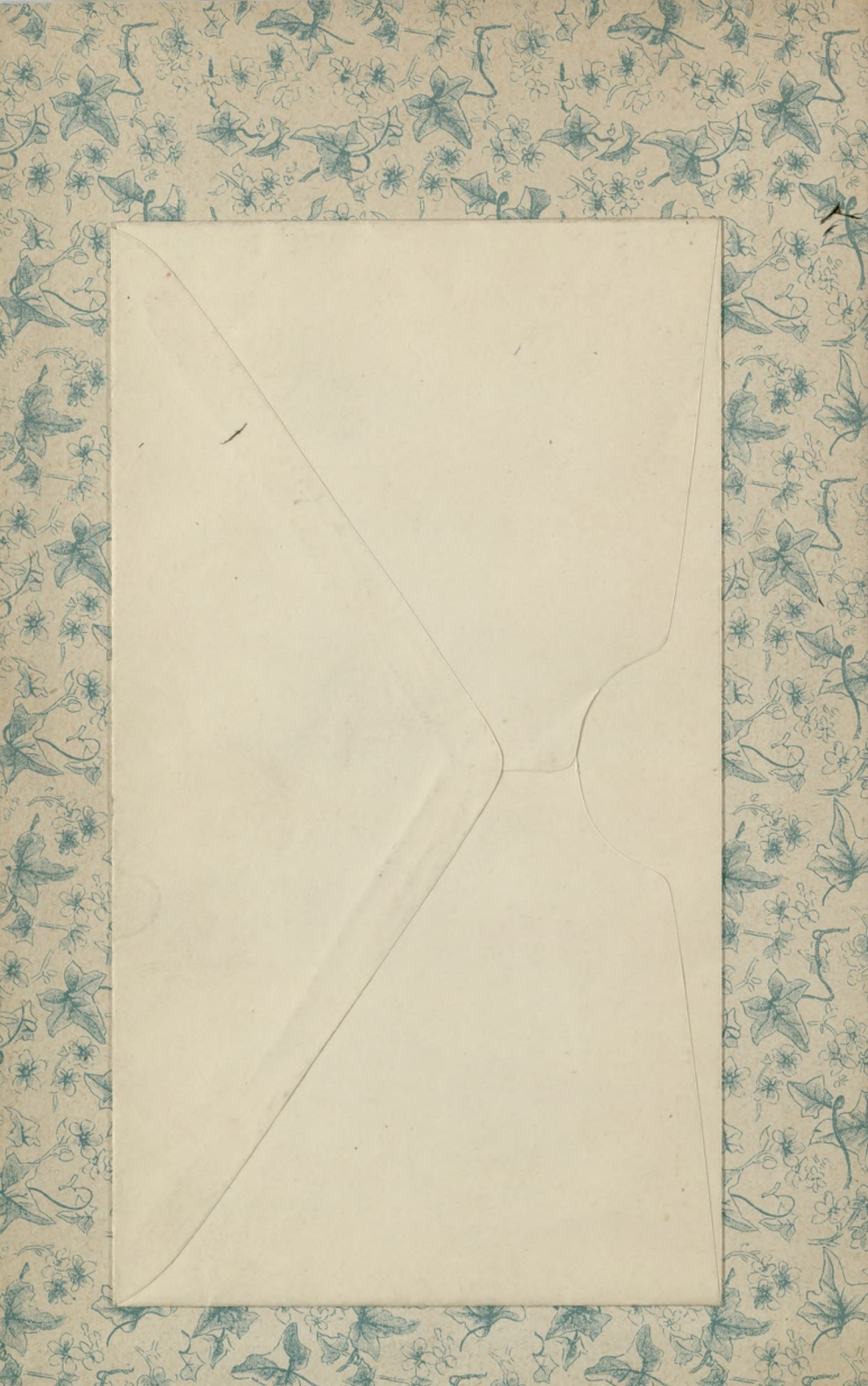


K

893





*Dr. Pulaski, bought do. Amory's (Blair) S. W. Sec. 1877 for the Nation
"La belle Service" K 893*

AN ADDRESS
DELIVERED
ON LAYING THE CORNER STONE
OF A
MONUMENT TO PULASKI,
IN THE
CITY OF SAVANNAH,
OCTOBER 11, 1853.

By HENRY WILLIAMS, Esq.

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE
CEREMONIES UPON THAT OCCASION,
AND AT THE

Completion of the Monument, January 8th, 1855.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE

Designating the Burial Place of Pulaski,

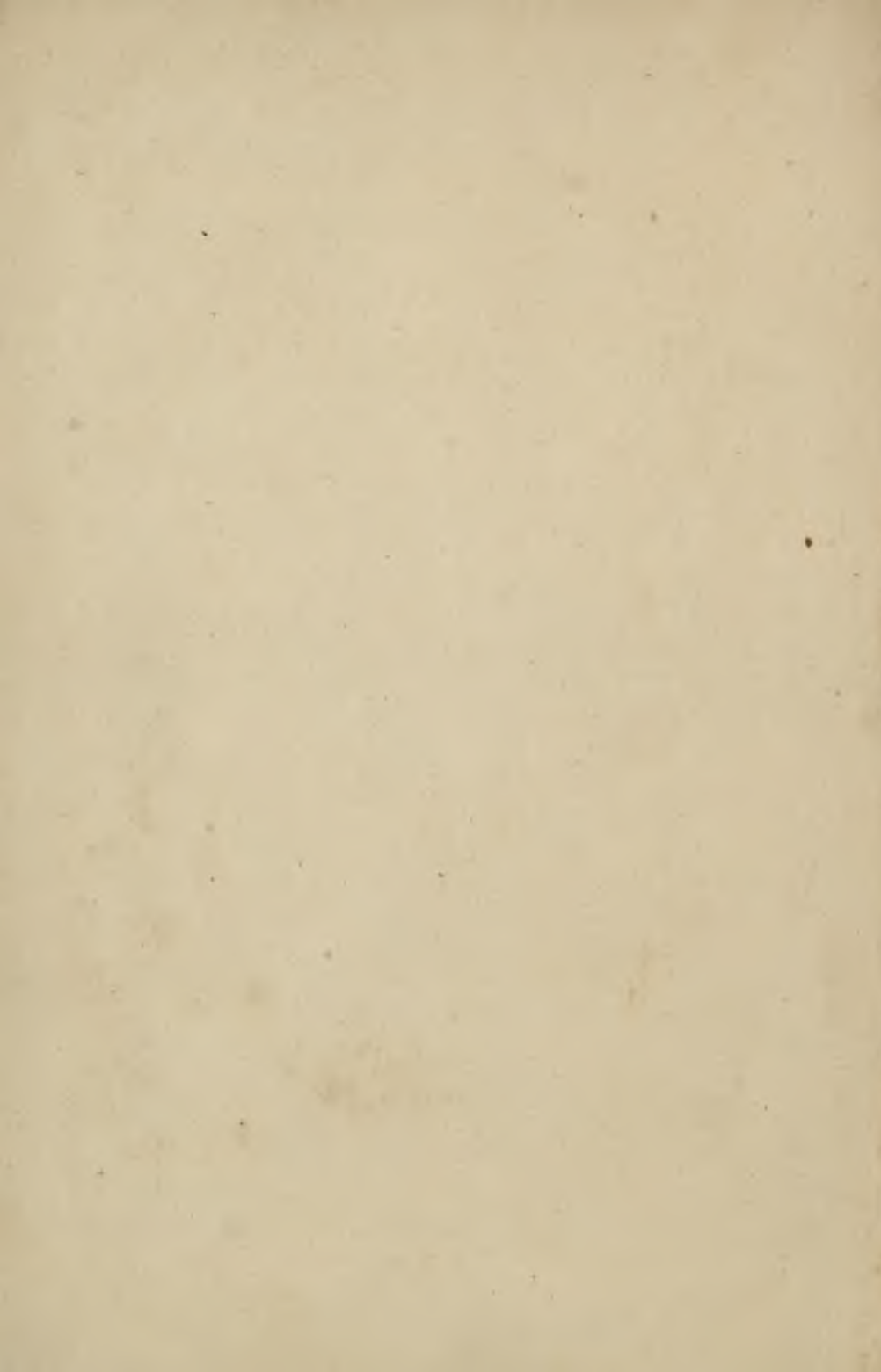
PREPARED BY
Col. WILLIAM P. BOWEN.

Published by the Commissioners of the Monument Fund.

Savannah:
W. THORNE WILLIAMS.

1855.

3103







PULASKI MONUMENT,

MONTERY SQUARE, SAVANNAH, GEO:

Designed & executed by R.E. Launitz, N.Y.

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1861

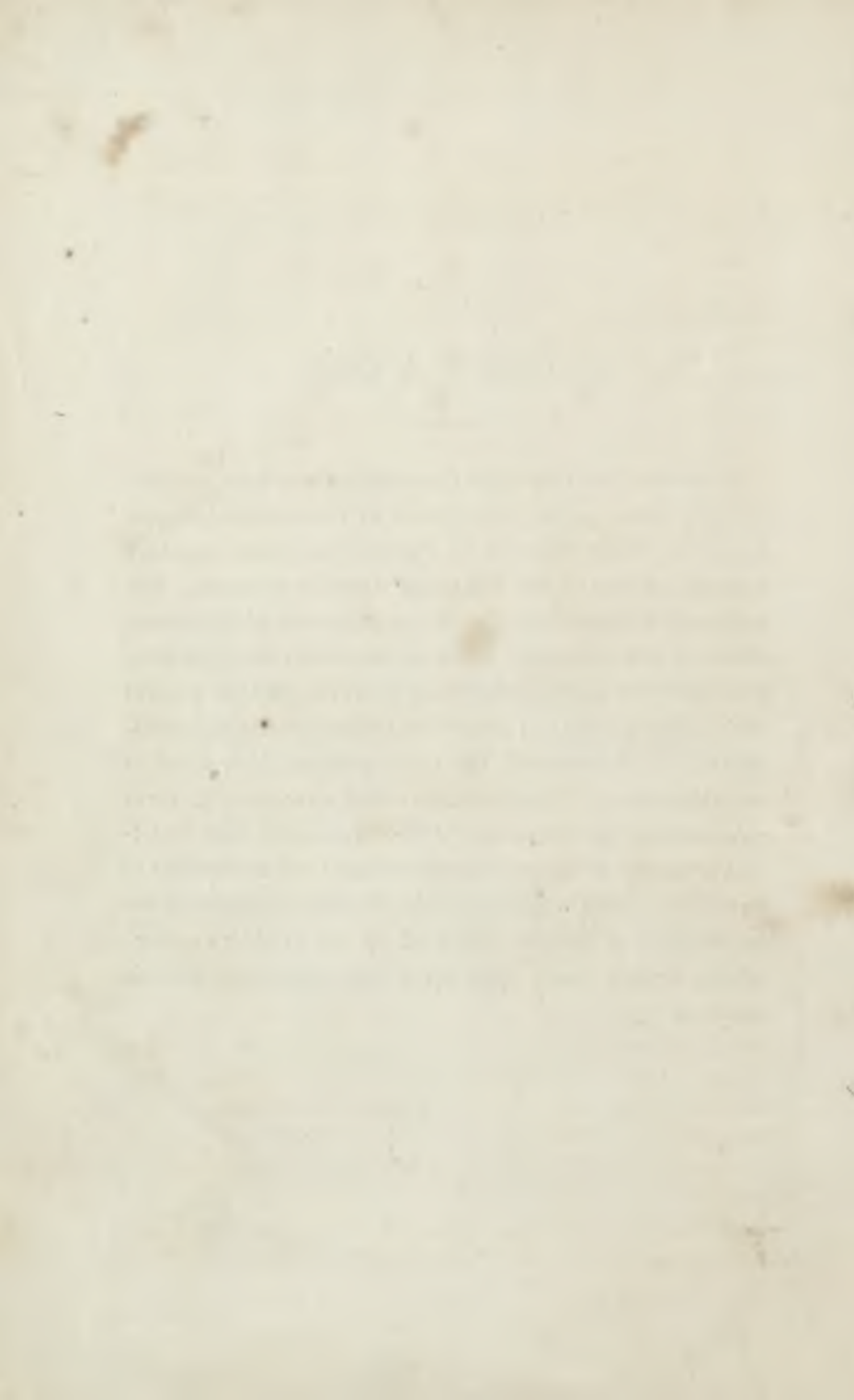
Wm. C. C.

1861



P R E F A C E.

It was the intention of the Commissioners to have published at an earlier period, an account of the ceremonies upon laying the Corner Stone of the Pulaski Monument, together with the Address of Mr. WILLIAMS, upon the occasion. The accidental destruction, by fire, of a large portion of the printed sheets of the pamphlet while in the hands of the binder, frustrated their design. Believing, however, that the general desire exists among our citizens that these interesting memorials should be preserved, the Commissioners determined to re-publish them. They have also added, a recital of the ceremonies upon the completion of the Monument and its formal surrender to the guardianship of the Civil Authorities of Savannah, and a summary of the evidence designating the burial-place of Pulaski, prepared by one of their number; which throws much light upon that interesting historic question.



ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of Savannah :—

WE have assembled this day, to affirm the judgment pronounced by a former generation upon the character of a Hero of the Past. We are here to render an appropriate tribute of grateful reverence to the memory of one, who, more than half a century ago, shed his life-blood upon our soil in defence of the liberties of our country; and to vindicate the Republic from the charge of ingratitude, by establishing for posterity, upon the scene of his patriotic self-sacrifice, an enduring memorial of his services and his fame. The solemn ceremonies which are about to be performed in our presence, will indicate to us, that upon this massive foundation at our feet, is destined to rise in marble beauty a lofty column, which shall fitly commemorate the gallant achievements and melancholy fate of that heroic son of Poland, that worshipper of Liberty and martyr in her cause, the friend and fellow-soldier of Washington, the noble and chivalrous PULASKI.

To rescue from oblivion and perpetuate in some enduring form the memory of illustrious actions, has in all ages been recognised as a solemn duty, and been a prominent object of solicitude among men. Impelled by a natural desire to transmit to the future the bright examples of the present, shrinking with instinctive horror from the contemplation of utter annihilation, and yet conscious of the frailness of all human tradition and human record, men have sought to identify with the substantial things of Nature, the perishable evidence of memorable deeds. And thus pyramids and temples, arches and columns, and even rude mounds of earth, have arisen throughout the world, to testify to the living the achievements of departed generations. Yet how many of these memorials owe their existence to baser motives. How

many record only evidences of servile adulation, or commemorate events of barbarous tyranny and scenes of wanton massacre; while others, by their stupendous magnitude, only demonstrate how terrible must have been the despotism which could have compelled a nation to the performance of such super-human labor.

But, of all the monuments which art has erected to commemorate human achievements, none are nobler in their origin, or in the associations which surround them, than those which the voluntary gratitude of a free People dedicates to the memory of an illustrious patriot and benefactor. While they denote a just and grateful appreciation of the virtues and services they are designed to commemorate, they stand silent yet expressive teachers of the noblest lessons. They recall the memory of the illustrious dead, and inspire emulation of their deeds. Amid the tumult and cares of life's daily struggle, their calm and majestic presence directs our thoughts away from sordid things, to the contemplation of noble acts and lofty sentiments, and, pointing heavenward, they assure us that there *is*

“—————some bright reversion in the sky,
For those who greatly think and bravely die.”

Most fitting is it that the sculptor's genius, in its highest excellence, should be invoked to adorn these marble memorials of patriotic virtue, and that the purifying sense of the Beautiful should be made to mingle in the heart of the beholder with the exalted sentiments they inspire.

No people are under greater obligations to perpetuate the memory of the authors of their national existence than ourselves. All that we have, and all that we are—our prosperity, our glory, our liberty—we owe, under Providence, to the valor and the patriotism of the Heroes of the Revolution. Yet, although the great American heart beats true to their virtues and their fame, it cannot be disguised that there is abroad among us an impatient spirit of haughty self-reliance, which, in the exultation of present prosperity affects to disdain the cautious wisdom of our forefathers as too “*anti-*

quoted" for this progressive age, and whose *tendency* is to slight, if not depreciate, the inestimable value of their patriotic services. Let this spirit be checked before it shall have become a *sentiment* of the American people—let their glory be cherished as a part of our own honor and an article of our household faith—let the records of their virtues and the memorials of their fame be multiplied in the land; and let monuments, rich in all the elaboration of art, ascend to their memory upon every spot which may have been the scene of their labors.

Let us turn our thoughts from the present to the past. Seventy-four years ago how different was the spectacle from that which now presents itself to our eyes. Then, as now, upon this very spot, the sound of martial music and the tramp of armed men were heard; banners floated in the breeze, and sabres and bayonets glittered in the sunbeams. Then, as now, human habitations clustered upon this sandy plain, and here men had reared their family altars. *Now*, these martial sounds speak to us only of peace and peaceful ceremonies. In this military array we see only a band of friends and brothers, prepared to guard the liberty and security we enjoy. *Then*, the roar of battle and the shouts of contending armies echoed to the sky. The wives and mothers, the daughters and helpless children of that time, whose representatives are gathered here this day smiling in happy security, were then trembling fugitives from their homes and firesides, or despairing prisoners within the limits of a beleaguered camp. How changed the scene! The beleaguered town has now become a great commercial city, attracting to her harbor the products of every clime, while her inhabitants repose in peace and safety, protected by the laws and institutions of a free Government and surrounded by all the appliances of luxurious civilization. How changed the scene! The whole plain which then intervened between the opposing armies—a desert waste—is now covered with the substantial evidences of industry and wealth. Along the very line of the British works have arisen stately dwellings where men

gather around safe and happy firesides. The ground where stood the tent of the British Commander is now encircled by temples of Religion, in which men of every faith worship the Almighty in peace and freedom of conscience. Almost upon the very spot where the batteries of the French army sent forth their terrible messengers of death and torture, Philanthropy has reared an edifice where Science and Skill shall devote themselves to the alleviation of human suffering; the place where the battle raged fiercest and bloodiest, where Jasper died, and near which PULASKI fell, is now the busy, yet peaceful scene, where the accumulated wealth of great and prosperous States (then the forest hunting grounds of the Savage,) is poured through iron channels in daily tribute at our feet. The sound of the trumpet calling to arms, which echoed there, has given place to the shrill voice of the mighty Creature of modern genius, the great agent of Civilization and Peace. How changed the scene! Then, all was bloodshed, tumult, and alarm. Now, all prosperity, security, and peace. How profound should be our gratitude to those whose fortitude and patriotism have been the means of ensuring to us the enjoyment of such blessings, by redeeming our country from the miseries of war and colonial servitude and establishing for her a National Independence!

But let us ever be mindful that our gratitude is due to all the champions of American Freedom alike. No true American heart would seek to detract from the fame of any one of those illustrious patriots in order to exalt that of another, or to calculate with invidious distinction the exact meed of glory due to each. Their *apotheosis* have elevated them above the sphere of cavilling criticism, and the incense of our grateful oblations ascends in honor of all. Yet, upon an occasion like this it is not inappropriate or unseemly, to "select from that proud throng" some names for especial commemoration. Justice to human motives must compel us to acknowledge that there was something peculiar in the impulses which brought to the aid of our people during the Revolutionary struggle, the citizens of foreign lands, unallied to them by

the ties of nativity or blood. They came not here to secure the liberties or redress the wrongs of their own countries, to fight for the preservation of their individual rights, for the altars of their faith, or the protection of their firesides—

“They whom their trust should grow to, were not here,
They were, as all their other comforts, far hence
In their own country.”

The abstract love of Liberty, hatred of oppression and sympathy with all votaries of Freedom, impelled them to our shores. They partook of all the dangers and sufferings which our forefathers endured, they shed their blood in the achievement of our Country's independence, and they are entitled to share our gratitude. So long as tradition, or record, or marble trophy, shall preserve the memory of the heroic acts of the Revolution, so long shall the names of DE KALB, STEUBEN, LAFAYETTE, KOSCIUSKO and PULASKI be cherished with those of WASHINGTON and GREENE.

Few names have descended to us surrounded by more attractions than that of KASIMIR PULASKI. His patriotic career in his own country, his eminent services in ours, his enthusiasm in the cause of Liberty, his chivalrous character, his impetuous courage, and his glorious but untimely fate, have so illumined his name, that it lends alike a lustre to romance and a dignity to history. Born a nobleman of rank, in Mazovia, in Poland, in 1748, the earliest years of his manhood were employed in the attempt to redeem his unhappy country from the servitude into which she had been sunk by the imbecility of her unworthy monarch, Stanislaus Augustus, and the oppression of Russian despotism. Military chief of the Confederation of Bar, a leading member of other patriotic confederacies in Poland, and a General of the patriot army during many years of anarchy, turbulence and bloodshed, PULASKI, by his great military genius, his devoted patriotism, and his dauntless intrepidity, became the terror of his country's foes, and won the admiration of all Europe. When, in 1772, that atrocious crime against international law and human rights was perpetrated—the dismemberment of Poland

x
with Rogoziński
Józef
Lewicki

by Russia, Austria, and Prussia—PULASKI rallied his little band of patriots for one last struggle for freedom. Defeated by overwhelming numbers, his army annihilated, he wandered to Constantinople and thence to France, an exile, degraded from his rank, deprived of his estates, and with a price set upon his head. Across the Atlantic came to him the tidings that the people of another hemisphere had bid defiance to oppression, and were arming for the struggle. The sound stirred the heart of PULASKI like the voice of a battle-trumpet. It was a struggle for *Liberty*! It was *his* cause, whoever the people and wherever the scene of conflict. Fate forbade him to achieve the independence of his own country, and true to the noble impulses of his soul, he came to aid in establishing that of America. Commended to General WASHINGTON, by FRANKLIN, in terms of the warmest praise, he was, on the 15th day of September, 1777, created Brigadier General of Cavalry, in the American service. Some six months later he was authorized, at his own request, to raise an independent corps. At Brandywine, Germantown, Charleston, Savannah and elsewhere, throughout his whole term of service, PULASKI gave noble proofs of his courage and military genius, as well as of his sincere devotion to the American cause. The unqualified encomiums upon him which are multiplied in the letters of WASHINGTON, who never rashly bestowed praise, sufficiently attest his meritorious services.

