

wood, have found a soldier's grave; and while we cheer the living, let us honor the memory of those who have bravely given their lives to their country.

The Returned Volunteers.

A large number of the returned volunteers were paid off at the Arsenal, at Albany, on Thursday May 28th, and most of them, after buying various articles of wearing apparel, left for their homes, in the evening train. At one time there were some three thousand of these soldiers in the city of Albany, ontiroly released from the strict discipline and arduous duties to which they had been confined for two years, and suddenly meeting with all the temptations of city life, it was to be expected that many of them would be led into excesses hurtful to themselves and obnoxious to the laws, yet with but occasional exceptions, they have conducted themselves in a manner creditable to themselves and as best becomes American soldiers. It is with pleasure that we make this record, because it proves the generally accepted theory that cam life unfits men for the quiet walks of private life, does not hold good so far as our citizen soldiery are concerned.

The McClellan Portrait.

The Times of last evening contained the following :

"A knot of malignant Copperheads in our city men who have opposed the war from the first, and therefore have ever believed that McClellan was the man to carry it on were determined to make a little partisan capital. They circulated a subscription paper, and made arrangements for displaying across the street a portrait of McClellan, with a banner appropriate to his Presidential aspirations. For some reason or other, the banner for which they had arranged did not make its appearance but the portrait did.

* * * * *

They expected to have their banner enthusiastically cheered by the soldiers and everybody else, and thus a nice bit of political capital would be made. Alas for the notability of human expectations! the affair proved a dead fizzle—a complete "flat out." When the soldiers came under the McClellan portrait, Quartermaster Richardson made a prodigious attempt to get up a cheer. He swung his cap to the men, shouting as loud as he could. But not a soldier responded, so far as we were able to perceive. Nobody cheered except about a dozen dock loafers, who had been brought here for that purpose. Such a sickly attempt at cheering was never before witnessed. In a few moments afterwards, the McClellan portrait was hauled into the window, and was not again exhibited during the day.

* * * * *

The only thing approaching to a respectable cheer was got off by one of the Fire Companies, who, as they passed under the banner, gave three groans for McClellan and three cheers for Hooker. * * *

We republish the above to show our readers the barefaced and shameless effrontery of the editor of the Times. Scarcely a

statement in the whole article has the least semblance of truth. In the first place, "men who opposed the war from the first" did not get up the McClellan portrait; nor was it got up by politicians for political effect; nor was a "subscription circulated;" nor was it ever suggested to make a "banner appropriate to his (McClellan's) Presidential aspirations." The project was got up by some young men, because they believed it would gratify their comrades in the 24th regiment, to see, on their reception, the fig-

ure of their beloved General. The contributions to [pay for it were entirely spontaneous, and made by some who had voted for Mr. Lincoln as well as by others; and as for Gen. McClellan's "Presidential aspirations," none but such green-eyed malignants as the editor of the Times, ever believed that he had any. The reason why the "banner" did not make its appearance, was, that no such was ever contemplated, and the exhibitions the editor has made of himself in regard to it, both in his paper and elsewhere, indicate his hateful feeling towards the general, who, above all others, has the confidence and love of his soldiers.

When the editor says that the portrait was not saluted with enthusiasm by the soldiers, he states what is known to be false by hundreds, if not thousands of witnesses. He mounted officers, including Col. Beardsley, Lt. Col. Oliver, Maj. Richards, Quarter Master Richardson and Adj't Hill, each passed it with uncovered heads—the highest token of respect from a soldier—and the men, though weary from their journey, cheered it enthusiastically. This occurred on two occasions, both on their passage over, and on their return from the east side of the river. We are assured by those who know, that there is not a soldier in the regiment but will cheer for McClellan. They did it at South Mountain and Antietam and have had no occasion to change their sentiments in regard to the General who guided them in those scenes of carnage and of death. The portrait was taken in when it had served the purpose for which it was intended.

