JOHN FRANCIS GOUGH

John Francis Gough, one of the founding members of the American Friends of Lafayette, who served two terms as President and was for many years a devoted member of the Executive Council, died on March 12, 1956 at the age of seventy-six at Jersey City where he was born and lived all his life. He was graduated from Harvard University, B.A. cum laude in 1902 and studied Law in the office of Vice Chancellor John Griffin, was admitted to the Bar in 1903 and as a Counselor in 1908. He practised law for fifty-one years, an outstanding member of the Bar. He was past president of the Hudson County Bar Association, past president of the University Club of Hudson County, a member of the State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, the Harvard Clubs of New York and New Jersey, past president of the Legal Aid Society of Jersey City.

Mr. Gough was made an Officer d'Académie by the French Government just before World War II in honor of his studies on the activities of an aide to General Lafayette in the Revolution. His research produced an original work, "The Private Letters of Baron de Viozel," and numerous brochures, also a translation of an earlier biography of the Polish nobleman who served with Lafayette.

John Francis Gough was greatly beloved by all who knew him. To him the Society owes a debt of gratitude for unfailing interest and devotion. These words on an arch at Albany during the visit of Lafayette in 1824-5 apply to Mr. Gough as well:

"We remember thy deeds — We revere thy worth — We love thy virtues."

NEW COUNCIL MEMBERS

Mrs. William H. Pouch, former President general of the Daughters of the Revolution; National President of the Children of the American Revolution; President of Patriotic Women of America (National); National Vice-President of U. S. Daughters of 1812 and President of the National Officers' Club, D. A. R.

Mr. Edmund Quincy of Boston, great-great grandson of Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston at the time of Lafayette’s visit of 1824. Mr. Quincy, artist and writer, divides his time between Boston, Paris and his villa in Turin, Italy.

Dr. Edward M. Riley, Director of Research at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. This fall he is to do research work in the National Archives of France and also in the Public Record Office and the County Archives in England.

Mr. Allen Kirby is an alumnus of Lafayette College. He gave twenty portraits by leading American painters to the Hall of Civil Rights of the College, a building given by his father, Fred Morgan Kirby. They range from very early American to the Civil War period. Mr. Kirby is a Trustee of the College, as well as of the Lawrenceville School.

M. Christian Pineau
Foreign Minister of The French Republic

Visits The Lafayette Statue
At Washington, D. C.

The impressive ceremony took place on the morning of June 19th in front of the Lafayette statue. There was a Courtof Honor by soldiers from Fort Meyer and a color guard with United States and French flags. Behind the color guard stood high French military officers and diplomats. The official party arrived at exactly 10:45. M. Christian Pineau was with the Assistant Secretary of State, Carl W. McCardle and French Ambassador, Count Couvé de Murville. The Foreign Minister and Mr. McCardle carried the wreath to the base of the statue and then posed for pictures. On returning to his car, M. Pineau shook hands with French war veterans. The American Friends of Lafayette was represented by Executive Council member, Laurence Gouverneur Hoes, Mr. John White, and Dr. Frank Monaghan.

NEW MEMBERS

DR. LOUIS AMYOT
9 North Church St., Schenectady, N. Y.

MR. GEORGE AUSLANDER
Harbor Rd., Hewlett Bay Beach, Long Island, N. Y.

MR. ALFRED CHAGNON
425 Centre St., Newton, Mass.

MR. CHARLES COBURN
7935 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, Cal.

MR. HARRIS H. COOKINGHAM
"Wildwood,"
Red Hook-on-Hudson, N. Y.

MR. GILBERT ELLIOTT
820 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

MRS. THOMAS F. MACALLISTER
Grand Rapids, Mich.

MISS CLAIRE MCALLISTER
Grand Rapids, Mich.

MR. ARTHUR F. STOIBER
40 Secor Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

MISS MARGARET L. SUCKLEY
Rhinebeck-on-Hudson, N. Y.