It was destined that his brilliant career should terminate at Savannah. On the morning of the 9th day of October, 1779, the combined French and American armies, impatient of a protracted siege, advanced to storm the town. While gallantly charging, banner in hand, at the head of his troop, to aid the struggling columns of Lincoln and D'Estaing overpowered by Maitland's forces, the fatal shot was sped, and PULASKI fell. Borne mortally wounded from the field, he lingered for two days, and then expired. It is related that STANISLAUS of Poland, upon hearing of his death, exclaimed:—"PULASKI has died as he lived, a Hero, but an enemy of Kings!" thus, in the language of intended censure, pronounc-

ing a fitting epitaph for a martyr in the cause of Republican Liberty.

The banner which PULASKI bore in his last charge, and which for the first time trailed in the dust, still exists. It had been presented to him by the "MORAVIAN NUNS OF BETHLEHEM," and after his death was deposited in the City of Baltimore. Should not that glorious trophy be placed in the keeping of the people of Savannah? Cannot an appeal be made to those who now guard it, to surrender to our trust the banner of the Hero who shed his life-blood upon our soil!

On this day seventy-four years ago, PULASKI died; yet remarkable to relate, surrounded as he was by friends and companions in arms, prominent as was his station, and gallant as were his deeds, no evidence exists which designates with certainty the place where his remains were deposited. Whether the Sea received him, or whether he lies under some spreading oak upon St. Helena's Island in our sister State, or sleeps beneath the sod of Greenwich by the banks of one of our own beautiful streams, an hour's pilgrimage from the spot where he fell, remains to this day a mystery. But wheresoever his ashes may repose, we know that the noble spirit which constituted his true identity, is immortal and defies decay. We commit his fame to the keeping of posterity ;

" We tell his doom without a sigh,
For he is Freedom's now, and Fame's,
One of the few, the immortal names,
That were *not* born to die."

Seventy-four years have passed away, and the feeble colonies, in defence of whose rights PULASKI shed his blood, have grown to be a great and glorious Republic, whose power triumphantly defies one of the very three nations which nearly a century ago robbed *Poland* of her Liberty and her National existence, and whose flag is at this moment waving its protecting folds, in foreign seas, over a victim of *Austrian* injustice and oppression.

The events of time, have inseparably connected in our memories with the name of PULASKI, that of another soldier of Freedom—the name of LAFAYETTE. After the lapse of nearly half a century he revisited, a nation's honored guest, the land for whose early liberties he had fought, and with his own hands laid that corner-stone, which will form a part of the foundation of the monument we are this day dedicating to the memory of his friend and fellow-soldier PULASKI. He had seen his own fair land desolated by the bloodiest and most sacrilegious revolution the world has ever witnessed,—

“When the last hope of trampled France had failed,
Like a brief dream of unremaining glory.”

He returned here to find a prosperous and united people, rich in the enjoyment of all the blessings of freedom and peace. He had seen the temples of Religion desecrated in the name of Liberty, and the Bible trampled under foot in the horrible orgies with which the “Goddess of Reason” was worshipped. Here, during the solemn ceremonies in which he bore a part, he beheld, an object of reverential care, that Sacred Volume, the gift of Oglethorpe to his Masonic Brethren in 1733, which for nearly a century had been preserved with pious zeal through all the tumults and vicissitudes of war, and which still remains, and is before us this day, an emblem of the protection which Religion receives under a truly free Government. Twenty-eight years have passed away since he again left these shores, and in that brief space of time, while we have been borne steadily along upon the peaceful stream of increasing prosperity, two more Revolutions have rolled their bloody tides over unhappy France, sweeping remorselessly away all the land-marks of her hope. And now that great and glorious nation tamely submits to the usurpation of a self-constituted ruler, to the sway of a contemptible despot. Oh! Fellow-citizens, at the base of this monument designed to commemorate hatred of oppression and love of Liberty, hallowed by the names of PULASKI and LAFAYETTE, let us invoke the blessings of peace and republican freedom upon our beloved friend and ally, glo-

rious, unhappy France! And here let us lay to heart the solemn truth which these events have traced for our instruction in characters of blood, that *internal dissension* is the curse of all nations, and the destroyer of all free government, and that *perfect union* among a People is the only sure source of national prosperity and happiness.

A duty remains which, if neglected, would leave my task but ill performed. It is to convey to those Gentlemen to whom has been confided the trust of superintending the erection of this structure, the tribute of our grateful acknowledgments. Their unwearied zeal and the exercise of their refined and discriminating taste, will prove at once the means of expressing in appropriate form our appreciation of the services of an illustrious patriot, and of decorating our city with a work of chaste and elaborate art.

Nor should allusion be omitted to the Artist, whose grateful task it will be to mould into shape this memorial of a People's gratitude. Peculiarly appropriate is it that the Genius of Polish art should be invoked to illustrate the virtues of a Polish patriot, and that the execution of a monument to be raised upon American soil to the memory of a chivalrous son of Poland, should be entrusted to one who breathed his native air in Poland, and drew his inspiration beneath her skies—to one who, in this his adopted country, has already made the marble breathe in so many forms of varied beauty—to the compatriot of KOSCIUSKO and PULASKI, the gifted and accomplished LAUNITZ.?

Fellow-Citizens: Soon, under the creating hand of Art, this marble column shall arise in our midst in all its symmetry of sculptured beauty. Soon shall it take its place among the familiar objects of our daily notice, and by the influence of that mysterious sympathy which connects the emotions of the heart with the material forms that surround us, become gradually and silently identified with all the cherished associations of our homes. While its fair proportions, reflecting the sun-light, or glittering in the moon-beams, shall multiply to the fancy images of daily beauty, let the eloquent

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as far as possible
by Launitz, etc.

truths which shall breathe from its polished form sink deep into our hearts. When we contemplate the figure of the dying patriot, carved upon its base, and turn our eyes upward to gaze upon the stately image of Liberty, crowning its summit, let it recall the memory of the illustrious deeds of our forefathers, and of the sacred cause for which they bled, and teach us to estimate properly the blessings of that Freedom, which was won for us by so many noble sacrifices.

Most Worshipful Grand Master :

In behalf of the Citizens of Savannah, I request you to officiate with the solemn ceremonies of your ancient Fraternity upon this occasion of laying the corner-stone of a Monument to the memory of Brigadier General KASIMIR PULASKI. I beseech you, let it be "*well tried, true and trusty,*" as was the faith of him whose glory it is designed to commemorate.

To Dr. RICHARD D. ARNOLD and
Col. WM. P. BOWEN,
Commissioners of the
Greene & Pulaski Monument Fund.

Gentlemen:

In compliance with your request, I take pleasure in communicating the following report of the Ceremonies upon the interesting occasion of laying the Corner-Stone of a Monument to PULASKI, on the 11th instant, together with a copy of the Address pronounced by the Orator of the day, HENRY WILLIAMS, Esq.

Respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

GEO. ROBERTSON, Jr.,

Superintendent of Arrangements.

Savannah, 18th October, 1853.



R E P O R T .

ON the 21st of March, 1825, General LAFAYETTE, while on his visit to Savannah, performed at the request of our citizens, the ceremony of laying the corner stones of two monuments, to be erected to the memory of Major General GREENE and Brigadier General Count PULASKI. One was laid in Johnson Square, and the other in Chippeway Square. In the course of ten or twelve years a sufficient fund had been collected to erect the monument now standing in Johnson Square, and as it was believed that the efforts to raise the necessary means to erect another would be fruitless, the one which had been built was called the *Greene and Pulaski Monument*, and the corner-stone which had been laid in Chippeway Square was removed to Johnson Square, and placed by the side of that dedicated to General GREENE.

The commissioners, however, to whom the Legislature of Georgia had entrusted the duty of raising the necessary means, determined to renew their efforts; and having, at the session of the Legislature in 1837, procured a renewal of their grant, with some additional powers, proceeded energetically in their work, and for fifteen years pursued with untiring devotion their disinterested task, until a fund of \$20,000 had been accumulated. Up to that time their numbers had been reduced by death, resignation, and removal from the city, to two—WM. ROBERTSON and WM. P. BOWEN, Esquires. At the request of these gentlemen, the Legislature in 1852, appointed Dr. RICHARD D. ARNOLD as their associate. In the month of May of the same year, the commissioners selected a plan, submitted by that eminent artist ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, of New York, and entered into a contract with him for building a monument to Pulaski, a representation of which accompanies this report. The height of the structure will be fifty-five feet; the cost seventeen thousand dollars;

the work to be executed of Italian marble, in the highest style of art, and to be completed by the 1st day of July, 1854.

The following is a description of the design, in the appropriate language of the artist :

“In designing this monument I have had particular regard to purity of style, richness of effect, and strength and durability in material and execution, while I have not lost sight of the main object, which is to design a *Monument for Pulaski*.

“It is perceived, at the first glance, that the monument is intended for a *soldier* who is losing his life, fighting. Wounded, he falls from his horse while still grasping his sword. The date of the event is recorded above the subject. The Arms of Poland and Georgia, surrounded by branches of laurel, ornament the cornice on two sides, or fronts. They stand united together, while the Eagle, emblem of Liberty, Independence and Courage, rests on both, bidding proud defiance. The Eagle being the symbolic bird both of Poland and America, the allegory needs no further explanation. The inverted cannons on the corners of the die, are emblematic of military loss and mourning, while they give to the monument a strong military character.

“To facilitate the execution of the shaft, which it would be impossible to execute in one piece, I have divided the same into several parts, separated by bands, so as to remove the unsightliness of the horizontal joints on a plain surface. The bands are alternately ornamented with stars, emblems of the States and Territories now and in embryo, who enjoy, and will enjoy, the fruits of the valor and patriotism of the Heroes of the Revolution. The garlands on the alternate bands above the stars, denote that they (the States) are green and flourishing. The shaft is surmounted by a highly elaborate corinthian cap, which adds richness, loftiness, and grandeur to the structure. The monument is surmounted by a statue of Liberty, embracing with her left arm the banner of the Stars and Stripes, while in her right hand is extended the Laurel Wreath. (The love of liberty brought PULASKI

to America; for love of liberty he fought, and for liberty he lost his life. Thus, I thought that Liberty should crown his monument, and share with him the homage of the free."

The seventy-fourth anniversary of the death of PULASKI, who was wounded at the siege of Savannah on the 9th, and died on the 11th October, 1779, was selected by the commissioners as the most appropriate day for laying the corner stone of a monument to his memory. Accordingly, upon that day, the corner-stone originally laid by LAFAYETTE, and which had been again removed from its place in Johnson Square, together with another of equal size united to it by copper bands, and containing the records of the present day, which the commissioners desired to deposite beneath the monument, was laid in its final resting place.

The ceremonies upon the occasion, of which the following is a brief recital, were imposing and appropriate.

At three o'clock, P. M., upon the appointed day, the Independent Volunteer Battalion of Savannah,—consisting of the Chatham Artillery, with a battery of six guns, under Capt. Gallie; the Phœnix Riflemen, under Capt. Mills; the Republican Blues, under Lieut. Davis, commanding; the Savannah Volunteer Guards, under Capt. Screven; the German Volunteers, under Capt. Steigen; the Irish Jasper Greens, under Capt. Devanny; and the DeKalb Riflemen, under Capt. Ganahl; together with the Georgia Hussars, on the right, under Capt. Lamar, the whole under the command of Lieut. Col. ALEXANDER R. LAWTON, formed in Liberty-street, and marched to the ground, taking position in Bull-street, with the right resting on Madison Square, and their left extending to Monterey Square. In this position, they received, with the customary military salute, the civic procession, marshaled by Commissioner WM. P. BOWEN—composed of the Chaplain and Orator of the day, escorted by Commissioner RICHARD D. ARNOLD, the Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah, the Masonic Lodges and the officers of the First Brigade and First Squadron of Cavalry, with their Staffs. The procession having passed into the Square, occu-

pied the seats which had been provided on a platform erected above the foundation of the monument. The immense concourse of spectators, of whom a large number were Ladies, filled the entire Square and open space in the vicinity, as well as the windows and piazzas of the surrounding dwellings. The military, after the entrance of the procession, took a new position, forming on three sides of the Square, where they remained during the performance of the ceremonies.

These arrangements having been completed, the assemblage was called to order by Commissioner WM. P. BOWEN, after which the Reverend AARON J. KARN, Chaplain of the day, addressed the Throne of Grace in an impressive and appropriate prayer.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Esq., who had been invited by the Commissioners to deliver an Address on the occasion, then arose, and enchained the attention of the entire assemblage, perhaps the largest ever congregated in Savannah, in the accompanying graphic and eloquent tribute to the memory of PULASKI.

Upon the conclusion of the address, Commissioner WM. P. BOWEN exhibited a list of the following articles which had been placed within the corner-stone :—

Roll of the Officers of the Independent Volunteer Battalion of Savannah, together with rolls of the several Volunteer Corps composing said Battalion.

Statement of the Marine and Fire Insurance Bank ; last report and list of Stockholders, together with notes of the denominations of one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars.

Statement of the Bank of the State of Georgia, with notes of five and ten dollars.

Bills of the Planters' Bank, of the denominations of five and ten dollars.

Bills of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, of the denominations of one, two, five, and ten dollars.

Statement of the Bank of Savannah, with notes of the denominations of five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars.

Names of the Officers of the Government of the United States and of the State of Georgia.

Engraved likenesses of General George Washington, Benjamin Lincoln, and of Robert Morris, Esq., presented by I. K. Tefft.

Medal representing a view of the city of Bremen, with a statue of Rolandi, dated 1540 ; also, Medallions of Benjamin Franklin and Henry Clay, presented by Armenius Oemler.

Medallion representing the Crystal Palace of New York, presented by H. A. Richmond.

Hungarian Bond, presented by Hinko Naklen Kazel.

A piece of the Oak Tree, from Sunbury, Liberty County, Georgia, under which Gen. James Oglethorpe opened the first Lodge of Free Masons in Georgia ; also, under which, in 1779, the Charter of the Union Society was preserved, and Mordecai Sheftall, Sen., then a prisoner of war, elected President. Presented by Mrs. Perla Sheftall Solomons.

Copies of the Savannah Republican, of Oct. 1, 1853, giving an account of the exhumation of the corner-stone laid by Gen. Lafayette in 1825 ; also, of the 11th of Oct., 1853.

Copies of the Savannah Daily Morning News, of the 4th 6th, and 11th of Oct., 1853, containing notices of the Pulaski Monument, and the correspondence between Chevalier Hulse-mann and Secretary Marcy, relative to the seizure of Martin Koszta.

Copies of the Savannah Daily and Weekly Courier, of Oct., 11th, 1853, containing an account of the laying of the corner-stones of the Greene and Pulaski Monuments in 1825, by Gen. Lafayette.

Copy of the Savannah Georgian, established A. D. 1817, Philip J. Punch and Robt. B. Hilton, Editors and Proprietors, Oct. 11, 1853.

Past Master's Masonic Jewel, dated 1710 ; presented by S. P. Bell.

A silver dollar, found among the bones of the soldiers who fell at the siege of Savannah, dated 1778; presented by Bernard Constantine, Esq.

A badge, medals and copper coin, presented by Mrs. David Thompson.

Two Roman coins of the days of Constantine, Emperor of Rome, presented by Benjamin Arnold.

Gold, silver and copper coins, presented by A. Oemler, N. Wolfe, J. M. Prentiss, C. F. Preston, P. G. Thomas, R. W. Pooler, T. Holcombe, and F. J. Rosenberg.

Three German coins, dated 1623, 1624, and 1632, presented by Paul Haller.

French Masonic Lodge jewel, presented by Wm. Hone.

A silver dollar, dated 1727, presented by A. Bonaud.

One cent dated 1793, presented by J. H. Demund.

Two silver medals, presented by John J. W. Buntz and George J. J. Buntz.

Continental Notes, presented by Mrs. David Thompson, and rare coins, by R. R. Scott.

Directory and Census of the City of Savannah for the year 1853, presented by David H. Galloway.

List of Officers and Assistants of the Savannah Post Office.

List of Officers of the Savannah Custom House.

Constitution, By-Laws, List of Officers and Members of Zertibabel Lodge, No. 15.

Records of the Georgia Chapter, No. 3.

Record of Clinton Lodge, No. 54. List of Officers and Members, and a Silver Compass.

Records of Solomon's Lodge for the year 1853, with By-Laws, &c.

He then read the following Record, on parchment, of the object of the monument, which, after being enclosed in a copper tube, was also deposited in the corner-stone.

PULASKI MONUMENT.

Savannah, Georgia, Chatham County.

United States of America.

11th October, 1853.

This parchment is to record the laying of the corner-stone of a MONUMENT in the centre of MONTEREY SQUARE, at the junction of *Bull* and *Wayne-streets*, City of Savannah, to the memory of Brigadier General KASIMIR PULASKI, who fell mortally wounded by a swivel shot, while on a charge at the head of a body of Cavalry, before the British lines, at the *Siege of Savannah*, on the *ninth day of October, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine*.

KASIMIR PULASKI, a Polish nobleman, was born in *Mazovia*, in Poland, in the year *Seventeen Hundred and Forty-eight*—arrived in the United States in the year Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-seven, (1777,) and volunteered his services to the American Government, in the great and glorious cause of *Liberty* and resistance to British Tyranny—received a commission from the Government as Brigadier General of Cavalry, on the 15th day of September, 1777, and fought gallantly in the battles of this country, at Brandywine, Germantown, Charleston and Savannah. Aged thirty-one years.

Robert E. Launitz, of New-York, Designer, Sculptor and Builder.

M. Luffburrow and E. Jones, Builders of the Foundation.

Robert D. Walker, Sculptor of the Corner-Stone.

(Signed,)

RICHARD D. ARNOLD,
Chairman of Commissioners.

WM. ROBERTSON,
(by Geo. Robertson, Jr.,) Treasurer.

WM. P. BOWEN,
Secretary and Commissioner.

The members of the Masonic Fraternity then rising from their seats, assembled around the base of the monument, when, conducted by Acting Grand Master RICHARD R. CUYLER, the solemn forms of their ceremonial were observed, and the Corner-Stone duly deposited by their hands in the place prepared for its reception. A benediction was then pronounced by Rev. T. L. HUTCHINGS.

The Chatham Artillery, who had previously taken an independent position, then fired a National Salute, which concluded the most brilliant and imposing civic and military pageant ever witnessed in Savannah.

In the evening of the same day the Commissioners entertained, at the Exchange, a number of invited guests, consisting of the Commissioned Officers of the Military, and others who had taken part in the ceremonies of the occasion.

Wm. T. Tamm

COMPLETION OF THE MONUMENT

AND THE

CEREMONIES ATTENDANT THEREON.

In the early part of November, 1854, Mr. LAUNITZ and his workmen arrived in this city, and at once commenced work on the foundation, which required some alteration. This caused a change of position of the Corner Stone from where it was placed on the 11th October, 1853, to where it *now rests*, viz : *on the foundation, in the north-east corner*, enclosed by the plinth, at that corner. Soon after this arrangement, the remains of Pulaski, which had been kept in the Medical College since their exhumation, were brought to the base of the Monument by Doctor SKINNER, and, in presence of several gentlemen, Mr. LAUNITZ, his foreman and assistants, were carefully deposited in a metallic case. In addition to the remains, the following articles were also placed in the case, viz: the metallic substances found with the remains, supposed to be a cross or dagger hilt, the newspapers of the day, and those containing accounts of the epidemic of 1854; the Annual Report of the Mayor of the City for 1854, embracing a list of the deaths during the prevalence of the yellow fever; a lithographic representation of the monument, with the names of the architect and those of his foreman and assistants; together with a roll of parchment on which was inscribed the following notice of the remains.

The case was then hermetically sealed and placed within the plinth alongside the corner-stone.

REMAINS OF PULASKI.

"This case contains what are supposed to be the remains of Brigadier General KASIMIR PULASKI, a gallant and distinguished Pole, who fell, mortally wounded, at the siege of Savannah, on the 9th October, 1779, while charging at the head of a body of cavalry against the British lines.

"These remains were exhumed on the — of December, 1853, at Greenwich, on Augustine Creek, distant from the city of Savannah five miles—being the place where the French troops, under command of the Count D'ESTAING, landed and were encamped previous to the siege, and where they embarked, after the battle of the 9th of October, for the fleet, at anchor in Cockspur Roads. Tradition has for many years pointed to the spot where these remains were exhumed, as the burial place of PULASKI, and their conformity, from anatomical examination, by medical gentlemen of this city, to the remains of such a man as PULASKI has been described, and other concurrent circumstances connected with the recovery go far to corroborate the belief. The Commissioners of the Monument have therefore deemed it proper to place the remains within the structure which is now in progress to completion."

