

### MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

#### THE IRISH BRIGADE.

During the past week two regiments of the above organization have departed for the seat of war. The other corps from this State—the Fourth regiment, Colonel Baker, and the Fifth, under the command of Colonel Meagher—will leave on Monday next.

The Sixty-ninth, Colonel Nugent, are at present encamped on Meridian Hill, outside of Washington. This is the ground formerly occupied by the Seventh regiment. Ample space and comfortable accommodations in this vicinity have been allotted at this point for the General Meagher's men, the government being anxious to have our Irish fellow citizens now in the army concentrated and combined.

The Sixty-ninth have in their ranks many of the members of the old regiment. Campaigning to them is, therefore, nothing new. The committee, however, must look out that, above all other things, each man in the brigade have an India rubber blanket.

In this connection we would state that the Germans of the metropolis have equipped eight complete regiments. Of course the committee of the Irish Brigade will see to it that they are not behind any other organization in the zeal and efficiency with which they will look after their friends.

Acting Brigadier General Meagher, having received orders and authority from the War Department to bring on the balance of his brigade to Washington, has gone to Albany to obtain from the State government the necessary authorization for their proper conveyance to the capital. The following is a copy of the order issued previously to his departure:—

#### GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE, Nov. 29, 1861.

All the officers and men of the Fourth and Fifth regiments of the Irish Brigade are hereby ordered to report themselves at Fort Schuyler, on Sunday, December 1, at eight o'clock A. M., precisely.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,  
Acting Brigadier General.

### MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

#### DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS AT THE HOUSE OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES—ADDRESS BY VESKY REV. DR. SPANGLER, JUDGE DALY, MR. WATSON AND COLONEL MEAGHER—AN AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL TO THE GALICIAN "SIXTY-NINTH"—SINGING, BARRAGES IN REGIMENTARY—THE FIRST OF THE IRISH BRIGADE IN THE FIELD—THE GREEN FLAG FLUTTERS.

The military ardor and enthusiasm of the citizens of New York, which has been so warmly dormant for the past few weeks, was suddenly given vent to today yesterday on the occasion of the departure of the Sixty-ninth regiment, the first of the Irish brigade. The number "69" itself, since that gallant militia corps so much distinguished itself in the present campaign, is in itself suggestive of patriotic enthusiasm even to the coolest nature, and this was the result of the spontaneous outpouring which took place yesterday. This is the first regiment of the Irish brigade, which will consist of five in all, and hopes are entertained, and no one doubts, will be realized, that the brigade will rival that of France, which is so famed in song and story for its valiant deeds and numerous victories.

The great centre of attraction yesterday was the house of Archbishop Hughes, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Madison avenue, where a grand of colors was presented to the three regiments in course of organization for the brigade in this city.

At eight o'clock yesterday morning the Sixty-ninth left Fort Schuyler, on board of a steamboat, and were landed at the foot of Thirty-sixth street, from whence they marched to the house of the Archbishop. Thither an immense crowd had hurried, the surrounding streets, piazzas, windows, &c., being crowded by persons of all classes and nationalities. In the parlor of the house were congregated a numerous and distinguished circle of the sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle, as well as of other nations. Among these present were Mrs. Thomas Francis Meagher, Miss Harriet Lane (niece of ex-President Buchanan), Mrs. Judge Boogervell, N. Doyle (late Assistant District Attorney), Generals Arthur and Sanford, Judges Mitchell and Daly, Thomas Addis Knapp and others.

