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By George Howard,

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DOMESTIC.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, From 1789 to 1824.

The following *Chronological List* of the principal Officers of the United States Government under the Constitution, has been compiled from authentic sources, and may be interesting to many, as a convenient document for reference.

PRESIDENTS.

- George Washington, of Virginia, appointed 1789
- John Adams, of Mass. 1797
- Thomas Jefferson, of Va. 1801
- James Madison, of Va. 1809
- James Monroe, of Va. 1817

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- John Adams, of Mass. 1789
- Thomas Jefferson, of Va. 1797
- Aaron Burr, of New-York, 1801
- George Clinton, of N. Y. 1805
- Died, April 20, 1812.*
- Elbridge Gerry, of Mass. 1813
- Died, Nov. 23, 1814.*
- Dan'l D. Tompkins, N.Y. 1817

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

- Thomas Jefferson, of Va. 1789
- Edmund Randolph, of Va. 1794
- Timothy Pickering, of Pa. 1795
- John Marshall, of Va. 1800
- James Madison, of Va. 1801
- Robert Smith, of Maryland, 1809
- James Monroe, of Va. 1811
- John Quincy Adams, Mass. 1817

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

- Alexander Hamilton, N. Y. 1789
- Oliver Wolcott, of Conn. 1795
- Samuel Dexter, of Mass. 1801
- Albert Gallatin, of Pa. 1802
- George W. Campbell, Tenn. 1814
- Alexander J. Dallas, of Pa. 1815
- Wm. H. Crawford, of Geor. 1817

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

- Henry Knox, of Mass. 1789
- Timothy Pickering, of Pa. 1795
- James M'Henry, of Md. 1796
- Samuel Dexter, of Mass. 1800
- Roger Griswold, of Conn. 1801
- Henry Dearborn, of Mass. 1801
- William Eustis, of Mass. 1809
- John Armstrong, of N. Y. 1813
- Wm. H. Crawford, of Geor. 1815
- Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, 1817
- (Did not accept.)*
- John C. Calhoun, of S. C. 1817

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

- Note.*—This Department was not established until 30th of April, 1798, being prior to that date a branch of the War Department.
- George Cabot, of Mass. 1798
- Benjamin Stoddert, of Md. 1799
- Robert Smith, of Md. 1802
- Jacob Crowninshield, Mass. 1805
- Paul Hamilton, of S. C. 1809
- William Jones, of Pa. 1812
- Smith Thompson, of N. Y. 1818
- Sam'l H. Southard, of N. J. 1823

POST-MASTERS GENERAL.

- Samuel Osgood, of Mass. 1789
- Timothy Pickering, of Pa. 1791
- Joseph Habersham, Geor. 1795
- Gideon Granger, of Conn. 1802
- Return J. Meigs, of Ohio, 1814
- John M'Lean, of Ohio. 1823

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

- John Jay, of New-York, 1789

- William Cushing, of Mass. 1796
- Oliver Ellsworth, of Conn. 1796
- John Jay, of New-York, 1800
- John Marshall, of Va. 1801

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

- Edmund Randolph of Va. 1789
- William Bradford, of Pa. 1794
- Charles Lee, of Va. 1795
- Levi Lincoln, of Mass. 1801
- Robert Smith, of Md. 1805
- John Breckenridge, of Ky. 1806
- Cesar A. Rodney, of Del. 1807
- William Pinkney, of Md. 1811
- Richard Rush, of Pa. 1814
- William Wirt, of Va. 1817

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S.

First Congress—1st and 2d sessions held at New-York, 3d at Philadelphia.

Fred'k A. Muhlenburg, Pa. 1789

Second Congress—at Philad'a.

Jonathan Trumbull, Conn. 1791

Third Congress—at Philad'l'a.

Fred'd A. Muhlenburg, Pa. 1793

Fourth Congress—at Philad'a.

Jonathan Dayton, of N. J. 1797

Fifth Congress—at Philad'l'a.

Jonathan Dayton, of N. J. 1797

Sixth Congress—1st session at Philad'l'a, 2d at Washington.

Theodore Sedgwick, Mass. 1799

Seventh Congress—at Wash'n.

Nathaniel Macon, of N. C. 1801

Eighth Congress.

