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New York (City) Citizens.

Farragut.

Testimonial.



Class E 467

Book .1

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New York (City) Citizens.

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HONORS TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

At a Meeting of Citizens held at the Collector's Office, on the tenth day of December, 1864, on motion of Mr. Draper, Mr. Moses Taylor was called to the Chair and Mr. Sam'l Sloan was appointed Secretary.

Mr. M. O. Roberts submitted the following:

Recognizing the illustrious service, heroic bravery and tried loyalty which have distinguished the life of Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT in the cause of his country—especially the lofty spirit of devotion by which he has been animated during all the period of the present war, and the signal victories achieved by him over the utmost skill and effort of rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of citizens be named by the Chair, with power to add to their number, to receive Admiral FARRAGUT on his arrival, now soon expected, at this port.

Resolved, That a Federal salute be fired in honor of the arrival of the flagship *Hartford*, with Admiral FARRAGUT on board.

Resolved, That the City of New-York, following the example of the great free cities of the world, in doing honor to their illustrious countrymen, honors itself by tendering to Admiral FARRAGUT an invitation to become a resident thereof, and that the committee be instructed to devise the best mode of carrying this resolution into effect, so that the man, his achievements and his fame may belong to the city.

Resolved, That we see, with the highest satisfaction, that the President, in his annual message, and the Secretary of the Navy, recommend the creation of a higher grade of naval rank, with the designation of Admiral FARRAGUT as the recipient, as a national recognition of distinguished service and exalted patriotism.

Resolved, That the offer made by the Collector, of a revenue cutter, for the use of the committee, in meeting the flagship *Hartford*, be accepted with thanks.

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the Municipal authorities to confer the freedom of the City of New-York on Admiral FARRAGUT.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

MOSES TAYLOR, *Chairman*.

SAML. SLOAN, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MOSES TAYLOR, *Chairman*.

A. A. LGW.
WM. E. DODGE,
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JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer*.

SAMUEL SLOAN, *Secretary*.

A TESTIMONIAL OF PUBLIC GRATITUDE.

NEW-YORK, December 31, 1864.

TO VICE-ADMIRAL DAVID G. FARRAGUT,

Senior Flag-Officer of the United States Navy.

Dear Sir,—It is but an act of duty on the part of the citizens of this commercial community to acknowledge the brilliant services you have rendered to the country in guarding its maritime interests, protecting its commerce, and maintaining the honor of its flag.

The gallantry displayed by the fleet, which, under your orders, opened the Mississippi from the Delta to the Crescent City, deservedly won the applause of a grateful people: but still later in the contest still waging for the restoration of the national authority, and the possession of the forts and territory of the Union, your unparalleled skill and dauntless intrepidity in forcing the entrance of the Bay of Mobile and capturing its defences, thrilled the hearts of your countrymen and excited the admiration of every generous nation.

The deeds which illustrate alike your name and the naval history of the republic, have been fitly recognized in your promotion to a grade higher than has ever before been known in the American Navy; a rank fairly won in bloody conflict, justly bestowed by the government, and gladly hailed by the American people.

The citizens of New-York can offer no tribute equal to your claims on their gratitude and affection. Their earnest desire is to receive you as one of their number, and to be permitted, as fellow-citizens, to share in the renown you will bring to the Metropolitan City. This desire is felt in common by the whole community, and, in the hope that it may be not inconsistent with your own views, the grateful duty has been confided to us of placing in your hands the accompanying *Testimonial*; and we remain,

With the highest respect and regard.

Faithfully, your friends,

MOSES TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL SLOAN, *Secretary.*

JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer.*

REPLY OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Washington, January 27, 1862.

To Mr. Miles Taylor, Governor.

Sir—Permit me to convey my thanks for the complimentary remarks made on your side, viz. the Governor, Mr. Deane, and Mr. Don of Brooklyn, as well as those contained in the Resolutions of your Honorable Committee.

The noble performance of the four noble experimentals that were of the Government's Government and are alike attributable to my gallant officers and men who served under me, guided by a kind and ever-ready Providence. The Government has sought its full application of its services for an advancement to a great destination and was used in our Navy. This Sir was all I could desire and mention I enjoyed.

Since you from the moment I entered the port of New-York up to the present date, I have been the recipient of honor and benedictions, and am even now called on to express my grateful acknowledgments of the respect and honor of your Honorable Committee, accompanied with the kind expressions of your hope that I will become a member of the Massachusetts Bar, since which nothing would be more pleasant with my feelings.