The weather was as propitious as could well be desired; the sun shined out at the time with soft brilliancy. The Sixty-ninth were drawn up in line opposite the house, and the scene was decidedly a picturesque one. There were over one thousand true-hearted Irishmen, most of

whom had felt the heat of battle, and struggled with the deadly bullet, drawn up to receive the colors of the American republic, as well as that of their native country—those colors whose emblems they so bravely upheld at Bull Run, and which were about being presented to them by a clergyman, the representative of their Archbishop and of their religion. Every man seemed to feel this, and the glittering eye and firm mien of the soldier Irishman as he stood in Madison avenue, belated what a big, valorous heart beat under that rough grey overcoat. The men are dressed entirely in grey uniforms with the regular army regulation hat, to which a green feather is attached. They are armed with Enfield rifles. As a guard of honor, Major Mintram's troop of cavalry, with Captain Hogan's battery, from Fort Schuyler, accompanied the regiment, and were also halted on the avenue. A number of other officers attached to the brigade were also present, Colonel Meagher appearing mounted. Colonel Karateigh, of the Merry Ruler, was also present, with Captain T. A. M. Murphy. Everything being in readiness, Very Rev. Father Barry, V. G., stepped forward in front of the piazza and proceeded to speak to the soldiers. On the reverend gentleman making his appearance, he was greeted with loud cheers from the troops. He said:—

SOLDIERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE, OFFICERS AND MEN.—The Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, previous to his departure for Europe, requested me to attend on this occasion, as his representative, and to open the proceedings by addressing to you a few words. I take great pleasure in complying with his request. I regret that he is not present, for I know that you would like to see him, and hear his voice. However, I know his sentiments in your regard. I know his good wishes are with you. I know that he has confidence in your good patriotism, and your loyalty to the Union and constitution. (Applause.) I know that he has confidence in the fidelity of the Irish soldier, for history tells us that the Irish soldier has always done his duty at home and abroad. Where his services have been employed he has never been found wanting. (Cheers.) He has always been faithful to the trust confided in him. I regret very much to see the disturbed state of our country; to see this great republic, the wonder of the world for many years, so distracted by civil war. I trust ere long that the cry of war, which has taken possession of every part of this great nation, will pass away, and that peace will be restored on an honorable and just basis, and all become again united and happy. I will not detain you longer, as colors are to be presented to the regiment by kind and patriotic ladies, and addresses are to be delivered in their behalf by distinguished gentlemen present. I conclude by exhorting you to be faithful soldiers. In the hour of trial forget not your God. Be Christian soldiers. He who holds in His hands the issues of life and death, and the destinies of nations, be with you and direct you in all your actions. (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of the Vice General's remarks Judge Daly came from the house to the sidewalk, having on his arm Mrs. Chalm, to whom the regiment are chiefly indebted for the colors. Two different flags were also carried behind the Judge, when he proceeded to deliver the presentation speech. He said:—

Colonel Nugent—I am requested by this lady behind me, Mrs. Chalm, the daughter of an Irishman, and the wife of an officer in the regular army of the United States, and by the ladies associated with her, to offer to your regiment the accompanying standard of colors. In committing to your charge these two flags I need scarcely remind you that the history of the one is pregnant with meaning in the light which it sheds upon the history of the other. The green flag, with its ancient harp, its burst of sunlight and its motto from O'Connell in the old Irish tongue, recalls, through the long lapse of many centuries, the period when Ireland was a nation, and convey more eloquently than by words how she lost her nationality through the practical working of that doctrine of secession for which the rebellious States of the South have taken up arms. The period of Ireland's greatness was attained when the wily princes who ruled separate parts of the country and kept it in unceasing turmoil, were finally subdued and the spectacle of a united people, under one government, was presented in the wise and honorable administration of that truly great monarch, the illustrious Brian Boru. It is that happy period to Ireland's history upon which her lands have to dwell, her historians to debate, and around which cluster the memories of her historical recollections. By what means was that nationality extinguished, and when did Ireland's miseries begin? When her ambitious kings, the Defenses having of those days overthrown the fabric of the national government, and introduced in its stead divided and separate sovereignties, through whose internal weakness and dissension Ireland was finally brought under the power of that powerful English monarchy that has since held her in its iron grasp. It is an Irishman, therefore, ask what his duty is in this country? Let him learn it in the history of his own country, in the story of that green flag; let him, contemplating the sorrows of his mother land,

Remember the days of old,

And her father's sons be wrung her."