In regard to the "groaning" by one of the Fire Companies as it passed under the portrait, and the cheers for Hooker, we believe to be as false as the other statements in the article, and we challenge the editor to designate the Company or the individual who did such a thing as to "groan" at the portrait of McClellan. For the honor of our firemen we assert that the statement is infamously false. Three at least of the Fire Companies did cheer the portrait, and what astonishes us in this matter is, that any person, making any claim to respectability, can concoct an article, and send it forth to the public, so palpably false, and known to

be so by the community. The man who can so insult the public sense, has passed the bounds of decency, and is fit for "treason, stratagem and spoil." But we must leave him to the judgment of the people.— A press, though a lying one, must be tolerated; and speech must be free though it sometimes slanders the good and the brave.

Yesterday our citizens endeavored to receive with fitting honors the war-worn veterans of the Twenty-fourth regiment, who who have so nobly done their duty to their country through the hardships, toil and battle of a two years' campaign. There never was a demonstration which called louder for unanimous and harmonious action, and it was thought that upon such an occasion all would refrain from any display of partisanship.

So says the *Times* of yesterday, and in the same paper in giving an account of the proceedings in the Public Square, says—"the Rev. Mr. Haynes addressed to the Throne of Grace a prayer appropriate to the occasion, in which he administered a scathing denunciation of "Copperheadism." This is the way that Republican Abolitionists regard the offences due to an occasion like this. It was almost a criminal act for a few patriotic young men to exhibit a portrait of a general to his soldiers, but it is highly "appropriate" for a Clergyman in "addressing the Throne of Grace" to denounce a large portion—probably a majority of those who listened to him, as "Copperheads,"—for that kindly appellation has been given to all who do not approve of all the measures of the administration. The administration—we beg pardon—the "Government"—applied it to the democratic ticket in New Hampshire, when it caused Lt. Edgerly to be dismissed from the service for voting the "Copperhead ticket." It has been applied to Gov. Seymour and all who sustain him in this state, which is a great majority of its voters—and it is "appropriate," according to the *Times*, for a professed follower of the "meek and lowly," in "addressing the Throne of Grace," to insult with blackguard epithets a great portion of the people. We have no patience with the vile hypocrites who, under the garb of a holy religion, can take advantage of an occasion like this, to pander to the most hateful of human passions. Nothing but the respect which our people feel for the sacred profession which this man assumes, could save him from public insult in retaliation. He is a disgrace to the calling which he has assumed.

Company G, of the 24th regiment, on arriving at Sandy Creek Station, found about four thousand people there to welcome them home. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. A. Wart, which was

responded to by Capt. Ferguson. A sumptuous entertainment was provided for the gallant boys at the Town Hall, to which they did ample justice.

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THE MILITARY SPIRIT—THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—On the receipt of the exciting war news which is to be found in another column, last evening, the "military fever" began to rise. The Drum Corps paraded the streets, which added to the excitement.

It is more than probable that the Twenty-fourth regiment will not be called for service at this juncture.

A GRAND RECEPTION.—Company D, of the 24th regiment, had a grand reception given them by the citizens of Central Square. Thousands of people assembled to witness the arrival of the brave fellows, and to welcome them home. Elder Wood is addressed the company in a very forcible and appropriate manner. The citizens had a most excellent supper provided which was much relished by the returned soldiers.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment.

A meeting of the companies composing the Twenty-fourth regiment was held last evening, for the purpose of reporting to the Colonel the number of men enlisted in each company for service in the field.

Reports were made to Col. Babcock by the various commanding officers, as follows:

Company B, "City Artillery," Capt. Davis—63 men.

Company L, "City Rifles," Capt. Rapp—30 men.

Company A, "Republican Guards," Capt. McAuliff—6 men.

Company B, "Jackson Guards," Capt. Bowen—6 men.

Company C, "Columbian Guards," Capt. Brennan—15 men.

Company D, Capt. Knowlson—40 men.

Company E, "Wool Guards," Capt. Timpane—21 men.

Company F, Capt. Upham—35 men.

Company G, Capt. Cusack—65 men.

Company H, Capt. Calder—46 men.

The above figures embrace the officers in all cases. The number of men willing to go did not number 350, all told. Several of the companies refused to go until "drafted," &c.

Captain Cusack has the largest number of men, of any company—the Artillery coming next.

The regiment will not leave to-day, positively.—In the meantime recruiting will be continued.

A despatch from the Adjutant-General yesterday stated that it was obligatory on every member of an organized company to take the field, or else suffer the consequence, which is punishment as a deserter.