But, Sir, I am still the servant of my country, and must obey its summons to my post of duty, relinquishing all hope, however, that much of my remaining life may be spent in the bosom of my native soil, which nation has so nobly and so gallantly granted a triumph to its Government.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT, CAPTAIN.

NEW-YORK, *January 26, 1865.*

VICE-ADMIRAL DAVID G. FARRAGUT,

U. S. Navy.

Dear Sir,—In a former communication addressed to you, we alluded to some of the grounds, upon which the Loyal Citizens of New-York were desirous to express, in a fitting manner, their sense of your claims on the grateful recognition of the Country, for gallant services rendered at a period of imminent National peril.

Of the Fund provided for the declared purpose of rendering you a tribute of respect and gratitude, the sum of fifty-one thousand one hundred and thirty dollars was appropriated to the purchase of Fifty Bonds, issued by the National Government, of the value of one thousand dollars each, with accrued interest; and, we have now the pleasure to place in your hands a check for the surplus remaining from the subscription.

In closing this duty, one of the most grateful we have ever been called on to perform, we offer you the assurance of our earnest hope, that you may long be spared to shed lustre on the Navy, and to enjoy the retrospect of a life of usefulness and honor devoted to the service of your Country.

With sincere regard, we remain,

Faithfully, yours,

MOSES TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

SAM. SLOAN, *Secretary.*

JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer.*

FARRAGUT TESTIMONIAL FUND.

CONTRIBUTORS.

Moses Taylor & Co.....	\$1,000	John J. Cisco	\$250
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			\$52,725

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, in account with Farragut Testimonial Fund. Cr.

<p>To cash received from 211 contributors.....\$52,725 00</p>	<p>By Purchase of U. S. Bonds \$50,000 at par.....\$50,000 138 days' interest..... 1,380</p> <p style="text-align: right;">51,380</p> <p>Less one-half per cent..... 250</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$51,130 00</p> <p>By expense account for printing, stationery, special post delivery, engrossing, messenger, &c., including the final printing of the proceedings for each contributor 354 96</p> <p>By charge for engrossing proceedings of Common Council..... 80 00</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$51,564 96</p> <p>By surplus balance in check to order of Admiral Farragut..... 1,160 04</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$52,725 00</p>
<p>\$52,725 00</p>	<p>\$52,725 00</p>

E. E.

JOHN J. CISCO,

Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

FARRAGUT TESTIMONIAL.

REMARKS OF JUDGE E. P. COWLES,
AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
December 17th, 1864.

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

If Faneuil Hall is associated with all the memories which cluster around the great struggle of the Revolution of '76, and the names of many of those foremost in sustaining that war for National Independence, it is not too much, I think, to say that the halls of the New-York Chamber of Commerce will long be associated with the memorable scenes of the War of the Great Rebellion of 1861. The one witnessed those assemblies and consultations of the great and good men who sought to establish that Government which those who have taken counsel together in these halls so frequently, during the last three years, have sought to defend and perpetuate.

Scarcely had the echo of the guns of Rebellion, which had been trained upon devoted Sumner, died away, before these halls were filled—the first of that series of meetings anywhere held—with the representative men of the wealth and worth, and high political and social position, of this metropolis, devising means, by men and money, to uphold and sustain the Government in its opening struggles with the revolutionary insurgents.

The meeting here held was imitated and followed by like assemblages all over the land, and their results have presented a spectacle which the history of the world may be challenged to parallel.

Why, sir, some eight months since, a gentleman of this city, curious in such matters, had presented a volume of statistics, which showed that, up to that period, over \$212,000,000 of private voluntary donations had been made by the Northern people, in support of this war—a sum more than sufficient to cover the entire expenses of many of the wars, of most respectable dimensions, too, which have been waged on the fields of Europe.

Most of the meetings of the character to which I have alluded, which have been held within the halls of this Chamber of Commerce, have had reference to measures to support the Government and aid in the furnishing of means with which to push the war on vigorously to its conclusion. The meeting to-day, though not strictly of that character, is one somewhat kindred to, and naturally resulting from, these earlier demonstrations. It is for the more graceful purpose of testifying our sense of gratitude to one of the most illustrious of those who, in the naval service of the country, have, since this rebellion began, upheld the honor of our flag and shed unfading renown upon the pages of our naval history.

