

"THE NATIONS GUEST."

On Monday morning, the 4th inst. about three thousand children of both sexes, from the different schools in Philadelphia, were arranged in the state house yard and received and addressed gen. La Fayette: the spectacle was most beautiful and highly interesting.—In the evening he attended a grand ball at the theatre; the lobby of which was converted into a magnificent saloon, adorned with beautiful rose, orange and lemon trees, in full bearing, and a profusion of shrubbery, pictures, busts, banners with classical inscriptions, &c. all illuminated with a multitude of lamps. For the dancers there were two compartments, the house and the stage; the upper part of the former was hung with scarlet drapery, studded with golden stars; while the great chandelier, with two additional ones, and a row of wax tapers arranged over the canopy, shed down a blaze of light. The first and second tiers of boxes were crowded with ladies in the richest apparel, as spectators of the dazzling array on every side. Passing the proscenium the other division wore the appearance of an eastern pavilion in a garden, terminating with a view of an extended sea and landscape, irradiated by the setting sun, and meant to typify the western world. A great number of brilliant chandeliers rendered this scarcely less effulgent than the other part of the house. In front were three latin inscriptions—*Adventus Heros—Olim meminisse juvabit—Hic donus. hæc patria.*

The two retiring rooms, connected with the pavilion were fitted up with a degree of elegance and taste which drew expressions of admiration from every one that entered. Those who came to the house early were at once struck with the floor, which was brilliantly painted for the occasion, from designs furnished by Mr. Strickland.

The company began to assemble soon after 7 o'clock, and consisted of two thousand or more persons, of whom 6 or 700 were invited strangers. Twenty two hundred tickets had been issued. No disorder occurred in the streets with the arrival or departure of the carriages, which formed a line along the adjoining squares. General La Fayette appeared at 9 o'clock and was received at the door, by the managers of the ball.

He was conducted the whole length of the apartments, through an avenue formed by the ladies, to the bottom of the stage, where Mrs. Morris, governor Shulze and the mayor waited to greet him in form; the full band playing an appropriate air during his progress. As soon as he was seated, the dancers were called, and at least four hundred were immediately on the floor. The dancing did not cease until near 5 o'clock, though the company began to retire at about three. At twelve, one of the managers, from an upper box, proclaimed a toast to the nation's guest, which was hailed with enthusiasm, and accompanied by the descent of a banner from the ceiling, on which it was wrought in golden characters. Behind this was suddenly displayed a portrait of the general, with allegorical figures.

On Tuesday afternoon he dined with the French gentlemen at the Washington Hall, and in the evening at 8 o'clock, left Philadelphia, in the steam boat, accompanied by the governor of the state, committee of the councils, gen. Cadwallader, &c. for Chester, at which place he arrived at about 11 o'clock at night—the place was brilliantly illuminated, and the general was received with the usual honors. He, on Wednesday morning, proceeded from Chester, accompanied by an escort and procession of officers, &c.

Reception in Delaware.

A civic escort consisting of about 200 fine looking young men, dressed in blue and black coats, black stocks, and white pantaloons, handsomely mounted, and exhibiting the revolutionary cockade and La Fayette

badge, paraded between six and seven o'clock; and preceded by a handsome troop of cavalry, commanded by captain Moore, repaired to the line of the state. A fine band of music followed in their train. At about 8 o'clock the committee of arrangement left Wilmington, to proceed to the same point, attended by a train of carriages, for the reception of the general and his suite. At the state line, the cavalcade was joined by a very large assemblage of citizens from the upper part of the state, on horseback, in like manner equipped with the revolutionary cockade and La Fayette badge, and carrying branches of evergreen. The cavalcade formed on the road; captain Moore's troop of cavalry on the right, and the civic guard extending in a long line to the left. About ten o'clock notice was received of the approach of the general, who soon after appeared, preceded by the first Philadelphia troop of cavalry, a corps of light artillery, and attended by his excellency the governor of Pennsylvania—the secretary of that state, Moulton C. Rogers, esq.—the governor's aid, general Barnard—a large suite of officers—the Philadelphia committee of arrangement—two or three companies of foot, and a great concourse of people. The Pennsylvania troops proceeded along the Delaware line and formed on the extreme left. The venerable and illustrious guest of the nation was saluted by the band and received by the Delaware committee on the road, and was in a very graceful and dignified manner, committed to their hospitality by the governor of Pennsylvania, who then took leave of general La Fayette in a feeling and affectionate address. Louis M'Lane, esq. the chairman of the committee of arrangement, welcomed the general upon his arrival in our state, in an address, and was replied to in a speech replete with feeling allusions to the part taken by the state of Delaware, in the revolutionary war, and to the heroism of the gallant regiment of Delaware, of whose soldierly conduct, the gen. said he had often been an eye witness. A great number of citizens who all eagerly sought a glance of his eye or a shake of his hand, were then introduced to the general, who recognized among those around him, majors Peter Jacquet and Caleb P. Bennett, two distinguished revolutionary officers of the Delaware regiment. The general was then conducted by the committee to the carriage prepared for him, an elegant barouche, drawn by four white horses, and the procession moved towards Wilmington at about half past 10 o'clock; captain Moore's troop lead the procession, the band followed; next came the committee of arrangement, in carriages, general LA FAYETTE, in an open barouche, accompanied by Louis M'Lane, esq. revolutionary officers in another barouche, George Washington La Fayette and Mr. Auguste Le Vasseur in a barouche, followed by a train of carriages, all escorted by the civic guard from Wilmington;—the guard composed of mounted citizens from Upper Delaware, brought up the rear. The procession, thus arranged, moved with great order and fine effect, towards Wilmington. It passed under a handsome arch erected on Naaman's creek bridge, decorated with evergreens exhibiting a likeness of Washington, and with the motto inscribed—"Delaware welcomes La Fayette." Upon its appearance within view of the borough, on the brow of Shellpot Hill, about two miles from Wilmington, the citizens were apprized of its approach by a salute of thirteen guns. At Prospect Hill, a quarter of a mile from the borough, the procession was joined by upwards of one hundred free-masons, preceded by the grand master of the state, J. G. Brinckle, esq. and attended by the officers of the different lodges. The crowd was immense. Wilmington and the neighboring country poured out their population. Aged men were seen, tottering under the weight of years, crowding around the carriage of La Fayette and seeking a grasp of the hand whose first blow had

been struck for American liberty, near the spot where he now stood. The flourishing village of Brandywine exhibited itself in its fairest colors. The procession halting opposite to the residence of the late Joseph Tatnall, which had been the residence of La Fayette while he was stationed in this place during the revolutionary war, he saluted the son of that gentleman, who was standing in his door with his family, invited him to approach and addressed him in the most grateful and affectionate terms.

The handsome bridge on the Brandywine was beautifully ornamented by the ladies, various evergreens and flowers arrayed in festoons were very elegantly and tastefully displayed. Crossing the bridge, the procession moved down Market street to Hanover, and through the different streets appointed by the committee of arrangement, until it returned through Front to Market, along which it proceeded to the Town Hall. At the intersection of Market and Queen streets, the general alighted and walked through a line formed by his masonic brethren, who paid him the highest honors of the craft. At the Town Hall, the civil authorities of the borough, and a multitude of citizens and strangers, were introduced to him. An address was presented to him, on the part of his masonic brethren, by J. G. Brinckle, esq. the grand master, to which he replied in appropriate terms.

Between three and four o'clock, the general sat down to a very elegant and plentiful collation, prepared in the long room at the Town Hall. About one hundred persons were at the table: among whom were many distinguished citizens.

After the cloth was removed numerous patriotic toasts were drank, which were accompanied by appropriate airs from an excellent band stationed in the room.

At 5 o'clock, the general left the festive board, and proceeded, attended by the committee of arrangement, the troop of cavalry, and the civic escort, to Newcastle; from whence he afterwards proceeded to Frenchtown.

THE MISSION TO FRENCH TOWN.