The Monument, together with the railing by which it is enclosed, was completed by the 22d of December, 1854, when the following correspondence took place.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 23d, 1854.

To the Commissioners of the Pulaski Monument :

Gentlemen : Having completed the erection of the Pulaski Monument, in Monterey Square, I now respectfully tender the same for your inspection and acceptance, with the hope that the work may meet your approbation, and that you may come to the conclusion that no pains nor sacrifices on my part have been spared in its entire execution ; and that I have fully met the terms of my contract, notwithstanding unforeseen circumstances have not allowed me to complete the

work at the date agreed upon. Accept, Gentlemen, my acknowledgment for your indulgence in this respect, and believe me

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob't Servant,

ROB'T. E. LAUNITZ.

SAVANNAH, 26th December, 1854.

To ROB'T. E. LAUNITZ, Esq.,

Savannah :

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 23d instant, informing us of the completion of the Pulaski Monument, in Monterey Square, and tendering the same to us for inspection and acceptance, has been received.

It affords us much pleasure to say, that we have inspected the entire structure, together with the very handsome and appropriate railing by which it is enclosed.

We, therefore, accept it, and while congratulating you upon its completion in accordance with your design and contract, we most heartily tender to you our very sincere thanks for this specimen of monumental architecture, alike creditable to yourself and ornamental to our city.

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob't Servants,

RICHARD D. ARNOLD,

WM. P. BOWEN,

Commissioners.

The Commissioners, a few days after, issued the following card of invitation to the Mayor & Aldermen:

To the Mayor & Aldermen of the City of Savannah :

Gentlemen: The Commissioners of the Greene and Pulaski Monuments, beg leave to announce to you the completion of the Monument to that distinguished Chieftain, General KASIMIR PULASKI, in Monterey Square. They now desire a tender of that structure to the Municipal authorities as part and parcel of the public property of the City, and invite

your attendance in Monterey Square, on Monday, the 8th January, at 12 o'clock, M., for its reception.

Very Respectfully,

RICHARD D. ARNOLD,

WM. P. BOWEN,

Commissioners.

January 5, 1855.

And one to the Teachers and Pupils of each school in the City :

To _____.

The Commissioners of the Greene and Pulaski Monuments respectfully invite you and the male department of your school, to meet us in Monterey Square, on Monday, the 8th January next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to participate in the ceremonies in honor of the Pulaski Monument.

Very Respectfully,

RICHARD D. ARNOLD,

WM. P. BOWEN,

Commissioners.

January 5, 1855.

The following notice of the Ceremonies which took place on the 8th January, is taken from the *Morning News*, of the 9th January, 1855:

"THE PULASKI MONUMENT.

"The final act of the Commissioners of the Pulaski Monument was consummated yesterday, in the delivery of that chaste and elegant structure, the object of their labors and their pride, in all its beauty and perfectness, into the custody of its future guardians, the Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah. The presentation was made at the base of the monument, by Dr. R. D. ARNOLD, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, in the presence of the Judges of the Supreme Court, a detachment of military under Capt. W. H. C. MILLS, a number of other distinguished persons, and a large concourse of citizens. The address of Dr. ARNOLD was an im-

promptu effort, that duty having been previously assigned to Col. WM. P. BOWEN, who was taken ill in the morning, and found it impossible to leave his bed at the appointed hour.— But like other impromptu efforts of that popular orator, was most happily conceived and eloquently expressed.

“After a short and appropriate reply by the Hon. EDW. C. ANDERSON, Mayor of the city, accepting the trust, and pledging himself and his associates to protect and preserve it, the Commissioners with their invited guests, adjourned to the Pulaski House, where a sumptuous collation had been prepared.— Here, a few hours were spent in discussing the comestibles provided, and in short, happy addresses and appropriate sentiments, delivered by Dr. ARNOLD, the Chairman, Mr. ROBERTSON, the Treasurer, the Hon. JOHN E. WARD, Judge HOWARD, Father O’NEILL, Messrs. ALEXANDER, BRYAN, and others of Savannah; and by Col. HULL, of Athens, Hon. ANDREW J. MILLER, of Augusta, and other distinguished guests.

“A novel and most happy idea, was the collation prepared in the square, at 4 o’clock in the afternoon, for the pupils of the various schools of the city. Nearly five hundred covers were laid, and a perfect mountain of sweetmeats, cakes, fruit and all those things most likely to tempt the appetite of the juveniles. These (ample as was the provision,) were soon annihilated, and the “Boys of Savannah” gathered around the stand to listen to the words to be addressed to them by Dr. ARNOLD. At this time Col. BOWEN stood at the side of the orator, but was too ill to address his little friends.

“It was a beautiful sight to see the neatly dressed scholars, with their white satin badges, and silk banners of various designs, marching with their several teachers at their head around the square, into the places assigned them by the order of the ceremonies. This was altogether a most happy idea, and the scene was one which will be long and fondly remembered in maturer years by the little participants, in the happiness which the Commissioners must have felt, as they imparted it to all who approached them on this memorable occasion.”

REMAINS OF PULASKI.

A few months since, a promise was given by one of the Journals of the city that I would place before the public a full statement of the facts and traditional history of the death and burial place of General PULASKI and the recovery of his remains, so soon as I could obtain such concurrent testimony as might prove satisfactory and acceptable to all who felt an interest in the subject. I would have complied with that promise ere this, but have been awaiting the arrival of the architect of the monument, deeming that period as proper and appropriate to the occasion. I cannot but regret, as many will, the accidental and unavoidable causes which have prevented Mr. LAUNITZ from completing by, or before, this time, a work which has been looked forward to with so much interest.

As there still exists some doubt in regard to the time when the structure is to be finished, I will no longer delay a publication of the narrative which many of my friends and fellow citizens appear anxious to be furnished with. The task I undertake, I am sensible, is of no ordinary character, for the reason that my narrative of the sad event and last moments of the gallant chief, comes in collision with written and published accounts, and the generally received opinion in later years, that his remains were consigned to a watery grave between this city and Charleston.

In approaching the subject I must first remark, that it is far from my intention to impugn the motives or arraign the testimony of those whose statements may differ from what I have to present, and much less do I desire to invoke or induce a controversy. Yet, however unpleasant the task is, or the position one may unintentionally be placed in, as in this case, it is not becoming to shrink from a duty due to the public, and I may add, to the history of the country. My principal purpose and object will be to narrate all the circumstances relative to the matter, as communicated to me by my kindred in very early youth and in maturer years, the truthfulness of whose statements is so deeply impressed upon me, that I feel

no hesitation or doubt in this interesting engagement, and in giving to the public a detail of the reminiscence and tradition as I received them, accompanied with such testimony as I have collected or has been kindly furnished by others. It will then be for that public to estimate and decide upon the value and authenticity of the narrative and its accompaniments, and from that verdict I presume there can be no appeal.

It is but proper I should first acquaint the reader with the locality of the ground and place whence the remains of PULASKI were exhumed, and succinctly as possible add such other information as may be of interest. From the 6th to the 9th September, 1779, Count D'Estaing with the allied forces on board the French fleet, arrived off Tybee bar, and were soon after anchored in Cockspur Roads—(a few vessels of the fleet, however, entered Ossabaw inlet, and the forces on board landed at Beaulieu). A short time after, the troops in Cockspur Roads were placed on board transports, and with the smaller vessels of the fleet, leaving the Savannah river by Augustine Creek, effected a landing at Greenwich and Bonaventure bluffs—places distant from the city some four or five miles. Here they encamped, the officers taking quarters in the mansion at Greenwich, the property of my grandfather SAMUEL BOWEN, and then occupied by my grandmother and her daughter, ANN ELIZABETH BOWEN, a girl of fourteen years of age, and who not long afterwards married Doctor SAMUEL BEECROFT, a surgeon at that time, in the British army. On the conclusion of the parley with General PREVOST, and his refusal to surrender the town to Count D'ESTAING and Gen. LINCOLN, the American Commander, a siege and bombardment were determined on, and the French troops at Greenwich and the neighborhood moved towards Savannah, and took position at "Fair Lawn," from which place and near by, they commenced a sap and line of defence towards the town. The works having been completed, or the approaches deemed sufficient, the 9th of October was selected for the attack on the British lines, which covered the whole front of

the town from Springhill, in the direction of what is now Liberty Street, to the Thunderbolt Road, being flanked at either angle to the river, and were composed of redoubts, abatis and picketing. The main attack of the allied forces commenced at early dawn, at Springhill redoubt, from which the enemy poured one continuous stream of grape, ball and musketry, repulsing the besiegers after a severe and well maintained contest, with tremendous loss. The results of that fatal day are too well recorded in history and in the memories of those who still survive and participated in that disastrous struggle, to need any comment from me on that sad and melancholy picture. Nor have their descendants forgotten the oft-told tale of the scenes of carnage which an October sun, after dispelling the morning mist and clouds of smoke, presented to the surviving heroes of that bloody battle-field.

General PULASKI was in command of the regular cavalry and other mounted corps, but unable to participate in the fight—being in reserve for a charge as soon as a breach was effected on the enemy's works—he became impatient at witnessing the galling fire of the foe and the slaughter of his comrades; his keen and penetrating eye discovered an opening through which he believed an entrance could be effected, and thereby gain the enemy's rear. Communicating this fact and his plan of operation to General LINCOLN, that officer immediately sanctioned the movement. At the head of a body of his brave and dashing cavalry, he led off the charge, sword in hand, but "ere the point he gained," a fatal grape shot pierced his groin, and in a moment he lay prostrate within a few yards of the enemy's battery. His faithful companions at once dismounted and bore him from the field of his glory. And here permit me to pay a passing but just tribute to the generous action of a magnanimous foe. When PULASKI fell and became surrounded by his comrades, the distance was so near the lines that every man of the party could have been destroyed by the enemy's small arms—but they forebore; they knew it was PULASKI who had fallen, and such was their estimation of that heroic and

intrepid officer that his comrades were allowed to bear off their chief without molestation. Such generous impulses do credit to brave hearts and gallant soldiers.

Surgical aid was soon at hand and the fallen hero at once properly and kindly attended to. The roar of artillery and the clash of arms having been hushed, and the battle's strife terminated, the sad and solemn ceremonies of the burial of the dead, and taking care of the wounded, were next in order, and when completed, the allied armies took a kind and parting farewell of each other, separated, and were soon on march for their different posts of rendezvous. The French troops left the city by the same route they had approached it, viz: the Thunderbolt Road to Greenwich, on Augustine Creek where the transports were at anchor, and from which point they embarked for the fleet in Cockspur Roads. The American forces taking the Augusta Road, crossed the Savannah river above, at Zubly's Ferry.

According to the account, as I learned it, PULASKI was, a short time after the battle, placed on a litter, and taken to Greenwich, for the purpose of being put on board of one of the vessels of the fleet. Doctor LYNAH, a surgeon in the Continental army, who was in attendance on PULASKI, states through his grandson, Col. JAMES LYNAH, now of Philadelphia, that PULASKI made choice of going under protection of the French fleet, rather than follow the American army, in consequence of apprehending pursuit and capture by the British. *They separated on the battle field*, and of course saw no more of each other. Of the truth, then, that PULASKI was carried down to the place of embarkation of the troops, there can be no doubt, for from no other position could he at the time have reached the destination chosen; consequently we arrive at the fact that he was taken to Greenwich, and we can examine and reason upon the points at issue, to wit: whether he died and was buried there, or whether he was at once placed on board of a vessel for Charleston, died on his passage and met a watery grave. In connection with this narrative, I must remark, that from ear-

liest recollection I was in the constant practice of visiting my relatives at Greenwich, and often remaining with them for days at a time. The custom and practice of the family was to walk and exercise daily, in fair weather, through their well kept and extensive garden-grounds and shrubbery; it was on such occasions that passing through the rear garden gate, and entering a wide pathway leading through a vista overshadowed by ornamental forest and fruit trees, you arrived at a spot called "Pulaski's Grave." A majestic Palmetto and glossy leaved Holly in close proximity, marked that hallowed ground. The woodbine and jessamine with other tendrils, bloomed in wild profusion over the small growth which had been allowed to remain and rendered that freshness and stillness so appropriate and in keeping with the solitude of a country burial place. It was indeed a fit and proper resting place for a soldier, and so was it ever regarded; for seldom did youth or age pass it by, without an expressive tribute of regret for the untimely fate of the honored and chivalric dead. It was here, that I, with other youthful kindred, were first taught by our seniors to pronounce Pulaski's name, and learned from them in after years the heroic deeds of that distinguished warrior chief.

Mrs. BEECROFT, to whom allusion has previously been made, witnessed with her mother, the arrival at Greenwich, during the day of the battle, of a litter containing a wounded man. He was taken into their mansion and placed in a room adjoining the one they occupied. They were soon after informed that it was Count PULASKI. All aid and assistance in their power were immediately rendered. In this connection I will state, that the gallant Count D'ESTAING, who led the charge on the Springhill redoubt, and received a severe wound in the early part of the action, was also taken to Greenwich, and became an inmate of the mansion with others of his brother officers. He received, *in person*, every attention in the power of those kind ladies, and was attended to for some days, until he was enabled to join the fleet. I allude to this circumstance here, that in case

this document should ever meet the eye of any of his immediate family, they may be induced to search in his diary or memoranda, for some mention or trace of this fact, which may lead to a further confirmation of this tradition and rivet still closer the chain of my narrative.

PULASKI is represented to have suffered much from his bleeding wound, and languished but a few hours when were heard the faint expiring struggles, mingled with the lamentations of the surrounding friends of that devoted, gallant, and patriotic soldier—"PULASKI, the beloved PULASKI, is no more!" This sad event occurred at night, and his comrades, anxious to join their companions of the fleet, determined on an immediate burial. Every necessary that could, for this hurried occasion, be prepared, was administered by the servants of the plantation, and ere morning's dawn, was seen by torchlight that solemn pageant, moving over the terraced way and through the garden walk, onward to the spot already described, and from whence his remains have recently been exhumed.

Such was the sum and substance of that interesting event as communicated to me by my relative, an eye witness of the scene. Often have I heard her repeat the story to others, and never can I forget the incidents of that occasion as furnished to me by the faithful domestics of that ancient household. So far were they satisfied that PULASKI reposed beneath the soil of their home, that fancy wrought upon their imaginations the belief, that on the periodical return of the burial night was to be heard the shrill blast of the bugle note, mingled with the tramp and charge of dashing horsemen.

Other circumstances, in corroboration of the foregoing statement, I deem proper to relate. A short time after the disastrous 9th of October, the junior members of the Greenwich family, who were in the city at the time of the siege, under the protection of friends and relatives, returned to their home. They were informed of the events which had transpired during their absence, and among the most interesting was the death and burial of PULASKI, whose grave they visited,

From one of those members, the sister of Mrs. BEECROFT, I have often heard a repetition of the preceding story.— Among the visitors at that time, and inmates of the family, was my near relative, the late Dr. WM. PARKER. He also, through life, believed in its truth. I have frequently heard him speak of and allude to it in conversation with others, and there are gentlemen in this city who can confirm this fact.

I have often heard the question asked, why was the circumstance of the burial at Greenwich not more publicly or generally known? and why was a search not made for the remains ere this? To the first, I reply, that as far as my remembrance carries me back, I supposed it was generally known and believed, at least among the older members of this community, for I have never heard it questioned until in latter years. Oftentimes in my youth, do I recollect to have seen groups of visitors from the city to that hospitable mansion, wending their way through the garden, culling flowers, and in their walks clustering around the "Grave of Pulaski." They never questioned the truth of the story.

To the second query, I simply ask what could have been the object of a search or examination at any time previous to the present period? No public authority or institution in this State or elsewhere, ever adopted a plan or expressed a desire to recover those remains for the purpose of placing them in a more public position, and erecting a monument over them. The relatives of the deceased have never sought after them. Then, who was to undertake the task? and for what purpose? Simply to gratify curiosity? The ashes of the dead should ever be regarded as sacred, and ought not to be disturbed for light or idle purposes; and I hold in too high esteem and veneration the proprietors of that honored soil, to believe that they would ever have consented to any disturbance, unless for such purposes as I have alluded to. Frequent proposals have been made to me in years past, to search for the remains. I have always opposed it, until the time should arrive when a monument would be erected in this city to his memory. That

time, I feel rejoiced to say, has arrived, and hence the undertaking a short time since, with the sanction and wish of my associates of the Monument Commissioners. In anticipation that the structure designed to adorn our city, would be completed in January or February last, I employed in the month of December, competent aid and repaired to Greenwich, and commenced the work of clearing the old pathway to the place I have already described; but what a change time had wrought in that once lovely spot! Where were those lofty evergreens that used to ornament it, and were wont to guide Memory in her visit to the hero's grave? Some ruthless hand, in wantonness or for trivial gain, had felled that stately Palmetto; but there lay its majestic trunk, bidding defiance, as it were, to the crumbling influences of winter's blasts or summer's sun, as if still destined to mark the object for which it was chosen. The woodman's axe had not even spared its lovely companion; but more tenacious of vitality, the parent stock had replenished from its fruitful source, some goodly scions, bright now in their existence, and under the fostering care of its tender patron, preserved in freshness and verdure. Such alterations had occurred in that old and once familiar place, that I experienced some trouble in the beginning of the work to ascertain the precise location of the "old pathway." When that was accomplished my efforts were soon crowned with success, and the remains found, a few feet from where I commenced excavating. The hands employed at the work were informed that the burial took place at night, and by torchlight: they had progressed but a short depth when they discovered indications of the fact. Charcoal, evidently from the burning torches used on the occasion, was found distributed throughout the entire covering, and in a few moments afterwards were exposed to view all that remained of the lamented PULASKI.

It has been remarked (touching the subject of a search for the remains) that, if found, some article, such as a sword, uniform buttons, breastplate, or other insignia of rank would

be discovered, by which they could be more readily identified. I had no such belief or hope. PULASKI was wounded mortally on the field of battle. His surgeon, to render him comfortable and properly examine his wounds, would, at once cause him to be disrobed of all portions of his dress which were cumbersome and unnecessary. It is not reasonable, then, to suppose that after death, his uniform or any of his accoutrements would have been placed upon him—rather would his friends and brother officers have preserved those relics of their honored chief, and become possessed of the mementoes of one so brave, so beloved, so lamented.

The Charleston account of the funeral rites which were performed in that city, states, that the horse which PULASKI rode on the day of the battle, was properly caparisoned, and bore the accoutrements and dress which he had worn on that occasion. History relates of PULASKI that he was “a devout Roman Catholic.” The usual custom and practice, I believe, with those of that creed is, to consign with the dead “the holy cross,” that precious and inestimable symbol of their faith.—Such did I hope to find, and believe I have done so; for, among the decomposing relics of that patriot and christian soldier, were discovered metallic and wooden substances united, apparently highly wrought, but so corroded that it is difficult to decide or assign positively their original forms; but enough of them remain to lead to the belief that they composed a sword or dagger hilt, or a cross of metal and wood.

Soon after the discovery, I repaired to the city and invited Drs. BULLOCH and READ to accompany me to the grave and examine the remains; they politely consented, and did so, after which, at their suggestion, they were brought in and deposited in the Medical College, for further examination. I append the report of those gentlemen to which the reader is referred.

I propose now to offer a few comments on this subject, and particularly on the report of PULASKI's burial at sea. It has been previously remarked, and I think it will readily be ad-

mitted, that the fact has been arrived at that he was taken to "*Greenwich*," the point of embarkation of the French troops. Is it, then, within the range of reason to believe or suppose for a moment, that a wounded man, carried on a litter five miles in hot weather, suffering severely and exhausted from loss of blood, should be taken past a comfortable mansion, that mansion occupied by brother officers, where he could receive aid and succor, have his wants administered to, and his sufferings, in a measure alleviated by kind females—that instead, he should be first thrust on board of a small boat, rowed to a vessel in the river, hoisted in, and stowed away in a confined cabin? The most vivid imagination cannot conceive such an idea.

Again: what object, may I not ask, could those officers in the mansion, and the attendants on PULASKI, who were under that roof partaking of the hospitalities and aid of those ladies, have had to use any deception as to the true character of the wounded man brought into their house? he to whom, with the willingness belonging to woman's nature, was given not only a welcome, but a ready tender of their services? It cannot be believed that those gallant men, just from the battle field, possessed of all those noble and honorable qualities which adorn the soldier and the gentleman, would practice a deception, under such circumstances, upon innocent women, who were dispensing kindness and comfort to them and their suffering companions. In regard, then, to the rumor and published report, that PULASKI died at sea on his passage to Charleston, and was thrown overboard, I leave them to the credulity of those who desire to believe them; I cannot be reconciled to an act so repugnant to man's nature at any time, and less reconciled to the unbecoming manner of its performance under the circumstances stated in this instance. Let us inquire the distance from the outlet of Savannah river to Charleston, or the time required to accomplish the voyage. In a sailing vessel, with a moderate fair wind, it is done in some ten or twelve hours. We are to presume, of course, that the vessel reported to have had PULASKI on board put to sea with a fair wind, for it is stated in

the *record* that she had been detained in the river by head winds. Now, it is well known, that on the outside passage to Charleston, you are in sight of land all the way, and in reaching-distance of several inlets in three or four hours. What is, and has been the universal practice of maritime men when a death occurs on board ship? If near land, of course, to give the deceased a burial on shore, and not to cast the body into the sea. I appeal to any ship master or commander for a confirmation of this statement. Is it any stretch of imagination, then, to believe that if the remains of such a man as the beloved and honored PULASKI were on board a vessel going to Charleston, the commander of that vessel would not have used every effort for their preservation and keeping for a few hours, and if this was deemed impossible, which very few will agree to, then, that he should have neared the shore and committed the body to its kindred earth? Who will say or believe to the contrary? Well and appropriately does Col. LYNCH remark, in a note to me in March last, that "the soil of Georgia should cover the remains of PULASKI, for he was a son of earth and not of ocean. More akin to Mars than to Neptune."