What is asked of an Irishman in this country? He is asked to preserve that government which Montgomery died to create, and which these Irishmen who signed the declaration of independence—George Taylor, James Smith and Matthew Thornton—sawed to the roots, with its manifold blessings, to every Irishman who do not make this country the land of his adoption. To the Irish man it has been in every sense a country, a country where their native energy and stimulated industry has met with its appropriate reward, and where they have enjoyed an amount of political consequence and exercise of a degree of

...and evidence not found in the land of their nativity. Whatever may be the result of our experiment of self-government, whether successful or not, the Irish man in America is as responsible for the result, whatever it be, as any other class of citizens. But it has its defects none of us are vain enough to deny, but in view of what it has accomplished, any Irish adopted citizen is willing to give it up, let him go and live under the monarchy of Great Britain. And if he still has faith in the cabins of Tom and the example of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, let him stand by that form of government which they favored their lives to obtain for Ireland. To preserve that form of government in this continent, it must be restricted, as it has hitherto been, in the grandeur, integrity and power of a nation, and not by a Mexican division into weak and riotous republics. To secure that great end you are met in arms, and as a part of the military force that has come to the rescue of the republic, you, and the organization of which you form a part, have a mighty and imposing responsibility. You have chosen to be known by the number of a regiment already distinguished in the beginning of this contest, the reputation of which you have assumed to maintain; but more than this, you and the organization to which you belong have designated yourselves by the proudest name in Irish military annals—that of the Irish brigade. That noble corps has achieved its historical renown, not through the admitted bravery of its members merely, but chiefly by the perfection of its discipline, and it will be precisely in the proportion that you imitate it in the respect that you will or will not be known by that name. The selection of such a name only renders the contrast more glaring in the event of insubordination and lack of energy, and it would well, therefore, that both the officers and men of this new organization should remember that, if any part of the glory which the Irish have gained upon the plains of Brandy, the heights of Montevideo and at the gate of Grenada, is to descend upon them, it will not be by adopting that name, but by proving themselves, by their discipline and by their deeds, that they are worthy to bear it. You, too, Colonel Nugent, have your own responsibility. You bear the name of that gallant Col. Nugent who, at the head of the Irish horse at the battle of Spire, led the compact infantry of the Prince of Orange, and defeated the forces of the day. The Irish soldier has been distinguished by military critics for his respect for the necessity of implicit military obedience, for the cheerfulness with which he endures the privations and hardships incident to a military life, and for his daring impetuosity in battle. Look to it that you maintain that character. Sir Charles Napier has borne the highest compliment to the merits of a disciplined Irish regiment, in the account which he gives of the one led by him at the battle of Meeanee, in the war of Scinde, and which he calls "Magnificent Tipperary." With this single corps of but four hundred men and two thousand native troops he encountered and defeated twenty-eight thousand of the warlike Belooches. Of the decisive charge with the bayonet he glowingly tells us how this thoroughly disciplined Irish regiment moved, as in a review, across a

Mr. Doyle, late New York District Attorney, in a lengthy and eloquent speech, presented the colors to Colonel Meagher's regiment. He then turned to the present rebellion, asserting it to be the most hideous ever known to slavery or ancient Ido. He alluded to the glories attained by the Irish soldier on every battle field where he fought. When the present war has ended there would be found to be no such expression in vogue as "These noble but American men stand to right." (Cheers.) He presented the colors in the name of Miss Devlin, a fair young lady who stood beside him while speaking.

Colonel Meagher said, in reply, that in receiving these colors from the hands of the fair lady in whose name Mr. Doyle had presented them, he deemed it his duty to respond in the name of the Fifth regiment, Irish brigade. The colors, he assured them, would be taken good care of, and if there were but one to bring them back from the contest, they would come back, and that, too, unstained by the slightest spot of dishonor. (Cheers.)