Agreeably to the arrangements made, an elegant steam boat, the *United States*, commanded by capt. Tripp, left Baltimore on Wednesday, the 6th inst. to receive gen. La Fayette at Frenchtown. She was fitted out and furnished in the most splendid manner, and among her passengers were the committee from the corporation consisting of John B. Morris, Wm. Patterson, Beale Randall, Benjamin C. Howard, John Reese, Samuel Moore, Edward G. Woodyear and E. L. Finlay, and colonels Lloyd and Dickinson, aids to the governor. The military committee consisted of maj. gen. Harper and suite, and colonels Steuart, Robinson, Sheppard, Miltenberger, Heath, Edes, Leakin and Stiles, and lieut. colonel Barry and major Hoffman. General Smith and col. Bentalou, attended to represent the Cincinnati, and a few invited gentlemen were present, among them the venerable Mr. Du Bois Martin, a citizen of Baltimore, who provided and commanded the vessel which first landed La Fayette in America, and there was also a strong band of music on board. The party dined in great glee, and drank many excellent toasts. When the boat arrived at Frenchtown, the governor's aids, accompanied by a squadron of cavalry, proceeded to meet the general at the Delaware line. In the mean time, Mr. Adams, secretary of state, arrived on his way to Washington. He had been previously invited, and cheerfully joining himself to the party, was introduced to all present.

The general, having been detained at the nuptial party of the son of his friend, Mr. Victor Dupont, did not arrive at the Maryland line till after one o'clock in the morning. He was there presented by Louis McLane, esq. chairman of the Delaware committee, to the aids of the governor of Maryland. The

first aid announced to the general in very appropriate and warm terms, in behalf of governor Stevens, a cordial welcome to the state of Maryland; and informed him that they were ready to escort him to head quarters which were established at Fort McHenry. The general was then seated in the carriage drawn by four elegant greys, which had been provided for him, and arrived at Frenchtown a little after 2 o'clock, to which place the Delaware committee accompanied him. Mr. McLane there, on parting, made a most feeling and elegant address, in behalf of himself and associates, and took an affectionate leave. The aids of the governor then conducted the general on board the steam boat, where the deputations received him upon the deck. Mr. Morris, president of the first branch of the city council and chairman of the committee, advanced to the guest and addressed him in a manner that evinced at once that he felt what he spoke from the bottom of his heart—it was as follows:—

GENERAL—The immortal Franklin, dwelling with rapture on the high destination which his matchless and prophetic mind foresaw awaited his country—ever alive for the success of its untried institutions, imagined the happiness it would afford a patriot of the revolution who had been summoned from this world, could he, at a distant period, be allowed to return and see verified all his fond hopes in relation to this our beloved country.

Illustrious sir!—That which appeared but the offspring of the musings and reveries of our patriot father, has substantially been realized in you. The distinguished part which you acted during the war of our independence, and the sequel of your life, furnish abundant evidence of the intense interest which you have entertained for our welfare—your chivalric exertions, in our behalf, having been crowned with peace, you gave a distinguished proof that no sordid or selfish motive impelled your actions. You returned to the land of your fathers!—blessings on your name and work proclaimed from every tongue. Between that and the present time, is an æra in which has occurred the most extraordinary events recorded in history—when the empires of the old world have been convulsed to their foundations, and thrones dashed one against another. During the same period there has arisen in this our new world, a confederate republic, which had its origin with, and is acted upon and kept in motion by the people, to whom this invaluable right belongs—a principle which the whole tenor of your consistent political life has shown dear to you. Its fitfulness to conduce to our happiness in peace, and protection in war, and every other object of legitimate government, has been confirmed by every variety of event that could illustrate its wisdom and test its durability. It has pleased Divine Providence to have spared and protracted your eventful life, that you might contrast the origin with the present elevated station which this country has assumed among the nations of the earth; and to realize the blessings enjoyed by ten millions of people, "who, sitting under their own vine and fig-tree," with one breath, address thee as their own and their country's friend, and the *Friend of Mankind!*

The corporation of Baltimore, uniting with our common country, in the joy that swells every bosom, as the organ of public sentiment, have deputed us to advance, to receive and welcome you, and, as heralds, proclaim the lively and distinguished pleasure our community holds in reserve, at the prospect of our city being again honored by your presence, and to assure you, that would their sensations towards you bear any additional excitement, they would derive renewed strength from the gratifying manner, that you have recurred to an event in the revolutionary history, which affords an assurance, that they have maintained a place in your recollection. Although

time has diminished a number of those, who personally knew you, and their survivors but a chosen few, who breasted the same storm, who mingled their blood with yours, in the same glorious strife—nevertheless, there has arisen a new generation, who are restless and impatient to survey the features of a man, whose talents, whose energies, whose virtues, whose disinterested services in the cause of liberty, have long, long since, roused in their bosoms the rapture of enthusiasm; and who delight to repeat the never dying name of LA FAYETTE.”

The general having but just left his Delaware friends, and meeting so suddenly this reception, it affected him most sensibly—he pressed his hand to his heart and said, *I am grateful*—He was then introduced by Mr. Morris to the gentlemen of the corporation—then to general Harper, who addressed him as follows:—

“The gentlemen whom I have the honor to present to you, sir, compose a deputation from the military of Baltimore, charged with the duty of receiving you on their part at your entrance into the state, of congratulating you on your safe arrival in a country where you are held so dear, and of conducting you to their city, where a reception is prepared for you, less splendid, perhaps, but not less joyful and heartfelt, than those with which you have been so justly and universally greeted in our country. Permit me to afford them the gratification of being personally presented to you.”

General Smith and col. Bentalou stepped forward and announced to him the object of their mission, and the joy they felt in meeting him again. The general embraced them in the warmest and most affectionate manner, and enquired particularly after his old friends and associates “*in times that tried men's souls*.” The meeting of the general with the amiable, retiring, and venerable Mr. Du Bois Martin, was of a most touching character to the sensitive mind—they held each other by the hand and conversed together in French for a considerable time. After the introductions were gone through, captain Tripp announced that he had an entertainment ready for the company. They all followed the general to the cabin, and a little after 3 o'clock the general repaired to the ladies' cabin, prepared for his lodging room, and invited Mr. Adams to accompany him. The committee then retired to their births. During the night, particularly the early part of it, the rain poured down in torrents, in which the calvary and the governor's aids were drenched.

Just as the steam boat entered the Patapsco, the threatening clouds dispersed, the morning sun shone forth in its brightest effulgence, and seemed to bid “WELCOME TO LA FAYETTE.” During the night, the company were apprehensive the day would be unpropitious to Baltimore, but as “the bright sun shone out,” their hearts leaped for joy. On approaching the fort, the steam boats Maryland, Virginia, Philadelphia and Eagle, all beautifully dressed, with flags and streamers flying, came down the river, full of anxious citizens; to meet the boat United States, and passed transversely around her—as they passed, the people on board waved their hats, and gave the most hearty, enlivening and oft repeated cheering. The five boats, in regular order, the *United States* leading the van, proceeded for the fort, during which, they came alongside alternately and the passengers saluted the general, which he received, uncovered, in the most cordial and delicate manner. The whole scene was most interesting—it was splendid—we cannot describe it. The imagination must take the place of the pen.

The landing was a very interesting scene. The first barge, commanded by capt. Gardner, and manned by some of our most respectable ship masters, was the first that made for the shore—it contained

gen. La Fayette, Mr. Secretary Adams, gen. Smith, Mr. Du Bois Martin and Mr. Morris. In the second boat, George Washington La Fayette, Monsieur La Vasseur, colonel Paul Bentalou, Mr. Patterson and the governor's aids. The other members of the deputation followed in succession; a more particular description we cannot at present give. The general was received at the platform at fort McHenry, by col. Hindman of the army of the United States, and Edward G. Woodyear, esq. a member of the committee of arrangement. The officers of the army and navy now in Baltimore, the citizen volunteers at fort McHenry during the bombardment, the committee of vigilance and safety of 1814, and the officers of the late 36th and 38th U. S. regiments of infantry, had their stations, and the general passed through their line on his march up to the “star fort.” Upon entering the gate the troops of the garrison presented arms—then opened to the right and left, which brought to his view the TENT OF WASHINGTON. Upon which, governor Stevens advanced from the tent, and greeted him with the following address:

“General—In bidding you a hearty welcome to the state of Maryland, whilst I gratify the honest feelings of my own heart, I express, but feebly, those of the people, whom it is my pride and pleasure on this occasion to represent.

Beneath this venerable canopy, many a time and oft have you grasped the friendly hand of our illustrious Washington, aided his council with your animating voice, or shared with him the hardy soldier's meal. The incidents which the association so forcibly recalls, however inspiring, it were needless to dwell upon. The recollection of them fills the mind with gratitude, a full measure of which is justly due to you, as the generous companion of our fathers, the gallant and disinterested soldier of liberty.

May the sentiment of gratitude towards the author of the blessings we enjoy, never be weakened in the bosoms of my countrymen!