It is very probable that in case the regiment is wanted by the government, the names of the refractory members will be placed in the hands of the Provost Marshal.

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Reception of the Twenty-Fourth Regiment at Oswego.

Oswego, N. Y., June 2.

Editors Atlas & Argus:

To-day the remnant of the 24th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. which, two years ago, went out from among us to fight for the restoration of the Union, returned to their friends and homes.— They met with a most cordial reception from their fellow townsmen. The people of this city and vicinity turned out en masse to receive them. The Regiment reached here under charge of Col. S. R. Beardsley at about 5 o'clock P. M., and were received at the depot by the 48th Regiment, N. Y. S. Militia, the Fire Department, Committee of Arrangements, and citizens generally. The war-worn veterans marched down West First street to Bridge st., along Bridge street across the River Bridge.— In the centre of the Bridge was erected a magnificent arch, on which was inscribed the memorable names of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburgh, the battles in which the Regiment had participated.

Returning, they proceeded to the West Public Park where reception speeches were made by Hon. Wm. Lewis and others, on behalf of the citizens, and replied to by Col. Beardsley in behalf of the regiment. The regiment and invited guests thereupon repaired to Doolittle Hall where a substantial and magnificent supper had been prepared for the returned soldiers, by the voluntary contributions of the patriotic ladies of Oswego. The brave boys partook of the good things set before them, amid the congratulations of their friends, and having thus completed the programme of their entertainment, separated for their respective homes. The reception was an appropriate and successful one, every body seeming satisfied and happy, except a few of our rabid Black Republican friends.— A few young admirers of "Little Mac," procured a full length portrait of their favorite and swung it across Bridge street, the line of march of the procession, and when the gallant 24th caught sight of their favorite General, they did precisely what all soldiers who have served under him do—sent up cheer upon cheer, which made the revilers of Geo. B. McClellan knock their knees together with fear, and hide their faces in shame. Loyal Leaguers may defame him in the recesses of their secret Lodges, but they dare not do it in the presence of the brave boys of the old 24th. The returned soldiers will take care of the reputation of their beloved commander, and within two years they, with the assistance of the Democracy, will place him where he can afford to laugh at the puny and futile efforts of his Abolition shoddy enemies, to degrade him.

Yours, &c.,

OSWEGO REGIMENT.—Lieutenant Colonel Beardsley and Adjutant Oliver are in Oswego, and Lieut. Goit in Mexico, recruiting for the 24th. Sergeant Glaser will go on with forty or fifty men next week. There is a fair prospect of filling up the Regiment to the standard of 1046.

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NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—Dr. W. H. Rice, of Hastings, has been appointed surgeon of the new Oswego Regiment.

THEATRE.—A great bill is offered at the theatre this evening. The performance will commence with the charming comedy, in two acts, entitled "The Merry Monarch, or Charles the II," which will be followed by the laughable farce of the "Dead Shot." The entertainment will conclude with a grand National tableau which is dedicated to the 24th Regiment, N. Y. S. V. The first tableau will be a representation of the "Charge at Antietam;" the second "The Night after the Battle" followed by the allegorical tableau of "Liberty," "Justice" and "Fame."

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—The *Times* reminds the officers and members of the Twenty-fourth regiment, that their former offer to the War Committee, to be received as a nine month's regiment, can now be accepted, and hopes that the regiment will respond with alacrity. The Twenty-fourth was never before in such a high state of efficiency, or with ranks so full, as at the present time. The organization is now without a Colonel in consequence of the resignation of Col. Crandell but that is a matter which can soon be settled. The regiment embraces eight or nine companies each company numbering at least thirty men. The recent order of Adjutant Hillhouse, accepting nine months' volunteers, and crediting them to the quotas of the localities in which they may reside, will no doubt meet with a liberal response all over the State. Albany county has her Tenth regiment already nearly organized and ready to take the field. With this regiment off, our neighbors will be rid of the draft. What course will be pursued here in regard to organizing nine months' companies, or a nine months' regiment, remains to be seen. It is to be hoped, however, that with the aid of the favorable opportunities now offered by the authorities, the necessity for a draft will be done away with, at least in Rensselaer county.

Capt. Beardsley and his Company.

ELMIRA, May 24, 1863.

