

DOMESTIC.

LA FAYETTE.

The following account is given by an eye witness, of the arrival of Gen. LA FAYETTE at Havre, and his embarkation on board of the Cadmus. How mean—contemptibly mean—were the vexations thrown in the way of the old veteran and those who wished to do him honor, by the little tyrants of the Police.—And what a proud contrast do the events of the present week in New York, afford when compared with the former. In the one place, the patriotic hero is allowed only to quit the country of his birth, and for which he has so often bled, amid contumely and insult, because through evil and through good report, he has shown himself the firm, constant and unwavering friend of rational freedom. In the other, for those very qualities, he is received amid the joyous shouts and acclamations of one hundred thousand freemen, which are responded by ten millions more—all striving to rival each other in testimonials of affection gratitude and esteem!

"As it was expected that the General would arrive early in the afternoon of the 12th, several merchants, and a great number of young men left this at 2 P. M. in carriages, gigs, and on horseback, to go out and meet Mons. La Fayette at Harfleur, (6 miles from Havre,) and accompany him into town. The American Consul, and all the American gentlemen, and captains of ships in the harbor, intended also paying that compliment to the General; but the Sans Prefet notified to the Consul, that the Americans must not do so.

"The road for 2 miles out of town continued crowded from 3 in the afternoon till dark, when no tidings of the General having come, the people returned into town, where they remained in groups all the evening. Havre presented the appearance of a town in danger of an enemy's approach. The guards were doubled at all the posts; patrols of soldiers, police men and gend'armes, marched about, and prevented the crowd from collecting in any spot.

"At a quarter past 10 the General arrived in a post carriage, with his son and secretary. They were accompanied by the carriages that had gone out from Havre, and about 100 young men on horseback, all dressed alike. A strong body of gend'armes escorted the cavalcade. On arriving at the entrance to the city, the gates were shut, and the guard drawn out with fixed bayonets. It was then asked if it was the Marquis La Fayette, who was there, and on being answered that it was General La Fayette, the gate was opened to admit his carriage, and closed immediately, to prevent the entry of any of those who had gone out to meet the General. After repeated and unavailing attempts to get in, and expostulating with the officer on guard, this latter assured the gentlemen, on his honor, that if they would go to the Poste de Pinettes, (a gate at the rear side of the city, and a mile from the principal one,) they would be admitted. On presenting themselves at that gate, it was closed, and they were desired to go back to the principal gate, where they were admitted, two by two, at intervals, and the names of several taken.

"In the meantime the General proceeded to the house of Mr. Philippon, (a most respectable merchant,) where an elegant dinner was provided, and a large party to receive him. In the course of the entertainment, a stone was thrown by some miscreant in through one of the windows, which passed close to the head of one of the gentlemen. On the morning of the 13th, crowds again assembled to witness the embarkation of the General, and the streets presented the same appearance as the evening before. A party of soldiers was drawn up opposite the Cadmus, on the custom house quay where it was supposed the embarkation would take place. Every impediment was used to prevent the people from showing any mark of respect. The Cadmus, in consequence of the tide's falling, was obliged to haul out into the roads. The General, accompanied by a body of gentlemen, arrived, and went on board the steam boat, which was previously cleared by order of the Police, who would not allow him to embark whilst any body of the town was on board. They also hauled down the flag belonging to the boat, and would not let it be hoisted whilst M. La Fayette was on board. The gates were shut to prevent the people going to the pier head to take a last view of the General. However in this their efforts were unavailing, as every boat that could be had, was immediately filled, and followed the steam boat to the Cadmus, then two miles off. A gend'arme and a police officer went out in the Cadmus to prevent any body but the General and his suite going on board. On his coming along side, he was received with hearty and repeated cheers from the ship, which were returned from the boats, and a few persons on shore, who had got out and assembled about half a mile from the pier, (to be out of the way of the military, as there was a strong guard at the pier head.) This closed the scene."