I have recently read the diary and report of Gen. PREVOST, the British Commander, to Lord Germain, giving a full and particular account not only of the battle of the 9th October, but of all the transactions and operations prior to and after it, from the 4th of September to the 18th October. I have also seen the French report or summary of their operations and repulse at Savannah, published in the Paris Gazette, of January, 1780. Neither of these accounts report PULASKI as having died at sea and his body committed to the deep. In General PREVOST's Report of the battle, he states, "among the wounded were the Count D'ESTAING, in two places, M. DEFONTANGES, Count PULASKI, (since dead,) and several others of distinction."

Now observe, the battle took place on the 9th October, the report of General PREVOST to his government embraced a period of some days, and I must remark it is as concise as

any document of the kind well can be. I was struck by its concurrence with the historical accounts I had found in various authorities. The published account of the "sea burial" states that the vessel on board of which PULASKI was placed, *remained in the Savannah River some days*, and after she got out of the river (at sea) "PULASKI breathed his last, and his remains were consigned to a watery grave." Can it be supposed then, that General Prevost could have heard from Charleston, of the death and burial of PULASKI at sea, in time to have embraced the account of it in his report of the battle and other matters to his Government? particularly when the published account states that the vessel remained in the river *some days*, and that PULASKI died *after the vessel left the river*? Which of these accounts or reports, may I not ask the reader, bears the stamp of authenticity?

In General LINCOLN's letter to Congress, and his report of the battle at Savannah, dated 22d October, '79, he says: "Our disappointment is great, and what adds to the poignancy of our grief is the loss of brave officers and men, among them the late intrepid Count PULASKI."

Is it possible to believe that a General Officer, writing the account to his Government of a disastrous battle, and noticing particularly the loss of so distinguished an officer as PULASKI, would not have remarked (*if true*) that he died of his wounds on his passage to Charleston, and that his remains were committed to the deep?

Lieut. Col. C. E. BEDAULX, commanding the remnant of "Pulaski's Legion," writing to the President of Congress about the same time, says, "I am sorry to inform your Excellency and the honorable Congress, of the death of Brigadier General Count PULASKI, who died of the wound he received in the last engagement against Savannah." But not one word is mentioned in either letter about the "*sea burial*."

In a recent correspondence with a very intelligent Polish gentleman, a relative of PULASKI's family, now residing in Washington city, he remarks: "I cannot agree in the assertion that PULASKI, was buried at sea, because it is such a singular

case for a Pole, and one of such rank, that it would have been known to RĄGOWSKI and others of his cotemporaries and colleagues." * * * * *

"The most authentic and credible memoirs of PULASKI that the Poles have, are those of RĄGOWSKI. I had an opportunity to confer on the subject with the publisher of those memoirs, and I learned from him that RĄGOWSKI, whom he knew personally, and with whom he spent many days and evenings never spoke of such an *extraordinary burial for a Pole*. In a subsequent letter he remarks: "If a burial at sea of such a man as PULASKI had occurred, the tradition would have been preserved in Poland."

With the foregoing remarks, I will now close my account of this interesting subject, referring the reader to the annexed statements as concurrent testimony of what I have adduced. At the same time, trusting that I may not be considered too prolix, I have endeavored to condense the matter, as well as to render it acceptable to all who feel an interest in the subject.

In conclusion, I embrace the opportunity, and through this medium beg leave to offer to the present proprietor of that old and cherished abode of my forefathers, the expression of my sincere thanks for the readiness with which my application for the search was granted. She will be pleased to accept of my best wishes for her enjoyment of health at the "old homestead."

To Mr. EDWARD GILBERT, who resided on the premises at the time, and who rendered me essential aid and assistance, I tender my thanks for his many kind attentions.

WM. P. BOWEN, Sen'r.

REMAINS OF PULASKI.

The following are the letters referred to in the preceding narrative:

Col. WM. P. BOWEN:

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, we examined the skeleton of the remains discovered and exhumed by

you, at Greenwich, and found them to be in a good state of preservation, although the bones were very much denuded of their animal matter.

The skeleton was complete, with the exception of some few of the small bones of the hands and feet, so that we were enabled to arrive at the following result, though meagre, which we nevertheless willingly offer you :

1st. That the bones discovered had formed the skeleton of a MAN of medium size.

2d. That the individual must have been in the prime of life, for the whole set of teeth, including the wisdom-teeth, were entire and sound in their sockets.

3d. The form of the skull indicated that the individual had belonged to the Caucasian race, the facial angle measuring 85 degrees, which is above the mean as given by CAMPER and MORTON, to wit : 80 degrees.

4th. The skull was remarkable for the great width between the eyes at the root of the nose, and the breadth of the face as measured across the cheek bones.

Comparing the form of the entire head, that is the shape of the skull and face combined, with the lithographed head of PULASKI, which you exhibited to us, there is, we think, a striking resemblance of outline.

Respectfully Yours,

WM. G. BULLOCH, M. D.

JAS. B. READ, M. D.

GEORGIA,)
Chatham County. }

MARCH 1854.

In compliance with the request of Col. WM. P. BOWEN, that I would furnish him with my recollections, and such information as I possessed relative to the death and burial place of Count PULASKI, I hereby state, that in the year 1814, I lived at Greenwich in the capacity of overseer and manager of Mrs. BEECROFT's property. Mrs. BEECROFT frequently pointed out the spot where human remains have recently been exhumed, under the superintendence of Col. BOWEN, as the place where Count PULASKI was buried. Mrs. BEECROFT told me that after the siege of Savannah, PULASKI was brought wounded to her house, and died there; that the French troops embarked at Greenwich after the siege. She never spoke of the fact of his death and burial place as at all doubtful, but always positively. It was her custom to

keep the walk from the garden to the grave, clear and in order, and she informed me that this had always been her practice, and desired me to see that it was regularly attended to. The grave was in the orchard and shrubbery, near a large Palmetto tree, a few feet from the path, and about two hundred yards from the house. The orchard is removed at least a quarter of a mile from the burial place of the plantation; I never heard of any other person being buried in the orchard.

The family servants of Mrs. BEECROFT, (very intelligent negroes,) who had formed part of her household at the time of the siege of Savannah, frequently made the same statements. The universal testimony of all who were there, concurred in stating that PULASKI had died in the house, and was buried in the orchard. These statements were made by all in the course of ordinary conversation, and not in consequence of any questions to them, or from having their minds particularly directed to the subject by any inquiries or searches. It seemed to be considered by all a received truth, of which there was no doubt. During the whole time I resided at Greenwich, the ceremony of clearing the path down to Pulaski's Grave, was an ordinary duty, as much so as placing and keeping all the premises in order. Mrs. BEECROFT stated to me that she was about fourteen years of age when the event of PULASKI's death and burial occurred.

JACOB LEWIS.

SAVANNAH, April, 1854.

I hereby state that I am personally acquainted with Mr. JACOB LEWIS, the author of the above statement. Mr. LEWIS was in my employment at my place near Greenwich at the time search was being made for the remains of PULASKI.—I inquired of him if he had ever heard of the burial of PULASKI at Greenwich, to which he replied that he had, and could point out the spot, as shown him by Mrs. BEECROFT, when he was in her employment many years ago. Mr. LEWIS communicated to me in substance the statement he has subscribed to.

WILLIAM E. LONG.

SAVANNAH, March, 1854.

Col. WM. P. BOWEN:

Dear Sir:—Understanding that you have devoted much of your time in endeavoring to ascertain the resting place or grave

of the illustrious Count PULASKI, and that your praiseworthy and untiring efforts have been directed to ascertain the correctness of the traditions handed down to you by your ancestors, I take leave to state to you that I have heard it stated by my father, who was at the siege of Savannah, and one of the guides of the French army under Count D'ESTAING, that the distinguished Pole, before mentioned, was mortally wounded at the said siege, that he was carried some four miles from Savannah, and languishing for a very short time, died, and was buried on Georgia soil, at night.

Very respectfully, your friend,

MORDECAI SHEFTALL, Sen'r.

SAVANNAH, 12th March, 1854.

Col. WM. P. BOWEN:

Dear Sir :—In answer to your note of yesterday, requesting to be furnished with my recollections touching a circumstance connected with the memory of PULASKI, I can only state that about the end of the year 1803 a number of officers of the Polish Legion, in the service of France, landed in Charleston, having recently, at St. Domingo, capitulated under Gen. ROCHAMBEAU to the English fleet.

My father, being a Pole by birth, welcomed and entertained many of them. Among the number was Capt. BAGASLAUSKI who claimed to be, and was recognized among these gentlemen as, the nephew of Count PULASKI. I remember him very well, and we became intimate, as far as a boy of fourteen or fifteen could be with a man past the meridian of life. After some time he took leave of us for the purpose, as he said, of visiting the grave of his uncle. He returned to Charleston, and mentioned that he had accomplished the object of his visit.

It is proper to add that we conversed in French, a language foreign to both.

I am, very respectfully,

J. C. LEVY.

*Received
this record
has been
in action
every year
received
in family
happy
which I have seen
in 1855 or 56.*

Handwritten signature in red ink

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Reports of the Secretaries of State, War, and the Treasury, respecting the services of Count Pulaski.

MARCH 3, 1887.—Ordered to be printed and laid upon the table.

To the Senate of the United States:

In response to the resolution of the Senate of the 14th ultimo, requesting information concerning the service rendered by Count Casimir Pulaski, a brigadier-general of the Army of the United States in the years 1777, 1778, and 1779, and also respecting his pay and compensation, I transmit herewith reports upon the subject from the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
March 2, 1887.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1887.

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 14th instant in the following words—

Resolved, That the President be, and is hereby, requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to cause a search to be made of the files and records of the Department of State, the Department of War, and the Department of the Treasury, for information as to the services rendered by Count Casimir Pulaski, a brigadier-general of the Army of the United States in the years 1777, 1778, and 1779, and until he was killed in action, and as to any payments or compensation made to that officer for such services; also as to any just and proper indebtedness of the United States to General Pulaski for and on account of his expenses and military supplies furnished for troops of his command; and also especially as to any record or documentary evidence which may show whether one hundred thousand gold livres or other sum of money transmitted by the friends of Count Pulaski in Europe for his personal use in the help he was giving to the United States arrived about the time he was killed in battle at Savannah, and whether such funds went into the public Treasury, or were used by the authority of the Continental Congress, or by authorities in the State of Georgia for the benefit of the United States, and, if so used, to what amount and under what circumstances; and that the matters and facts so ascertained be communicated to the Senate—

has the honor to submit to the President the papers enumerated in the inclosed list, which are copies of all the papers on file in the Department of State relating to the services of Count Pulaski during the Revolutionary war.

Respectfully submitted.

T. F. BAYARD.

List of accompanying papers.

- No. 1.—Proceedings of the Colonial Congress. Extracts from the Journals of September 15, 1777, March 28, April 1 and 6, May 11 and 27, August 12, September 11, 17 and 30, October 1, 2, 3, 5, 20, 26, and 28, December 7 and 14, 1778, February 2 and 13, May 17, July 29, November 29, and December 29, 1779.
- No. 2.—Memorial of Count Pulaski, July 28, 1777.
- No. 3.—Count Pulaski to General Washington, August, 1777.
- No. 4.—Same to same, August, 1777.
- No. 5.—Marquis de la Fayette to Mr. Lovell, August 21, 1777.
- No. 6.—Count Pulaski to Congress, August 24, 1777.
- No. 7.—General Washington to President Hancock, August 28, 1777.
- No. 8.—Count Pulaski to Congress, September 3, 1777.
- No. 9.—Count Pulaski to General Washington, December 19, 1777.
- No. 10.—Report of the committee on the memorial of Count Pulaski.
- No. 11.—Count Pulaski to General Washington, December 29, 1777.
- No. 12.—Count Pulaski to a committee of Congress, February 19, 1778.
- No. 13.—Count Pulaski to Congress, March 28, 1778.
- No. 14.—President Laurens to Count Pulaski, March 28, 1778.
- No. 15.—Count Pulaski to President Laurens, April 7, 1778.
- No. 16.—Same to same, May 1, 1778.
- No. 17.—Count Pulaski to Congress, September 17, 1778.
- No. 18.—Same to same, October 16, 1778.
- No. 19.—Count Pulaski to President Laurens, October 19, 1778.
- No. 20.—Same to same, October 21, 1778.
- No. 21.—Count Pulaski to Congress, October 27, 1778.
- No. 22.—Count Pulaski to the President of Congress, November 25, 1778.
- No. 23.—Count Pulaski to Congress, December 3, 1778.
- No. 24.—Same to same, December 4, 1778.
- No. 25.—Same to same, February 4, 1779.
- No. 26.—Same to same, February 12, 1779.
- No. 27.—Same to same, February 16, 1779.
- No. 28.—Same to same, February 18, 1779.
- No. 29.—Same to same, March 28, 1779.
- No. 30.—Same to same, June 4, 1779.
- No. 31.—Same to same, August 19, 1779.
- No. 32.—General Lincoln to Mr. Huntington, October 2, 1779.
- No. 33.—Colonel Bedaulx to the President of Congress, October 25, 1779.
- No. 34.—Mr. Bodisco to Mr. Buchanan, May 14, 1845.
- No. 35.—Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy, June 2, 1845.
- No. 36.—Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Buchanan, June 4, 1845.
- No. 37.—Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Bodisco, June 5, 1845.
- No. 38.—Mr. Stoeckl to Mr. Cass, October 4, 1859.
- No. 39.—Mr. Cass to Mr. Thompson, October 5, 1859.
- No. 40.—Mr. Rind to Mr. Appleton, October 7, 1859.
- No. 41.—Mr. Thompson to Mr. Cass, October 20, 1859.
- No. 42.—Mr. Whiting to Mr. Appleton, November 21, 1859.
- No. 43.—Mr. Whiting to Mr. Abbot, December 1, 1859.
- No. 44.—Mr. Cass to Mr. Stoeckl, December 8, 1859.
- No. 45.—Mr. Osten-Sacken to Mr. Davis, February 17, 1870.
- No. 46.—Mr. Fish to Mr. VanArnam, December 12, 1870.
- No. 47.—Mr. Osten-Sacken to Mr. Davis, March 17, 1870.
- No. 48.—Mr. de Struve to Mr. Frelinghuysen, June 9, 1884.
- No. 49.—Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. de Struve, June 11, 1884.
- No. 50.—Same to same, June 17, 1884.
- No. 51.—Same to same, December 3, 1884.

No. 1.*Proceedings of the Colonial Congress.*

[Extracts from the "Journals of Congress."]

MONDAY, September 15, 1777.

Resolved, That a commander of the horse be appointed with the rank of a brigadier; the ballots being taken, Count Pulaski was elected.

SATURDAY, March 28, 1778.

A letter of this day, from Count Pulaski, was read. Congress took into consideration a report of the 19th, from the Board of War; whereupon,

Resolved, That Count Pulaski retain his rank of brigadier in the Army of the United States, and that he raise and have command of an independent corps to consist of 68 horse and 200 foot, the horse to be armed with lances and the foot equipped in the manner of light infantry; the corps to be raised in such way and composed of such men as General Washington shall think expedient and proper; and if it shall be thought by General Washington that it will not be injurious to the service, that he have liberty to dispense in this particular instance with the resolve of Congress against enlisting deserters.

WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1778—4 o'clock p. m.

Ordered, That a warrant issue on the treasurer in favor of Count Pulaski, for 10,000 dollars, for the purpose of purchasing horses and recruiting his corps.

MONDAY, April 6, 1778.

The committee to whom was referred the Report of the Board of War, respecting Brigadier Pulaski Legion, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That there be allowed to Brigadier Pulaski for every man enlisted and mustered in his legion, and who shall be furnished by the said brigadier with the following articles of clothing and accouterments, \$130, including the Continental bounty-money:

For each trooper and light infantry man, one stock, one cap, a pair of breeches, one comb, two pair of stockings, two pair of gaiters, three pair of shoes, one pair of buckles, a spear, and a cartouch-box;

For each trooper a pair of boots, a saddle, halters, curry-comb and brush, portmantle, picket-cord, and pack-saddle.

The leather for the portmantle and pack saddle to be furnished out of the public stores, by order of the Board of War.

That in order to enable Brigadier Pulaski to raise and equip his legion with the utmost dispatch, the Board of Treasury be authorized and directed to advance, on the application of the Board of War, a sum of money not exceeding \$50,000, to be by the Board of War advanced, from time to time, to Brigadier Pulaski, on account of his legion.

That if any of the States in which Brigadier Pulaski shall recruit for his legion shall give to persons enlisting in the same for three years or during the war the bounty allowed by the State in addition to the Continental bounty, the men so furnished, not being inhabitants of any other of the United States, shall be credited to the quota of the State in which they shall be enlisted.

MONDAY, May 11, 1778.

The Committee of the Treasury brought in a report; whereupon

Ordered, That 15,000 dollars be paid to Joseph Nourse, esq., paymaster to the board of war and ordnance, to be by him transmitted to Count Pulaski; for the purpose of purchasing horses and recruiting his corps; the said Count Pulaski to be accountable.

WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1778.

The Committee of the Treasury brought in a report; whereupon

Ordered, That \$24,000 be paid to W. J. Nourse, paymaster to the Board of War and Ordnance, on the application of the said Board,

it being the remainder of the sum to be advanced agreeably to a resolution of Congress of the 6th of April last, and to be by him transmitted to Brigadier Count Pulaski, to complete the raising and equipping this legion; the said Brigadier Count Pulaski to be accountable.

WEDNESDAY, *August 12, 1778.*

A petition from Henry, Baron Essich, was read.

Ordered, That it be referred to a committee of three, and that the committee be empowered and directed to inquire into the facts therein set forth, and to grant such relief as they may think expedient; and, further, that the said committee be directed to inquire into the state of the legion commanded by Count Pulaski, and report thereon.

The members chosen, Mr. Penn, Mr. Marchant, and Mr. Chase.

FRIDAY, *September 11, 1778.*

The delegates from Delaware laid before Congress a letter of the 8th, from Cæsar Rodney, esq., president of the State of Delaware, with sundry papers inclosed, relative to a complaint against Pulaski.

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee directed to inquire into the state of the legion commanded by Count Pulaski.

THURSDAY, *September 17, 1778—3 o'clock p. m.*

A letter of this date from Count Pulaski was read.

Ordered, That an extract of the letter of the 12th from General Washington, relative to sending forward to the Army the Confederate troops in Philadelphia, be referred to the Board of War.

A report from the Board of War was read; whereupon

Resolved, That Brigadier Count Pulaski be ordered to march with his legion to Trenton, without delay, there to receive the further orders of the Commander in Chief.

WEDNESDAY, *September 30, 1778.*

Ordered, That Count Pulaski, with his legion and all Continental soldiers fit for service in and near Philadelphia, be directed to repair immediately to Princeton, there to await the orders of General Washington or the commanding officer in New Jersey.

THURSDAY, *October 1, 1778.*

A letter, of this day, from the Board of War, and a letter of September 29, from Count Pulaski, were read.

FRIDAY, *October 2, 1778—3 o'clock p. m.*

A letter of this day, from Mr. Chief Justice McKean, was read; whereupon Congress came to the following resolutions:

Whereas complaint has been made to Congress that Brigadier Count Pulaski has resisted the civil authority of this State;

Resolved, That the Board of War do require his personal attendance at the war office at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that he continue in Philadelphia until inquiry can be made therein, and until the further order of Congress; it being the fixed determination of Congress to discourage and suppress every opposition to civil authority by any officer in their service.

SATURDAY, *October 3, 1778.*

A letter of the 2d from Brigadier Count Pulaski, one of the 2d from the Board of War, were read; whereupon

Ordered, That the Board of War be directed to inquire into the claim made against Brigadier Count Pulaski, in which he has been lately

arrested, and if such claim has arisen for articles furnished to his legion, that the Board pay what shall appear to them reasonable, and if not accepted, that the Board procure bail to the suit; and that the Board be directed to inform Brigadier Pulaski that it is the duty of every military officer in the service of these States to yield obedience to any process issuing from any court, judge, or magistrate within any of the United States.

Ordered, That so much of Count Pulaski's letter as relates to his legion be referred to the Board of War.

MONDAY, October 5, 1778—3 o'clock p. m.

Resolved, That the legion under the command of Count Pulaski be ordered to proceed immediately to assist in the defense of Little Egg Harbor against the attack now making by the enemy on that fort.

That the Board of War be directed to take immediate measures for communicating this order to the court.