On this very ground, scarce ten years are past, since our brave fellow citizens, have proved that they know how to defend the liberty, which you nobly assisted them to achieve. Ten times an hundred years shall elapse, and the glorious example shall not be lost upon them.

You are about, general, to enter the city of Baltimore which you have known in other days. In her growth and embellishment you will behold a symbol of our national prosperity, under popular institutions and a purely representative government. Her monuments aptly illustrate the feelings of my fellow-citizens.

In the column which has been reared to the blessed memory of Washington, we have an evidence of the veneration and permanency with which they cherish the memory of your compatriots, the heroes of the revolution. In the column of latter date, you will discern the gratitude of freemen, for the services of those who devoted themselves to the cause of liberty.

Welcome, thrice welcome, general, to the soil of Maryland. Nothing that we can do, can too strongly express to you, the affection and respect which we entertain for your person and your principles, or the joy with which we receive you among us, as a long absent father upon a visit to his children.”

The governor then conducted him to the tent, where he found the society of the Cincinnati, the patriarchs of the revolution—here he was received and embraced by all of them—the scene was one of the most impressive and heart-touching that was ever witnessed—all were convulsed into tears, but they were tears of joy and gratulation. As soon as the feeling of the occasion had a little subsided, col. Howard presented an address as follows:—

“General—The few of your brother soldiers of Maryland, who remain after a lapse of forty years, and

the sons of some of them who are now no more, are assembled in the tent of Washington to greet you on your visit to the United States, and to assure you of their affectionate and sincere regard. This tent will call to your recollection many interesting incidents which occurred when you were associated in arms with Washington, the patriot and soldier, the saviour of his country, the friend of your youth.

This fort, not distinguished in your days; garrisoned principally by citizen-soldiers, many of whom are now present, has recently and successfully sustained a formidable bombardment. If its commander* had been permitted to have sojourned longer with us, he would have been fully rewarded for every toil and danger by an interview with you on this joyous occasion. The name of this fort cannot fail to excite your sympathy for the loss of a brother officer† who was sincerely attached to you, and deservedly high in your confidence.

Accept, general, our cordial sentiments of esteem for you, and of gratitude for services rendered by you to our country;—services which never will be forgotten by the free and happy people of the United States."

To which the general made the following reply:—

The pleasure to recognize my beloved companions in arms; the sound of names whose memory is dear to me; this meeting under the consecrated tent where we so often have pressed around our paternal commander in chief; excite emotions which your sympathizing hearts will better feel than I can express. This fort also, most nobly defended in the last war, while it brings the affecting recollection of a confidential friend in my military family, associates with it the remembrance of the illustrious defence of another fort, in the revolutionary war, by the friend now near me.‡ It has been the lot of the Maryland line to acquire glory, in instances of bad as well as good fortune, and to whom can I better speak of the glory of that line, than in addressing col. Howard? My dear brother soldiers, my feelings are too strong for utterance. I thank you most affectionately.

In uttering his affectionate and feeling reply, the general testified by his manner how deeply his heart was engaged in the solemn and interesting occasion.

As the general proceeded up the Patapsco, salutes of artillery were given. The meeting of La Fayette with the venerable Charles Carroll, col. Howard, generals Steuart, Stricker, Reed, Benson, and other revolutionary soldiers, in the tent of Washington, had a most powerful effect on the feelings of all. He grasped their hands, he folded them in his arms, and, with his eyes brimful of tears, and others who, like him, had fairly stood in the hottest of the fight in many battles, were dissolved by the pressure of the recollections that thickened upon them.§ He recognized several of them, especially sergeant Everhardt, who had once been instrumental in saving his life in battle. Within the tent was a part of the camp equipage of Washington, containing knives, plates, &c. which were exposed to view. On one side of the tent was placed an American cannon and on the other side a French one, both of which had been used at the siege of Yorktown. After the presentation of gen. Macomb, colonels Jones and Hook, and major Vandeventer, of the U. S. army, with captains Nicholson and Claxton, of the navy, George Washington Custis, the owner of the tent, and several ladies, an elegant collation was offered, prepared by the fair hands of the latter.

*Col. Armistead.

†Major McHenry.

‡Gen. Smith.

§With reference to this interesting scene, Mr. Adams, at the dinner given to the general on the evening of this day, offered the following beautiful sentiment:

"The tears of glory, gratitude and joy, in the tent of Washington."

Upon leaving the star fort the general was handed into a splendid barouche, drawn by four elegant black horses, attended by grooms in full livery. Seated with him were Charles Carroll of Carrollton, general S. Smith, and col. Howard. The general's son, Mons. Le Vasseur, and governor Stevens occupied the next barouche—a third contained gen. Stricker, col. Bentalou and Mr. De Bois Martin—and the committee of arrangement, and the society of Cincinnati followed in carriages. Upon passing the outer gate of the fort, the general was received by the whole body of cavalry, which were there stationed. The first city troop preceded him, the second city troop fell in after the carriages, and the escort was closed by the remaining troops, comprising a corps of seven or eight hundred horse, well mounted and handsomely equipped. As he passed Federal Hill, a detachment of artillery saluted him with twenty-four guns.

ENTRANCE INTO THE CITY.

The general entered the city at Forrest street, and at the intersection of Montgomery street he passed under a beautiful *civic arch*, erected by the patriotic citizens of the eighth ward. The arch has a span of forty feet, flanked by one on each end of fifteen feet span. They spring from four beautiful columns of the Ionic order, which also support emblems of the four seasons. The arches are of the elliptic form, handsomely decorated with flags and trophies, and richly hung with drapery and festoons of evergreens and flowers. The main arch was surrounded by a large and well wrought eagle, with extended wings, bearing in his beak a wreath of laurel. On the smaller arches were the mottoes *Brandywine—Yorktown—* and on the principal arch, *Welcome La Fayette*. The design and decorations of this honorable tribute, reflect much credit upon the architects, Messrs. Wilson and Garing.

The general was then conducted through Forrest, Lee, Sharp, Pratt, and Paca streets, greeted with the huzzas of the citizens and the waving of handkerchiefs, from every position which afforded the least prospect of beholding him. At the intersection of Paca and Baltimore streets the following arrangement was made:—The general remained in the front barouche alone, the gentlemen who accompanied him thus far now taking their seats in the second and third barouches. As the general entered Baltimore street, the elevated ground rendered him a conspicuous object for many squares below,—and thousands of voices now sent up a united shout of welcome.

At the intersection of Baltimore and Eutaw streets, (it being the original line of Baltimore city), was erected, fronting to the west, the *city arch*. This noble and elegant structure, the design of Mr. Wm. F. Small, a young citizen of fine talent, was composed of three semi-circular arches. The centre arch is forty feet in cord, over the coach way; the lateral ones are about twelve feet in chord, all springing from the same line, and on piers or pedestals of suitable proportion; the whole bearing the character of the beautiful clouded marble of the Susquehanna, in Maryland, and of much the same character of the Corova marble of Italy. The outer line of each archivalte was formed by a wreath of laurel, from which, (at about one foot apart), radiated well polished bayonets.

On the vertex of the great arch was the great star of fellowship, in a blue field, encircled by thirteen silver stars, from which radiated the national emblems, including that of Hibernia. The extremities of the staffs formed a semi-circle, in the vertex of which was a large golden eagle, with a fostering expanse of his wings, grasping the upper edge of a laurel wreath encircling the golden letter G. In the face of the great archivalte, in large golden letters was,

"Welcome our friend."

The north or right archivalte had on its face the

name of "Washington," as had the south that of "La Fayette" in golden letters, each bearing respectively the marble busts of La Fayette and Washington encircled in wreaths of laurel, over which was a silver star, resting on the national cockade of red, blue and white, and from which fell the drapery, festooned over the wreath and arch.

From the inner line of each arch, fell drapery of excellent taste, commencing and terminating at the springing line. On the pedestals, (at the springing of the arches), were raised blockings bearing on the face of the north one, the golden figures of 1776, and on that of the south, 1824—supporting each a fasces of muskets with fixed bayonets, bound by bonds bearing on them in golden letters, the names of Yorktown, Brandywine, Trenton, Monmouth, &c. The fasces bore each a silver star where the Romans used an axe.

After passing under the city arch, the general entered upon the right of the splendid line of artillery, infantry and riflemen, stationed in the order designated by the major general of the division. Of the number of troops in line we are not informed—but for elegance of dress and soldier-like appearance, we are assured, by those who have seen the parades in the eastern cities, that the Baltimore troops far surpassed those of their sister cities. The general received the salutes of the different corps as he passed the line uncovered—while, from the windows and other positions along the street, thousands of handkerchiefs were waved by the ladies, adorned in their loveliest smiles and gayest attire.