25th ANNUAL MEETING Rhinebeck-on-Hudson, N. Y. MAY 19, 1956

The twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Friends of Lafayette took place at Rhinebeck-on-Hudson on May 19th. Rhinebeck is a lovely village with many Lafayette associations; it is one of the oldest settlements in the Hudson River Valley. To our great regret, our President, Messmore Kendall, was ill and unable to be present. Vice-President MacIntire acted in his stead. The business meeting and luncheon were held...
at the Beekman Arms, an inn established in the year 1700, the oldest inn in America.

We welcomed about forty-five guests and members. Guests of honor who were unable to be present but sent greetings were: Ambassador Couvé de Murville, and Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchison, President of Lafayette College. The Secretary’s report was read and accepted, then Mr. Boston read the Treasurer’s report, also accepted.

The nominating committee was comprised of Mr. Stuart W. Jackson, Chairman, Mrs. Brooke Spotswood and Mr. Arthur Suckley. Mr. Suckley in the absence of Mr. Jackson, read the names nominated for the Executive Council, Class of 1956 and the nominations for the Council, Class of 1959, which were Mrs. William Pouch, Mr. Allen Kirby, Mr. Edmund Quincy, Dr. Edward M. Riley and Mr. Thomas L. Watson. These were elected. (Mr. Watson died before replying to his invitation to serve.) The following Honorary Members were proposed and elected: M. Jean de Lagarde, Consul General of New York, Baron Charles de Pampelonne, Consul General of New England. Acknowledgment was made of gifts to the Collection of the American Friends of Lafayette College — remnants of a ball gown of 1824 given by Miss Frances Dorrance of Dallas, Pa., and a large collection of Lafayette data given by Mr. Harold Voorhis of Brooklyn.

The place of next year’s Annual Meeting was then brought up and suggestions asked, whereupon Mr. Thompson delivered a cordial invitation to the Society on behalf of President Hutchison to meet at Lafayette College. The 200th anniversary of the birth of Lafayette next year and the fact that our headquarters is at the college makes this an appropriate meeting place for 1957. The business meeting then adjourned.

The meeting of the Executive Council followed. Election of officers was the first item of business. President Messmore Kendall was unanimously re-elected. Mrs. MacIntire, Judge McAllister and Mr. Boston continued in their respective offices, and Mr. Thompson, Librarian of Lafayette College, was elected Secretary.

There being no other business after the approval of the college as next year’s meeting place, the Council adjourned.

A Lafayette cocktail concocted by the Inn was served in the old Tap Room part of the original structure built in 1700 by Arent Traphagen on the first piece of land sold from the great Henry Beekman grant. Mr. Thompson at the request of President Hutchison, brought with him a sword presented to Lafayette at the time of the Revolution of 1830. At the luncheon, grace was said by Mr. Robert R. Livingston. The greetings of the French Republic were extended by Captain Jaques Hervé, Military Attaché of the French Consulate General of New York. A wire from Mr. Stuart Jackson was read — “Virginia sends her best greetings to our host General Delafield and distinguished guest, Captain Hervé and all our friends on this our silver anniversary.”

Immediately after the luncheon, the members and guests left for Montgomery Place, the estate of General John Ross Delafield on the banks of the Hudson. General Delafield has had a long and brilliant military career. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honor and also holds decorations from Italy and Cuba, as well as the D. S. M, awarded by his own country. It was a privilege indeed to be his guest, to hear his very interesting address and to see his house of treasures — a house where Lafayette was entertained in 1824.

Montgomery Place is the mansion built by General Delafield’s great, great grand aunt Janet Livingston, the widow of General Richard Montgomery, who was killed leading the charge at Quebec the last of December, 1775. She lived until 1828. The mansion has never been sold and has passed by will with its contents from one generation to another: General Delafield says: “To it have also come some other family heirlooms, portraits, documents etc., that have increased its historical interest and its beauty.” From Mrs. Montgomery, the mansion passed to her youngest brother, the Hon. Edward Livingston, one of General Delafield’s great, great uncles, an intimate friend of Lafayette.

Leaving Montgomery Place, the members were next entertained at tea at Rokeby, at Red Hook, by Mrs. Richard Aldrich, who first talked to us in her library, telling us a number of interesting anecdotes of Lafayette. Rokeby was built in 1808, the home of General John Armstrong who, by the way, went to the Lafayette reception at Montgomery Place. General Armstrong’s father, also named John, fought at Brandywine and Germantown, died in 1793. The younger of his two sons, the owner of Rokeby, was born in 1758 and died 1843. His wife was a sister of Chancellor Livingston.