Nathaniel Macon, of N. C. 1803

Ninth Congress.

Nathaniel Macon, of N. C. 1805

Tenth Congress.

Joseph B. Varnum, Mass. 1807

Eleventh Congress.

Joseph B. Varnum, Mass. 1809

Twelfth Congress.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1811

Thirteenth Congress.

Henry Clay, of Ky. 1813

—until January 17th.

Langdon Cheves, of S. C.

for the residue of the Congress.

Fourteenth Congress.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1815

Sixteenth Congress.

Henry Clay, of Ky. during the first session, 1819

John W. Taylor, of N. Y. during the 2d session, 1820

Seventeenth Congress.

Philip P. Barbour, of Va. 1821

Eighteenth Congress.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1823

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LA FAYETTE.

Under this head we shall present our readers daily, with the honors shown by a free people, throughout his tour, to their early and generous benefactor. The record which will thus be preserved, of a republic's gratitude, shall hereafter be appealed to as the best answer to those who doubt the existence of such a feeling.

It will be seen by the following accounts, that the General did not arrive at New-Haven 'till 10 o'clock on Saturday; his road being literally obstructed, and his progress impeded, by the multitude of all ages and sexes, who from farms, hamlets, villages and towns, poured forth on the route by which he was to pass. He was to enter Boston on Tuesday morning. All becoming preparations were made there; and the Governor had dispatched his two aids,

Cols. Harris and Everett, with an escort, to the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in order to meet and receive the national guest.

The General arrived at Harlaem about half past 9 o'clock, and stopped for half an hour at the hotel on the bridge. As he approached, a salute was fired by the light artillery of the second regiment; and he was greeted by loud cheers on all sides from the inhabitants of Harlaem, who were assembled to welcome him. At 10 o'clock, the cavalcade of citizens having taken leave of him, the carriages were sent on before, and the General walked over the bridge, accompanied by the committee; he paused for some minutes under a tree, on the other side, and received the congratulations of the residents of Morrissania; among whom were observed several ladies, on horseback, tastefully mounted, who paid their respects with a grace, elegance, and feeling, which must have been as highly gratifying to the General as it was interesting to the spectators. Some trifling alterations being required in the springs of the travelling carriage, the General proceeded on in the barouche, accompanied by Alderman Dougherty and Mr. Hone. Every cottage and farm house, near enough to the road for its inhabitants to be apprized of his approach, was emptied of its inmates who lined the way side, their countenances beaming with the most animated curiosity, while they bowed with respect and gratitude. The hardy sons of toil, "leaving their ploughs in the half furrowed field, and casting aside their implements of husbandry," at the sound of "the General is coming," were seen rushing to the roadside, waving their hats with enthusiasm, and giving vent to their feelings in shouts and huzzas. And this continued, not for 10 or for 20 miles, but throughout the whole of this day's route. At West Farm, at West Chester, and East Chester, the inhabitants were assembled en masse; and the waving of handkerchiefs and scarfs, amidst the most animated plaudits and cheerings, gave the General a heart felt assurance of welcome. The cavalcade of citizens on horseback continued to receive recruits at every town. All was animation and gaiety, and in strict accordance with the spirit of the occasion. Arrived at New-Rochelle, the scene was brilliant in the extreme. The balcony and roof of the Post-Office, and of Captain Peler's Hotel, on the opposite side of the street, at which house the general stopped, were filled with ladies. The same demonstrations of joyous welcome were here displayed from all. Shouts of the people, the roaring of cannon, the merry peal of the bells, the music of a full band, the eager yet respectful anxiety of the people to shake him by the hand, and bid him welcome, must have made as gratifying an impression on the mind of the General, as any reception which had gone before. Here, more than one *old seventy-sixer*, "Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,"