The ceremony being concluded, the line of march was taken up down Thirty-sixth street to Broadway. The whole length of Broadway was filled with people. The crowd which assembled on the departure of the three months' Sixty-ninth was nothing whatever to it. The enthusiasm and cheering were immense, and as those soldiers of the Irish brigade filed past, in splendid order, cheer upon cheer went up, as proof of appreciation of the *rose paper* for the Irishmen who were hastening to defend the flag and integrity of his adopted country. Colonel Thomas Francis Meagher, seated on a splendid horse, rode at the head of the escort to the regiment, and never looked to better advantage, the fine military appearance of the young Irish patriot who has spoken and worked so hard for the interest of the brigade, being the subject of general remark.

Green flags fluttered from various houses in honor of the departing soldiers; and, to the tune of "Patrick's Day," "Rory O'More," &c., the Sixty-ninth hurried through our principal thoroughfare. Arriving at the City Hall Park, the men were marched to the barracks, where they partook of refreshments. After about an hour's delay in the Park the regiment once more got under way and proceeded to the foot of Pier No. 1, where they were transferred on board a steamboat for Camden, en route to Washington. Colonel Meagher delivered a few encouraging remarks to the men as they marched past the Astor House, the green flag recently presented to the steamer Prince Albert by Brooklyn ladies being hoisted from the roof.

The leave taking, when a body of Irishmen particularly is in question, presents a melancholy and touching scene as the eye might wish to gaze upon. The parting at the pier yesterday evening made prominent those heart-rending features which it is our loss to so frequently gaze upon of late. A tender heart, big with impulse and emotion, the Irishman feels forcibly the parting from those he loves best upon earth. The pier was crammed with the friends of the soldiers, most of whom were females, and the wail of the mother, wife and sister, mingled with the suppressed sob of the father and brother, burst out in melancholy chorus as the steamboat moved slowly out from the dock.

May the God of battles shield the gallant Sixty-ninth in their conflict with the enemy, and when the green flag of old Ireland which was yesterday presented to them is enveloped in the smoke and horror of conflict, may its time-honored folds wave triumphantly wherever the breeze of strife may waft it. That it will be bravely upheld by those sturdy Irishmen there is not the slightest doubt, and when they come back to us, clothed in the armor of chivalric deeds, let us be prepared to give them a welcome with fifty times more enthusiasm than that which we exhibited on their departure yesterday.

- The following is a list of the officers:—  
 Colonel—Robert Nugent.  
 Lieutenant Colonel—James Kelly.  
 Major—James Kavanagh.  
 Adjutant—James J. Smith.  
 Sergeant—Dr. Smith.  
 Chaplain—Rev. M. Welland.  
 Quartermaster—D. P. Sullivan.  
 Troop Major—Murphy.  
 Sergeant Major—James Murray.  
 Company A—Captain, — Saunders; First Lieutenant, — Reynolds; Second Lieutenant, A. Bonafant.  
 Company B—Captain, T. Lundy; First Lieutenant, Terence Child; Second Lieutenant, John Dalton.  
 Company C—Captain, Jasper H. Whilly; First Lieutenant, James Napier; Second Lieutenant, — Williams.  
 Company D—Captain, — Sharpley; First Lieutenant, — Moore; Second Lieutenant, Martin Scully.  
 Company E—Captain, — Benson; Lieutenants, Lucky and Gordon.  
 Company G—Captain, Felix Duffy; Lieutenants, — Kelly and Terence Kelly.  
 Company H—Captain, John Lowrey; First Lieutenant, — Carr; Second Lieutenant, — — — — —  
 Company I—Captain, John Scamby; First Lieutenant, — — — — —  
 Company K—Captain, — — — — —; First Lieutenant, John Conway; Second Lieutenant, John Kelly.

**THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' CLASSES OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.**

The widows and orphans of deceased members of the Sixty-ninth regiment, and such of its members as have been disabled during the late campaign, are requested to call at the Relief Committee's room every morning at ten o'clock, at the Arsenal in White street. It is necessary for applicants to have the proper testimonials.

...which were the property of the Sixty-ninth regiment, and which were presented to the Fifty-eighth regiment, Colonel Meagher, which was the occasion of some more interesting speeches. The Colonel Meagher was the fair donor of the colors, and appeared on the pier in person. The colors were solemnly cheered by the men.