At a meeting of Company I, 24th Regt., N. Y. S. V., held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and signed by all present:

Whereas, Before our organization shall be disbanded, we, as a Company, desire to give expression to our views and feelings in reference to one whom we have ever esteemed and do now highly esteem, hereby offer as a last tribute of respect the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, while entertaining great regard for our present Captain, William L. Yeckler, we remember with affection and admiration our old commander, Levi Beardsley, Esq. He was the man with whom we enlisted, and our connection with him was of such a character as to prevent a dismemberment of the Company without a re-assurance on our part of lasting friendship cherished by us towards him.

Resolved, That in Levi Beardsley, Esq., we found the qualities of a soldier, a gentleman, and a friend. During his service with us he devoted himself to the welfare of his command. Firm in his demand of obedience, he was lenient—and above all strictly just. He cheerfully shared with us the hardship and danger of the campaign, notwithstanding his health was at times so critical as to ~~subvert the~~

ance in command.

Resolved, That we who know him best, heard with surprise and regret the reports current last fall in reference to his behavior on the part of certain officers, himself included, and while we believe that he regards such reports as the idle wind, we desire now and here to give to those statements as far as they relate to him.

He fully performed his duty at the head of his Company, until severely disabled at Manassas.

Resolved, That apprehensions of seeing rebels prevented several persons from seeing Capt. Beardsley. Consequently a gallant officer was traduced by irresponsible parties, either designedly or through inexcusable ignorance.

Resolved, That we have ever regretted the necessity of Capt Beardsley's resignation, but congratulate ourselves on having as his successor one so eminently worthy as our present commander.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to Levi Beardsley, Esq., and also that a copy be transmitted to the Osage Commercial Times for publication.

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| Sergt. R. M. Elson, | Sergt. M. Ott, |
| Sergt. O. W. Smith, | Sergt. G. F. Lewis, |
| Sergt. Geo. O. Munro, | Corp. L. C. Remick, |
| Corp. Levi N. Hoof, | Corp. Horace Taylor, |
| Corp. Wm. McLadden, | Henry Allen, |
| Joseph Allen, | L. O. Bentley, |
| James Brookwire, | O. E. Bates, |
| D. O. Curtiss, | Ell Cornwell, |
| Clark Cummins, | John Day, |
| Joseph Ernest, | Geo. Greaser, |
| Samuel Goore, | George Gurnsey, |
| Geo. McIntyre, | Chas. Mills, |
| Conger Munro, | James Hammond, |
| James Hinman, | Thos. Nolen, |
| Lewis Belses, | S. S. Rivett, |
| Gilbert Turner, | Richard Woodborn, |
| L. E. May, | |

Sergt. Geo. C. Munro, Secretary.

CAPT. BEARDSLEY'S REPLY

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6th, 1863.

To the Members of the late Co. I, 24th Regiment N. Y. I. S.

GENTLEMEN:—Through the Secretary of your meeting, (held at Elmira on the 24th ult.) I have received a copy of the resolutions adopted on that occasion.

These resolutions so unexpected and unusual are most welcome, and while endowing me with great credit, they bring with them the germ of sincerity, and exhibit clearly the motives which called them forth. No person, unless similarly situated, can comprehend the relations existing between a company and its commander, whose associations have been identical, and whose friendship has been so reciprocal as ours. During my eighteen months service with you, a mutual regard sprang up between us which continued and increased as the hour of separation drew near. Though your laudations are next to extravagant, I can justly speak of you in terms of high commendation, and assure you that the affection expressed for me, is cordially returned.

In common with the gallant "24th," you have earned distinction, and are well worthy the title of "braves of the Iron Brigade." You cheerfully offered your lives upon the altar of our country, and have been consecrated in the blood of fallen comrades. You have gained a name and a reputation of incalculable value, and should be enshrined in the memory of a grateful commonwealth.

Some of your immediate companions have lain down to die, in Virginia, as calmly as you now seek rest at night, and had you also been called to answer at the muster of death, I doubt not but that your response would have been as clear and calm

as theirs. Reduced in number, to less than one-half of those who have within the last two years appeared on your roll, but unbroken in spirit, you maintained to the end, in your rags and roughness, the same devotion to the cause and its duties, as when with music and banners you first "passed in review." Remembrances of your arduous labors, your obedience, with your unvarying friendship, will attend me through life.