Admiral Farragut, our honored friend, although scarcely yet beyond the age of his most vigorous manhood, bears a name which is among those longest associated with our naval service. A mere stripling of barely ten years, he entered the service in 1810. It was his fortune to be with the gifted and heroic Porter, on the United States cruiser Essex, during the war of 1812—a frigate which so long had vexed and been the terror of the enemy's commerce throughout the waters of the Pacific.

Returning from one of her memorable cruises, in 1814, to the Bay of Valparaiso, it was the fortune of the youthful Farragut to witness that stealthy and unwarned approach of two hostile frigates upon the unsuspecting Essex, while riding at anchor in those waters, and, in the withering and devastating fire from these assailants, nearly double

our own force in men and weight of metal, which swept her decks and made her scuppers literally run with blood, to receive his first impressions of British ideas of the sacredness of neutral waters within a neutral port.

Nor has this been the only practical illustration which our friend has had occasion to witness of British ideas of the rights or duties of a neutral nation.

For nearly four years, in the enforced commerce with the rebel ports by British subjects, through violation of the blockade, and in the cruising of British privateers against our commerce on the ocean, he has in his professional capacity been compelled to witness these illustrations. Yes, sir, I say by *British* privateers; for, disguise it as they may, there stands before an enlightened world the patent, broad and undeniable fact, that American commerce has been nearly swept from the ocean by armed vessels of war, openly built by British subjects, in British waters, of British iron and British oak, mounted with British guns, supplied and equipped with British material and munitions, manned by British sailors, and commanded only by rebel officers, who have been forced to a stealthy escape through American blockaded ports to be able to stand upon the quarterdecks of these neutral British privateers.

Sir, perhaps it is not for us now to seek to penetrate the veil which conceals the future from our view. But it may be permitted us to believe that some time hereafter, when this rebellion shall have been suppressed, as in time it will be, and when its suppression shall have been followed by the restoration of the Union in all its integrity, as, under the blessing of God, it is our unalterable purpose that it shall be, our cousins upon the opposite side of the Atlantic may then be invited by our Government to a friendly conference over the devastations of our commerce caused by these illustrations of their duties as a Neutral Power during our grapple with a gigantic rebellion. It is not, perhaps, for us now to say what ground our Government will then assume; but I have an idea—it may be a fanciful one—that it is at least among the things possible that Great Britain may be invited in a friendly spirit to foot the bill for all these losses.

Should our Government take that ground—and much as we might deprecate the necessity, be driven, through its naval power, to enforce it—it is not impossible that our friend, who, in his youth, learned his first lessons of British ideas of international neutrality law in the port of Valparaiso, may, in his ripe manhood, at the head of an American fleet, be called upon to impart to our British friends some American ideas respecting the duties, and obligations, and responsibilities of neutrals.

In such a contingency you will probably all agree with me, that England might find him, if not an agreeable at least a competent instructor. Certainly he has heretofore proved himself equal to any emergency which he has been called upon to meet.

It is not my purpose now to dwell upon the services which Admiral Farragut has rendered to his country, nor is it necessary.

His name has become a familiar household word; and the renown of his deeds is co-extensive with the civilized world. If the greatness of his naval exploits is to be estimated by the genius which conceived them and the skill and heroic daring of their execution, or by the magnitude and importance of their consequences, history may be challenged for that which surpassed the achievements of Admiral Farragut in the waters of the Mississippi and the Bay of Mobile. Those achievements are not surpassed by anything accomplished by the Hoods, the Collingwoods or the Nelsons of the British Navy.

You probably, sir, in your boyhood, have read the story given by the English annalist, and have felt your youthful heart beat all the quicker as you did so, which relates that the morning light of the day of the greatest of Nelson's conflicts with the naval power of

France, saw floating from the topmast of his flag-ship the signal, "England expects every man to do his duty."

Well was such a signal fitted to fire the enthusiasm of every sailor in the fleet. But has the world ever witnessed a spectacle like that presented in the waters of Mobile Bay, when our honored friend led the van of his fleet into the converging fire of the enemy's forts and iron-armored squadron, not with a signal, but himself lashed at a dizzy height to his own mast, and there from his perilous eminence, far above the morning fogs and the smoke of battle that raged below him, calmly directing the movements of his fleet; himself the signal not alone that all should do theirs, but that he was doing his duty?