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**Sixty-ninth Regiment.**

The members of this popular corps flocked to their armory at an early hour yesterday morning, and though the weather was gloomy and wet every company and drill room was crowded long before noon. The regiment volunteered their services almost to a man, and recruits are so numerous that the only fear is the officers will have to decline the services of hundreds anxious to connect themselves with a corps which distinguished itself so highly in the early part of the rebellion. The officers' room was visited early in the day by Major Bagley, Capt. James B. Kirker, Quartermaster Tully, Capt. Beelin and other officers, with a view to expedite the business arrangements preparatory to departure. Major James Bagley, who will command the regiment during the absence of Col. Corcoran, has issued the annexed order:—

**GENERAL ORDER.  
HEADQUARTERS, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT,  
New York, May 27, 1862.**

By the orders of the Commander-in-Chief this regiment is directed to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Washington on receipt of orders. Commandants of companies are hereby ordered to recruit their respective commands and for such purpose will be in attendance at the Regimental Armory from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. until the day of departure. By order of Major JAMES BAGLEY, Commandant. Major MERRY, Acting Adjutant.

The company officers are actively employed in filling up the ranks. The members of Companies A, B, H and G (the former Colonel Haggerty's old company), will meet this morning at the armory, Essex Market, to complete arrangements. Company K—the Irish Zouaves—General Meagher's command at the battle of Manassas, goes out to-day, commanded by Captain J. H. Nugent and First Lieutenant E. K. Butler.

The following is a correct list of the officers of this regiment:—

**Field and Staff.**—Col., Michael Corcoran (a prisoner in Richmond); Lieut. Col., ———; Maj., Jas. Bagley, in command; Adj., John McKeon; Capt. of Engineers, James B. Kirker; Surgeon, Dr. Robert Johnson; Quartermaster, Joseph B. Tully; Paymaster, Mathew Keenan; Chaplain, Rev. Theo. Mooney; Sergeant Major, Arthur Tracy; Quartermaster Sergeant, John Bell; Ordnance Sergeant, Francis Page; First Color Bearer, ———; Murphy; Second Color Bearer, ———; Adjutant, ———; Right General Guide, Thomas Sweeney; Left General Guide, John Bowen.

**Captains.**—John Breslin, Company F; Richard Dalton, Company L; Thomas Lynch, Company B; Thos. Clarke, Company D; John Coonan, Company I; Wm. Butler, Company H; James McFarrell, Company G; Thos. Berapsey, Company E; Theodora Kelly, Company A; Michael O'Keefe, Company C.

**First Lieutenants.**—John Coonan, Company I; John Bowen, Company C; Patrick Duffly, Company F; Thomas Fay, Company D; John Bagley (prisoner of war), Company E; Richard Dalton, Company L; Daniel Strain, Company A; Chas. Campbell, Company J; Joseph Murphy, Company B; Francis Whipple, Company H.

**Second Lieutenants.**—Thos. M. Canton, Company I; John H. Ryan, Company C; Michael O'Levy, Company H; Michael P. Breslin, Company F; Edward Hare, Company L; Denis L. Sullivan, Company A; Andrew Reed, Company E; Matthew O'Beirne, Company B; Thomas Phipps, Company G.

**Junior Second Lieutenants.**—James Cannon (prisoner of war), Company H; John Duffly, Company F; Edmund Conolly, Company L; Wm. Fogarty, Company I; Michael Duane, Company E; Michael McGuire, Company D; John Fahy, Company A; Wm. P. Rogers, Company B; Edward Quin, Company G; Michael O'Connor, Company C.

**Lieut. Col. CHAS. M. REID**, of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, has been dismissed the service for tendering his resignation in the face of the enemy and showing an indisposition to do his duty.

**RECORD OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.**—Gen. Meagher's brigade, which went into the battle of Fredericksburg five regiments strong, now numbers less than one hundred men.