As the general passed down the line, a sacred and interesting relic of the revolution was presented to his notice. It was the original standard of the brave and generous general Count Pulaski, whose heroism and devotion to the cause of liberty are conspicuous in the records of the war of independence. The corps of Forsyth's riflemen had solicited and obtained from its possessor, the worthy colonel Bentalou, the honor of carrying this standard upon the day of the general's arrival in the city: and it was on this occasion displayed upon one of the spears used by the lancers of the legion, entwined with Pulaski's sword belt. It was when this gallant officer received his mortal wound in the attack upon Savannah, on the 9th of October, 1779, and his noble soul was about leaving its earthly tenement, that he bequeathed this belt to his loved and equally brave companion in arms, colonel, (then captain), Bentalou. The legion of Pulaski was raised, organized and disciplined in Baltimore in the spring of 1778. At that period the country generally was destitute, none of the fine or useful arts were cultivated—the whole energies of the country being bent on war. The army was poorly clothed and badly fed—and, in the absence of more elegant materials or accomplished artists, the standard of the legion was formed of a piece of crimson silk, and embroidered by the Moravian nuns of Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania. On one side are the initials, U. S. with this motto—*unila virtus fortior*—on the reverse, the all-seeing eye, surrounded with thirteen stars, and the motto, *non alius regit*. It may appear, as it certainly is, a singular circumstance that the standard, (first consecrated at Baltimore when a small village), after having waved over the greater part of the old thirteen states, should be returned to the same place, now a large and important city, and there be permanently* cashined. The history of

*Colonel Bentalou intended that after his death, the standard and sword belt of Pulaski should be deposited in the Baltimore Museum—but, having consented that it should be displayed on the auspicious occasion of the visit of *La Fayette*, it was, at the wish of the colonel, deposited in the Museum with appropriate military honors, immediately after the general parade concluded.

the "times which tried men's souls" while it shews the unsurpassed bravery, and great services of the legion; furnishes also an explanation of this circumstance. We find that in the summer of 1778, the lieutenant colonel of the legion was killed at Egg harbor, in New-Jersey, by British bayonets. In 1779, the colonel, at the advanced age of nearly seventy, (and who had been a colonel of hussars in the armies of Frederick the Great of Prussia), fell under the cuts of sabres before Charleston, South Carolina. On the 9th October, of the same year, the general, Count Pulaski, was mortally wounded by a swivel shot at the attack on Savannah, in Georgia. In 1780, we find that the major was sabred at Monk's corner, in South Carolina—and the command then devolved upon captain Bentalou, of the first troop of Light Dragoons of the legion, and senior surviving officer. When the legion was disbanded at the close of the war, the standard was retained in the possession of colonel Bentalou, by whom it had been carefully preserved.

Continuing along the line, the general came to a beautiful structure, which the patriotic citizens of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth wards, had erected in honor of him, at Baltimore street bridge. At a short distance from the eastern side of the bridge, rose to a lofty and imposing height, a noble *civic arch*, of thirty-six feet span in the clear, raised upon square Doric columns, fifteen feet high—the imposts being carried over the foot-way, on either side, with the Doric drop. On the face of the right column, ornamented in oil painting, where the names of the *thirteen states* composing the original independent confederation—and on the left column, the names of the most distinguished revolutionary generals. The whole face of the arch, with its soffit, was handsomely ornamented in oil painting. On the west front of the crown of the arch, was a portrait of Washington, surmounted by a sculptured gilt eagle—on the east side was a motto of "welcome to our guest," surmounted also by an elegantly sculptured eagle. In the centre of the imposts, over the foot-ways, were portraits of Washington, La Fayette and Warren—and the whole decorated in the most elegant and tasteful manner with flags and festoons of drapery. From the centre of the arch hung a large transparent painting, fifteen feet by ten, on one side of which was represented the *surrender of York*, including a full length portrait of La Fayette. On the opposite side was an allegorical painting, representing *Fame*, presenting to history a wreath, and communicating to her the event of the declaration of independence. Between the figures is a mound, surmounted by a square pedestal, emblematic of our simple form of government. Upon the pedestal is a bundle of reeds, erect, bound together with a fillet, upon which is inscribed the names of the prominent supporters of liberty at that period—emblematic of the weakness of the nation when divided, and of its unconquerable strength when united. The cap of this column is formed by a semi-globe, over which an eagle hovers—denoting the care which the genius of America has over us. In the distance is seen the ocean, with a rock standing in the midst of its foaming billows—emblematic of the father of his country—at the foot of the pedestal are seen the symbols of royalty, broken in pieces.

On the bridge were erected, at equal distances, *thirteen arches*, to represent the old thirteen states—these were decorated with a profusion of variegated lamps, which, with the transparencies on the principal arch, were to be illuminated in the evening.

When the general arrived at the end of the line, he was again received by the escort of the city troops, the Cincinnati and the corporation committee. He was then conducted through Great York, Market, Fell's, Bond and Pratt-streets, throughout which the

same testimonies of joy and gratitude were exhibited towards him. On entering Gay-street, he passed in view of the boys belonging to the different schools, with their teachers at their head, drawn up six deep, in uniform dress, and wearing La Fayette badges.

RECEPTION AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Passing up Gay-street, the general alighted at the principal entrance of the Exchange, and was conducted into the great hall, where the mayor and city councils were in waiting to receive him. The seats on the floor of the hall, were occupied by distinguished strangers, deputations from neighboring cities and towns, revolutionary soldiers and officers of the navy and army. The galleries were occupied by ladies. The general was conducted to an elevated platform at the west end of the hall, the floor of which was covered with crimson cloth—at each end was a marble bust of Washington and Hamilton. Upon this elevation the general was received by the mayor and addressed as follows:

"Sir: It is one of the happiest events of my life, that it is my official duty to welcome you to Baltimore. My feelings, on this very interesting occasion, are in perfect harmony with those of my fellow-citizens. Long cherished in our hearts as a benefactor of mankind, the home of every one is open to you for the additional claims you have upon us, as the volunteer of liberty, the honored friend and favorite pupil of our Washington.

There is no throne but that of the Dread Sovereign of the universe, before which the people of this free republic bow themselves; but, while bending to the Omnipotent, and humbly endeavoring to thank him for the signal favors which he has conferred on this happy land, can we fail to ask a blessing for you, sir, whose heart he warmed, whose arm he strengthened to strike for liberty—whose instrument you were, at a most critical period, greatly to assist in wresting our country from the domination of a tyrant? Our city, sir, although it occupies a small space of ground, may serve as a type of the vast and happy country we inhabit: you beheld here a scattered village, or a small town, only forty years ago—now you are greeted by 65,000 grateful people, residing within our limits—such, sir, is the fruit that the tree of liberty bears.

How sweet to you, in the evening of your days, must be the recollection, that you nurtured this tree with your blood! how delightful to us, to assure you, that we will never forget it!

In the name of the good people of Baltimore, I again bid you welcome, and express a hope that you will find your stay with us, as pleasant to yourself, as it is joyous to the thousands who press round about you, to hail their benefactor and friend."

To which the general made the following reply:

"The affectionate welcome I have the happiness to receive from the citizens of Baltimore, from you, Mr. Mayor, and both councils, is the more gratifying, as my feelings, on an occasion so honorable and affecting to me, mingle with the sense of past obligations, never to be forgotten. It is under the auspices of Baltimorean patriotism, by the generosity of the merchants, by the zeal of the ladies of this city, at a critical period, when not a day was to be lost, that I have been enabled, in 1781, to begin a campaign, the fortunate issue of which, has still enhanced the value of the service then rendered to our cause. Sir, I admire with delight, your improvements, your prosperity, your patriotic troops, your monuments. I have, under the tent of our paternal, venerated chief, met my old companions in arms, and among them I have the pleasure to recognize some of those gallant volunteer Baltimore dragoons, who joined me in the Virginia campaign. Amidst all those emotions, sir, I beg you, and the gentlemen of both councils, to accept and transmit to the citizens of Baltimore, the affectionate

and respectful acknowledgments of a heart long devoted to them."