The Cadmus arrived at New-York on Sunday, 15th August, after a pleasant passage of 31 days. The fact of her arrival was made known by the Telegraph at an early hour, and it spread through the city with electrical rapidity. Broadway was soon thronged and the battery crowded with people who sallied forth with the expectation that the hero and veteran of two revolutions, might come directly to the city. The arrangements of the city authorities having been made known, General La Fayette and suite were landed on Staten-Island, and immediately conducted to the residence of the Vice-President. On the 16th, the General was received by the citizens of New-York in the following manner:

Agreeably to previous arrangements for the reception of Gen. De La Fayette, the committee of arrangements of the corporation, consisting of Aldermen Zabriskie, Wyckoff, Mann, Doughty, and Ireland, with Major General Morton of the artillery, brigadier Generals Fleming and Mount, and Col. Irving of the infantry, Col. Varick president of the state Cincinnati, the officers and a number of the members of the society, among whom was Col. Willet, the venerable brother soldier of the General, the president and committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and several of our respectable citizens, embarked at half past nine o'clock on board the Chancellor Livingston for

Staten-Island. They were accompanied by the steam-ship Robert Fulton, and the steam-boats Bellona, Connecticut, Oliver Ellsworth, Nautilus, and Olive Branch. The steam-ship and the steamboats (excepting the Chancellor Livingston) were decorated in a splendid style with the flags of various nations. The Chancellor, which was to receive the General, only bore the flag of the United States, and flags with the arms of the state of New-York and of the city.

Upon arriving at Staten Island, the committee of the corporation waited upon the General at the house of the Vice-President, whose guest he had been, and returned to the wharf in a barouche with the General, accompanied by the Vice-President. At a short distance from the wharf they were met by a large number of the inhabitants of Richmond county, and escorted to the boat with banners flying and music playing. On the General's entering the steam-boat Chancellor, a salute was fired from the shore, and the steam ship Robert Fulton, which was manned by 200 seamen from the United States navy yard, fired a salute of 15 guns, while the seamen manned the yards. A battalion of United States marines, under command of Major Smith, were also on board the Chancellor, and received the General with military honours and gave a hearty cheering. A salute was fired at the same time from Fort La Fayette. The officers of the navy who had come down in the steam ship then came on board the steam boat Chancellor, and were presented to the General.

At about half past 12 o'clock, the whole got under way, and proceeded to the city—the steam ship Fulton in the van—the Chancellor in the centre—the Cadmus, (the ship the General had arrived in) in the rear, towed by the Bellona and the Nautilus—the Oliver Ellsworth and Connecticut escorting on the flanks. The beauty and interest of the scene which the vessels afforded to the thousands of spectators who were viewing it from the Battery—the Castle Garden, and the wharves of the city, it is not in language to depict. The splendid decorations of the lofty steam ship, and the Cadmus, and the elegant banners floating from the steam boats, gave a spectacle of beauty which can scarcely be surpassed in imagination; and which in former times might have been portrayed in a work of fancy, as a beautiful exhibition of genii and fairies. The celerity of movements given by the steam power, also added interest to the scene. The several boats at times left their stations, and sailed along side the Chancellor, their bands of music playing, and the passengers with which they were crowded, with loud huzzas. On these occasions the General went to the side of the vessel, bowing to the passengers, and then giving them an opportunity of seeing him.

On arriving at the city, the General landed at Castle Garden on a stairs prepared for the occasion, carpeted, and under an arch richly decorated with flags and wreaths of laurel. On his landing a major general's salute was fired from Fort Columbus, and a national salute in honour of the nation's guest, from a battery of field artillery, established by orders of the major general of artillery. The General entered Castle Garden,

when he was greeted by the immense concourse of citizens there assembled; from thence he proceeded with the appointed committee and the military and naval officers, to review the line of troops from the division of state artillery, under the command of Brigadier General Benedict. The muster was, on this occasion, unusually numerous and splendid, each corps vying with the other in paying a tribute of respect to the soldier of the revolution, the friend and companion of Washington. After the review the General entered a barouche, drawn by four horses, accompanied at the request of the committee by General Morton.