TUESDAY, October 20, 1778—3 o'clock p. m.

Ordered, That, upon the application of the Board of War and Ordnance, a warrant issue on David Rittenhouse, esq., treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, in favor of Brigadier Count Pulaski, for \$10,000, on account of his corps, for which he is to be accountable; which sum is to be paid out of the public tax laid in the said State, agreeably to the resolution of Congress of the 22d of November last.

FRIDAY, October 23, 1778.

Sundry letters of the 19th and 21st from Brigadier Count Pulaski, were read, inclosing the commission of De Breneville, a lieutenant in Count Pulaski's legion.

Ordered, That the letters and papers be referred to the Board of War.

MONDAY, October 26, 1778.

A letter of the 24th from Count Pulaski was read; whereupon

Resolved, That Count Pulaski's legion and all the cavalry at or near Trenton be ordered forthwith to repair to Sussex Court House, there to wait the order of General Washington; and that the President write a letter to the General informing him of this resolution, and pointing out the necessity of ordering the cavalry to some place or places where they may be easily supplied with forage.

Ordered, That so much of Count Pulaski's letter as relates to blankets be referred to the Board of War.

MONDAY, December 7, 1778.

The Committee on the Treasury brought in a report; whereupon

Ordered, That a warrant issue in favor of Captain Baldesqui, paymaster to Brigadier Count Pulaski's legion, for \$10,000, to enable him to discharge sundry accounts due from the said corps, Brigadier Count Pulaski to be accountable.

MONDAY, December 14, 1778.

A letter of the 4th from Count Pulaski, and one of November 29th from Brigadier Varnum, requesting leave to resign his commission, were read:

Ordered, That they be referred to the Board of War.

TUESDAY, *February 2, 1779.*

Resolved, That Count Pulaski be ordered to march with his legion to South Carolina and put himself under the command of Major-General Lincoln, or the commanding officer of the Southern Department.

SATURDAY, *February 13, 1779.*

That Brigadier-General Pulaski be authorized, as casualties happen, to recruit men to keep up the infantry in his corps to its original establishment, and that a warrant for \$50,000 be drawn in favor of the paymaster master of the Board of War, to be paid to Brigadier-General Pulaski, or his order, from time to time, for the purpose before mentioned, and to re-enlist during the war the men of his corps whose times are about expiring, he to be accountable for the sums he shall from time to time receive.

Resolved, That all the men, inhabitants of these States, who shall be recruited in the corps of General Pulaski and Colonel Armand, in any of the United States, shall be credited to the quota of the State in which they shall be enlisted, they not being inhabitants of any other of the United States.

Resolved, That Brigadier-General Pulaski and Colonel Armand make returns to the Board of War and of the recruits they shall enlist; and in such returns the places of nativity and settlement, and the State where-in they were enlisted, shall be particularly mentioned; and the Board are hereby directed to transmit to the respective States the names and numbers of such persons inhabitants thereof as shall be so enlisted.

MONDAY, *May 17, 1779.*

The Committee on the Treasury having reported—

“That, in obedience to the order of Congress, they have referred the accounts of General Count Pulaski’s legion to the auditors of accounts for the main army; that for want of regularity in keeping those accounts and of proper vouchers, agreeably to the directions of Congress and the Board of Treasury, Auditor Johnston has reported to them that it is impracticable to settle the said accounts, as appears from his report and remarks accompanying their report.

THURSDAY, *July 29, 1779.*

A letter of the 28th from Captain Baldesqui, paymaster of Brigadier Count Pulaski’s legion, was read; whereupon

Resolved, That the Board of Treasury be authorized to cause the accounts of the said legion, for the reason set forth in the said letter, to be settled on such proofs as in the discretion of the auditors or commissioners of accounts shall be judged satisfactory.

MONDAY, *November 29, 1779.*

A letter of the 31st of October from Major-General Lincoln was read, inclosing a letter of the 5th of the same month from Lieutenant Colonel Bedaulx, giving information of the death of Brigadier Count Pulaski.

Resolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of Brigadier Count Pulaski; and that a committee of three be appointed to bring in a resolution for that purpose.

WEDNESDAY, *December 29, 1779.*

A report from the Board of War on a memorial of Captain Baldesqui was read; whereupon Congress came to the following resolution. The circumstances of the corps lately commanded by General Count Pulaski

not now requiring a paymaster, and Captain Joseph Baldesqui, its present paymaster, for that reason, and from the situation of his private affairs, desiring leave to resign,

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

Resolved, That Major General Lincoln be empowered, if he shall think it for the good of the service, to reduce the corps lately commanded by Brigadier Count Pulaski, and to incorporate such of the men as remain into such of the regiments of horse and infantry under his command as he shall think proper; the men so incorporated to be, nevertheless, as part of the quotas of the States to which they belong.

No. 2.

A memorial of the Count de Kovic Pulaski, 28th of July, 1777, at Boston.

The project of an expedition to the isle of Madagascar, of which, I suppose, the commissioners have spoken already, demands a speedy decision, because the commander of the place waits for my answer. There are two things to be done; one is to send all the vessels possible to cruise in the passage to the Indies, and from thence to go to the destined point; or, diminishing the expense, to furnish one single cruiser, which, arriving at the port, will find all necessary succors. The commander may furnish a vessel on my account, which shall be well armed and half manned with Americans. The captain must be a man of genius. He must take with him many officers of workmen, for building, and a large equipage to distribute in the vessels which may in a little time be built. I have a particular note from the commander, which I shall have the honor to present at my arrival.

(2) I have found that captains of vessels have not orders to engage men for the service of America, a thing which might be easily executed in foreign countries, especially in France. It appears to me that at least they ought not to refuse a passage to any who desire to come over. A considerable number of men might be procured who would, one way or another, be useful to the States.

(3) There are many officers who cannot obtain employment, and will return to Europe. It is of importance to the American States to maintain a good fame in Europe; but all those who shall return discontented will produce only a bad report. Some project for employing them should be hit upon of placing in the service all those who arrive. I have the honor of presenting to you one of mine.

The expense here of a single soldier with all his maintenance is sufficient to pay a noble guard. The corps should be composed of officers who in the field of battle should act the part of mere soldiers. Out of engagements their service should be moderate. I will not enlarge too much upon the advantage which a collection of such honorable men might produce. I know it by experience and every man who has felt the force of the point of honor knows it is that alone which makes heroes.

(4) Since the fort against the Canadians has been lost, the communication between that and the royal army should be closed by small posts well fortified and supported without by a skillful partisan. I do not enter upon this detail till after being informed by persons who know this country, and have discovered to me a perfect resemblance of that where I have been engaged in war. If it is so the enemy acting offen-

sively would be destroyed; defensively, must come to nothing, being unsupported by the inhabitants of the country.

(5) A list of all the prisoners should be made out. The aged and the maimed should be kept for exchange; the others who are willing to enter into the service should be accepted, and those who do not incline to enter should be dispersed in the villages to make up in part the void of inhabitants, and should work upon the land.

COUNT KO. PULASKI, &c.

Perhaps I take too much liberty in entering so boldly into affairs of which scarcely a small idea is come to my knowledge, but, as a zeal for the public good is what prompts me, I hope it will not be counted to my disadvantage.

Should this be approved I will send a particular memorial to Congress. I flatter myself it will procure me their attention.

(Indorsed:) Pulaski. Madagascar, &c., July 28, 1777. No. 46. Memorial from Count Pulaski.

No. 3.

Count Pulaski to General Washington, August, 1777.

[Translation.]

SIR: Having just arrived, I hasten to express to you my very great desire to merit your friendship. Mr. Franklin recommends me by his letter, and for my own part, I shall do all in my power to gain your esteem. I shall leave here for the Army; thence I intend to go to Philadelphia, where I shall endeavor to convince you that I am, with respect,

Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

COUNT DE KOVIN PULASKI.

By the inclosed letter you will become acquainted with my views, sir. I ask your assistance. I have written to his excellency, John Hancock, President. I herewith inclose my letter to him, begging you, after you have delivered it, to acknowledge its receipt. I shall await your [illegible] the Army.

No. 4.

Count Pulaski to General Washington, August, 1777.

[Translation.]

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to your excellency the letters which show the hardships that I have undergone on account of having taken up arms in defense of my country. That country no longer exists for me; and here, by fighting for freedom, I wish to deserve it. Life or death for the welfare of the state is my motto; and thereby I hope to earn the esteem of the citizens of this country. I ask your assistance, sir; it will facilitate my first efforts to obtain the honor of serving you. I inclose a statement to your excellency; if it is worthy of your attention, I shall be glad to have it laid before Congress.

I hope to be excused for my lack of skill in writing; handling the pen is not my forte. I leave for the Army, where I shall await orders.

Your excellency's most humble and obedient servant,
C. PULASKI.

No. 5.

Marquis de la Fayette to Mr. Lovell.

HEADQUARTERS, 21 August, 1777.

SIR: The bearer of my letter is the Count de Pulaski, who will be in your department as a stranger officer asking the leave of fighting for our liberty. Though I did not know him, as I received a particular account about him I think proper to acquaint you with it. He was one of the first members of the Confederation of Poland, the most distinguished officer and the most dangerous enemy of the tyrants of his country. He derived a great reputation by his bravery and intelligence in the war, and his noble and fiery conduct after the destruction of the unhappy Poland.

I recommend to you, sir, the business of all the gentlemen coming over with me, and hope that you will receive the assurance of attachment which I am with, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

To the Hon. Mr. LOVELL, Member of Congress, Philadelphia.

No. 6.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

A MEMORIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1777.

To the honorable Congress :

The gentlemen, your commissioners, have written in my favor. I will strive to act up to their recommendations as far as my abilities and the trust which shall be reposed in me will permit. I desire to obtain a single company of volunteers of cavalry, with a title which will authorize me to command an entire division when I shall merit it.

My first military years were passed in very rough trials. I may be permitted to aspire to an employ in which I shall be subject only to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. If that cannot be, yet joined to the Marquis de La Fayette, I would take pleasure in sharing his labors and executing the orders of the Commander-in-Chief as subaltern of the marquis. The principal thing which I ask is to be near the enemy, that I may more readily seize occasions of acquiring the name of a good officer. If an incursion is to be made into the country which the enemy possesses, I shall not probably be unskillful at that, or in defending an advanced post. I imagine one must be fortified near Ticonderoga. If I should be trusted with the choice of a spot, and with the defense of it, I would fulfill those orders with the greatest exactness.

I will not enlarge this memorial by different ideas which present themselves to me; but if what I ask shall be attended with any difficulties as to the grant, I beg the right of presenting others which may be better received. I commanded in Poland 18,000 in different battles. The sieges and attacks of places which I have managed give me a title to be counted among men of military experience. America cannot despise their talents. It was under this idea that I have passed hither from Europe, to do myself the honor of being admitted among worthy citizens in the defense of their country and their liberty.

COUNT PULASKI.

No. 7.

General Washington to President Hancock.

HEADQUARTERS, WILMINGTON,

August 28, 1777.

SIR: Having endeavored, at the solicitation of the Count De Pulaski, to think of some mode for employing him in our service, there is none occurs to me liable to so few inconveniences and exceptions as the giving him the command of the horse. This department is still without a head, as I have not, in the present deficiency of brigadiers with the Army, thought it advisable to take one from the foot for that command. The nature of the horse service with us being such that they commonly act in detachment, a general officer with them is less necessary than at the head of the brigades of infantry. In the absence of General Smallwood, who is ordered to put himself at the head of the Maryland militia, we shall have two brigades without general officers.

But though the horse will suffer less from the want of a general officer than the foot, a man of real capacity, experience, and knowledge in that service might be extremely useful. The count appears, by his recommendations, to have sustained no inconsiderable military character in his own country, and as the principal attention in Poland has been for some time past paid to the cavalry, it is to be presumed this gentleman is not unacquainted with it. I submit it to Congress how far it may be eligible to confer the appointment I have mentioned upon him. They will be sensible of all the objections attending the measure, without my particularizing them, and can determine accordingly.

This gentleman, we are told, has been, like us, engaged in defending the liberty and independence of his country, and has sacrificed his fortune to his zeal for those objects. He derives from hence a title to our respect that ought to operate in his favor as far as the good of the service will permit; but it can never be expected we should lose sight of this.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The honorable John Hancock, President of Congress, Philadelphia.

(Indorsed:) Letter from General Washington, Wilmington, August 28, 1777. Referred to the Board of War. Report of Congress.

No. 8.

Count Pulaski to the President of Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1777.

The name under which I have served my country is sufficiently known to authorize me to pretend to something in military service. I have had the command of an army before, and here my pretension is to obey. If it does not please, I desire only to hear yes or no; the last word shall not surprise me. I have been unfortunate, and I have proved in my life most obstacles. The grace which I require of Congress, is to obtain an answer to the letter from General Washington. Be it what it may, it will not abate my desire to serve the States of American. I recommend myself to your memory, and I have the honor to be,

Your excellency's most humble servant,

CASIMIR VICTOR COUNT KORVIN PULASKI.

No. 9.

Count Pulaski to General Washington.

PULASKI'S MEMORIAL.

DECEMBER 19, 1777.

SIR: In my preceding representations I have been particular respecting the present state of the cavalry, the means by which it may be augmented and completed, but on this head I must necessarily know your excellency's determination. The advantages that would arise from a superiority in cavalry are too obvious to be unnoticed. It may be further observed that during this war the country will daily become more open and clear of woods and fences, consequently better adapted to the maneuvers and service of the cavalry.

While we are superior in cavalry the enemy will not dare to extend their force, and notwithstanding we act on the defensive, we shall have many opportunities of attacking and destroying the enemy by degrees, whereas if they have it in their power to augment their cavalry and we suffer ours to diminish and dwindle away, it may happen that loss of a battle will terminate in our total defeat. Our Army once dispersed and pursued by their horse will never be able to rally; thus our retreat may easily be cut off, our baggage lost, our principal officers taken, and many other events occur not less fatal.

Your excellency must be too much occupied to take cognizance of the details of every department. A workman requires proper tools to carry on his business, and if he does not use them in their place he can never be perfect. Your excellency is undoubtedly acquainted with yours, therefore a person possessing your confidence and properly authorized is essentially necessary to answer decisively such proposals as I have made in my late representations respecting the cavalry.

I must not omit to mention here the dissatisfaction you have expressed at my seemingly inattention to your orders. Your excellency may be assured that the good of the service is my constant study, but the weak state of the corps I command renders it impossible to perform every service required.

My reputation is exposed as being an entire stranger in the country; the least accident would suffice to injure me; but notwithstanding I cannot avoid hazarding everything that is valuable in life.

C. PULASKI,
General of Cavalry.

If you think that my request is important and right, and that you would before expect the resolution at Congress, I would be glad to be the bearer of your letters to Congress. I hope to obtain sooner by that way the resolved. As we want so many things there is not time to be lost.

His excellency General Washington.

(Indorsed :) Count Pulaski's Memorial, Gulph Mill, December 19, 1777.

No. 10.

Report of the Committee of Congress.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of Count Pulaski, in which he solicits for such rank and command in the Army of these United States as will leave him subordinate to the commander-in-chief alone, or to him and the Marquis de La Fayette, reports, as their opinion, that a compliance with those expectations would be as contrary to the prevailing sentiments in the several States as to the constitution of our Army, and therefore highly impolitic.

Foreign applications.

J. S. LOVELL.

No. 11.

Count Pulaski to General Washington.

SIR: As I have nothing more in view in giving the following system than the fulfilling my duty to introduce and maintain good order and render capable of service the corps I command, I hope my frequent representations will not frustrate those whose zeal for the good of these States is known.

My own knowledge dictates the following articles, which though they may not be perfect, yet I am assured they are essentially for the better regulating our cavalry.

Firstly. I begin by adopting regulations for the service such as is practiced in the King of Prussia's army. These may easily be printed in English and distributed in the different corps for the instruction of the officers and men, and that the same be strictly observed and executed.

Secondly. During the time necessary to discipline our cavalry, it will be expedient to mount a number of the militia for the purpose of disciplining the cavalry. I ask but two months, provided the whole are kept in a body.

Thirdly. It will be necessary to appoint a master of exercise who shall have the rank of colonel. He will inspect into the exercise and instruct

the officers in their several duties. A corps of volunteers may be formed under this officer, who may serve as aid to the officers that may be detached on separate commands. This is a method to instruct the youth.

Fourthly. The strength of the cavalry is not equal to the service required of it. It must be augmented. I think that each troop should consist of at least one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, two sergeants, eight corporals, and sixty-four dragoons. This would make an augmentation in each regiment of twelve lieutenants, forty-eight corporals, and one hundred and eighty privates. I wish also to raise a squadron of lancemen, which I will command in person, having under me one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four sergeants, eight corporals, and one hundred and twenty-eight privates. With those means I will undertake to perform every service necessary and continue the campaign through the winter.

Fifthly. A place should be assigned as a depository for the cavalry. This place should be kept by an officer of the invalids, who should maintain good order and have charge of the magazines and stores, with orders to recruit.

Sixthly. We are deficient in officers skilled in the service of the cavalry. We have some vacancies already, and if the plan of augmentation take place there will be more. I am acquainted with some good officers who have served in the cavalry and who at present have no employ. Shall do myself the honor to recommend them in time and place.

Seventhly. It is absolutely necessary that we be provided with every article requisite, not only for the number in service, but that there be a surplus of every article deposited in store to replace the losses we may meet with during the campaign. By this precaution, the service of the cavalry may, without interruption, be performed and perfect order maintained.

Eighthly. If the honorable Congress will be at the expense of clothing and arming the cavalry, I am acquainted with a gentleman who will undertake to purchase them both at the price they cost the King of France, freight excepted.

Ninthly. If the Quartermaster-General should be charged with the equipment of the cavalry, I flatter myself the means I shall propose will not be rejected by him.

COUNT PULASKI,
General of Cavalay.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON.

DECEMBER 29, 1777.

His Excellency General Washington.

(Endorsed :) Respecting cavalry, from B. General Pulaski, &c.

No. 12.

Count Pulaski to a committee of Congress.

TRENTON, February 19, 1778.

The honorable Committee from Congress :

GENTLEMEN: I have the mortification to see my best projects frustrated by some circumstance or other, which I attribute to the climate of this country, that so far influences its inhabitants as to make them

differ in sentiment with me, though upon our mutual agreement depends the success of my intentions. After numerous obstacles, I have got everything in a fair way; procured workmen to undertake everything necessary for the corps I command. Still I cannot be understood by those to whom I look for aid and countenance. My plan for forming a troop of lancemen I find has not been approved of by you gentlemen, owing to the sum it would cost to equip them. This shall be no objection, as I will undertake to equip them at the sum you will please to allow. Let me know what it may be, and send me the money, and will equip forty men. It is true, with this number I may not greatly contribute to the gaining of a battle, but the disadvantage of their not being augmented shall appear evident. Then I shall not be refused the equipment of as many as I may demand.

I have the honor to acquaint you that the English have succeeded in augmenting their cavalry. They purchase horses from their friends at any price; from others they take without payment, while we are waiting to be supplied at a price they are not to be purchased at. I have bought three horses for my own use, one of which cost me \$1,000, and the two others \$1,200, neither of them too good for a dragoon. The price of horses is sufficient to ruin a man that is desirous of being properly fitted for the service. For this reason I am under the necessity of demanding my pay as general of the cavalry. I should not have asked it for any other use than the appropriating it to the equipment of the corps before mentioned. I therefore request you will order me to be paid from the time of my appointment till August next. I hope you will consider at the same time the extraordinary expense a general of cavalry is at, compared to one of the infantry. I have experienced it already, and in all other countries a considerable distinction is made in every respect.

I hope, gentlemen, you will favor me with an answer to this as well as the two preceding letters with which I had the honor to address you. I here join my proposed regulations for the cavalry for your approbation; if approved of, you will please to return them as soon as possible with orders for having them printed, in order they may be distributed in the several regiments.

I have the honor to remain, with respect, gentlemen,

Your obedient, humble servant,

C. PULASKI,
General of Cavalry.

The honorable Committee of Congress, at Camp Valley Forge.

(Indorsed:) Letter of Count Pulaski to committee.

No. 13.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

MARCH 28, 1778.

GENTLEMEN: My zeal for your service is very well known. It don't deserve to be rejected. I beg you as a favor to permit me to serve you, or if my proposal displease you let me know it.

The answer for which I am expecting some ten days, which the honorable Congress will give me, shall be the recompense of my good will-

ing to conduct the public interes[t]. I expect it, and I remain with respect, gentlemen, your most humble servant,

C. PULASKI,
General.

The project proposed by me is so util to support of our Army that I believe any business ought to be stopping decision of this.

SATURDAY MORNING.

To the honorable Congress.

(Indorsed :) Letter from C. Pulaski, Yorktown, March 28, 1778.

No. 14.

President Laurens to Count Pulaski.

YORKTOWN, March 28, 1778.

SIR: I have the honor of presenting within this inclosure an act of Congress of this date for confirming your rank of brigadier-general in the Army of the United States, and for enabling you to raise and command an independent corps, &c., to which I beg leave to refer.

Permit me to assure you of my warmest wishes for your success, and that I am, with great respect, &c.,

[H. LAURENS.]

No. 15.

Count Pulaski to President Laurens.

APRIL 7, 1778.