The resolutions refer to "reports current last Fall, in reference to mis-behavior on the part of certain officers, myself included." Conscious of having performed my duty, as well as impaired health permitted, and knowing that I possessed your confidence, and the confidence of those in authority at Washington, prevented me from seriously regarding these misrepresentations. Nor did I seek by counter-charges or recrimination, to establish myself to the discomfiture of others. I was abundantly able to afford the use of my name, in common with others, to be tossed about by a few who came to the surface in the great commotion of the country, merely to sink again into obscurity when all becomes calm. I have yet to see a man who is loud in condemnation of others, (either as relates to religion, business, politics, society, or war,) but that has some spectre of his own to hide beneath the tirade of words. But I particularize no individual as having designedly sought to injure me. In an hour of great excitement, unless a man becomes rigidly cool, he is apt to see nothing and know nothing of events and persons, excepting those events are transpiring at his side, and those persons are at his hand, and it is human nature for one to take great credit upon himself in such times, (particularly if he behaves creditably,) even at the expense of others.

In conclusion, fellow-soldiers, permit me to remark that though your labors in the field are for the present suspended, you have work to perform at home. There are a large number of men at the North who are in secret sympathy with the rebellion. They may pass among their neighbors as *loyal*, but they need watching. The Republican and Democratic parties proper, if such organizations still exist, are loyal; but there are individuals perhaps prominent in these organizations, who are worse than those against whom you have, for so long, been contending. On the one hand you find an open, fearless, fighting enemy, and on the other, a sneaking, thin-skinned, cowardly demagogue, who, while professing loyalty to the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," secretly devises plans to prostrate the power of the Government, and coerce the people into an ignoble peace. When you hear of a very *conservative* man—one who is proud of his name at all

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times reverses; who extols some Generals and disparages others, and appeals to the returned volunteers to stand by those who have been cruelly ostracized; one who is continually finding fault with the Administration, and thereby to the extent of his ability paralyzing the efforts of the Administration to crush treason, look out for him! No matter how highly you esteem certain Generals, beware of those civilians who profess to esteem them in contradistinction to the Administration. Their hatred towards the Government is far more intense, than is their love or admiration for any military commander. Show your estimate of favorites by putting a quietus upon these fellows who are seeking to use them for bad purposes. Better become iconoclasts yourselves, than to bow with those who seek, both your ruin and the ruin of your idol!

Northern traitors should be watched at the ballot-box by all loyal men, but particularly by the returned volunteers. If there was a period in our difficulties when an offer of compromise on our part might have been followed by happy results, (which I very much doubt,) that hour has passed. We should be unwilling to consider compromises coming from the enemy, and offer none which could by any possibility lower our Government in the opinion of the world, or in our own estimation.

I have written an extended letter but its length will be pardoned, as it is the last communication we shall probably ever receive or offer as a company and commander. May your homes be happy, and may God protect and bless you, and in His own good time reward your labors with the fruits of peace, prosperity, and an undivided free Republic. Sincerely yours,

LEVI BEARDSLEY.

great body of the rebel army, and our advance became cautious accordingly. At Bailey's Roads, about 5 o'clock P. M., we came to a halt for the night.

Wet, hungry and weary, about one-half the regiment were thrown out as pickets, and the rest slept on their guns. We were now the outpost—the furthest from Washington—the nearest the enemy; and this position we have occupied since. We have thrown up a breastwork at Arlington Mills, which we call headquarters.— We are without tents, and sleep in the open air, on our arms. But I find I am making the explanation of my address longer than I expected, and I am now in a dilemma whether to proceed and give the other details and various little war items, or stop short at this point, and not give you my address this time, at all. I think I'll catch the latter horn of the dilemma, and come to a period. But still, I'd like a copy of your paper, and I don't like to give you my name. I'm bashful; what shall I do? I have it now; I'll get you to send it to our Captain. So if you will direct to Capt. A. J. Barney, 24th Reg't N. Y. S. V., care of Col. Sullivan, Washington, D. C., I'll be sure to get it; for I'll speak to the Captain about it, and I'll be much obliged.

Yours, &c.,

JEAN.

