

**SAVANNAH AND BOSTON.
ACCOUNT OF THE SUPPLIES SENT
TO SAVANNAH: WITH THE LAST
APPEAL OF EDWARD EVERETT IN
FANEUIL HALL**

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Savannah and Boston. Account of the supplies sent to Savannah: with the last appeal of Edward Everett in Faneuil hall by Various

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VARIOUS

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Savannah and Boston.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

SUPPLIES SENT TO SAVANNAH:

WITH THE

Last Appeal of Edward Everett in Faneuil Hall;

THE LETTER TO THE MAYOR OF SAVANNAH;

AND

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITIZENS, AND LETTER OF
THE MAYOR OF SAVANNAH.

BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BOSTON:

PRESS OF JOHN WILSON AND SON,

1865.

ACCOUNT
OF THE
SUPPLIES SENT TO SAVANNAH.

At the call of the Mayor of Savannah, a public meeting was held in that city December 28th, 1864, which unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, by the fortunes of war, and the surrender of the city by the civil authorities, Savannah passes once more under the authority of the United States; and whereas we believe that the interests of the city will be best subserved and promoted by a full and free expression of our views in relation to our present condition, we therefore, the people of Savannah, in full meeting assembled, do hereby *Resolve*,—

First, That we accept the position, and, in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have “peace by laying down our arms, and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution;” “leaving all questions which remain, to be adjusted by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, and votes.”

Second, That, laying aside all differences, and burying by-gones in the grave of the past, we will use our best endeavors once more to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

Third, That we do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city, asking terms of a conqueror; but we claim

the immunities and privileges contained in the Proclamation and Message of the President of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people situated as we are; and while we owe, on our part, a strict obedience to the laws of the United States, we ask the protection over our persons, lives, and property recognized by those laws.

Fourth, That we respectfully request his Excellency the Governor to call a convention of the people of Georgia, by any constitutional means in his power, to give them an opportunity of voting upon the question, whether they wish the war between the two sections of the country to continue.

Fifth, That, Major-General Sherman having placed, as military commander of this post, Brigadier-General Geary, who has, by his urbanity as a gentleman and his uniform kindness to our citizens, done all in his power to protect them and their property from insult and injury, it is the unanimous desire of all present, that he be allowed to remain in his present position; and that, for the reasons above stated, the thanks of the citizens are hereby tendered to him, and the officers under his command.

Sixth, That an official copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, General Sherman, and to each the Mayors of Augusta, Columbus, Macon, and Atlanta, and to Brigadier-General Geary.

After the occupation of that city by the United States forces under General Sherman, the Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah appointed Colonel Julian Allen, who had offered his services gratuitously, to proceed to New York for the purpose of negotiating the exchange of rice for other provisions for the use of the suffering and destitute inhabitants of the city. General Sherman issued an order to Albert G. Browne, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, confirming this appointment, directing the Quartermaster to give him

transportation, and requesting the Collector of New York to grant clearance for provisions for the use of the people of Savannah, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars in value.

Colonel Allen, believing that the people of the North would rather give the required provisions, and not take the rice from the suffering people of Savannah, who needed it all, expressed these views to Mr. Browne, who concurred in the opinion. The people of Savannah did not ask aid, and Colonel Allen disclaimed asking it for them. He simply made his statement of matters of which he had been an eye-witness. He arrived in Boston on Saturday, January 7th, 1865.

On Monday, January 9th, 1865, the citizens of Boston were invited, through the public papers, to meet in Faneuil Hall on that day at noon, to consider measures for the relief of the suffering people of Savannah. It was announced that His Honor, Mayor Lincoln, would preside; that Colonel Allen would make some interesting statements; and that the Hon. Edward Everett, and other gentlemen would address the meeting. The leading newspapers called the attention of their readers to the meeting, and expressed the opinion that there should be a full and enthusiastic gathering of the citizens in aid of the object. At the appointed hour the body of the hall was filled with gentlemen, and many ladies occupied seats in the galleries.

The following officers were appointed:—

President.

His Honor MAYOR LINCOLN.

Vice-Presidents.

JOSEPH WHITNEY.	SAMUEL H. WALLEY.
EDWARD S. TOBEY.	JAMES M. BEEBE.
JOHN Z. GOODRICH.	GEORGE W. MESSINGER.
JAMES L. LITTLE.	WILLIAM GRAY.
DWIGHT FOSTER.	CHARLES G. GREENE.
HENRY I. BOWDITCH.	JOSEPH S. ROPES.
EDWARD N. KIRK.	JOHN P. PUTNAM.
EDWARD E. HALE.	OSBORN HOWES.
LORENZO SABINE.	WILLIAM CLAFIN.
MARTIN BRIMMER.	WILLIAM T. GLIDDEN.
WILLIAM B. ROGERS.	S. R. SPAULDING.
E. R. MUDGE.	BENJAMIN E. BATES.
GEORGE C. RICHARDSON.	ALPHEUS HARDY.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE.	WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JUN.
JAMES SAVAGE.	NATHANIEL FRANCIS.
JOSIAH QUINCY.	C. ALLEN BROWNE.
FRANCIS C. MANNING.	C. F. DUNBAR.

Secretaries.

M. DENMAN ROSS.	HAMILTON A. HILL.
GEORGE W. SEARLE.	

In his opening address, the Mayor said, "The doors of Faneuil Hall have not been opened in the last four years on a more auspicious occasion. The city of Boston hails with joy the sentiments of loyalty and fealty to the old flag, which Savannah, freed from her thralldom, is now permitted to utter; and as her Mayor presided over the formal announcement of her renewed devotion to the country, so I acknowledge that it is fit that one holding similar official relations to Boston should participate in the proceedings of this meeting."

Colonel Allen made a short address, giving full explanation and evidence respecting the great suffering of

the citizens of Savannah; and speeches were made by James C. Converse, Joseph S. Fay, George C. Richardson, William Gray, Edward Everett, and William H. Gardiner.

The meeting adopted these resolutions, which the Mayor was requested to communicate to the Mayor of Savannah:—

Resolved, That the citizens of Boston have heard with sincere satisfaction of the course pursued by the authorities and people of Savannah, since the occupation of their city by the Federal forces under Major-General Sherman; and especially of their distinct and hearty recognition of the duties resting upon them, and of the immunities resulting to them as citizens of the United States, — their country and ours.

Resolved, That we extend to the people of Savannah our congratulations on their deliverance from the irresponsible power of the Rebel Government, and on the re-establishment over them of lawful and constitutional supremacy.

Resolved, That we esteem it a privilege to extend assistance to the suffering poor of Savannah, of whose destitution we are informed by the Mayor and Council of the city, and by the statements of Colonel Allen, made on this occasion.

Resolved, That we invite the people of Boston to furnish such contributions of money and provisions as the necessities of the case require, and that a Committee of thirty, of which the Mayor shall be chairman, be appointed by the presiding officer, to receive them, and to make distribution as they shall judge proper.

The Executive Committee, who were instructed to publish such permanent record of all matters connected with raising the fund as in their judgment might be deemed expedient and proper, cannot omit from this record the last appeal of Edward Everett in Faneuil