**THE FESTIVAL FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.**

Our Irish-American fellow citizens are quite busy just now with charitable and patriotic movements. First and most commendable is the grand festival for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the gallant Sixty-ninth, which comes off to-morrow at Jones' Wood, under the auspices of the Convention of Irish Societies. For it there are already some thirty thousand tickets sold, and at least twice that number of spectators will be present to enjoy Captain T. F. Meagher's appropriate address, the Bryan's Minstrels, dancing to the sweet strains of Connolly's Band, Professor Ferguson on the Irish harmonic pipes, a patriotic chorus, written on the occasion and set to music by Daly, of Grand street, which will be rendered by an excellent choir, and several other pleasures, among the chief of which will be that of helping the helpless ones rendered destitute in the fall of their protectors while bravely discharging their duty on the battlefield. The committee having the festival in charge are indefatigable in their efforts throughout each day and most of the night to ensure success, good order, and general satisfaction. The labors of Judge Connolly, their chairman, and Mr. James Smilford, President of the Convention, are in that regard particularly arduous and efficient. The public are already aware that the Second and Third avenue railroads will bring them constantly in close proximity to the Wood; but, besides, arrangements are made to have the steamer R. L. Mahoy, with the barge Cleveland, start from Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at nine A. M. and 12½ o'clock, P. M. The popular steamer General Arthur will also proceed from Dock Slip, with a band on board, at 10½ A. M., 1½ P. M., and again—specially to bring passengers in time for Captain Meagher's address, which will begin at four in the afternoon. The General Arthur will call, on each trip, at Governor, Broome, East Tenth, and Twenty-sixth streets, New York.

The General Arthur is one of the fastest boats on the river, and will leave the Wood at all convenient hours during the evening.

**Military Affairs.**

**THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT U. S. A.**

On Tuesday next the three months term of service of the Sixty-ninth regiment National Guard will expire. During that time they have been stationed at Fort Richmond, Staten Island. The military efficiency of this organization is now beyond question. While at the fort the men have attained a discipline which will compare favorably with that of any other regiment in the militia service. To Colonel Bagley and his energetic officers the available condition of the Sixty-ninth is mainly due. On next Monday evening a brilliant entertainment will be given at Fort Richmond by the officers of the regiment, to which a large number of distinguished guests are invited. This affair will contribute to the conclusion of their fourth campaign which has just commenced. A good time generally is anticipated.

**COMPLIMENT TO GENERAL JACKSON.**

MARK ISLAND, April 24, 1862.

As was noticed in your issue of the 25th inst., Lieutenant General G. J. Jackson was captured at his own request from the command of the 6th Mass. Regt. at Fort Island, in this harbor, and will report to Major General Sherman for duty in the field. Early at Jackson's request command of the first draft regiment was bestowed in this department, then at Riker's Island, and subsequently, when the location was changed to Hart Island, he was still retained in command. The party who remained in which the duties devolving upon General Jackson were discharged, and the command was accordingly placed in his administration at the present time for him the confidence of the government as well as the best wishes of all those who served under him.

Finding that General Jackson, with his family, had decided to leave the island by the morning boat, the garrison, under command of Major Tracy, were assembled to tender him the services of a party of their regiments as escorts. The battalion was formed in line on the wharf, and as the General and family were about to embark a very affecting scene ensued. Many thousand around to bid adieu to their old chief, and then again the head of him who had never not only a commander but a friend. Brigadier General S. W. Lincoln, successor of General Jackson, and is now in command of the post. He will be remembered as the gentleman who began the present siege of Petersburg, Va., in the evening of June 15, by attacking and carrying the enemy's breast works in front of that city, capturing several pieces of artillery and stands of colors, besides many...

**Military Affairs.**

**THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. & N. G.**  
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**69TH N. Y. & N. G. RE-ENLIST FOR THE WAR.**

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Gen. Corcoran and the officers of the 69th regiment held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday. Gen. Corcoran stated that he desired that no time should be lost in re-organizing the regiment for the war. The Lieutenant-Colonel then called off the roster, when all the officers who were present promptly agreed to re-enlist for the war.

The Colonel then stated that the Governor had been telegraphed to know if they could not go on as a regiment, just as they were. They had more officers now than the law allowed, and they were awaiting the Governor's answer to their communication to know whether or not they might not remain as they were and proceed to recruit. They had now three Majors.