THE OSWEGO REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT
CAMP NEAR BRISTOL, Va., April 14, 1861

It is undoubtedly very easy and pleasant for one to sit in an arm-chair at the table in his cozy library, and fasten his wandering thoughts to paper; but somehow when one has marched all day with knapsack and accoutrements, under a sweltering sun or through a soaking rain, he is apt to think more of resting than of writing. Partly on this account, partly that his spare time has been engrossed by the novelty of new scenes, your correspondent has been for quite a long time silent; but to-day he is a half-invalid and an estray from the regiment—escaped from the distant noise of drums even, and in a solitude almost as complete as Zimmerman could wish.

Birches and sycamores are at once fettered and crowned by loving grape-vines overhead; purple wild flowers modestly uncover their delicate heads to the sunbeams which fall through the overhanging branches, and past the roots of the old trees flow the turbid waters of Broad Run, which unites with the more celebrated, though smaller stream, Bull Run, in forming the Occoquan. Here I will try once more to tell something of the whereabouts of the Twenty-fourth, which my last letter (not contraband) left comfortably tented at Upton's Hill. Since then we have had many marchings and countermarchings. To Centerville—to Alexandria—to Upton's Hill again—to the camp near Alexandria—to Annandale—to Bull's Run—and finally to our present encampment.

We, as well as the rest of the corps lately McDowell's, arrived here the 6th, and with the rest, generally survived the following three days' storm of rain, hail, and snow. Since then we have not been ill off. The spring sun shines cheerfully on the valleys and hill-sides of Prince Williams county, and the fields and forests just changing to green, with the calm stillness of rural spring time, give our life here charms the more welcome to us that we have spent the entire past year amid "the dreary sounds of crowded earth, the cries of camp and town."

So I may be prejudiced in favor of the scenery here, but in my eyes it is as beautiful as any land lacking lakes and rivers can be. Our camp is pitched on a hill of moderate height and slope, and looks down on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with its trains of cars continually passing and repassing, while beyond and above the little hamlet of Brentsville appears, with a few white houses standing among the hills. At the left, and still before us, is the yellow earth of Manassas Junction and the scattering earthworks about it, and at the right a distant, curving ridge covered with forest indicates the course of the Rappahannock. In the rear of our camp the Blue-Ridge shows its jagged line covered with snow, and towards its base patches of evergreen, cedars, and pines, and laurels, dot the landscapes.

"These are fit scenes for pastoral dance at even,
For moonlight roving in the fragrant glades,
Soft slumbers in the open eye of Heaven,
And all the listless joy of summer shades."

But this beautiful country seems to have been peculiarly fatal to the rebels. Nearly every hill-top is the site of a rude grave-yard, and hundreds from Alabama and Mississippi regiments have been buried within the compass of two or three square miles, during the months of August and September. The graves of these rebels appear to have had little care bestowed on them—some with nothing to tell their names or residences; others have boards carelessly placed at their heads, containing the names, regiments, and homes of the deceased, marked in pencil, the spelling and chirography being in many instances so bad as to make the inscription almost undecipherable. In the old cemeteries many of the dead have been taken up by their friends, and car-

THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—PROSPECTS FOR SERVICE—THE ARTILLERY TO VOLUNTEER. Gov. Seymour and numerous military dignitaries were engaged yesterday in making arrangements to respond to the call of the General Government for twelve thousand one hundred days men. We learn that among the regiments placed on the list of those available to be sent off, was the Twenty-fourth, of this city. Up to noon to-day, however, no organizations had been specially designated. We find that the feeling among the members of the Twenty-fourth is strongly in favor of going to the Pennsylvania border. Uniforms alone are lacking, and these will be supplied by the United States. We understand that the members of the Troy City Artillery, in case they cannot go with their own regiment, intend to volunteer to accompany the Twenty-fifth, of Albany, as an infantry company. Much has been said, so far, the most interesting and fun, about the "Twenty-fourth going." It really looks now as if a part of the regiment, at least, will see service.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Col. James C. Clark will take place to-morrow afternoon. The Twenty-fourth regiment, Mayor and Common Council will attend it.