The delightful visits to these houses of such surpassing beauty set on the banks of the Hudson were greatly enjoyed by all. The thanks of the Society are due Mrs. Aldrich, General Delafield and Mr. Suckley of our Executive Council, for their contributions in making this meeting such a rare privilege and pleasure.

(A newspaper account of Lafayette’s visit to Montgomery Place appears elsewhere. This stop was made on the trip down-river back to N. Y., while the reception at the Livingston Manor was made on the way up the river.)

HARRISON DEYO

Harrison Deyo, a faithful member of our Executive Council for many years, died at the age of seventy on February, 1956 in New York. He made his home at the Columbia Club. He was a former real estate dealer and lay official of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, former senior warden of St. Esprit Episcopal Church; member of the board of the New York Bible Society; delegate to the annual conventions of the Diocese of New York; member of the Board of Religious Education of the diocese; member of the Burgher Guard of the Holland Society and a member of the St. Nicholas Society.
FRANKLIN TO LAFAYETTE

As this year marks the 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, we note the occasion by printing the following letter Franklin wrote the young Marquis on the birth of his daughter, Virginie. Franklin had been serving for some time as Ambassador to France at Paris and Lafayette on his visit home during his service in the Revolution, had seen much of Franklin and they had become close friends. Madame Lafayette had had a hard time of it at the birth of their daughter, who was a seven months child. The Marquis immediately wrote Franklin announcing the happy event and Franklin on the same day — September 17, 1782 — answered with this congratulatory letter.

STUART W. JACKSON

PASSY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1782

DEAR SIR

I continue to suffer from this cruel Gout: But in the midst of my Pain the news of Madame de la Fayette's safe Delivery, and your Acquisition of a Daughter gives me Pleasure.

In naming our Children I think you do well to begin with the most antient State. And as we cannot have too many of so good a Race, I hope you and Madame de la Fayette will go thro' the Thirteen. But that may be in the common Way too severe a Task for her delivery. And Children of Seven Months may become as Strong as those of Nine I consent to the Abridgement of Two Months for each; and I wish her to spend the Twenty-six Months so gained, in perfect Ease, Health and Pleasure.

While you are proceeding, I hope our States will some of them new-name themselves. Miss Virginia, Miss Carolina, and Miss Georgiana will sound prettily enough for Girls; but Massachusetts and Connecticut, are too harsh even for the Boys, unless they were to be Savages.

That God may bless you in the Event of this Day as in every other, prays

Your affectionate Friend and Servant

B. FRANKLIN

MRS. JOHN HUBBARD

Helen Fahnestock Hubbard, widow of John Hubbard, former treasurer of the International Banking Corporation, died in Paris on August 6, 1955, at the age of eighty-three. She made her home in New York, a native of that city. She was for many years honorary president and a director of the Manhattan School of Music, which she built and equipped in 1929. She also built the school's auditorium, dedicated in 1940. She was a Commander of the Legion of Honor and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Lafayette College in 1943. She was a director of the Travelers Aid Society and a member of the National Society of Central Dames, the Daughters of the Cincinnati, the Society of Woman Geographers, the National Institute of Social Sciences and the French Institute. Her return from Europe would have been her 100th crossing of the Atlantic. She was an Honorary Member of the American Friends of Lafayette and donor of the magnificent Hubbard Collection of original letters which she presented to the Collection of this Society.

MRS. EDWARD KENNARD RAND

Belle Brent Palmer Rand, born in Louisville, Kentucky, died at the age of eighty-six on June 12, 1956 at her home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She was one of Boston's most distinguished women, the widow of Professor Edward Kennard Rand, internationally known scholar of the classics and Pope Professor Emeritus of Latin at Harvard University. Mrs. Rand was the founder of the French Talking Films Committee at Harvard, bringing over 100 motion pictures to Harvard and Radcliffe, seen by an estimated 250,000 people. She was President of the committee until its dissolution in 1942. She was founder and first President of the French Library of Boston. The French Government awarded her the Palmes Academiques and made her a Chevalier at the Legion of Honor in 1939 and an Officer in 1947.