SIR: I have the honor of acquainting you that when I did arrive at the camp I found that the honorable committee for the affairs of the Army was gone to York, but I hope that shall not stop the success of my business, for his excellency General Washington did give me his consent to the nomination that I did propose already in Congress and at the board of war. I have the honor of sending to the honorable committee a letter from General Washington according to it, and I hope from your goodness and your real zeal for the public good, that you will endeavor all your power to finish all these business without which all should be stopped.

I am, with gratitude and respect, yours, &c.,

C. PULASKI,
General.

Honorable President Laurens, in Congress, in Yorktown.

(Indorsed :) No. 2. Count Pulaski, April 9, 1778.

No. 16.

Count Pulaski to President Laurens.

BALTIMORE, May 1, 1778.

SIR: I have had the honor to mention the necessity to appoint many officers. I recommended to the Congress the Knight James de Segond to be captain. He hath now in my corps more deserts than any other,

his company is already completed and filled up. The other is Mr. Bedkin, captain of spearmen. He hath served already two campaigns. He is American born, and good officer. He was my brigadier-major in the cavalry. The third, Mr. Pentalon, for captain. He hath served two campaigns, too, in German battalion; Mr. Parks for captain; Emeric Wena for second lieutenant; Abraham Boemper for second lieutenant. Those three last were in your service late in the same rank, one in German battalion, the other in the disabled-soldier battalion, and the first was under the Quartermaster-General in the camp. The General Washington let me entirely the choice of my officers. I sent his letter to the delegates. Thus I don't find any objections to settle this matter, and the good of the service requests a sudden decision. The commissions ought to be dated from the very same day that you delivered to me the first one.

In some weeks I expect my corps shall be complete and joined here, and then I should be able to send to the Congress an exact account of my expenses. You know that the sum of \$50,000 is not sufficient enough to buy the horses, whom they ask the foolish price everywhere.

I represented already that to the Congress, and I should desire you in this instant to grant me \$10,000, for I think that the Congress included such sum (in the \$50,000 granted to me), having delivered the ditto three days before the last resolved.

I beg you as a favor to help me in raising, completing, and putting in the best foot possible my legion, who, protect by you, will be [torn] get you great deal of honor. The officer who is desired with this letter ordered to go in Easton; thus I expect your answer by the first opportunity. I delivered up the money to Mr. Francis Hopkinson. I send his answer wherein his return. I should be very glad to be sure if the matter whom I was told by you will go in, and when it will be performed and begun. I can upon your answer take the proper dimension.

I sent back again my commission to Mr. Duhon, because the time of my service was not mentioned in. You know that I came over here in the last June, and I was appointed in your army little while after, and then I should be glad that you will mention that in my commission.

Sir, I am your most humble servant,

C. PULASKI,
General.

To the honorable Henry Laurens, esq., President of the Congress, at Yorktown.

(Indorsed :) Letter from General Pulaski, Baltimore, 1 May, should be June; read June 4, 1778. Referred to the Board of War.

No. 17.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1778.

GENTLEMEN: Do not be surprised at the liberty I take in announcing to ye the loss, in the retard expedition of those who are actuated with every sentiment propitious to your use. I am a republican, which the love of glory and the honor of supporting the liberty of union, drew hither. I blush though to find myself languishing in a state of inactivity, animated with the zeal of serving ye; and the support of my

reputation urged me, gentlemen, to write ye. The request I now make is but my due. Ye permitted me to raise a corps of partisans. My privilege is to be directed by my experience for the most useful measures. Ye order that I shall wait near Philadelphia until the opinion of the General-in-Chief of the Army be known with regard to me. Why cannot I be permitted to go on, and receive his advice on my march. Since nothing here ought to detain me. The accounts of the detail belong to the treasurer. It will not be embarrassing for me to acquit anything which shall appear superfluous, as I have expended \$16,000 at least of my own. The review is passed, there remains but for me to ask the payment of the soldiers, and commissions for the officers, with permission to march for the enemy. That is what I take the liberty to request in waiting your answer.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. PULASKI.

PHILADELPHIA, *le 17 7 ber 1778.*

(Indorsed:) No. 4. Count Pulaski, 17 September, 1778. Received in Congress when the Treasury business was called for.

No. 18.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

Read 17th. Committed to the Committee of Intelligences.

OCTOBER 16, 1778.

SIR: For fear that my first letters concerning my engagement should miscarry or be delayed, and having other particulars to mention, I thought proper to send you this letter.

You must know that one Juliet, an officer, deserter from the enemy, which was given me by the board of war to be at the suite of my legion, deserted two days ago with three men which he debauched and two others whom they forced to follow them. The enemy, excited without doubt by this Juliet, attacked us the 15th instant at 3 o'clock in the morning with four hundred men. They seemed at first to attack our pickets of infantry with fury, who lost a few men in retreating. Then the enemy marched to our infantry. The colonel, the Baron de Bose, who headed his men and fought vigorously, was killed with several bayonet wounds, as well as the Lieutenant de la Bordorie, and a small number of soldiers and others were wounded. This slaughter would not have ceased so soon if on the first alarm I had not hastened with my cavalry to protect the infantry, which then kept a good countenance. The enemy soon fled in great disorder and left behind them a great quantity of arms, accoutrements, hats, blades, &c. We took some prisoners and should have taken many had it not been for a swamp through which our horses could hardly walk. Notwithstanding this we still advanced in hopes to come up with them, but they had taken up the planks of a bridge for fear of being taken, which accordingly saved them. However, my light infantry, and particularly the company of riflemen, got over some of the remains of the plank and fired some volleys on their rear. The fire began again on both sides. We had the advantage and made them run again, although they were more in number. I would not permit my hunters to pursue any farther, because I could not assist

them, and they returned again to our line without any loss at that time. Our loss is esteemed, dead, wounded, and absent, at about twenty-five or thirty men and some horses. That of the enemy appears to be much more considerable. We had cut off the retreat of about twenty-five men which have retired in the country and the woods, and we can't find them. The general opinion is that they are concealed by the Tories, which are very numerous in the neighborhood of this encampment.

None but the legion were engaged. Major Montfort had been sent to the Forks to gather and bring the militia, but half of them were gone home and the remainder found so many difficulties that they almost mutinied against Major Montfort, and I am informed that even the colonel, who commanded and lives at the Forks, wanted to use him in a cruel manner.

I must add that I am continually alarmed by parties of Tories who seem to make a sport of it, and who in all appearance make use of all opportunities to injure us. Two men who guided the enemy and were taken in that occupation I have ordered to Trenton, with some prisoners and arms.

Count Montfort has assured me that the inhabitants towards Lead Point are good Whigs, and are attached to the common cause, and are about 250 militia, all inhabitants. At Big Egg Harbor there is 400 militia. I shall be at last forced to search the houses and take the oath of fidelity from the inhabitants, otherwise I shall be continually exposed. I shall endeavor to discover those who conceal[ed] the enemy whose retreat we cut off, although it will be dangerous, for the Tories have sometimes fired on my patrols; my orderly sergeant even liked to be killed by the Tories last night, but be assured I will neglect no means to contain them and at the same time stop the enemy.

I have, &c.,

PULASKI.

P. S.—The enemy attacked only my post at Little Egg Harbor. I beg you would order the militia to be obedient, or take them away entirely, for they are so ill inclined that they will only spoil our affairs; besides, they disperse and retire when they please, and particularly when they are wanted to face the enemy.

No. 19.

Count Pulaski to President Laurens.

STAFFORD, October 19, 1778.

SIR: It is not surprising that you have not received my letters; they were directed to the Board of War, and as they have not communicated them to you, I believe they have not been delivered, and that we have been badly served by our expresses.

Here follows the detail of our affair:

The desertion of Mr. Jelliot is the only cause, for he was their guide with the Tories, who are very numerous here.

I took my precautions in consequence of his desertion, and gave my records to my colonel of infantry.

The night of Wednesday to Thursday the enemy landed at Osborn's Island and crossed the bridge; the sentinel, who was advanced, fired on some men who were advanced, and retreated to the first picket.

The signal of alarm being given, every one got under arms. Patrols were sent on all sides, but no one were discovered. The colonel imagined that his sentinel had fired on some other object than the enemy, so that he returned to his first position; the enemy, two hours after, finding everything quiet, fell on our first guards without firing a musket. Several of our soldiers fired on them, which alarmed the rest. The colonel headed those he could immediately gather, and was killed with another officer and several soldiers, for the English were in a much greater number. They made so great a resistance that they gave me time to come with my cavalry to their assistance and rally them. The enemy were so terrified with the noise of my horse that they fled and retired in so great a disorder that they abandoned arms, accoutrements, &c.; part of them dispersed in the woods. I pursued the rest, and would certainly have prevented their embarkation if I had not found an obstacle in a bridge, which the enemy had cut. Not able to pass it with my cavalry, I sent my chasseurs with some of my infantry, who met the enemy again. The firing began again on both sides, and they fled again. I ordered my men back and reviewed my legion. The numbers of the dead may be computed at 10, the wounded 12, and some prisoners. I cannot positively say how many are dead, because those poor wretches have dispersed, and every day we find some killed or wounded, but by my review I find thirty missing and several horses.

We have this day heard a cannonading from morning until night. I imagine it to be an engagement of some vessels.

I expect no assistance from the militia, for they have abandoned me. I remain alone, but notwithstanding, if I can be informed of their landed, shall endeavor to prevent their re-embarkation; if, on the contrary, I am informed of the departure of the enemy, I shall join Lord Sterling.

I have the honor to be, with respect, yours, &c.,

C. PULASKI.

At o'clock at night the 19th October.

I am just informed that the enemy had made some movement and that they may land this night. For fear of surprise I shall wait for them under arms.

8 o'clock in the morning, 20th October.

We have had an alarm last night occasioned by the English who had been routed who could not get on board. The militia had seen them and thought they were landing. We were assured of this by the general, who went to reconnoiter himself. As they were concealed, and favored by the Tories they found means to re-embark, and the enemy certainly waited for them to get under way, for this morning their fleet sailed.

I shall conduct all my force towards Barnegat for fear that the enemy may burn as they go on.

No. 20.

Count Pulaski to President Laurens.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR, October 21, 1778.

SIR: As the enemy are going away from this and are only detained to save one of their frigate's that ran on shore, I have directed Colonel Proctor to return to Philadelphia twenty-four hours after they are gone.

I shall stop at Barnegat until they are passed; if they don't stop there, I shall as soon as possible join Lord Sterling.

My corps is very much fatigued and require some days' rest. I could wish to carry them to Trenton. My infantry have mostly lost their blankets in the last surprise; one hundred would be necessary; I beg them, and I hope by your assistance to procure them.

I send you the signatures of several inhabitants who have taken the oath of allegiance; they ought all to take it, and they are numerous. I inclose you the commission of one of my lieutenants, who thought proper to deliver it to me. Mr. Girard can give you a good account of all that has happened. I shall always endeavor to convince you of the respect with which I am your excellency's most humble and obedient servant,
C. PULASKI.

This moment the frigate run on shore, is burning, and all the rest will sail immediately, in my opinion.

A Son Excellence Monsieur le President de Laurens. Philadelphie. Pres. Mos. de Girard.

(Indorsed:) No. —. Letter from Count Pulaski, 19 October, 1778. Read, 23. Referred to the Board of War. Ordered sixty blankets.

No. 21.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

GENTLEMEN: My duty is to perform whatever orders you give me, and also to communicate to you with sincerity on whatever may occur and circumstances may offer. I think that a flying corps placed near King's Bridge might take possession of that post and perform some advantageous enterprises. If I was destined for that purpose and sent that way I would neglect no means and seize the first opportunity of undertaking something favorable for this purpose. I should have three hundred infantry, and with this re-enforcement I might pursue my views to public advantage. I think that General Sterling's division is more than sufficient to defend that country, and take possession of Staten Island when the enemy evacuates it, and even for that purpose General Maxwell's brigade might be employed. To-morrow I shall set off to join General Sterling's division; if there is nothing to do there, I beg you you will permit me to cross the river, march forward, and take the orders of the General of the Army. I shall wait for yours, gentlemen, on this head, and act in consequence.

My infantry and two companies of cavalry will set off in two days after me; therefore I shall receive your answer at Elizabethtown.

You must not refer me to the General of the Army, as it would be so much time lost, and the motions of my corps cannot influence on his projects; besides the corps of a partisan is of little use when its commander has not the power to seize the favorable opportunities which may offer. I have explained myself and am ready to submit to whatever you'll please to direct.

I include the declaration of some Quakers; if I had remained a few days longer I should have converted every one.

I am, with great respect, gentlemen, your most humble, obedient servant,

C. PULASKI.

I beg earnestly you will dispatch Captain Bardesky as soon as possible, as he is very necessary here; he waited to deliver my accounts.

Mr. Girard, who was full of ardor to distinguish himself in the last affair, merits the regard of the honorable Congress.

His excellency President Laurens, Philadelphia.

(Indorsed :) Letter from Casimir Count Pulaski, read 27th October, 1778.

No. 22.

Count Pulaski to the President of Congress.

MINNESINK, November 25, 1778.

SIR: This moment I receive the letter you honored me with the 3d I know your kindness, and am persuaded that the evil reports of some private persons will not prejudice your mind against me, and I am also persuaded the honorable Congress will do me justice. I am sorry, however, I cannot convince them more effectually of my zeal for their service. I have wrote to General Washington, to Congress, on what relates to my quarters, and wait with impatience for their answer.

I demand to be employed near the enemy's lines, and it is thought proper to place me in an exile which even the savages shun, and nothing remains but the bears to fight with.

I should have less grief, however, if the earth produced a sufficiency to feed my horses, but they will starve, and it will be said it is my fault. The patrol I am obliged keep on the other side the river completes their ruin, and my security requires it against the enemy's attempts, but I believe my precautions are proof against all they may undertake.

I have now only to assure you of the respect with which I am, &c.,
PULASKI.

P. S.—I have the honor to report Mr. de Monfort has received his dismission, and I am in absolute want of a field officer, and in consequence I beg Congress to send me without delay Mr. Bedau Q. Colonels. I have a good opinion of him, and I believe he will be useful to the corps.

I inclose you Mr. de Monfort's commission.

(Indorsed :) No. 13. Letter from Brig. Count Pulaski. Nov'r 25, 1778. Read 1 Dec'r. 2d Dec'r referred to the board of war.

No. 23.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

GENTLEMEN: Seeing the time of my departure from America coming on, I was sorry that in the course of my service I not could obtain that intimacy which could have given me an opportunity to answer to that opinion by which others has gained by some luster a preference to which I have a right to be jealous.

During this instance it has pleased the commanding general to reinforce my corps, and thereby to enable me to do something for the public. I am, therefore, intended to make an invasion in the deserts of the savages, who, as I am informed by all prisoners, prepares themselves to some new mischief upon our frontiers. I will try to prevent them, and if the circumstances will allow, to make them less dangerous to the inhabitants of this country.

It is the faults of some gentlemen who neglects their duty that makes me interest you with things of smaller value. I am in want of all instruments necessary in the surgery. I have been directed from one to another, and the end has been that there was none to be got; it is a very necessary article. I hope to get them by your kindness.

I am informed, gentlemen, that on[e] seeks to make different difficulties for Captain Baldeski about my accounts. I can assure you that in spite of all the articles whatsoever they may seem to be, there rest very much upon my own expenses, for which I neither can nor will charge you.

I am not very rich, although I could have been it, but surely it is not upon your expenses I shall enrich myself. It is very hard to give himself all possible trouble to serve you well and to be rewarded with such disagreement.

It is necessary for Mr. Bedeau, who I have recommended to lieutenant-colonel, to join his corps. Since on[e] must make particular use of the winter quarters for exercising the soldiers.

I am, with true veneration, gentlemen, your humble and most obedient servant,

C. PULASKI.

MENESING, *December 3, 1778.*

(Indorsed): Letter from Count Pulaski, December 3, 1778; read 10, 1778. So much as relates to settlement of accounts referred to the Auditors of accounts at the Treasury. Referred to the Board of War.

No. 24.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

GENTLEMEN: I suppose Colonel Sullivan has inform'd you of the impossibility to keep the horses longer upon this place for want of forage; all what I can do is to support them until the time of the expedition, directly after on[e] must quarter them elsewhere.

I am yet oblig'd to make my representation to you concerning the appointment of Mr. Klein as lieutenant-colonel in this legion. It is not because I have any prejudice against his abilities, which are unknown to me, but I am persuaded he can't be fit for a corps of partisans whose sudden movements craves a body of a handy disposition.

I have given my reasons to the General of the Army for wick I had a mind to depart for Europe, but this is not at this time when I am in some activity. I love my profession and I cannot employ this better [than] as in the cause of freedom.

But it is therefore I must assure me of men whose carактер and abilities in the service I am acquainted of. I have choosen Mr. de Bedeau and bear the nessesary trust to him, and certainly I cannot but be prais'd for the acquisition I give you of a so good officer.

Gentlemen, I am sorry that the circumstances frequently compels me to intreat you with complaints. On[e] informs me in this moment of several chicannerys who they suffers there are charg'd with my accounts; after the exactes[t] inquisitions and clearest prowes of the expenses, the resolution is taken to send them bag where they after a three months' trouble must begin upon new. This is not the way, gentlemen, to reward the pain we take to serve you wel; pleading is not my study. I only beg you without delay to finish the matter upon any manner. I claim, gentlemen, for your generosity, this the appennaie of noble minds, it becomes a peopel who exposes their lives in throwing off the yoke of tyrauny. It me ungo oppression and you will oblige, gentlemen, your most obedient and humble servant,

C. PULASKI.

MINNESINK, *December 4, 1778.*

(Indorsed :) No. 15. Letter from Count Casimir Pulaski, Dece'r 4, 1778. Read 14, referred to Board of War.

No. 25.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

To the honorable the Congress :

Brigadier-General, Count Pulaski, finding himself much honored by the confidence which the honorable the Congress are pleased to put in him in sending him to the southward, desires to know their answer upon the following articles which he has the honor to lay before them :

(1) He desires to be commanded by nobody but by the commander-in-chief of the southern department, though there might be in that department some superior officer, and he desires also to be authorized to make use of his right as being the immediate commander of the cavalry and of the independent legion which puts him under the immediate command of the chief commander, or in some private or separate department.

(2) He desires to be authorized to change on his march the horses of his corps which, by fatigue or otherwise, might be unfit for service; for which purpose the quartermaster should receive orders from the board of war to assemble some proper horses, and all the necessary forage, from a place to another.

(3) He desires to be authorized to augment his [corps] if he could find any proper recruits on his march, and also that the company of Captain Shott be joined with his corps, as it has already been ordered by His Excellency General Washington.

The expenses of the above-mentioned augmentation should be paid by the States.

(4) He desires that before his departure the accounts of the legion be settled here, as the bad health of Captain Baldeski, paymaster of the legion, won't allow him to go to headquarters, to meet there with the auditor-general. It would be necessary that the committee of war should examine and settle those accounts; the general being present could give all necessary information.

(5) As since the legion has been raised several officers have been discharged, the vacant places should be filled as follows: Mr. Vernie, as major, Mr. Onenil, as captain, Messrs. Verdier, Beaulieu, Kerleivan, and La Close, as lieutenants.

These officers being appointed, Count Pulaski desires the honorable the Congress to give him leave to fill the other vacant places by capable officers, as he might find them in time. As he is informed that there is a number of soldiers recruited by Lieutenant-Colonel Kleyn, to the number of twelve or thereabouts, who are not fixed to any corps yet, he desires to be allowed to take those soldiers in his legion.

I have the honor to be, with the highest regard, the honorable the Congress's most humble and obedient servant,

C. PULASKI,
General.

PHILADELPHIA,
February the 4th, 1779.

To His Excellency the President of Congress.

(Indorsed:) No. 10. Letter from Count Pulaski, February 4, 1779, read February 5. Referred to the Board of War.

No. 26.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 12, 1779.*

GENTLEMEN: General Washington refers me to the honorable Congress to settle all affairs concerning my corps. It should be necessary that I should be authorized to recruit as much men as possible for the infantry. I shall give an account of the money I shall receive for that purpose to any persons you will direct me at my destination.

I shall want at my arrival at Charlestown a letter for the province to the end that I might draw of the stores all the necessary clothings for the use of soldiers of the legion according to the climate of that place.

I want some caps which may be found here in the continental stores, some rifles for the riflemen; few saddles to replace these that may be spoiled during the road. All those things may be found in the continental stores. Likewise twenty lances, which I can find at Lancaster. I want, also, a couple of ammunition wagons.

I have also the honor to represent to the honorable Congress that my expedition should be made as quick as possible. I wait for that matter. Nothing but the end of the settlement of my accounts, and the answer on the subject above mentioned.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. PULASKI.

(Endorsed:) No. 17. Letter from Count Pulaski, February 12, 1779. Referred to the Board of War.

No. 27.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 16, 1779.*

GENTLEMEN: I will trouble you no more with my representations, for I think the public interest is a sufficient motive to induce you to put an end to the affair which detains me here.

You have seen already my first petition, even as my letter to the Board of War on the subject of increasing my infantry. I hope you will take about that matter the more solid way for your interest, and the more satisfactory for me. I am forced at the same time to let you know that the expenses I am at during the time I am obliged to stay in this town will necessarily trouble me, if too long. I am most always refused what is granted ordinarily to the generals, and obliged to keep my horses at my own expense.