THE OLD TWENTY-FOURTH IN THE FIELD.—Capt. JAMES ROOF of the old Twenty Fourth and Lieut. Wm. S. Morse of the same regiment have pitched a tent at the corner of West First and Bridge Sts. They both have the experience of two years service in the army and are now recruiting a company for the new regiment.

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Oswego, Monday Evening, April 11.

CITY AND COUNTY.

THE BATTLE FLAG OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH.—The veterans of the old Twenty-Fourth (first Oswego county) regiment will be pleased to learn that the Flag which they so gallantly followed and so nobly sustained on so many bloody fields, is on exhibition at the New York Sanitary Fair, in the department of "Flags, Trophies and Relics"—a mute but eloquent witness of their bravery and patriotism. It was deposited by Col. S. R. BEARDSLEY, and bears upon one side the inscription: "24th Regiment, Iron Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps; and on the other: "Falmouth," "Rappahannock Station," "Warrenton Springs," "Gainsville," "Groveton," "Bull Run," "South Mountain," "Antietam," "Fredericksburg," "Rappahannock Crossing," "Chancellorsville,"—a record which will live among the brightest in the country's history.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, COL. LEDEW.

The 34th Regiment, under command of Col. Wm. Ledew, left Albany at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, and arrived off the foot of Veey street at 1 p. m. on Wednesday. This is the last of the Volunteer Regiments quartered at the Albany Volunteer Depot, to move forward. The regiment numbers over 800 full-sized, strong and athletic young men, who have been employed principally as farmers and mechanics. One half the regiment was recruited in Herkimer County, the remaining half having been raised in Steuben, Essex and Clinton Counties, and one company from Troy. The regiment is fully armed and equipped, having a full supply of tents and camp equipage. The field-officers are mounted on very fine horses. The ladies of Little Falls presented the regiment with a beautiful United States flag. The Rev. J. H. Adams of Little Falls, presented the regiment with a handsome stand of regimental colors. The friends of Company A, of Troy, presented them with a very fine American flag before their departure.

We give a list of the officers below:
Field and Staff—Colonel, Wm. Ledew; Lieut.-Colonel, James Porter; Major, Byron Larkin; Adjutant, Wm. Thompson; Quartermaster, N. Esterbrook; Paymaster, Charles Wainwright; Surgeon, B. N. Sherman; Assistant-Surgeon, Walker; Chaplain, J. B. Van Patten (Principal of the Fairfield Seminary).
Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant Major, R. K. Quartermaster-Sergeant, John Fitzhugh; Drum-Major, M. Hoath; Pipe-Major, E. White.
Line Officers—Company A, of Troy, Captain, Oswald; Lieut., Brown; Ensign, Wainwright.
 Company B, of Little Falls, Captain, W. Sponsable; Lieut., Fraick; Ensign, Clark.
 Company C, of Greenville, Capt., Corcoran; Lieut., Butler; Ensign, Wm. S. Brown.
 Company D, of Champlain Village, Capt., Rich; Lieut., Scott; Ensign, Miner.
 Company E, of Addison, Capt., Baldwin; Lieut., Carr; Ensign, Smith.
 Company F, of Herkimer, Capt., Riley; Lieut., Shoemaker; Ensign, Wm. Helmer.
 Company G, of Mohawk, Capt., Brown; Lieut., Mack; Ensign, Hunter.
 Company H, of Crown Point, Capt., Doolittle; Lieut., Buck; Ensign, Bright.
 Company I, of Hammondsport, Capt., King; Lieut., Alwood; Ensign, Grundage.
 Company K, of Brackett's Bridge, Capt., Beverley; Lieut., Chamberlain; Ensign, Northrop.
 The barges containing the 34th crossed to the Jersey City Railroad Depot at 6 p. m., where the men took the cars for Washington, via Baltimore.

NEW YORK TROOPS EN ROUTE.

EMIRA, July 2, 1861.

The Oswego Twenty-fourth regiment, Colonel Sullivan, left here this afternoon, at three o'clock, for Washington, via Harrisburg.
 The Southern tier Twenty-third regiment, Colonel Hoffman, will leave on Saturday.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA, July 2, 1861.

The Twenty-fourth New York regiment, of Oswego, passed through here for Washington this evening, via the Emira and Northern Central Railroads. Two other New York regiments will follow by the same route this week.