I must not detain you too long, but I hope it may not be regarded as out of taste for me to relate an incident narrated to me this morning by an eye-witness of the scene, who is now present with us, illustrating as it does, the sterling qualities of heart and soul of Admiral Farragut, and presenting him to us with enhanced claims upon our gratitude.

None of us can forget the startling effect produced at the North, in the Spring of 1861, when the news reached us of the seizure, by the insurgents, of the Navy Yard at Norfolk, with its vast accumulation of ordnance and munitions of war. At that period Government was almost bewildered by unsuspected defections from among our most trusted naval and military officers. It felt as Washington did when he first learned of Arnold's treason. In anxious and sorrowful apprehension, he exclaimed to one of the most trusted of his military family, "Whom can we trust now?"

Men, in 1861, whose fidelity to their flag had been supposed to be unassailable, under the influence of the ties of Southern birth and family, friends and associations, and under the influence of that false and pernicious political philosophy called the doctrine of paramount State allegiance, many of them, with reluctance, some of them even with tears, surrendered their commissions and allied themselves with the rebellion.

Just previous to the fall of Norfolk, Admiral Farragut, himself of Southern birth, as was also his true and noble wife, was invited by the emissaries of the insurgent chiefs to join his fortunes to their cause. He promptly declined. The effort to change his purpose was repeated. He was urged by every consideration that it was supposed could influence his pride or ambition, by the ties of consanguinity and place of birth, to side with his native South, and still refused. The rebel chiefs well knew the man. They knew him better than his own Government then did, and they knew the lion-like qualities that slumbered beneath his modest and retiring habitual demeanor, and the achievements of which he was capable when the latent powers of the man should be roused to active energy. As a last effort to win him over to their cause, they offered him any position which he should be pleased to name. Admiral Farragut is a man of sincere but unobtrusive piety, a piety as modest and unostentatious as is his own habitual deportment; but this assault upon his loyal virtue was more than his nature could endure, and, with a sudden and sailor-like burst of indignation, he replied, as he pointed to the emblem of the Republic, which floated near them:—"Gentlemen, your efforts are useless. I tell you I would see every man of you d—d before I would raise my arm against that flag."

Norfolk soon fell, and Farragut was warned that the South was no place for him. A few hours only were allowed him for escape with his family, leaving, as he was compelled to do, all his property behind, which was immediately absorbed by the relentless confiscation of the foe.

He reached the house of a friend, northward of the Potomac, exclaiming, as he did to him, "Here I am without a farthing, or a place where I can lay my head!"

In this way came Farragut to us of the North, to the Government to which he gave his allegiance, to the flag he has for the last three years upheld in so many fierce conflicts with armed treason.

Mr. President, the divine Prophet of Nazareth—Him whom we all reverently worship—gave it as the highest evidence of the devotion of one of his followers to that pure and simple faith which it was his mission on earth to teach, when he said, "He hath left all and followed me." I trust it neither irreverent nor inappropriate for me, in this connection, to say of Admiral Farragut, "He has shown his faith by his works."

It is but a little matter for us, here of the North, to be loyal to our Government. Education, association, family ties, interest, the concurrent sentiment of the whole community in which we live, make it almost a matter of course that we should be.