When the reply of the general was delivered, the members of the corporation were respectively introduced, after which a number of the soldiers of the revolution, who had been mustered by col. Mosher. The scene was highly interesting—tears of delight rolled down the furrowed cheeks of several of the venerable remains of the days of glory, and some would have fought their battles over again with their general. "I wore this cockade at Monmouth," said one, pointing to it in his hat; "I was by your side at Brandywine," said another—and a third pronounced the word "Yorktown." La Fayette was exceedingly affected.

The mayor also introduced to the general, **Alexander McKim**, William Patterson, Sam^l Hollingsworth and Nathaniel Levy, as a small remnant, as he observed, of the gallant and patriotic troop of "first Baltimore cavalry," who voluntarily repaired to the standard of *La Fayette*, on his call upon Maryland for soldiers, and fought under him in Virginia, during the campaign in 1781.

On the whole, perhaps, this reception had as much feeling and beauty in it as any other. The mayor pronounced the address in a manner that was honorable to his head and heart, and the solemn stillness that prevailed much increased the effect of the ceremonies.

Desirous of causing as little fatigue as possible to the general, in receiving the welcome of the citizens, the number of introductions was considerably limited. After a short interval, the general again entered his barouche, and was escorted to an elevated pavilion at the intersection of Light and Baltimore streets, accompanied by the governor, members of the Cincinnati, mayor and members of the corporation, and several strangers of distinction, where he received the passing salute of all the troops under arms, commencing with the cavalry. It was, perhaps, the most splendid military display that our country can easily furnish, Baltimore having long been remarkable for the number and the beauty of her volunteer corps; which, on the present occasion, were joined by our old friends from York, Penn. and several companies from Frederick, Annapolis, Elkridge, Prince George's, &c. horse and foot. The ceremony occupied upwards of an hour. During the passing salute of the military, an incident occurred which is worthy of special notice. An association of youths, called the *De Kalb Cadets*, were admitted into the line on the left of the National Guards. The marshals of the association had each a scroll in his hand, bound with blue ribbon, upon which was inscribed the word "*gratitude*." As they arrived in succession at the pavilion, each marshal deposited his scroll at the feet of the general. He repeatedly opened and closed his arms, as if in the act of pressing them to his heart; and, when the procession had ended, suddenly turned away and burst into tears. And his were not the only moist eyes that were present.

He was then escorted to his lodgings at the Fountain Inn, where he reposed himself for about an hour, being suffered to remain at ease. The whole street was filled with a mighty mass of people who had not yet seen him, or were anxious to have another look at him, but every thing was orderly and respectful, notwithstanding the pressure of the crowd. After a while he again appeared, and, in company with the mayor, both uncovered, passed through the multitude, which opened right and left to make room for them, though every one was anxious to be near him, to take him by the hand, and send up a brief, but fervent prayer to heaven, for his health and happiness. This occupied about an hour, when the general again retired a short time to his chamber, previous to the time appointed for dining.

The dinner was got up in the most splendid style, in the magnificent room provided and furnished for the general. Nearly one hundred persons sat down to table, by invitation of the committee of the corporation. After the cloth was removed, the nation's guest gave the following toast—

The city of Baltimore—Glorious, beautiful and prosperous—may she more and more reap the honors and advantages of her patriotic spirit and republican institutions.

THE ILLUMINATION.

A general illumination took place in the evening. Those who had seen such things in Europe and elsewhere, asserted that they never beheld any one more splendid—and it is *certain* that no one ever was conducted in a more orderly manner. We have not heard of the smallest accident that happened, or of the least disturbance that was made. The streets were in fine order for walking, and more than 50,000 persons were moving about, with unalloyed delight, and without confusion. There was no press: every one seemed to feel the necessity of a courteous deportment, and the most delicate female might have walked alone without meeting with an incident to give a fear to her innocence. The quiet that prevailed was not less remarkable. In walking, perhaps, more than three miles, to and fro through the multitude, the writer of this only met with *one* person that was "out of the way," and he was inoffensive, except rather boisterous in expressing his joy,—huzza he would, and he did, so earnestly, that it would have seemed wrong to have checked him! By eleven o'clock, our streets were cleared of people, and the watchmen took a peaceful charge of the property of our slumbering citizens. The general witnessed the whole, and could not fail of proclaiming his pleasure at the beauty and order of the scene. He felt the last especially as coming from the heart, a compliment that money cannot buy or wealth confer. It is probable that we may give a particular account of this grand exhibition hereafter. The name of our friend often appeared in variegated lamps, and the transparencies were numerous and exceedingly beautiful.

PRESENTATIONS.

The next morning, Friday the 5th, the general received the visits of a great number of the most respectable persons, and many brought their children with them, that they might hereafter have it to boast that they had seen *LA FAYETTE*. He received them as a father would do, and kissed and caressed the delighted little ones, in the most affectionate manner. At 12 o'clock he proceeded to the great hall of the Exchange, to receive the respects of the people at large. The crowd was mighty, but, by passing in at one door and out of another, very many had the pleasure to take him by the hand. Shortly after, the military officers who had passed in review before him yesterday, to the number of 276, having assembled at gen. Harper's, formed a procession, and, passing round the square, entered the exchange, for presentation. Previous to which gen. Harper addressed La Fayette as follows:

General—I have the honor to present to you the officers of the third division of Maryland militia, and from those corps from other parts of the state, and from Pennsylvania, who have joined with us in your reception. They come to unite their voice with the universal voice of their country, in bidding you welcome. They come to assure you in person how cordially they participate in the universal homage that has been paid to you. It is the homage of the heart, in which the adulation of power, the hope of preferment, and the desire of gain have no share: the homage of a nation to eminent virtue, and eminent services.

It will be still more gratifying to you, because you know that it is the testimony of a nation in favor of those principles of government, for which you bled in this hemisphere, and suffered in the other. It will not be useless to the great cause with which you are

connected. Europe is now divided into two great parties; one striving to uphold and perpetuate absolute power, the other struggling for equal rights and constitutional government. It will be encouraging to the friends of the good cause to know, that no such division of parties exist here: that the American nation is united with one heart, one voice, and, if need be, with one hand, in supporting the principles of constitutional liberty.

It is to give my brothers in arms an opportunity of expressing to you these sentiments, that I now ask permission to introduce them to you."

Following the spirit of the above address general La Fayette replied in a feeling and impressive manner, expressing his gratification at the appearance of the military, and his hope that the great cause of constitutional liberty they all advocated, would finally be as triumphant in the old world as it was in the new.

Then came the French residents of the city, headed by the venerable Mr. Du Bois Martin, a numerous, very respectable and much respected body of gentlemen, each of whom took him by the hand. The address, written by Mr. Girardin, now principal of Baltimore college, was then delivered, and, perhaps, it is one of the best specimens of this sort of composition that has yet appeared. Its length, with that of the reply, compels us to lay it over for the next REGISTER.

At 5 o'clock, the general sat down to dinner with the corporation. All the profusion and taste of the Fountain Inn was again displayed. About 90 persons were present, consisting of the members of the councils and other officers, the committee of arrangement, the delegations from various towns, and other invited guests. On the removal of the cloth, a number of excellent toasts were pronounced, and every thing passed off in the most agreeable manner possible. The old became young, and the young rejoiced—as gentlemen and freemen should.

VISIT TO THE GRAND LODGE.

At a little past 7 o'clock, the general proceeded to visit his masonic brethren, assembled in the grand lodge, in the great room of their chaste and beautiful hall, which was furnished in ample form for the occasion. The hall was splendidly illuminated and decorated throughout.—On the portico, in the front, was placed a beautiful transparency, the design of which evinced much taste. It represented a figure of *CHARITY*—upon her lap was a cornucopiæ—in her right hand she held a pitcher of oil and wine, from which she was giving to a poor youth who stood in the attitude of receiving her bounty. Upon her left was a naked infant with its foot upon the globe, as if just entering into the world—with hands extended towards Charity, in the attitude of also asking a share of her kindness. The interior of the Hall was lighted and ornamented in the highest masonic style, and filled with the fraternity, as, indeed, were all the adjacent rooms. Preceded by his son and secretary, the general entered the lodge, where he was received with all respect, and elected an honorary member. Col. Benjamin C. Howard, (son of the hero of the Cowpens, &c.) the grand master, on delivering the diploma, addressed him in a very interesting and impressive manner, to which the general made an appropriate and feeling reply. His eyes were filled with tears, and the example was contagious. The grand master, especially, was affected. The ceremony was altogether highly gratifying to the brethren. The general, before retiring from the lodge, accepted an invitation to dine with the fraternity upon his return to Baltimore.

THE BALL AND SUPPER.

