few miles up the river, who there took an affectionate leave of him.

Thus passed from us the friend of Washington, the benefactor of our country, and the champion of liberty the venerable and beloved Lafayette. If there be any thing in the unaffected homage of republicans, who are indebted to him for much of the happiness and freedom they enjoy, or in the tender recollections and pure gratitude of the fair daughters of our country, whose patriotic mothers, the matrons of the revolution, taught them in their infancy to unite his name with that of Washington, and to lisp them both in reverence; if there be any thing in all this calculated to affect the heart, and call forth the personal feelings of Lafayette, he must have enjoyed a more delicious feast of pure and elevated sentiment, than ever yet inspired the bosom of a conqueror or king from all the servile adulation of courtly parasites or assembled slaves.

Nor was the rich banquet of the soul enjoyed by our beloved and honored Guest alone. All from age to infancy, shared in this luxurious enjoyment on the occasion; and every one felt alive to an elevation of feeling and an expansion of sympathy, never before experienced. Like the Romans whose fortune it was to be present at the celebration of the secular games, each one felt the proud conciousness of witnessing that which was never seen before, and would never be seen again.

Much credit is due to the steamboat company and Capt. Harford, for the elegant manner in which the steamboat Altamaha was fitted up, and their gratuitous offer of her, to convey the Nation's Guest to Augusta. Among other ornaments, she bore on a flag staff at her bow, a neat white fancy flag, on the upper corner of which was a circle of thirteen stars, emblematical of the

origional thirteen States, in the centre an elegant eagle and directly underneath forming a half circle was the word LAFAYETTE. This flag was presented to the Committee in Augusta on his arrival in that city.