LAFFAYETTE DOCUMENTS FOUND AT LA GRANGE

On June 18th from Paris, announcement was made of the discovery last October of thousands of letters, papers and other possessions of Lafayette, brought to light at La Grange, his home thirty miles east of Paris. Last October the chateau was inherited by Count René de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette. The last occupant of La Grange was Count Louis de Lasteyrie, son of Edmond, grandson of Jules, great grandson of Lafayette's daughter, Virginie, and her husband Louis de Lasteyrie. The Lasteyrie line ended with the death of this second Louis de Lasteyrie, who lived in the chateau as a virtual recluse. The vast collection of Lafayette data was discovered in the upper part of the southwest tower of La Grange, the area where Lafayette had his bedroom and study. This tower had been closed off and seldom visited since the death of Jules de Lasteyrie in the 1880's. Even when electricity was installed, early in this century, these rooms were not included. Therefore, this part of the castle lay for many years forgotten and abandoned.

The collection embraces ninety large filing boxes filled with papers, much correspondence between Lafayette and members of his family, a library of 3,000 leather-bound volumes, hundreds of items such as his decorations, his pens, rough drafts of speeches, all sorts of souvenirs. The importance of this discovery staggered the imagination. The castle will not be open to visitors this year during the tremendous task of sorting the collection, but Count de Chambrun plans to turn La Grange into a museum, part of which will perhaps be finished next year.

GEORGE A. BALL

George A. Ball, aged ninety-two died at Muncie, Indiana, on October 22, 1955. He was nationally known as a financier who controlled a huge railroad empire. He was also notable as a philanthropist. He formed the George and Frances Ball Foundation through which large bequests were made to universities and hospitals; the Ball Memorial Hospital given to Muncie was one of their gifts.
LAFAYETTE
By EDMUND QUINCY

The American Declaration of Independence reached France on the heels of dissension and parliamentary discussions. The sudden news found the country in a state of ferment as a result of internal reform and external events. The Nation was exhausted from the Seven Years' War. The division of Poland and the loss of her greatest colony, Canada, to the British were disheartening events. The French Court was at a low ebb, such a low ebb as to justify Lord Chesterfield's remark to his son that it was the only place in France where the best and the worst of society mingled side by side. Lafayette, whose father had been killed in the Seven Years' War prior to his son's birth, and whose mother had died when he was thirteen, had at the age of 16 married the fourteen-year-old daughter of the Duc d'Ayen. His parents-in-law were anxious for him to make his way at court but he preferred military pursuits and independence. Had his disposition been in keeping with the life of the court the whole course of history might have been changed. In this case, what he was to record as the "patrol encounters which decided the destiny of the universe" culminating in the siege of Yorktown where France gave us of her best, the 1783 Treaty of Paris and other important events in which he was to take part, might never have come about.

Twenty-three years later he describes himself at this period with some of the romantic fantasy that distance lends — "An irresistible passion which caused me to believe in the innate ideas and good faith of the Prophets has decided the course of my life; the enthusiasm of religion, the all-impelling force of love, the convictions of geometry — these have always been the basic elements in my love of liberty. After I had finished my studies at a school, where nothing displeased me except the lack of independence, the grandeur and at the same time the smallness of the court aroused my scorn — the futility and insignificance of its Society, my pity — the fussiness and pedantry of the Army, my disgust, and all kinds of oppression, my indignation." Modern philosophy had lent its voice to the elegant, patrician philosopher, who, like C. B. Jourdain writing prose, was democratizing without knowing it.

In studying the life and character of Lafayette one has to admit that he was influenced by the philosophic thought that dominated the period in which he lived. From the works of Voltaire, Montesquieu and Rousseau he gathered the new ideas which became an essential part of his genius. His love of freedom did not lead him into the state of philosophical isolation denigrated by Caillois but on the contrary was the cause of his complete integration with the contemporary world which at all times he was challenging. Two of Montesquieu's sayings were "I am in love with friendship" and "The heart is a citizen of every country."