On leaving his masonic brethren at the Hall, the general repaired to a fete of another and still more splendid description, where there was all that could delight the eye, the ear, the heart.

It was the grandest entertainment of the kind ever witnessed in this city, both as regards the style and

taste of the decorations and the brilliant and elegant appearance of the company, which was far more numerous than usually assembled here on such occasions.

The Assembly Rooms having been found insufficient for the accommodation of so great a number as was expected, and it being discovered that from the proximity of the theatre, a short and convenient communication could be made between them, Messrs. Warren and Wood, on the application of the committee of arrangements, and with their accustomed promptness and liberality, granted the use of it for the night, and offered every assistance in converting it into a magnificent ball room.

By the judicious arrangements of the committee, every thing was conducted with the most perfect order. The carriages arrived, to set down and take up with the horses heads towards Gay street; by which regulation much confusion was prevented.

As it was publicly announced that the gen. would arrive at about half past eight, most of the company had assembled by that hour, and were conducted, as they arrived, to the boxes and lobbies of the theatre, where they were to remain till the arrival of the Guest.—This was announced by a flourish of trumpets as he entered the hall under the escort of three of the managers, when he was received by the whole committee, and conducted to the former supper-room fitted up with great elegance for the occasion as a reception room.—The walls were tapestried with crimson drapery in bold folds; supported in a series of festoons by upright spears, from whose points were suspended, vertically, civic crowns, filling up the space between the drapery and the cornice, and forming a pleasing and classical frieze. In the centre of each side of the room, against the drapery, hung superb blue shields, richly embossed with gold ornaments.—At the upper end, was the couch on which the general was seated, canopied by a tent-like fold of blue drapery, thrown over the shaft of a projecting spear, from whose point depended a horizontal crown of laurel.—On the drapery, at the back of the general, was a brilliant flag glittering with thirteen stars; and opposite was the orchestra, where the band of the fifth regiment was stationed, which played as he entered, WASHINGTON'S MARCH.—On the frieze was this inscription in gold letters,

"Bear welcome in your eye, your tongue, your heart."

Beneath the orchestra was the mantle-piece, on which was placed Cerachi's bust of Hamilton; and the fire-place was concealed by a chimney board, which, in a very delicate way, contributed to pay a compliment to the hero of York, by displaying a well delineated map of that part of Virginia, where it is situated, with a plan of the siege.—The floor was handsomely chalked, and round the circle in the centre, (in which were military trophies,) was the simple, but expressive inscription,

"The nineteenth of October, 1781."

The governor and a number of distinguished strangers were already in the reception room, waiting to be presented. About ten o'clock the general was conducted by the managers to the theatre, by a private corridor, (and only for this purpose), which brought him to the superb arch at the extremity of the stage, with the whole display of BEAUTY and decoration in full view; the light, till this moment, had been kept down and subdued, being only sufficient for ordinary occasions; but on a sudden, as he passed through the arch of entrance, the gas light flashed like magic into a blaze almost equal to day, and illuminated every object in a manner which called forth the admiration of all; the band playing as he entered LA FAYETTE MARCH, a beautiful composition of Mr. Meineke's, since the general's arrival at New York. He was then led round the circle of boxes, filled with well dressed

ladies, and presented to them generally; those who wished a more particular introduction, took an opportunity of obtaining it at some other convenient time of the evening. As soon as he had made the circuit, the signal was given for the dancers by a flourish of bugles, and instantly the well chalked floor was covered with the beautiful and the gay, who entered with great spirit into the amusements of the evening.

Before we proceed further in our account of this gala ball, it may be well to give our readers a faint description of the splendor of this superb saloon, which, under the direction of the committee, aided by Mr. Finlay's well known taste and superintendence, was decorated in the most magnificent as well as appropriate manner. A new floor was extended from the circle of boxes, over the pit, to the farthest part of the stage, by which its inequality of floor was avoided. This floor, as well as that in the reception room, was chalked by Mr. Barnhardt, in a manner which did great credit to his taste and design, as well as freedom of execution. The stage part was enclosed by scenery, selected for the purpose, leaving the stationary columns which concealed the gas pipes, insulated, so as to afford a spacious lobby behind for promenade, while the whole area of the floor was left for the dancers. Handsome couches were placed between the columns, and the *coup d'œil* from the boxes presented a rich carpet, bordered by a colonnade of great lightness and beauty, terminating at the arch of entrance.

As the theatre was the scene of all this splendor and gaiety, it was determined that all the mottoes and inscriptions wanted for it should be taken from the works of the greatest of dramatic poets, so rich in sentiments and characteristic descriptions. Accordingly a selection was made from the volumes of Shakespeare, so appropriate that they were used also for the other rooms, by which means the highest compliments could with propriety be paid to the distinguished guest, without the charge of fulsome adulation. Round the circle in the centre of the floor was this line,

"More is thy due than more than all can pay."

And round the semi-circles at each end were

"Be kind and courteous to this gentleman."

And—

"Welcome ever smiles."

Over the arch of entrance was an inscription which seemed to reflect the sentiment universally felt in the well filled boxes opposite—

"A surer place in our heart's love hath no man than yourself."

And on a festoon of drapery, suspended in front of the boxes, between the upper and lower tier, was another which might be viewed as a commission from the ladies to the managers—

"Go give him welcome, pray receive him nobly,
And conduct him hither, where this heaven of beauty
Shall shine out full upon him."

Over one of the stage doors was—

"We enshrine thee in our hearts,

"And there erect

"Thy noble deeds as valor's monuments."

And over the opposite one—

"For far behind his worth,

"Come all the praises which we now bestow."

But the most strikingly appropriate inscription was the principal one over the *Proscenium* (intended to replace the old motto of the theatre), which almost appeared as if composed for the occasion, so admirably did it refer to the general's military and hereditary rank, (the latter so nobly sacrificed on principle, though existing at the time of his connection with our revolutionary struggle), his services, and the period which had elapsed since his visit to Baltimore—it is taken from the first part of Henry VI. and is as follows—

"Welcome brave captain and victorious lord!

"When I was young, (as yet I am not old),

"I do remember how my father said,

"A stouter champion never handled sword."

"Long since we were resolved of your truth,
Your faithful service and your toil in war"

The boxes were decorated with flowery chaplets, and the columns tastefully entwined with a spiral band of flowers, adding much to the gay appearance of the spectacle.

There were three entrances to the floor of the saloon, two from the stage boxes, and one by a platform over the two centre boxes, affording an easy access to that part of the lobby where the refreshments were prepared, which were handed round in the interval of the dances.

Light being indispensable to exhibit this gay scene to advantage, and it being feared that even the brilliant illumination furnished by the gas would be scarcely sufficient, several handsome chandeliers were added, which supplied all that was desired in this respect: the large one which was suspended from the dome, and constructed for the occasion by Mr. Finlay, was 12 feet in diameter, and very elegantly ornamented with 24 glittering stars between the lights, to represent the present number of states. Over that part which forms the stage of the theatre, was suspended another brilliant lustre.

The music was disposed in the two front and two stage gallery boxes. When the music for the dancing ceased, the military band of the first rifle regiment played the most pleasing and fashionable airs.

About half past eleven o'clock, supper was announced, when general La Fayette, under the escort of the managers, led the way to the former ball room, which for this night had been converted into a supper room. Five long tables were set out, covered with every variety and delicacy of the season, as well as foreign and domestic fruit. The restorateur, the confectioner, and the pastry cook seemed to have vied with each other in producing all that was rare and tasteful in their respective departments. The temples of liberty and fame, and other miniature structures, were as well executed as happily conceived; while the blaze of light and beauty, from animate and inanimate objects, dazzled and delighted the eye. An oval table crossed the upper end of the centre one, commanding a full view down it, and furnished in a richer style than the rest with superb French china, candelabra, vases, lamps, or *moult* candlesticks, and vessels of silver. At this table sat the illustrious Guest, on the right of the presiding manager, (general Smith,*) with his son Mr. G. W. La Fayette and friend Mr. La Vasseur, and other distinguished strangers. On the left the presiding manager was supported by the chairman of the committee of arrangement (Mr. Gilmor), and next to him the governor and a number of distinguished strangers and officers of the army and navy, with general Stricker and colonel Bentalou, two of the managers. The rest of the managers presided at the several tables. The entry of the ladies and their appearance at the tables was a very beautiful and imposing spectacle.