I would really be very glad to be out of all these troublesomes and to find the occasions of convincing you that I am, with the greatest regard and respect,

Gentlemen, your most humble, &c.,

C. PULASKI.

To the honorable Congress, Philadelphia.

(Endorsed :) No. 18. Letter from Brigadier Count Pulaski, February 16, 1779. Read 17. Referred to Board of War.

No. 28.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 18, 1779.*

GENTLEMEN: I would have been very glad to settle the accounts of my legion before my departure, but as I see that would detain me too long here, that my presence becomes necessary to my corps, and that it is essential for me to set out as soon as possible for the south expedition, I will be obliged to you to let me have \$15,000 which are the balance of my account. I would not ask for that money if the considerable expenses I have made since I am in this country did not put me under the necessity of wanting it.

Captain Baldeski who will not be able to set out as soon as me, by reason of his bad health, shall present you my accounts whenever you please.

I would be glad also that you should determine the number of my infantry; it would be necessary it should be composed at least of 600 men, and that you should deliver me a sum for the recruits I will make on my way to complete it.

I then beg of you, gentlemen, to dispatch to me as soon as possible, one way or other. I wait to set out only for your answer.

I am, with the greatest regard, &c.

C. PULASKI,
General.

That he report to the board when he shall have recruited his corps to its original establishment.

To the honorable Congress.

(Indorsed :) No. 19. Letter Count Pulaski, read 18 February, 1779.

No. 29.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

YORKTOWN, March 28, 1779.

GENTLEMEN: My march has been stopped at my arrival in this town by the absence of the Q. M., who was appointed by Colonel Petit to provide and pay the forages for the legion along the road. However, my infantry went away from here the 18th of this month, and I have sent to the Board of War a copy of the orders and instructions I gave to be observed during their march.

I will set out this day with the cavalry, which number is no more so considerable as it was, having turned part of it to the infantry.

Three hundred and thirty-six men, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates are at present the full number of my legion. I have sent three of my captains to recruit three companies, and completed the others with the number above mentioned.

Instead of \$50,000 you had ordered to be delivered to me to re-enlist the men of my corps, and recruit some others when possible, I received but five and thirty. One hundred and sixty-eight of my men which was enlisted for one year only, are at present re-enlisted during the war; then you can see very easily the \$35,000 I received can't be sufficient to supply me for the future, according to the bounty granted by the last resolved of the honorable Congress.

I then beg of you, gentlemen, to order \$15,000 more to be delivered to Captain Baldesqui, bearer of this, who has already advanced to me part of said money.

Events are, gentlemen, most always uncertain, but should the fate of arms answer to the good dispositions of all the military persons which composes my corps, I ought to believe I will have the satisfaction of announcing to you some good news from the field I am going to, and I hope, also, time will show if I deserve the confidence you have honored me with.

Nine hundred pounds of the money printed the 20th of March and 21st of April was amongst my officers and privates. As that money could not be of no service to them, and that they will surely want it in the long journey we are going to, I delivered Captain Baldesqui to give them some other instead of it, being most persuaded you will be kind enough to order that money to be charged back again to him by the treasure.

I am, with the greatest respect, gentlemen, your most obedient and very humble servant,

C. PULASKI,
General.

The honorable Congress.

(Indorsed:) No. 20. Letter from Count Pulaski, March 28, 1779. Read April 5, 1779. Referred to the Board of Treasury. Treasury Office, April 8, 1779. Referred to the honorable Board of War for their opinion, whether any and what advance ought to be made to Count Pulaski for the use of his legion. I. Nicholson, clerk.

No. 30.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

JACKSONBOROUGH ROAD,
6 MILES FROM STONE FERRY,
June 4, 1779.

GENTLEMEN: General Lincoln will inform you of the detail concerning my corps. For myself I am charmed with being able to inform you in particular that the conduct of my corps in this country is as useful as it was displeasing in Pennsylvania. I am vexed at their cowardly proceeding and scorn them enough not to desire to be revenged. I will send, by order of the general, my accounts to the auditor of the army. I have lost about 40 men upon the field of battle. I have as many deserters. I have yet 180 men. There are but few who are not engaged for the war. The money which I received for the enlistment of them is not sufficient. I have expended 12,000 pounds for the detail. You will be pleased, gentlemen, to make an advance to my treasurer and he will send the sum hither.

I am, while I wait your orders, gentlemen, your most humble, &c.,
C. PULASKI.

(Endorsed :) No. 20. Letter from Count Pulaski. June 4, 1779. Read July 23. Referred to the Board of War.

No. 31.

Count Pulaski to Congress.

GENTLEMEN: Every information from the northward that has reached me since my departure from thence strengthens my opinion, indeed convinces me, that there is some malignant spirit constantly casting such an impenetrable mist before your eyes as to render it impossible for you to see and judge of my conduct with propriety and as becomes the character of gentlemen in your exalted stations.

As an enthusiastic zeal for the glorious cause which animated America when I came over, and a contempt of death, first introduced me in your service, so I flattered myself I should have been happy enough to acquire honor and to give satisfaction; but such has been my lot that nothing less than my honor, which I will never forfeit, retains me in a service which ill treatment makes me begin to abhor.

Every proceeding respecting myself has been so thoroughly mortifying, that nothing but the integrity of my heart and the fervency of my zeal supports me under it. I am accustomed to explain myself very freely, and I must do it now.

Is there any one act of mine, ever since the battle of Brandywine down to the present period, the campaign of Charlestown, that has not demonstrated the most disinterested zeal for the public cause? I believe the most profligate of my enemies cannot presume to deny it. Whence comes it, then, that I have so little credit among you, gentlemen, that no one thing wherein I am concerned is done to my satisfaction? Since the fatal instant that I undertook to raise my corps, which I clothed, recruited, and exercised in the space of three months

time, I have been, and still am, persecuted. I cannot express my indignation when I recollect the infamous chicane by which I was compelled to appear before a court like a criminal.

The delay of Congress to send me against the enemy was grounded upon a pretense of misbehavior of my corps to several of the inhabitants, even while certificates from the magistrates, wherever my troops were quartered, evidence the contrary. Although my corps behaved with firmness at Little Egg Harbor, and several officers and soldiers fell or were wounded, their only reward was slander; my often repeated request to have the accounts of the corps settled while I was present has been rejected; and after a whole year's delay, when several officers whose presence was necessary to prove those accounts were either killed or gone out of service, it is pretended that they shall be settled with the greatest exactness. Lieutenant-Colonel Bose is killed; Major Montford and Captain Caillivy have quitted the service and gone to Europe; Colonel Kowaths is killed, and Lieutenant Seydling prisoner with the enemy. Each of those gentlemen were intrusted with some department. You must remember that my request to settle those accounts while it could be done with ease and while those gentlemen were present was repeated a thousand times; therefore, if there is any irregularity in the vouchers, it cannot be imputed to me or to Captain Baldeski; and those who occasioned the delay ought to be answerable for the whole; besides, the sum, which seems too extravagant to you, is but a mere trifle to the States; indeed to me, for though I do not abound in riches, yet it is not impossible for myself to repay the whole expenses of my legion—the value of paper money at present is 20 for 1 in coin, so that if I apply 30,000 livres towards it, that will produce a sum of 600,000 in paper money, at least four times the amount of the expenses that are disputed, and with which I am upbraided. Give me leave, gentlemen, to be plain with you. You are, in this case, rather ungenerous, and there are foreigners to whom that attention has not been paid which they had just grounds to expect from you. You cannot be ignorant that I have spent considerably more than the sum in question of my own for the pleasure of advancing your cause; you must be sensible, also, that I did not come to America destitute of resources, to be a burthen on you; that I have a letter of credit on Mr. Morris, and that I was known by almost every foreigner of character.

I have lately received letters from my family advising that they dispatched 100,000 livres in hard money to me. Should it fortunately come safe, the pleasure to me will be truly great to repay you to the utmost farthing the whole charge of my legion. Change then your opinion of one foreigner, who, from his entrance into your service, has never the cause to be pleased; who, in Europe, is by rank superior to all that are in your service; who certainly is not inferior in zeal and capacity, and who, perhaps, may have been considered as one who came to beg your favor; be more just, gentlemen, and know that as I could not submit to stoop before the sovereigns of Europe, so I came to hazard all for the freedom of America, and, desirous of passing the rest of my life in a country truly free, and, before settling as a citizen, to fight for liberty; but perceiving that endeavors are used to disgust me against such a motive, and to regard it, was [a] phantom, I am inclined to believe that enthusiasm for liberty is not the predominant virtue in America at this time. I have been informed that the Board of War, instead of detaining or punishing deserters from my legion, have discharged them from the service. Can this be called a proper conduct towards men who rob the States of the bounty and otherwise? I have also been informed

that one man, hearing of this generosity and who had stolen a horse to desert with, applied to them and was not only favored in like manner but even presented with the horse. The officers who would have done their duty in Maryland, whither they were about to recruit men, have been traversed by the orders of the same board. The State of Maryland imposed a penalty of £100 upon any men who should enlist in my corps. Captain Bidkeen, who was left with a detachment of light-horse to collect men remaining behind sick or on furlough, with horses belonging to the legion and entrusted with the sum of \$5,000 for the recruiting service, has found protection with the same board, who have rendered him independent, although he has failed in the duty of an honest man. What does all this indicate? Has it not the appearance of an insidious design of disaffected persons to urge me to quit the service in disgust without minding the justice of their proceedings. Such a person I denounce to your tribunal as perturbators of the public welfare in the military line.

It is my disposition to speak so as to be perfectly understood. I honor you without baseness. Flattery is noxious in private as well as public bodies; it is the vice of those base animals who endeavor to persecute and injure me.

I was present when General Lincoln received an express with a letter mentioning Captain Baldeski's detention and the order for appointing another paymaster, which office I believe is not very necessary; the few men we have left might be paid by the general paymaster of the Army, and there will be no further confusion in the details; moreover it seems that the destruction of the corps is intended, which will be easily performed.

The campaign is at hand; perhaps I may still [have] an occasion of showing that I am a friend to the cause without being happy enough to please some individuals.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with respect, your most humble and obedient servant,

C. PULASKI.

CHARLESTOWN, *August 19, 1779.*

(Indorsed :) No. 23. Letter from Count Pulaski, August 19, 1779, read October 1, 1—.

No. 32.

[Extract from a letter from General Lincoln to Samuel Huntington, President in Congress.]

CHARLESTOWN, *October 22, 1779.*

SIR: * * * Our disappointment is great, and what adds to the poignancy of our grief is the loss of a number of brave officers and men, among them the late intrepid Count Pulaski.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, &c.,

B. LINCOLN.

His excellency Samuel Huntington, esq., President in Congress, Philadelphia.

(Indorsed :) No. 15. Letter from Major-Gen'l Lincoln. Charlestown, Oct. 22, 1779. Siege of Savannah raised. Read 10th Nov., 1779.

No. 33.

Colonel Bedaulx to the President of Congress.

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., October 25, 1779.

SIR: I am sorry to inform your excellency and the honorable the Congress of the death of Brigadier-General Count Pulaski, who died of the wounds he received in the last attempt against Savannah.

I am now commander of the sad remainder of the legion which he had under his command, and I shall follow about that corps the orders and directions of the honorable General Lincoln and send to the Board of War the state and condition of the said legion, where the officers are more numerous than the privates.

I have the honor to be, with a profound respect, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

C. BEDAULX,

Lieutenant-Colonel of Pulaski's.

His excellency the PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

No. 34.

Mr. Bodisco to Mr. Buchanan.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, May 2, 14, 1845.

SIR: Among the foreign officers who have distinguished themselves in the American Army was a Polish gentleman named Casimir Pulawsky, who, after serving with distinction, was killed in 1779, at the taking of Savannah.

Capt. Casimir Antonoff Pulawsky, a proprietor residing in the government of Volhynia and nephew of Casimir Pulawsky, has addressed the imperial department of foreign affairs in order to obtain some information as to the property left by his uncle, which he thinks should descend to him. The petitioner thinks that Congress at the time decreed recompenses in real property to several officers, and among them to the uncle of Pulawsky. The nephew desires to know what has become of the lands allotted to his uncle and whether he can be allowed to make good his claim to them.

Agreeably to the orders of my Government I take the liberty, Mr. Secretary of State, to request you to have information obtained from the Department of War respecting the fate of Casimir Pulawsky, the lands allotted to him as a recompense by Congress, and what has been done with this donation. If there be outlawry [proscription] with regard to lands, it is to be presumed that Congress will not take advantage of it, but will, with its usual generosity, receive kindly a claim founded at a period so interesting for the United States.

Accept, &c.,

ALEX. BODISCO.

No. 35.

*Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 2, 1845.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the translation of a letter recently received at this Department, from M. Bodisco, the Russian minister at Washington, making inquiry at the instance of his Government relative to the fate of Casimir Pulaski, a Polish gentleman, who served with distinction in the American Army in the War of the Revolution, and is alleged to have been killed in 1779 at the taking of Savannah in Georgia. M. Bodisco is also desirous to learn (on behalf of the legal representatives of Mr. Pulaski) whether any lands have been allotted to him by Congress in compensation for his services; and, if so, what has been done with this donation, &c.

If the information sought for is in possession of any of the Bureaus of your Department, you will greatly oblige me by causing it to be furnished to me to be communicated to Mr. Bodisco.

I have, &c.,

JAS. BUCHANAN.

No. 36.

*Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Buchanan.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 4, 1845.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 2d instant, inclosing a copy of a note from the Russian minister at Washington, making inquiry at the instance of his Government, relative to "Casimer Pulawsky, a Polish gentleman, who served with distinction in the American Army in the War of the Revolution," I respectfully transmit herewith a report of the Commissioner of Pensions, more fully describing the gallant and distinguished officer supposed to be referred to by the Russian minister. The rank, service, and death of Brigadier General Count Pulaski, and the rights of his proper heirs or legal representatives to 850 acres of land, are fully recognized and established by the records of this Department. Proof of such heirship and legal representation only will be required, which must be established in conformity with the Polish laws of descents, &c.,

Very respectfully, &c ,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

[Inclosure.]

*Mr. Edwards to Mr. Bancroft.*PENSION OFFICE, *June 4, 1845.*

SIR: The letter of the honorable the Secretary of State, accompanied by a translation of a letter from the minister plenipotentiary of Russia, which were referred to this office yesterday, are herewith returned, and in reply I have the honor to report that the claim for military bounty land due on the part of the United States in right

of Brigadier-General Count Pulaski (or Pulawski, as written in the minister's letter), an officer attached to the American Army in the War of the Revolution, and who fell, mortally wounded, in the attack on Savannah in the year 1779, *remains unsatisfied*. His heirs or legal representatives are therefore entitled to 850 acres of the public land, that being the quantity to which an officer of his rank was entitled, and to obtain which it is necessary that his heirs should file in the Department of War their declaration, setting forth therein, according to the best of their knowledge, belief, and information, the facts in relation to the rank, service, and death of their ancestor or relative, and accompanying the same with authenticated proof of their heirship, in conformity with the laws of descents of the country or state where such proof shall be taken.

I have, &c.,

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

No. 37.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Bodisco.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 5, 1845.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 14th ultimo, in which, by the direction of your Government, you request to be furnished with information respecting a Polish gentleman named Casimir Pulaski, who, after serving with distinction in the American Army in the War of the Revolution, was killed in the attack on Savannah, in the year 1779, whether lands were allotted to him by Congress, in compensation for his services, and, if so, what disposition has been made of the donation, &c.

Having communicated to the Secretary of War a translation of your letter to this Department, I now hasten to transmit to you a transcript of his reply and of a report of the Commissioner of Pensions therein referred to, from which it appears that the rank, services, and death of Brigadier-General Count Pulaski and the rights of his proper heirs or legal representatives to 850 acres of the public land are fully recognized and established by the records of the War Department. The manner of proceeding and the proof necessary to be adduced in order to enable the heirs to obtain this property are particularly pointed out in the Commissioner's report.

I avail, &c.,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

No. 38.

Mr. Stoeckl to Mr. Cass.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, *September 22 (4 October), 1859.*

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: The descendants of the General Casimir Pulaski, domiciled in Poland, have addressed themselves to the Imperial Government to obtain some information on the subject of the donation of lands which the Congress of the United States allowed to the heirs of this general officer who was killed at the taking of Savannah during the War of Independence.

In conformity to the orders which I have received from the Imperial Government, I take the liberty to beg that the Secretary of State will have the goodness to inform me whether the heirs of General Pulaski can still obtain the lands which Congress granted to them at this time or their equivalent in money, and what formalities they must have recourse to in order to make their claim available.

Be pleased, &c.,

STOECKL.

No. 39.

Mr. Cass to Mr. Thompson.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 5, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of a note dated 22 September (4 October), addressed to this Department by the Russian minister in conformity with orders which he had received from the Imperial Government, inquiring whether the heirs of General Pulaski can still obtain the lands which Congress granted to them at this time or their equivalent in money, and in that event what formalities they must have recourse to in order to make their claim available.

I should be glad also to be informed if the accounts of General Pulaski for pay and emoluments, due at the time when he fell mortally wounded before Savannah in 1779, have been adjusted and paid; and also whether his heirs under any act of Congress are entitled to any other relief or compensation.

I am, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

No. 40.

Mr. Rind to Mr. Appleton.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *October 7, 1859.*

SIR: With regard to the inquiry made at this office, by Mr. George I. Abbot in relation to the services and pay of Count Pulaski, of the War of the Revolution, and his request to have the result of the examination communicated to you, I have to state that application in the same appears to have been made to this office by the Hon. J. R. Poinsett in 1840, when a letter was addressed to him under date of the 1st of January of that year, copy of which I herewith inclose, and which furnishes all the information the records of this office afford in relation to that officer.

Very respectfully,

SAM'L S. RIND,
Acting Auditor.

Mr. Hagner to Mr. Poinsett.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *January 1, 1840.*

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of 31st ultimo, requesting me to inform you "whether any pay was due Brig. Gen. Count Pulaski at the time of his death in 1779; and, if so, the amount that may now be subject to the claim of his heirs, together with the forms necessary to substantiate the same."

In reply I have to state that the Revolutionary records on file in this office do not show what sums Count Pulaski received for his pay previous to his death. There is now standing to his debit, on the account books of the Revolutionary Army, a balance of \$138,180 on account of public money that was received by him, but the entries on the books do not enable me to state whether any part of the money so standing against him was paid to him on account of his pay. If, however, it could be ascertained that he had pay due to him at the time of his death it could not now be paid in the absence of a special act of Congress directing it, because all claims for Revolutionary services have been many years since barred payment by an act of Congress.

With great respect, &c.,

P. HAGNER,
Third Auditor.

No. 41.

Mr. Thompson to Mr. Cass.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 20, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant inclosing a translation of the note of the Russian minister, addressed to you in conformity with instructions from the Imperial Government, asking whether the heirs of General Pulaski can still obtain the lands which Congress granted to them, &c., and what formalities must be resorted to in order to make their claim available.

Your letter and the accompanying translation were referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who has submitted a report under date of the 10th instant, stating that after a careful examination, he is unable to find that a grant was ever made by Congress to the heirs of General Pulaski. A copy of that report will be found inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Mr. Wilson to Mr. Thompson.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *October 10, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of the 5th instant from the Department of State, addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a translation of a note from the Russian minister, referred to this office on the 7th instant, desiring to be informed "Whether the heirs of General Pulaski can still obtain the lands which Congress granted to them," and have to state that after a careful examination of our records, we do not find that any grant of land has ever been made to the heirs of General Pulaski.

With great respect,

JAS. S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

No. 42.

Mr. Whiting to Mr. Appleton.

PENSION OFFICE, November 21, 1859.

SIR: At the request of George I. Abbot, esq., of the State Department, I herewith inclose you a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Edward de Stoeckl, envoy extraordinary, &c., in relation to Brig. Gen. Count Pulaski.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

GEO. C. WHITING,
Commissioner.

JOHN APPLETON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, State Department.

Mr. Whiting to Mr. Stoeckl.

PENSION OFFICE, October 6, 1859.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of yesterday, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith copies of two letters addressed to J. H. Offley, under date of December 31, 1839, and August 4, 1840, having reference to the bounty-land due to the representatives of Brigadier-General Count Pulaski, for his military services in the War of the Revolution.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. WHITING,
Commissioner.

MR. EDWARD DE STOECKL,
Envoy Extraordinary, &c., present.

No. 43.

Mr. Whiting to Mr. Abbot.

PENSION OFFICE, December 1, 1859.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 29th ultimo, I inclose to you herewith copies of two letters addressed to J. H. Offley, under date of December 31, 1839, and August 4, 1840, having reference to the bounty land due to the representatives of Brigadier-General Count Pulaski for his military services in the War of the Revolution.

The letter addressed to Mr. Edward de Stoeckl by this office, under date of October 6, 1859, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. WHITING,
Commissioner.

G. J. ABBOT, Esq.,
State Department.

Mr. Gordon to Mr. Offley.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
BOUNTY-LAND OFFICE, December 31, 1839.