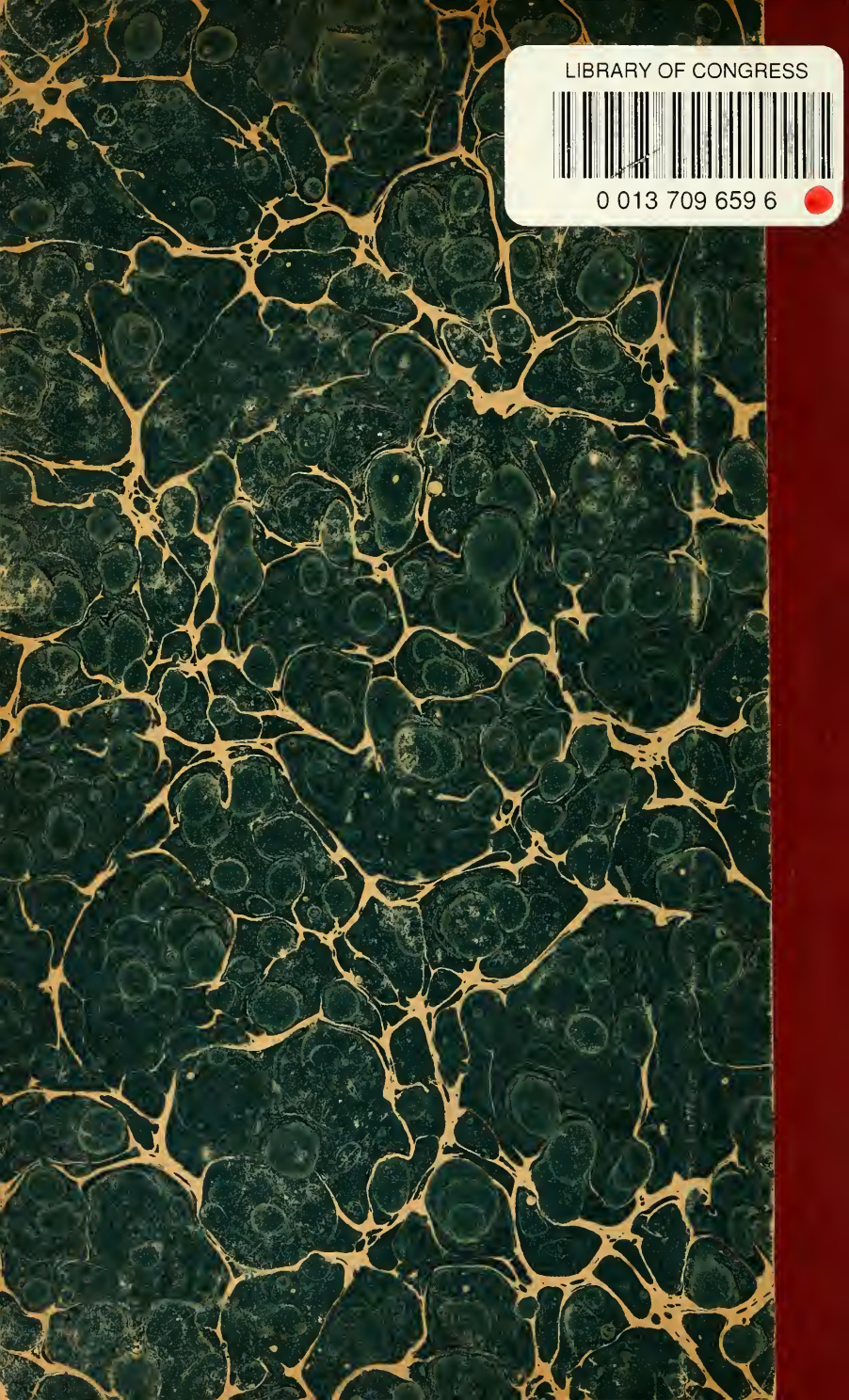
But there have been places where loyalty had a deeper significance, and cost sacrifices of which we have had no experience. On the devastated plains of Missouri, and Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Virginia, through their towns and villages, where society has been rent asunder—sometimes nearly all upon the side of the rebellion, and the ties of neighborhood, of nativity, and kindred, and family, all tend in that direction—where allegiance to the Union is treated as treason to the South, and the power exists to punish it as such, loyalty to the Government means a substantial thing, which we have not, but which Admiral Farragut has, been called upon to meet. When we reflect upon the sacrifices and temptations which he has met and resisted, as the price of his allegiance, well may we exclaim, with the first of English poets, "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

And well too does it become the citizens of New-York to give to Admiral Farragut this proposed substantial testimonial of their gratitude. For achievements such as his the naval powers of the Old World would have showered upon him rank, orders, decorations, knighthood, patents of nobility, with donations of money and Crown lands.

Under the greater simplicity which prevails with us, Government has not the power to do these things; while, as to rank, our friend holds the highest now known to our service. He has sacrificed all except those obligations which he recognized as due to his country and his God to stand by our flag. For three years he has upheld it unsullied, defiant, victorious. What his Government has no power to give, him let the private munificence of our citizens furnish. A home here among ourselves, where his later and riper years may pass in a serenity befitting the stirring scenes of his manhood; a home which, if not as sumptuous or palatial, will be one to which we, and those who shall come after us may yet point with even more of pride than Briton ever pointed to Blenheim or Apsley House.







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