In the course of the entertainment, the presiding manager called the attention of the company, in a short address, to a toast which he presumed they were anxious to drink, and accordingly gave "Our early friend and illustrious guest, major general La Fayette," which was received with enthusiastic applause, and repeated in the reception room adjoining, now converted into a supper room for gentlemen, with the same effect. The second toast was the president of the United States—and, the third, the memory of Washington, which were received with the usual feelings in both rooms—a fourth was also given,

*The venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the three surviving signers of the declaration of independence, would have been the presiding manager, but the infirmities of age induced him to decline it, and to retire early from the ball.

"the governor of Maryland," which last was a signal for the ladies to retire to the saloon, and give place to a second set which succeeded them while the tables were replenishing. The same change took place in the gentlemen's supper room. Three toasts were now given—the first was the general's health, varied from that before given, viz: "The welcome guest of a grateful nation, major general La Fayette," which was followed by those of "Mr. George Washington La Fayette, honoring and honored by his great names," and "Mr. Le Vasseur, the friend of our guest." At a third table, similar toasts were given, such as "the pupil of Washington, the disciple of liberty, the friend of man, our guest" followed by "the memory of Dr. Bollman," "the memory of Pulaski," col. Huger and others. After the second table, the general rose and returned to the saloon, soon after which he returned to his lodgings, accompanied by three managers.

Just before the ladies of the first tables retired, the general requested permission to give the following toast, which was received in a manner that reflected credit on the fair objects of it.

"The Baltimore ladies—the old gratitude of a young soldier, mingled with the respectful sense of new obligation conferred on a veteran."

The ladies rose and saluted the general, and the sensation and effect is not to be described—when he sat down there was a burst of applause from all the gentlemen present.

The supper room was much admired for its tasteful decorations, consisting chiefly of wreaths of evergreens, decked with beautiful flowers, suspended round the room, and entwining the columns of the orchestra, on the front of which was this inscription,

"His worth is warrant for his welcome bidler."

Behind the chair of the presiding manager was a semi-column supporting Cerachi's colossal bust of Washington, over which hung a glittering white crown of laurel, military trophies, flags, &c. making an interesting back ground to the whole. A bust of general La Fayette was to have been placed there, but none could be obtained. The chimney-board in this room also contrived to exhibit a compliment in the form of a map or plan of the battle of Brandywine.

Nothing could exceed the happiness which seemed to pervade every heart, and displayed itself in every eye and tongue, during the whole evening. The general himself appeared to partake of it in witnessing the grateful feelings of all who approached him, or on whom his eye fell. The public wish had been gratified, and the children's children of those for whom he had fought and bled, vied with each other in manifesting their gratitude and delight at seeing him, they had so often heard and read of, in the midst of them.

The dancing in the saloon was kept up till near 3 o'clock, when the company gradually dispersed, and terminated a night of innocent and heartfelt gaiety in peace and harmony.

The committee of arrangement deserve credit for the manner in which the whole fete was planned and conducted, so as to produce the complete effect desired, with as little confusion as perhaps ever occurred with so large a company.

There were more than twelve hundred persons present, and we shall only add that when the ladies were seated at the five upper tables, such a group of exquisite beauty and fashion never before gave lustre to an assembly in the new world.

On Saturday morning general La Fayette was waited on at his lodgings by a deputation from the Agricultural Society of Maryland, and presented, as also were his son, and Mr. Le Vasseur, with a diploma of honorary membership of that useful association.

VISIT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

On Saturday morning at ten o'clock, our distinguished guest visited the University of Maryland. The arrangements made by the members of the in-

stitution were worthy of the occasion, and the improvements which are daily making in the splendid buildings, as bespeaking the prosperity of the establishment, must be viewed with pride and pleasure by every citizen of the state. The hall of reception appropriated for the occasion was the anatomical theatre, the floor and lobbies of which were covered with rich Brussels carpeting; and the seats fitted with cushions of crimson morean. A little before ten o'clock, the right rev. bishop Kemp, the provost of the university, accompanied by the professors and regents, entered the theatre and took their seats on the left side of the area, directly opposite the chair prepared for the general. The committee of arrangement, consisting of the hon. judge Hanson, professors Davidge, Hoffman, De Butts, Pattison and Hall, awaited the arrival of their visitor at the gate of the principal entrance; and, on his alighting from his carriage, conducted him to the anatomical theatre, where he was received by the whole company standing. So soon as silence could be restored, general La Fayette was addressed by the provost in a very eloquent speech, and the honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on him. On receiving the diploma, which was enclosed in a silver box, he returned a most pertinent and feeling answer. Having been introduced to the different members of the university, he left the hall and visited the different parts of the building.—He particularly examined the immense galvanic apparatus invented by the professor of chemistry, and expressed himself much pleased with the chemical apparatus belonging to the institution. He likewise visited the museum, and seemed highly gratified with the number and beauty of the anatomical preparations. Having taken leave of the members of the university, under the portico, he entered his carriage and drove off, amidst the cheerings of the assembled citizens, to visit the widow of the late Dr. M'Henry. We observed among the gentlemen who accompanied him, George Washington La Fayette, general S. Smith, col. J. E. Howard, George Washington Park Custis, col. Bentalou, and many other distinguished gentlemen.

When the general returned to his lodgings, he was engaged from twelve till two o'clock, in receiving the visits and congratulations of the ladies of Baltimore, a very large number of whom eagerly availed themselves of this opportunity to be presented to him. The general appeared much delighted and gratified at this new evidence of their kind regard. He received them all with his accustomed suavity of manners, and many a bright eye sparkled with re-doubled lustre in realizing the pleasure of a presentation to the friend of virtue and of mankind.

He afterwards received the respectable deputations from Washington city, Annapolis, Alexandria, Frederick county and Hagerstown, Md. Petersburg and Fredericksburg, Va. and Columbia, South Carolina.

THE CINCINNATI DINNER.

Agreeably to previous arrangements, general La Fayette devoted Saturday afternoon to the society of Cincinnati of Maryland. Upon this occasion a splendid dinner was given by the society, at the spacious mansion of James A. Buchanan, esq. in Monument square. The decorations of the elegant suite of rooms which were thrown open for the reception of the society, were of the most tasteful and appropriate character, and deserve a special notice.

Passing through the fine marble portico, adorning the principal entrance, the columns of which were entwined with festoons of evergreens and flowers, the eye was arrested on entering the spacious hall, by an elegant transparent painting, representing Fame standing on the shield of the arms of the union—in her right hand she holds a trumpet, upon the flag of which is inscribed these lines:

Where e're the light of freedom spreads
Its bland and hallowed glory;
His name, wherever freeman treads,
Shall live in song and story.

The left arm is extended, and in her hand she bears a wreath, beneath which an eagle is seen with extended beak ready to receive it.

On the left of the hall, surmounted with a wreath, was hung a banner, upon the blue ground of which, in letters of gold was the following inscription:

Long—long may grateful freemen spread,
Perpetual blessings on his head.
When e'er they light the cheering blaze,
And crowd around its festive rays;
When sportive dance and lightsome choir,
When graces greet the joyous hour;
Oh! none so true will e'er forget
The young, the gallant, brave Fayette.

On the right of the hall was hung a similar banner, also surmounted by a wreath. The inscription ran thus:

Around the living victor's brow,
Let the proud badge of conquest glow!
Let every banner wave on high—
Let every father's martial son,
And every freemen join the cry—
Welcome the friend of Washington.

In the recess beneath each banner were placed exquisite statues, executed by the chisel of one of the best artists of Italy. The arch of the hall, beneath which the transparent painting was placed, as also the entrance, was festooned with national flags tastefully displayed. At corresponding stations on each side, were stacks of arms, bearing crossed flags which had been borne at the battle of Baltimore, and were perforated with hostile balls in that engagement.

The furniture and decorations of the drawing room were truly magnificent and brilliant. On the side opposite the entrance of this room, upon pedestals of bronze and gold, were large marble busts of Washington and Hamilton, of the finest execution. Above them were suspended superb girandoles, enriched with wreaths of laurel and roses. On the opposite side of the room, was a valuable and interesting painting, executed by C. W. Peale, in 1784, to commemorate the surrender of Yorktown. In the foreground are full length and striking portraits of Washington and La Fayette, and his aid, col. Tench Tilghman, standing in front of the tent. Col. T. is represented holding in his hand the treaty of capitulation of York, bearing date "19th of October, 1781." In the back ground are seen displayed the American and French standards, and officers bearing the British standards cased. On each side of the painting were placed splendid candelabras of bronze and gold, ornamented with wreaths of evergreens and roses.