The committee of the corporation, accompanied by the General's son, George Washington La Fayette, and his secretary, Mr. La Vasseur, followed the carriages. The general was escorted by a corps of cavalry, and at the head of the column of the troops proceeded up Broadway to the City Hall. The crowds which had assembled to pay honour to the respected visitor and to be gratified with a view of his person, were such as almost to prevent the passage of the carriages and the troops. The scene could not but have afforded to the General the most delightful gratifications. The houses to the very roofs were filled with spectators, and to the incessant cheers of the multitude, graceful females signified their welcome by the silent but not less grateful and affecting testimony of the waving of handkerchiefs.

Arrived at the City Hall, the General was conducted by the committee to the common council chamber, where the corporation were assembled. The members of the common council rose at his entrance, and upon being presented by the chairman, Alderman Zabriskie, to the mayor, his honour addressed him in the following speech:

"General—In the name of the municipal authority of the city, I bid you a sincere welcome to the shores of a country of whose freedom and happiness you will ever be considered one of the most honoured and beloved founders.

Your only contemporaries in arms, of whom indeed but few remain, have not forgot, and their posterity will never forget, the YOUNG AND GALLANT FRENCHMAN who consecrated his youth, his talents, his fortune and his exertions to their cause—who exposed his life—who shed his blood that they might become free and happy. They will recollect with profound emotions, so long as they remain worthy of the liberties they enjoy, and the exertions you made to obtain them, that you came to them in the darkest period of their struggle—that you linked your fortune with theirs when it seemed almost hopeless—that you shared in the dangers, privations and sufferings of that bitter struggle, nor quitted them for a moment, till it was consummated on the glorious field of Yorktown. Half a century has elapsed since that great event, and in that time your name has become as dear to the friends, as inseparably connected with the cause of freedom, in the old, as in the new world.

The people of the United States look up to you as to one of their most honoured Parents—the country cherishes you as one of the most beloved of her sons. I hope and trust, sir, that not only the present, but the future conduct of my

countrymen, to the latest period of time, will, among other slanders, refute the unjust imputation, that Republics are always ungrateful to their benefactors. In behalf of my fellow citizens of New York, and speaking the warm and universal sentiments of the whole people of the United States, I repeat your welcome to our common country.

Permit me to add, that the moment of my life, to which I shall look back with the greatest pleasure and pride, will be that in which it fell to my lot to be an organ for expressing, however feebly, a Nation's gratitude."

Gen. La Fayette's Answer: "SIR: While I am so affectionately received by the Citizens of New York, and their worthy Representatives, I feel myself overwhelmed with inexpressible emotions. The sight of the American shore, after so long an absence, the recollection of the many respected friends and dear companions, no longer to be found in this land, the pleasure to recognize those who have survived; this immense concourse of a free Republican population who so kindly welcome me, the admirable appearance of the troops, the presence of a corps of the National Navy, have excited sentiments to which no human language can be adequate. You have been pleased, sir, to allude to the happiest times, the unalloyed enjoyments of my public life; it is the pride of my heart to have been one of the earliest adopted Sons of America. I am proud also to add, that upwards of 40 years ago, I have been particularly honoured with the freedom of this City. I beg you, Mr. Mayor, I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept yourselves, and to transmit to the citizens of New York, the homage of my profound and everlasting gratitude, devotion, and respect."

The General and his son were then introduced to the members of the common council individually. The General attended by the common council and a number of the military and naval officers who accompanied him, then retired from the council chamber to the platform in front of the City Hall, where he received the marching salute from the troops. They then retired to the portrait room in the Hall, where refreshments were provided, and where the officers of artillery who had been on duty and a number of citizens were presented to him. The common council then attended him to the City Hotel, where rooms had been fitted up for his reception, where they dined together. In giving the above account, we are aware that to those who witnessed the scene, it will appear cold and inanimate. The picture must want that life and interest which warmed the bosoms of the participants when they reflected to whom these honors were given—that it was to a man who in his youth devoted his life and fortune in the cause of our country; who willingly shed his blood in the acquirement of its independence; and through all the desponding scenes of the revolution never forsook the side of his and our country's father, the beloved Washington.

At the dinner mentioned above, in which the General and corporation participated, we understand during others, the following toasts were drunk:

By the General—The city of New-York, and may all the nations who resort to this flourishing place, reflect on the bless-