SIR: In answer to yours of the 28th instant, I have to inform you that the claim for bounty land, due by the United States, in right of Brigadier-General Count Pulaski, who fell, mortally wounded, on the lines before Savannah, in October, 1779, remains *unsatisfied*. His heirs are, therefore, entitled to a warrant for 550 acres of land, to obtain which they should file in this Department their declaration, setting forth

the facts in relation to the rank, service, and death of their ancestor or relative, accompanying the same with authenticated evidence of their heirship, according to the laws of descents of the State or country where taken. On the subject of pay, supposed to be due to General Pulaski at the time of his death, information may be obtained from the old Army books on file in the Third Auditor's Office.

WM. GORDON.

Mr. Gordon to Mr. Offley.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
BOUNTY-LAND OFFICE, *August 4, 1840.*

SIR: In connection with the information communicated to you in my letter of the 31st December last regarding the claim for bounty land by the heirs of the deceased Brigadier-General Count Pulaski, I have now to state that the law which authorized the issue of land warrants for the unsatisfied claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution expired under its last limitation on the 1st day of the present year and was not revived by the last Congress, although bills were reported in both branches of that body recommending such revival.

The bill on that subject before the House of Representatives was, I understand, ordered to be engrossed for its third reading on the day preceding the final adjournment of Congress, but from the pressure of other and more exciting subjects it became impossible again to reach and act on it.

The claim under consideration, as well as all others, &c., must necessarily await the further legislation of Congress in regard to them.

WM. GORDON.

No. 44.

Mr. Cass to Mr. Stoeckl.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 8, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th of October last, relative to the lands allowed by Congress to the heirs of General Pulaski.

In reply I have the honor to inclose to you an extract from a communication of the 1st instant, addressed to one of the officers of this Department by the Commissioner of Pensions, and a copy of the papers therein referred to, containing all the information on the subject not heretofore communicated to your legation which this Department has been able to procure.

In explanation of the apparent inconsistency of the statements which have heretofore been furnished to your legation on this subject it may be observed that the acts of Congress under which the heirs of General Pulaski would have been entitled to bounty land have expired and have been renewed from time to time until May last, when the act then in force terminated and Congress has not as yet renewed it.

Be pleased, sir, &c.,

LEW. CASS.

No. 45.

Mr. Osten-Sacken to Mr. Davis.

Private.]

NEW YORK, *February 17, 1870.* (Received February 18.)

MY DEAR SIR: Hoping that you have not forgotten me entirely, I take the liberty to apply to you in a matter connected with my official duties.

I have received a letter from a person interested in the inheritance of General Pulaski, of the Revolutionary War; in order to answer it I want certain data which can, no doubt, be easily found in the archives of the State Department. The inclosed *pro memoria* contains the necessary details.

Should you prefer it, I will make the application officially through our legation; but if not inconsistent with your duties you may be able, perhaps, to make the matter shorter by obtaining for me the required data.

Whatever your answer may be, please receive in advance my sincere thanks, &c.

R. OSTEN-SACKEN.

[Inclosure.]

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF RUSSIA TO THE UNITED STATES,
New York, February 17, 1870.

Pro memoria.

About the end of the year 1859 or the beginning of 1860 a correspondence took place between the State Department and our legation in Washington concerning the lands granted by Congress to General Pulaski for his services during the Revolutionary War.

I have before me the dispatch written home by our legation at Washington, embodying the results of this correspondence. From the tenor of this dispatch it would appear that the land thus granted has not been designated or located in any definite manner.

This circumstance may probably be ascertained more positively by referring to the above-quoted correspondence in the archives of the Department, or to the law itself conferring the grant. It may be possible to ascertain in the same manner whether the heirs will be able to make good their claim at the present time.

No. 46.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Van Aernam.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March 12, 1870.

SIR: On the 1st of December, 1859, a letter was addressed to one of the officers of this Department by the Commissioner of Pensions in relation to the land allowed by Congress to the heirs of General Pulaski. It appeared from the papers then transmitted that the acts of Congress under which the heirs would have been entitled to bounty land had expired, and had been renewed from time to time until May, 1859, when the act then in force terminated, and Congress had not, at the date of the letter referred to, renewed it.

A communication having been received from the consul-general of Russia on the subject, I will thank you to inform me whether any act is now in force under which the heirs of the Revolutionary hero referred to can obtain possession of land or other allowances; and, if so, what steps they should take to secure the same.

I have, &c.

HAMILTON FISH.

No. 47.

*Mr. Osten-Sacken to Davis.*NEW YORK, *March 17, 1870.* (Received March 18.)

MY DEAR SIR: Some time ago (February 17) I took the liberty to apply to you in the matter of the inheritance of General Pulaski, in consequence of an application of that subject, which I had received from Russia.

Hoping that you will excuse me now if I remind you of my letter, which may have been mislaid in your office, I avail myself of this opportunity for renewing to you the assurance of my high consideration.

R. OSTEN-SACKEN.

No. 48.

Mr. de Struve to Mr. Frelinghuysen.

LEGATION OF RUSSIA,

Washington, May 28 (June 9), 1884. (Received June 9.)

SIR: As far back as May 2-14, 1845, this legation has been in correspondence with the Department of State concerning an allotment of land for services of Casimir Pulawsky or Pulasky, in the year 1779.

Having been notified of the existence of several heirs to the Pulawsky estate, I have the honor to bring this fact to your knowledge and to request that you would kindly take such steps as you will deem proper, in order that no money granted by Congress in recognition of Pulawsky's services or otherwise left by him should be paid out without this legation being first informed of such intention, and that the possibility should be afforded to the Imperial Government to apprise all the heirs of the existence of property for distribution.

Trusting that you will kindly keep me advised as to the course you will deem proper to adopt in this matter, I seize this occasion to renew, &c.,

C. STRUVE.

No. 49.

Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. de Struve.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 11, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 9th instant, in which you refer to former correspondence (commencing in 1845) touching the estate of Casimir Pulawsky or Palasky, and his services to the American cause in 1779, and to say that Congress has made no provision in the regard which your note contemplates. Should moneys be appropriated on account of the services of Pulasky, the Department will consider the request which you make, that your legation may have information thereof for the benefit of all the heirs.

Accept, &c.,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

No. 50.

*Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. de Struve.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 17, 1884.

SIR: As a further reply to your communication of May 28-June 9, informing this Department of the existence of several heirs to the Pulawsky estate, and requesting that no money granted by Congress to the heirs of said Pulawsky in recognition of his services be distributed without affording the Imperial Government an opportunity of apprising all of the heirs of the existence of property for distribution, I have the honor to inform you that a copy of your communication has been sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, where the matter is now pending.

Accept, &c.,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

No. 51.

*Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. de Struve.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 3, 1884.

SIR: In answer to your verbal request made in connection with your note of the 9th June last, I have the honor to say that the substance of your note has been communicated to Messrs. Cox, Belmont, and Van Eaton, members of the House of Representatives, who introduced last session certain bills relative to the heirs of General Pulaski.

Accept, &c.,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 26, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Senate resolution of the 14th instant, requesting the President to cause a search to be made of the files and records of the Departments of State, War, and the Treasury, for information as to the services of Count Casimir Pulaski, in the United States Army, in 1777, 1778, and 1779, and especially as to the disposition of a sum of money transmitted by his friends in Europe, and which is supposed to have arrived about the time he was killed in battle at Savannah, Ga. In reply I beg to state that a careful search of the several bureaus of this Department has been made, but that no information relating to the case of Count Pulaski has been found of record.

I inclose, however, extracts from the "Journals of the American Congress," 1777-79, compiled by the Adjutant General, which give data of interest relating to the services of the officer in question.

It is proper to state, in this connection, that all of the War Department papers, records, &c., except those of the War Department accountant's office (since transferred to the Treasury Department), were destroyed by fire on November 8, 1800.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 23, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with the indorsement of reference on copy of the resolution, adopted by the Senate February 14, 1887, asking for information touching the services rendered by Count Casimir Pulaski in the Revolutionary War, &c., I have the honor to state that there is nothing of record in this office on the several points embraced in the above resolution. I beg, however, to submit the following extracts from the "Journals of the American Congress," 1777-79, which give data of interest relative to the services, &c., of Count Pulaski:

MONDAY, September 15, 1777.

Resolved, That a commander of the horse be appointed with the rank of brigadier; the ballots being taken, Count Pulaski was elected.

SATURDAY, March 28, 1778.

A letter of this day from Count Pulaski, was read.

Congress took into consideration a report of the 19th from the Board of War; whereupon,

Resolved. That Count Pulaski retain his rank of brigadier in the Army of the United States, and that he raise and have the command of an independent corps to consist sixty-eight horse and 200 foot, the horse to be armed with lances, and the foot equipped in the manner of light infantry; the corps to be raised in such way, and composed of such men as General Washington shall think expedient and proper; and if it shall be thought by General Washington that it will not be injurious to the service, that he have liberty to dispense, in this particular instance, with the resolve of Congress against enlisting deserters.

WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1778.

Ordered, That a warrant issue on the Treasurer in favor of Count Pulaski, for \$10,000, for the purpose of purchasing horses and recruiting his corps.

MONDAY, April 6, 1778.

The committee, to whom was referred the report of the Board of War respecting Brigadier Pulaski's legion, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That there be allowed to Brigadier Pulaski, for every man enlisted and mustered in his legion, and who shall be furnished by the said brigadier with the following articles of clothing and accouterments, \$150 including the Continental bounty money.

* * * * *

That in order to enable Brigadier Pulaski to raise and equip his legion with the utmost dispatch, the Board of Treasury be authorized and directed to advance, on the application of the Board of War, a sum of money not exceeding \$50,000, to be by the Board of War advanced, from time to time, to Brigadier Pulaski, on account of his legion.

* * * * *

MONDAY, May 11, 1778.

The Committee on the Treasury brought in a report, whereupon;

Ordered, That \$15,000 be paid to Joseph Nourse, esq., paymaster to the Board of War and Ordnance, to be by him transmitted to Count Pulaski, for the purpose of purchasing horses and recruiting his corps; the said Count Pulaski to be accountable.

WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1778.

A petition from Henry Baron Essich was read.

Ordered. That it be referred to a committee of three, and that the committee be empowered and directed to inquire into the facts therein set forth, and to grant such relief as they may think expedient; and further, that the said committee be directed to inquire into the state of the legion commanded by Count Pulaski, and report thereon; the members chosen, Mr. Penn, Mr. Marchant, and Mr. Chase.

FRIDAY, September 11, 1778.

The Delegates from Delaware laid before Congress a letter of the 8th from Caesar Rodney, esq., president of the State of Delaware, with sundry papers inclosed, relative to a complaint against Count Pulaski.

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee directed to inquire into the state of the legion commanded by Count Pulaski.

FRIDAY, September 25, 1778.

A motion being made to order Count Pulaski immediately to march with his legion to South Carolina,

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed.

TUESDAY, September 29, 1778.

The committee to whom was referred the motion relative to Count Pulaski brought in a report, which was read :

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed.

WEDNESDAY, September 30, 1778.

Ordered, That Count Pulaski, with his legion and all Continental soldiers fit for service in and near Philadelphia, be directed to repair immediately to Princeton, there to await the orders of General Washington, or the commanding officer in New Jersey.

THURSDAY, October 1, 1778.

A letter of this day, from the Board of War, and a letter of September 29 from Count Pulaski were read.

FRIDAY, October 2, 1778.

A letter of this day from Mr. Chief-Justice McKean was read, whereupon Congress came to the following resolutions :

Whereas complaint has been made to Congress that Brigadier Count Pulaski has resisted the civil authority of this State :

Resolved, That the Board of War do require his personal attendance at the War Office, at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that he continue in Philadelphia until inquiry can be made therein, and until the further order of Congress, it being the fixed determination of Congress to discourage and suppress any opposition to civil authority by any officer in their service.

MONDAY, October 5, 1778.

Resolved, That the legion under command of Count Pulaski be ordered to proceed immediately to assist in the defense of Little Egg Harbor against the attack now making by the enemy on that port ;

That the Board of War be directed to take immediate measures for communicating this order to the count.

MONDAY, October 26, 1778.

A letter of the 24th, from Count Pulaski, was read, whereupon,

Resolved, That Count Pulaski's legion and all the cavalry at or near Trenton be ordered, forthwith, to repair to Sussex Court-House, there to wait the order of General Washington ; and that the President write a letter to the general, informing him of this resolution, and pointing out the necessity of ordering the cavalry to some place or places where they may be easily supplied with forage.

Ordered, That so much of Count Pulaski's letter as relates to blankets be referred to the Board of War.

MONDAY, December 14, 1778.

A letter of the 4th, from Count Pulaski, * * * requesting leave to resign his commission, was read :

Ordered, That they be referred to the Board of War.

TUESDAY, February 2, 1779.

Resolved, That the Count Pulaski be ordered to march with his legion to South Carolina, and put himself under the command of Major-General Lincoln, or the commanding officer of the southern department.

SATURDAY, *February 13, 1779.*

A report from the Board of War was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, * * * That Brigadier-General Pulaski be authorized, as casualties happen, to recruit men to keep up the infantry in his corps to its original establishment, and that a warrant for \$50,000 be drawn in favor of the paymaster of the Board of War, to be paid to Brigadier-General Pulaski, or his order, from time to time, for the purpose before mentioned, and to re-enlist during the war the men of his corps whose times are about expiring, he to be accountable for the sums he shall, from time to time, receive.

MONDAY, *May 17, 1779.*

The Committee on the Treasury having reported,

"That in obedience to the order of Congress they have referred the accounts of General Count Pulaski's legion to the auditors of accounts for the main army ; that for want of regularity in keeping these accounts and of proper vouchers, agreeably to the directions of Congress and the Board of Treasury, Auditor Johnston has reported to them that it is impracticable to settle the said accounts, as appears from his report and remarks accompanying their report."

Resolved, That the commanding officer of the detachment of the army serving in South Carolina and Georgia be authorized to appoint a paymaster to the said legion, and that Captain Baldesqui, the present paymaster, be detained until he shall have produced competent vouchers, and settled the accounts of the said legion.

THURSDAY, *July 29, 1779.*

A letter of the 28th, from Captain Baldesqui, paymaster of Brigadier Count Pulaski's legion, was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the Board of Treasury be authorized to cause the accounts of the said legion, for the reason set forth in the said letter, to be settled on such proofs as in the discretion of the auditors or commissioners of accounts shall be judged satisfactory.

MONDAY, *November 20, 1779.*

A letter of the 31st of October, from Major-General Lincoln, was read, inclosing a letter of the 5th of the same month, from Lieutenant-Colonel Bedaulx, giving information of the death of Brigadier Count Pulaski :

Resolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of Brigadier Count Pulaski, and that a committee of three be appointed to bring in a resolution for that purpose ; the members chosen, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Haruett.

Very truly, yours,

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

Hon. W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1887.

The PRESIDENT:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reference of the 16th ultimo of Senate resolution of February 14, 1887, for information as to the services tendered by Count Casimer Pulaski in the Army of the United States in the years 1777, 1778, and 1779, and as to any just and proper indebtedness of the United States to said Pulaski.

In reply I transmit herewith copies of reports and transcripts of accounts from the books of this Department as furnished by the Register of the Treasury and the Third Auditor, which is all the information in the matter that can be found from the records of the Treasury Department.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith copy of Senate resolution of the 14th instant, with transcript from books now in possession of this office (formerly belonging to the accountant's office of the War Department), showing charges against General Count Pulaski amounting to \$138,186, being advances made to him by Joseph Carleton, "paymaster to the Board of War," of \$50,000, and by Benjamin Stelle, deputy paymaster-general, of \$400, also \$87,786 as received from the United States, making a total indebtedness as above stated.

No settlement appears to have been made, and the records and files of this office furnish no further information than is transmitted herewith.

I deem it proper to state that the records in possession of this office pertaining to that early period are imperfect, and were doubtless rendered so by the fact that during the occupation of this city by the British army in 1814 the books and records of the accountant's office of the War Department were hurriedly packed and transported to the adjoining county of Montgomery, Maryland, and hidden away under leaves and brush until the invading army had retired.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. L. WILLIAMS,
Third Auditor.

Hon. DANIEL MANNING,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Count Pulaski, Dr.

1779.		
February.	562. To Joseph Carleton, P. M. to the Board of War	\$15,000
	562. To ditto	35,000
	819. To the United States	87,786
	1639. To Benjamin Stelle, dep'y pay. m. gen'l.	400
		138,186

(Stamped:) Third Auditor's Office, February 26, 1887, book-keeper's division.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE,
February 24, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the copy of the Senate resolution, dated the 14th instant, and to report that diligent search of the books and records of this office fails to show that any payment or compensation has ever been made to Count Casimir Pulaski, brigadier-general of the Army of the United States, for services rendered by him in the years 1777, 1778, and 1779, or at any prior or subsequent period, except as shown by the transcript herewith, which shows no balance. There is no record in this office of any indebtedness due to General Pulaski on account of his services, expenses, and military supplies furnished for troops of his command, or on any other account.

There is no record or documentary evidence in this office showing that one hundred thousand gold livres, or other sum of money, was transmitted to him by friends in Europe or elsewhere, at any time, for any purpose. Nor do the records show that any money that belonged to him, or had been transmitted to him, went into the public Treasury, or was used by authority of the Continental Congress, or by the State of Georgia, for the benefit of the United States.

The records of the Third Auditor's office may possibly show some accounts which do not appear upon the books of this office.

Respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Register.

Hon. DANIEL MANNING,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Transcript of the account of Gen'l Count Pulaski, from Ledger A, folio 20.]

Dr.	General Count Pulaski.	Cr.
1778.		1782.
May 7. 202. To treasurer	\$10,000 00	Dec. 31. 847. By officers' ac. opened, 52. \$87,786 00
11. 203. To ditto	16,000 00	
27. 207. To ditto	24,000 00	
Aug. 20. 222. To Thomas Smith.....	17,786 00	
Oct. 17. 235. To treas r, State Penn...	10,000 00	
Dec. 2. 245. To treasurer.....	10,000 00	
	<hr/> 87,786 00	<hr/> 87,786 00

The following explains the debit and credit of the ledger entries, as appears from the books in the Register's Office:

Extracts from waste-book A.

TREASURY OFFICE,
York Town, May 7, 1778.

Sundries dr. to Treasurer. * * * Count Pulaski, general of horse, for a warrant of 1st April in his favour for ten thousand dollars, to be employed in purchasing horses and recruiting his corps	\$10,000
May 11, 1778. Count Pulaski, dr. to Treasurer for a warrant in favor of Joseph Nourse, paym'r to the Board of War and Ordnance, for sixteen thousand dollars to be by him transmitted to the Count for the purpose of purchasing horses and recruiting his corps	16,000
May 27, 1778. Sundries dr. to Treasurer. * * * General Count Pulaski for a warrant in favor of Joseph Nourse for twenty-four thousand dollars, it being the remainder of the sum to be advanced agreeable to a resolution of the 6th April last to compleat the raising and equipping his legion	24,000
Treasury Office, Philadelphia, 20 August, 1778. General Count Pulaski, dr. to Thomas Smith, commissioner of the United States Loan Office in Pennsylvania, for a warrant in favor of Joseph Nourse, paym'r to the Board of War and Ordnance for seventeen thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, advanced upon the application of the Board of War, and to be transmitted to the Gen'l by Mr. Nourse	17,786
October 17, 1778. Sundries dr. to the treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania. * * * General Count Pulaski, for a warrant in his favour for ten thousand dollars, advanced him upon the application of the Board of War and Ordnance, and to be paid out of the public tax aforesaid	10,000
December 2. General Count Pulaski dr. to Treasurer for a warrant of 1st inst., in favour of Capt. Baldisque, paymaster to Gen'l Pulaski's legion, for ten thousand dollars to enable him to pay sundry balances due from the legion, for	10,000
	87,786

Extracts from waste-book D.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 31, 1782.

Officers' accounts opened in the books of the Paymaster-General, old emissions dr. to sundries.

For one million nine hundred and five thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars eighty-four nineteeuths, the amount charged on warrants drawn by Congress in favor of sundry officers of the Army and ent. to their respective debits, now discharged from the books by carrying the same to the debit of the general ac. of officers' accounts opened in the books of the P. M. Gen'l, upon a certificate from him that they are so, in order that he, s'd P. M. Gen'l, may, on the settlement of the Army accounts, finally liquidate and adjust the same.

GENERAL COUNT PULASKIE.

May	7.	For ten thousand dollars advanced for the purchase of horses and recruiting his corps.....	\$10,000
May	11.	For sixteen thousand dollars advanced for the same use.....	16,000
May	27.	For twenty-four thousand dollars do. do.	24,000
Aug.	20.	For seventeen thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, advanced on the application of the Board of War.....	17,786
October	17.	For ten thousand dollars advanced do. of do.....	10,000
December	2.	For ten thousand dollars advanced Captain Baldesque, paymaster to his legion, to enable him to pay sundry balances due from said legion.....	10,000
			<hr/> 87,786

True copy :

S. Ex. 120—5

ROS. A. FISH.
Assistant Register.



May 2. For ten thousand dollars advanced to the...
May 4. For sixteen thousand dollars advanced to the...
May 27. For twenty thousand dollars advanced to the...
August 20. For twenty thousand dollars advanced to the...
October 17. For ten thousand dollars advanced to the...
December 2. For ten thousand dollars advanced to the...
Total from each ledger...

Two copies

8. Ex. 120-5





OLSZOWY I SPÓŁKA,
Zakład Introligatorski
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CHICAGO, ILL.

89