Over the entrance leading to the dining room, was suspended a portrait of a former mayor of the city, who was among the foremost and most constant to aid general La Fayette at the period, mentioned by him in his affectionate address to the corporation, on Thursday last.

In a corresponding style of magnificence were the arrangements of the dining room. Directly opposite the entrance was seen a transparent painting, representing the shaft of a Corinthian column, around which was a band inscribed with the names of Washington, Montgomery and Mercer. At the base of the column was a marble tablet, upon which we read the following lines:

"Peace to the brave and patriot dead—
To them be wreaths of laurel twin'd:
To them who sleep on honor's bed,
In freemen's hearts their memory shrin'd.
To every soul that brav'd the fight,
When pledg'd was honor, life and fame!
Our hearts shall keep the record bright,
And tell to future sons each name.
And ever, when in flowing bowls,
They hail "the days that tried men's souls;"
Oh, who so base will then forget
The young, the gallant, brave Fayette."

At the side of the tablet, pointing to the inscription, was a rifleman in the uniform of '76, bearing on his breast a badge of the society of Cincinnati. On the pedestal of the column was an urn, from which issued a bright flame, to denote that the flame of patriotism glowed with undiminished brightness.

From the wall, immediately behind the guest, was suspended a banner, bearing this inscription:

"See the proud eagle now with folded plume,
The form and temper of the dove assume:
Now free to soar through his own native skies,
Nor vengeful beak, nor toiling wing he plies,
But all his struggles o'er, his wrongs redress'd
He bends to greet a friend, his country's guest."

Surmounting the banner was an eagle with "folded plume," bearing in his beak a genuine wreath of *laurus nobilis*, or Roman laurel. He is in the attitude of bending downwards to place the wreath on the brow of the guest.

Beneath this banner were placed two crossed swords, the honorable and merited rewards of patriotism and devotion to the cause of liberty. One of these swords was presented by congress to general Samuel (then colonel) Smith, and bears upon the hilt, on a gold ground, the following simple but expressive record:

"Congress to colonel Smith, Nov. 4, 1777."

Upon the blade of the other sword was engraved this inscription:

"In testimony of the intrepidity and valor of Commodore Joshua Barney, and the handful of men under his immediate command, in defence of the city of Washington—the corporation of Washington have bestowed on him this sword."

From the point where the swords crossed each other, were suspended two precious revolutionary relics, the high rewards, also, of a grateful country to one of her best and bravest sons. They were two silver medals which the revolutionary congress had presented to colonel John Eager Howard. Upon the first was the device of an officer on horseback, striking at the enemy—whilst Fame with one hand crowns him with a wreath, and in the other holds a pen to record the event. Around the device is this inscription:

JOH. EAGER HOWARD,
*Legionis Peditum Praefecto
Comitia Americana.*

On the reverse is the following inscription:

*Quod in mutantem hostem aciem
Subito irruens
Praeclarum bellicae virtutis
Specimen dedit
In Pugna ad Cowpens.
XVII JAN. MDCLXXXI.*

The other medal has the device of an officer pointing with his sword to a retreating enemy, and beckoning to his men to advance—whilst hovering in the air is the figure of Justice, with her scales. The motto is

Virtute et justitia valet.

On the reverse is the figure of an officer treading upon the British lion and flag—with one hand piercing him with a spear, and with the other holding the end of a chain, passing around the body of the animal. The motto around the device is,

Vinculus suis Vincitur.

Around the walls of the dining room were suspended portraits of the signers of the declaration of independence from the state of Maryland—beneath each of which was a beautiful wreath of laurel and roses.

Under the direction of the ladies, who had assumed the pleasing duty, the table was set out and decorated with all the taste and elegance which female gratitude can so well accomplish. It represented a continued and brilliant line of the richest plate and glass, and the characteristic hospitality of Baltimore had left unprovided nothing which could delight the palate or please the eye.

At five o'clock the general and his family arrived, accompanied by a committee of the Cincinnati. As he entered the portico, the trumpet of fame sounded

its fullest note, and, when the general arrived in the hall, in front of the painting, Fame addressed him in the following lines:

"Not for your brows the laurel wreath I bind,
Chiefs, conquerors, kings, long foes of human kind!
But, lo! where sits, in venerable age,
The man of freedom, fir'd with holy rage;
Who grasp'd her glittering steel in early youth,
And dar'd, in chains, to suffer for her truth;
The friend at once of liberty and law,
Whom monarchs could not bribe, nor factions awe;
Be on his brow the living chaplet set,
And, Eagle, bear the wreath to LA FAYETTE!"

As the last line was uttered, the wreath in the painting was dropped from the hand of fame, caught by the eagle beneath, and borne off.

The company sat down to dinner soon after five o'clock, during which a band of music played a variety of national and favorite airs.

The toasts drank after dinner were excellent—but we cannot give place to them now. That pronounced by the general was—

Our revolutionary days in the continental army—which fraternal love and mutual confidence made as happy to us, as they have been honorable to America, and useful to mankind.

At nine o'clock general La Fayette retired, and proceeded to visit the museum. As his carriage passed along the streets he was greeted with the cheerings of the citizens. Upon alighting at the museum, a full band of music saluted him with *La Fayette's march*.—The rooms were crowded with respectable citizens of both sexes, anxious to see and honor the guest of the nation. After leaving the museum, previous to returning to his lodgings, he visited the beautiful civic arch at Baltimore street bridge, which, with the thirteen smaller arches, were illuminated with about fifteen hundred variegated lamps, producing an effect beautiful and pleasing beyond description.

SUNDAY.

In the morning general La Fayette and family, accompanied by the governor and his aids, attended divine worship at the cathedral. On this occasion, it is scarcely necessary to add, the choir was filled with the pre-eminent musical talents which distinguish our city over her neighbors. The general passed the evening with general Smith.

MILITARY REVIEW—MONDAY, OCTOBER 11.

At eleven o'clock general La Fayette left his lodgings in the splendid barouche to proceed to Whetstone Point, for the purpose of reviewing the third division of troops under command of major general Harper. The barouche was furnished and attended by grooms in full livery, as on the day of the general's reception. The governor of Maryland rode with him. Immediately afterwards came the governor's barouche, in which were seated the general's son and secretary, and colonels Dickinson and Lloyd, the aids of the governor. In the next carriage were generals Smith and Stricker, and col. Bentalou—and in the succeeding carriages were the committee of arrangement.

The first city troop followed as an escort to general LA FAYETTE, and the second city troop as an escort to the governor. As the cavalcade proceeded, the windows and streets were again thronged with ladies and gentlemen, anxious to behold the passage of the general. In passing to the review ground, he paid his respects to the widow of the late colonel Armistead the gallant defender of fort M'Henry. Between twelve and one o'clock he arrived at the parade ground, where his coming was announced by a flourish of cavalry trumpets and responded by a national salute from the brigade of artillery. The general and suite then alighted and passed down on foot in front of the line. At the end of the line he again entered his barouche, and was conducted to the reviewing station, an elevated canopy surmount-

ed with a national flag, under which waved another with the motto:—"WELCOME LA FAYETTE."

The troops now took up the line of march and passed before him, paying the marching salute, and formed again in their original position. After the firing of four rounds by the artillery, the whole were dismissed for an hour for the purpose of obtaining refreshments. Upon the invitation of major general Harper, general La Fayette and suite, and all the officers of the division, repaired to the marquee, where a most sumptuous entertainment had been prepared for them. The guests remained at the table for an hour, during which a number of patriotic toasts were drank. The first toast given by general La Fayette was—

The militia of Baltimore—Distinguished in two wars.

The general's second toast was—

The memory of the gallant colonel Armistead

It should be stated that, in passing through the elegant arch erected in Forrest street, to the review ground, gen. La Fayette was received by thirteen young ladies elegantly dressed, one of whom, representing Fame, after a beautiful address, presented him with a wreath of flowers, which was received by the general with every demonstration of pleasure.

DEPARTURE OF LA FAYETTE.

A short time after three o'clock, the line was again formed—and escorted the general to the Washington turnpike, where he affectionately took his leave of the division. It was now near four o'clock when he proceeded on his way to Washington, accompanied by the officers and committee who composed his suite to the review ground, and who intended to proceed with him to the line. The first and second troops of city cavalry composed the escort.

The general stopped for the night at Rosburg—and the next morning he entered Washington, where all was done that could be done to honor him. But we cannot yield more space to detail the proceedings at present, and we have been compelled to omit many interesting incidents and events, which shall be attended to hereafter.