The first great event of the modern world gave Lafayette an opportunity to make good the latter. An instinctive, involuntary interest drove him to America and it gave him a unique chance to learn his métier and gain distinction. Within a month's time Washington and he were as father and son.

At that time all human beings so inclined had the right to fight for any country where they felt that the cause of liberty was endangered but it was not until 1780 that America was to become fashionable among the French nobility. Many European adventurers had also hired their services to the States and had merely proved to be expensive, arrogant and mediocre soldiers. Lafayette's plan to head an expeditionary force had nowhere met with favour. The fact that the Continental forces were more in danger than ever before only added to his zeal. After a great deal of difficulty and expense he realized his project and, with all the ruse and secrecy which the situation required, reached our shores in 1777 only to receive the coldest of welcomes. But, when he spoke before Congress saying, "After the sacrifices I have made I have a right to request two favours: first to serve at my own expense, and secondly to begin as a volunteer," he won the hearts of all.

For the American cause he was ready to give his life. He had left all that was dear to him, his very youthful wife and his country. In a letter to his wife he states his foremost wish as follows, "to establish our household, live happily together, receive our friends and establish that sweet liberty to read newspapers from foreign countries without curiosity to go ourselves to see what is happening." The pleasure he took in domestic happiness was often to be interrupted in the future by his desire to see the new philosophy actively applied. Truth, Justice and Freedom called him to military adventure. The line "without curiosity to go ourselves to see what is happening" is indicative of the precise logic which is so essential to the French mind and it also expresses Voltaire's respect for the individual conscience in its particular application to Truth. In a later letter, written to his wife after his leg is wounded, he speaks of Washington as if they were brothers, encourages her to believe in a favorable outcome of the war and adds that the foreigners fighting for the States are detestable and detested. He is the only one liked. He does not know why except that he is happy enough to be liked by all the world, whatever race they are. Always resourceful, modest and conciliatory, a combination of French vivacity and American simplicity and good nature, he became the "Cher Marquis" — the idol of Washington, the people, Congress and the Army.

In America everything met with his approval and admiration. The country was superb, the men perfect, the women charming. "What delights me is that here all citizens are brothers." When Washington reviewed his troops half-clothed and ill-trained before him and said, "We should be embarrassed to show ourselves before an officer who has just quitted the French troops," he answered, "I am here to learn and not to teach." He was the first European to exhibit such an attitude. "Goodness," writes Carlo Botta, "seemed to him not only good, but beautiful, in the presence of which man not only loves, but falls in love." Like Rousseau, Lafayette believed in the natural goodness of man.
When in 1784, after his triumphal tour of the then 24 states Lafayette took leave of Washington and the Congress at Trenton, he said, "May this great temple which we have now erected in the name of Liberty be forever a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed and a sanctuary to the rights of the human race!" This ideal had been realized on American soil, an ideal of such importance to Lafayette that in his declaration of rights, Vol. IV, p. 361, he writes, "What a scandal in the eyes of the world if I were to declare that within the social organism I am solely and of necessity committed to the guarantee of certain public and private rights and that changes which may occur in forms of government are, in comparison with these rights, only of secondary importance." Perhaps this statement is also a sufficient explanation as to why, in his own country, he could neither adhere to the Monarchy nor to the Republic. The fact that he did not adhere to the latter leads the historian Michelet to conjecture that it might be owing to the great influence which Washington exercised over him and which had been used to modify him on previous occasions. He advances the idea that notwithstanding the American Revolution, Washington, out of regard for his English origin, viewed with disfavor the disruption of monarchical rule in France.

The three years subsequent to Lafayette's American Tour were full of projects for franchisement, freeing of the slaves, religious liberty for the Protestants, etc., giving further proof of the continuity of social opinions which he held and which governed his entire life, coupled with the instincts of a born soldier. In his speech before Lafayette's grave on July 4th of last year, Mr. Douglas Dillon, our Ambassador to France, expressed his hope that the principles for which he lived and fought might continue to grow to an even fuller realization and I am sure that we as Americans who honour his memory through participation in this society, feel the same.