came to visit their fellow-soldier. Do you remember, General, said one, who began the attack at Brandywine? "Aha! yes—it was Maxwell, with the Jersey troops!" So it was! so it was! replied the delighted interrogator. Well, I was with his brigade! A warm clasp of the hand was all the utterance to feelings which were a meet reward for a life spent in the cause of liberty. At Mamaroneck, the General was received with the same enthusiastic welcome. A salute was fired by the inhabitants, the bells were rung, and an excellent band of music continued playing our national airs. At Rye, relays of horses were provided, and the General, his suite, and the Committee of Arrangements, dined together at Penfield's Hotel. The music came on from Mamaroneck, and played during dinner. At Saw Pitts the General was received with every demonstration of gratitude and joy, a salute was fired, and a large number of persons joined the escort to Byram river, where the General was met by the Connecticut troop of Horse; here a salute of 13 guns was fired by the inhabitants, and the General, with the united escort of New-York and Connecticut troops, and a large cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen, proceeded on to Putnam's Hill at Greenwich, or Horseneck, as it is generally called, in allusion to Putnam's remarkable feat.—Here was a "heart- uplifting scene;" the General left his carriage at the Hotel, and walked down the hill, accompanied by the Committee, and the Rev. Mr. Lewis and his son. The road is here cut through a solid rock, which rises about 20 feet perpendicularly on each side.

Hundreds of ladies, amongst whom we observed not a small portion of beauty and fashion, thronged the hill on one side, the gentlemen occupied the other. The Light Horse from New-York were stationed in the field on the right of the old church, which has been standing since the revolution; as the General passed down the hill, they fired a salute of twenty-four guns—from one side of the rock to the other, *over the road*, a rural arch was thrown, composed of pine branches and wild briar, and decorated with roses. It was said to be designed by the ladies, and it indeed bore evidence of the most delicate taste and fancy.

The centre of the arch was surmounted by an old revolutionary flag, mangled and torn in the battle's fiercest rage: "Yet, freedom! yet, thy banner torn, but flying, Streams like a thunder cloud against the wind."

It was the very banner that waved over the heads of our heroes at the battle of White-plains; it carried the mind back to the times that tried men's souls, and every soul that there contemplated it, felt that it could stand the trial.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis read the inscription to the General—told him the history of the flag, and pointed out the exact spot of the heroic exploit of the brave Gen. Putnam.

At the town of Greenwich, another salute was fired, and the

same demonstrations of welcome continued along the road. The General arrived at Stamford about 7 o'clock, and alighted at Major Davenport's, where he remained for about an hour. A change of horses was here provided, and the General left Stamford about 8 o'clock.

In expectation of the arrival of Gen. La Fayette, on Friday evening, the city of New-Haven was illuminated and a variety of transparencies, bearing on them La Fayette '77, were exhibited. To the great disappointment of the citizens, the General did not arrive until Saturday morning. He was escorted into the city by the horse guards and mounted volunteers; he was received by the mayor and corporation on his arrival; Governor Wolcott addressed the General in a short but expressive speech, which was returned with great feeling by the General. After a review of the troops, which was concluded by a feu de joie and thundering acclamations of the people, the General returned thanks for his reception, saying he was delighted. He breakfasted with the Corporation and a number of invited gentlemen; he then proceeded to the Green in a carriage, and he was drawn—will you think it?—by the people. He also visited the colleges, and was every where received with the greatest delight. The old and the young, the beautiful and the brave, arrived to be introduced and to have the honor of shaking him by the hand. He was to proceed on to Saybrook in the afternoon, on his way to Boston. The manner in which the whole affair was arranged does great credit to the Mayor and corporation.

Gen. La Fayette was publicly received in Boston on Tuesday, with demonstrations of respect and affection in which nearly all the citizens, and many persons from the neighboring towns, participated. He arrived on the evening preceding at a late hour at the seat of Governor Eustis, in Roxbury, after a rapid journey, in the whole of which he was most cordially received and welcomed by the citizens of the towns through which he passed.

We understand that on entering the state of Rhode-Island, from Connecticut, he was received by the two senior Aids of Governor Fenner, by whom he was conducted as far as the boundary line of the town of Providence. He was there met by the authorities of that town, and conducted by them to the rooms provided for him, where a great number of citizens had the honor of being presented to him. His reception in Providence was peculiarly tasteful and splendid. After a sumptuous dinner from the Cincinnati of Rhode-Island, he was conducted by the state and town authorities to the border of Massachusetts, where he was received on the part of the supreme executive by two of the Aids of the Governor, Colonels Harris and Everett. He was accompanied by his son, M. Le Vasseur, and the N. Y. Committee.

On being asked whether the appellation of Marquis or General was most agreeable, La Fayette emphatically replied, "I am an AMERICAN GENERAL."