

invitation, he visited the Navy Yard, and on Saturday proceeded on his visit to Alexandria and Yorktown. At Alexandria, he was received by the mayor, the Common Council, his brother masons and others. In the evening, the public buildings and many private houses were brilliantly illuminated. On the Sabbath, General Lafayette proceeded to Mount Vernon, and visited the tomb of Washington, his revered father and friend. While here, he was presented, by Mr. Custis, with a ring containing a portion of the hair of the sainted hero, together with the masonic sash and jewel formerly belonging to the great mason. In the course of a very eloquent address to the general on this occasion, Mr. Custis said: "Our fathers witnessed the dawn of your glory, partook of its meridian splendor; and oh, let their children enjoy the benign radiance of your setting sun. And when it shall sink in the horizon of nature, here, *here*, with pious duty, we will form your sepulchre; and, united in death as in life, by the side of the great chief you will rest in peace, till the last trump awakes the slumbering world, and calls your virtues to their great reward.

"The joyous shouts of millions of freemen

hailed your returning foot-print on our sands. The arms of millions are opened wide to take you to their grateful hearts; and the prayers of millions ascend to the throne of the Eternal, that the choicest blessings of Heaven may cheer the latest days of Lafayette."

General Lafayette, after the sublime scenes at Washington and vicinity, proceeded down the Potomac, by special invitation, to visit Yorktown, Williamsburg, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. The general left Richmond, November 2d, on a visit to his illustrious friend, Mr. Jefferson, and arrived at Monticello on Thursday, November 4th, when he was received by Mr. Jefferson, in a most feeling manner. They flew into each other's arms by a most cordial impulse, and remained locked in silent embrace for several minutes before their feelings could find utterance.

Lafayette passed a week at Monticello, to enjoy the repose of that beautiful seat, under the courteous hospitalities of his beloved friend, Jefferson.

From here the general left, with regret, on his return to Washington, where he arrived on Tuesday, the 23d day of November. While here, a vote of the Senate was passed,



inviting him to take a seat as one of their body, to which he consented, and on entering the Senate Chamber, he was received with that august body standing.

During his stay in Washington at this time, a bill passed both houses of Congress, granting the general 200,000 dollars, and an entire township of land, to be located on any of the public lands that remain unsold.

General Lafayette commenced his tour from Washington through the Southern and Western States, about the 1st of March. In his course, he visited the principal towns in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio.

He visited Pittsburg, and returned to Albany by way of Buffalo. From Albany he proceeded directly to Boston, where he arrived on the 16th of June.

The compiler regrets that the limits of this work will not permit him to give a detailed account of this whole great tour; suffice it to say that the same military parades, civic feasts, cordial and affectionate addresses, triumphal arches and soldiers' tears, greeted Lafayette

throughout a distance of more than 4000 miles.

These were not the momentary triumphs of a conqueror, fresh from the field of carnage, with blood-stained armor, and the echoing air of the stirring drum-beat; but the spontaneous outpouring of the hearts of other generations, who rise up to bless the patriot hero and benefactor of their country, who took their fathers by the hand, and was ready to lay down his life for their sake, and when he had given them an exalted rank among the nations of the earth, laid his laurels at their feet, and left them to the enjoyments of freedom, happiness and honor.

More than 3000 miles of the western tour of Lafayette was a pathless wilderness at the close of the revolution; now they can boast of nearly a dozen states, dotted all over with a free, virtuous, and intelligent population.

The sublime realities of this whole scene, when taken collectively, surpass the powers of pen or pencil. Altogether, it combines to make the history of Lafayette the most remarkable, save that of Washington, on record.

Time cannot dim the recollection of, or the



vast obligation to which we are under to, the great patriot, Lafayette.

After the general had made a complete tour through the United States, being received everywhere with the highest marks of gratitude which a free people could bestow, he sailed again for his native country, on the 7th of September, 1825, in a ship fitted out by government for that purpose, and called the Brandywine, in honor of his bravery in that memorable battle. He had a pleasant voyage, and arrived again in safety, the following month, in his own dear France; when he retired to the sweet fields of La Grange, where, during the agricultural months, he spent his time in directing the labors of his farm.

Lafayette passed the winters in Paris, and, during his stay there, in 1834, in riding for exercise, he exposed himself too much to the sudden changes of atmosphere, by which he took a sudden cold, and through which disease gave strong battle with the aged hero. Doctor Giron, with other eminent physicians, did all that the profession could do, but the aged general had not constitution enough to bear him through. He lingered along a few weeks, without much apparent suffering,

when his eyes turned upwards from a world for which he had done so much, to the gates of that heavenly heritage, the glory and enjoyments of which we trust he is in full participation.

Thus set the sun of one of the most remarkable heroes of modern times.