"Commercial Advertiser, issue of September 21, 1824:

"Sunday morning at breakfast time, found the James Kent anchored in front of the beautiful seat of John R. Livingston, Esq., in Red Hook; and she had not been long in that position before Edward Livingston, Esq., of New-Orleans, accompanied by John R. Livingston, and some other gentlemen came on board to accompany General Lafayette to the seat of Mrs. Montgomery, where he had previously engaged to call on his return. Carriages were provided for the General, his family, and several other gentlemen, and they set off at about half-past 9 o'clock — calling on the way for a short time at the seat first above mentioned. This house is said to be one of the most convenient in its arrangement, and beautiful in its architecture, to be found in the United States. The plan of it was taken from the palace of Beaumarchais in Paris. It stands in a most delightful spot, commanding a very extensive view of the river, and a magnificent prospect of the Catskill and Shawangunk Mountains.

"The seat occupied by the widow of the gallant though unfortunate Montgomery, in a direct line, is not more than a mile above; but the road winds about till the distance is extended to two or three. This house is massive built, and commands the same prospect as the last, only the view up the river, and upon the mountains, is somewhat more extensive. In addition to those on the steamboat, the party assembled was numerous, embracing ladies and gentlemen, who were family connexions, and some others. Among them were Gen. and Maj. Armstrong, Mrs. Gen. Lewis, &c. &c. Gen. La Fayette had been intimate in their families in his younger days, and was particularly acquainted with Mrs. Montgomery. The visit, therefore, could not be otherwise than an interesting one to all parties. In the course of the morning a party of ladies and gentlemen took a walk around the grounds of Mrs. M. and to a beautifful cascade, which falls into a deep ravine, a short distance east of the mansion. At 12 o'clock a splendid saloon was thrown open, and a sumptuous collation, or rather a dinner, was served up to the numerous guests. After this had been disposed of, at about two o'clock, Gen. La Fayette took an affectionate leave of Mrs. Montgomery and her friends, and retired on board of the boat, which soon afterwards proceeded towards New-York."

THOMAS J. WATSON

Thomas J. Watson, long a member of this society, died at the age of eighty-two on June 19, 1956. He was Chairman of the Board of the International Business Machines Corporation and one of the most noted business executives of the country.

The newest item in the Lafayette College collection of Marquis de Lafayette Memorabilia is a Lafayette presentation sword given to the college this Spring (1956). The donor of this item was Mr. H. W. Frank, Class of 1942.

This sword was given to General Lafayette by the Officers of the Garde Nationale, July 1830. Lafayette was Commanding General at this time. It was the occasion of the July Revolution. Charles X was dethroned and Louis Philippe ascended to the throne.

The sword was made by Manceaux of Paris. This short, curved type of Infantry sword was known as a "Briquette." It is gilded and blued on the blade. The hilt is of gilded bronze. The sheath is of leather and chiseled bronze.

There are two inscriptions on the blade. On one side: CHARITE & LIBERTE; on the other side: HONNEUR AU GRL. LAFAYETTE. The sword is currently on display in the Lafayette Alcove of the Van Wicklne Library.
Journey of La Fayette
To The North
Reception at Livingston's Manor
(The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, September 20, 1824)