After some conversation, Gen. Corcoran said:—

"As you have all decided upon going into service for the war, I am desirous that you should at once open your recruiting offices, each captain selecting his own place, and, of course, making the regimental armory the headquarters for the reception of recruits and attending to other business. In a few days I shall have another office and headquarters at the City Assembly Rooms, which will be very central. No time, gentlemen, let me tell you, is to be lost. You must go to work at once."

On the question of whether the officers will be paid while recruiting for the brigade, Gen. Corcoran replied:—

"I find no hesitation in saying to the officers that I am thoroughly satisfied that the War Department, and the heads of all the Departments in Washington, as well as the Governor of this State, will do everything they can, consistently, for the welfare of the regiment—the brigade, I mean; and that they will do everything to aid it that can be done."

**The Homeward March.**

**ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE IRISH LEGION, SECOND VERMONT AND SEVENTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.**

The Irish Legion, composed of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and the One Hundred and Seventieth, of this State, Col. J. P. McIVOR, acting Brigadier-General Commanding, arrived in this city about noon yesterday and was received by Col. CORCORAN, the State Agent, and escorted to the armory of the Eighth Regiment, where a collation was prepared for the men. The legion was headed by ROBERTSON'S brass band, which had been furnished by Col. CORCORAN. The men were warmly greeted along the line of march.

The returning regiments are commanded as follows:

Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. & N. G., 220 men. Colonel, BLAKELY; Adjutant, Lieutenant-Colonel, THOMAS M. FOLEY; Major, WM. BUTLER; Adjutant, THOMAS M. COLEMAN.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, 164 men. Colonel, WILLIAM McFETTER; Lieutenant-Colonel, JAMES P. McMAHON; Major, H. S. FLOOD; Adjutant, THOMAS RAY.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, 230 men. Colonel, JOHN McMAHON; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. C. LURK; Major, ——— SMITH; Adjutant, ——— NEWELL.

The One Hundred and Seventieth New-York Volunteers, 150 men. Colonel, J. P. McIVOR; Lieutenant-Colonel, M. K. MURPHY; Major, ——— WAGNER; Adjutant, P. W. McCARNEY.

The Legion was at Suffolk under command of Gen. FROST, and in July, 1862, was transferred to Centerville, Va. In May, 1864, it formed a portion of the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the subsequent campaign until the fall of Richmond.

The Irish Legion has had seven commanding Generals, four of whom—CORCORAN, MURPHY, BLAIRDELL and BUTLER—were killed, and two—TYLER and LAMSEY—wounded; McIVOR alone escaping unhurt.

Three Colonels belonging to the Legion have been killed, as follows: MURPHY, of the Sixty-ninth; FROST, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth; and J. P. McMAHON, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth. Col. JOHN McMAHON died of sickness, occasioned by exposure.

The legion will remain the guests of the State Agent until their departure for Hart's Island.

*Handwritten signature and date: J. P. McIVOR, July 1st 1865*

## OUR RETURNING VETERANS.

### Arrival of the Irish Legion, Seventeenth Massachusetts and Second Vermont— Reception of the Legion—Banquet to the Officers of the Seventeenth New York—General Hooker Present, &c.

#### THE IRISH LEGION.

This fine organization, a full history of which we published in yesterday's Herald, arrived in the city yesterday at one o'clock. On alighting from the cars at Jersey City they were received by a large crowd of friends and relatives, who cheered the gallant soldiers enthusiastically. Colonel Colyer, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Depot, in company with officer Devoy, station agent of that institution, was on hand to tender the hospitalities of the State. In return for this favor three cheers were given by the soldiers for Colonel Colyer. Officer Devoy then proposed three cheers for Governor Peaton, which request was heartily responded to.