Our last account of the journey of General La Fayette to the North, left him after having passed the seat of Gov. Lewis. The steam-boat arrived at Clermont at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and came to anchor off the elegant mansion of Robert L. Livingston, Esq., formerly the seat of the late Chancellor Livingston. Those who have travelled upon the Hudson, are acquainted with the charming spot of which we are now speaking, and all who have seen it must admire the good taste which has been displayed in improving, instead of diminishing the beauties thus lavishly bestowed by the hand of nature. Before the boat arrived at the dock, it was discovered that the groves were literally alive with people, of all ages and sexes, equally anxious with the hospitable proprietor, to manifest their respect for their expected guest, and to greet his landing. But while the rock and glens, and even trees to their topmost branches, presented this animated spectacle, the General, his suite, and friends, were still more surprised by the appearance upon the lawn of this romantic and secluded place, of a regiment of well-disciplined troops, in uniform, drawn up to receive him. There were several vessels at anchor in the stream, one of which (a large sloop) was decorated with flags, and a streamer floated from her mast with the motto of "Welcome La Fayette," in large letters. On landing, a salute was fired from this vessel, which was unexpectedly returned from a field piece planted in a thick copse of trees upon the shore. The General then ascended the shore, and was conducted by Generals Lewis and Fish, to the mansion of Mr. Livingston, where he was received by that gentleman with the utmost courtesy and cordiality. After the friends of Mr. Livingston, assembled on the occasion, had been presented, the General reviewed the troops upon the lawn, by whom he was honored with a feu de joie. At this moment, a long procession of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Freemasons, consisting of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and the members of "Widow's Son Lodge," of Redhook, emerged from a grove, and on being presented to the General, an address was delivered by Palmer Cooke, Esq. W. M. After a brief and pertinent reply, the General accepted of an invitation to visit the seat of Edward P. Livingston, Esq., which is situated but a short distance to the north, upon the same elevated and beautiful plain. His reception was equally cordial and flattering as before. The party, consisting of the General and suite, the friends of the two families, and the delegations from the Cincinnats, (Generals Lewis and Fish,) those from Newburgh, (Captain Dodge and Adjutant Halsey, of the Revolutionary Army,) and Colonel Henry A. Livingston, of the Poughkeepsie committee, together with James Powers and Jacob Haight, Esqs, delegates from Catskill, had now become quite numerous. An excellent cold collation, together with refreshments of every suitable kind, were served up. And while the company were partaking of these, the steam boat Richmond, Capt. Wm. Wiswall, came gaily down, and anchored along side of the James Kent, having on board Major-General Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer and suite, Brigadier-General Fleming and suite, the Mayor of Hudson, (Rufus Reed, Esq.) Dr. Tallman, late Mayor, and Col. Strong, as delegates from the city of Hudson, together with the Hudson Band, and two elegant uniform companies, under the command of Col. Edmunds. This formidable addition to the company already on the ground, repaired immediately to the seat of Mr. E. P. Livingston, from whence, after refreshments were served out to them by Mr. L. and Com. Wiswall in person, Gen. La Fayette was escorted back to the seat of his liberal entertainer. As night came on, the troops and crowd from the country dispersed, and the Hudson troops were taken on board of the steam boat James Kent, where refreshments were ordered, and the forward deck and cabin assigned to them for the night. In the evening the whole of Mr. L.'s splendid suite of apartments were brilliantly lighted up, and an elegant ball was given in honor of the General's company. The assemblage was very numerous, and a brilliant circle of ladies, arrayed in all the charms of health, beauty, and rich and elegant dresses, were contributing to the festivity and joy of the occasion, by "tipping the light fantastic toe," or by conversation sparkling with wit, or adorned by the graces of polished manners and education. Among the guests this evening, in addition to those already named, were the Hon. Edward Livingston, of New Orleans, the Hon. Walter Patterson, Capt. Ridgley, of the Navy, the Hon. Peter R. Livingston, A. Vanderpool, Esq. of Kinderhook, Mrs. Montgomery, (widow of the gallant General who fell at Quebec,) and many others whose names are not recollected. During the evening a sumptuous supper was served up in a style of magnificence rarely, if ever equalled in this country. The room selected for this part of the fete, was an extensive Greenhouse, or Orangery, and the effect was indescribably fine. The tables had been made and fitted for this occasion, and were spread beneath a large grove of Orange and Lemon trees, with bending branches of fruit, and many other species of exotic shrubs and plants. Flora also, had profusely scattered her blossoms; and the whole scene seemed to partake of enchantment. The beholder stood gazing as if bound by the wizard spell of the Magician. The night was dark and rainy; but this contributed to the general effect of the fete, inasmuch as the darkness heightened the effect of the thousand lamps by which the surrounding groves were illuminated. There was also a fine exhibition of fire works which had been prepared and brought from New York for the occasion. It having been found inconvenient to provide suppers for so many on board of the boat, the whole detachment of troops were invited by Mr. L. to supper in the Green house, which invitation was accepted. At 10 o'clock, General La Fayette retired from this scene of gaiety and beauty, and at two the hall was closed, and the company separated, not only highly gratified with the entertainment, but with the manner in which it was got up and imparted to his guests, by Mr. L. whose wealth is equalled by his kindness and liberality.