The Legion was then brought across to New York, where they were marched up Broadway to the Centre Market Armory, where a substantial dinner was provided. Robertson's full band headed the column and played cheering tunes on the march. The Legion was escorted by a large number of friends, including the committee which has in charge the arrangements for their formal reception. Among those might be mentioned the following:—Colonel D. C. Munton, First New York cavalry; Colonel John O'Mahony, Ninety-fifth National Guard; Colonel McFally, Captain J. B. Kicker, Major Clarke, Captain Edward Connolly, Captain Kane, Captain Fogarty, Dr. John Dwyer, and about one hundred others.

On their passage up Broadway the returning soldiers were received with much enthusiasm. They looked veterans in every sense of the word, and marched with that precision which marks true discipline. Brigadier General J. P. McVoy is now in command of the Legion, having been promoted to his present rank on the surrender of Lee's army. The friends of the organization will be glad to learn that the men look splendid and are in the best of health and spirits. The officers are a gallant set of boys, and may well be proud of their command.

The officers were entertained in the afternoon with an excellent dinner at the State Soldiers' depot, provided by Colonel Colyer.

The Legion is composed of the following regiments:—Sixty-ninth New York, National Guard, 20th reg.; One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, and One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers.

The following is a full list of the officers of the organization:—

**Brigadier**—General J. P. McVoy, commanding.  
**Adjutant**—William J. Nevin, A. A. A. C.  
**Captain**—Charles Goodwin, A. A. D. C.  
**Lieutenant**—Pierre Butler, A. A. D. C.  
**Captain**—D. J. Myking, Brigade Inspector.  
**Lieutenant**—A. R. Villipall, A. A. Q. M.

**SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.**  
**Field and Staff**—Lieutenant Colonel, John Conant; Major, Robert Heggart; Adjutant, William J. Nevin; Quartermaster, A. R. Villipall; Surgeon, Wm. T. Neale; Assistant Surgeon, F. F. P. Cowley.

**Captains**—D. L. Sullivan, Michael McGuire, John Bell, Lewis H. Donoh, Patrick C. Nevin, Charles Glynn, Joseph Murphy, Charles Goodwin.

**First Lieutenants**—Joseph Keels, John Owens, R. F. Knowler, Wm. H. Carney, Wm. Levy, J. T. Conolly, James Foley, P. O'Farrell, P. B. McCarthy.

**Second Lieutenants**—Richard Meffee, Samuel Woolley.  
**ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.**

**Field and Staff**—Lieutenant Colonel, John Byrne; Major, Francis Page; Surgeon, S. S. Lounsbury; Adjutant, Charles Dodd.

**Captains**—Hugh Mooney, Thomas Dauter, Michael Doherty, Charles Priest, J. G. Mitchell, W. Hartford.

**First Lieutenants**—Michael Brennan, Christopher Galvin, Richard Wallace, Joseph E. Enstace, Thomas Burke, Robert A. Lee.

**Second Lieutenants**—J. H. Duff, George B. Wilson, John Herlon.  
**ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.**

**Field and Staff**—Lieutenant Colonel, William De Lacy; Major, John Beattie; Adjutant, John McCarthy; Quartermaster, John Dunn; Surgeon, Joseph L. Harbrouck; Assistant Surgeon, James Kender.

**Captains**—T. H. Kelly, Bernard O'Farrell, Timothy J. Burke, David J. Beattie, D. C. Noyahlan, George M. Davidson, John Ryan, Thomas McGinn, Stephen A. Callahan.

**First Lieutenants**—David Crowley, C. M. Sheehan, James Kitchingham, William Webb.

**Second Lieutenants**—James Cunningham.  
**ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.**

**Field and Staff**—Charles Egan, Lieutenant Colonel commanding; Adjutant, P. R. Dineen; Surgeon, J. H. O'Connell; Assistant Surgeon, John O'Flaherty; Quartermaster, Simon B. Robbins.

**Captains**—John Mitchell, Daniel J. Myking, John Cunningham, Michael Quinlan.

**First Lieutenants**—John Delaney, Thomas M. Costelloe, James Freelan, James O'Carroll, Pierce J. Butler.

**Second Lieutenants**—Robert Skelly, Patrick C. Quinn, Michael McGuire.

The following record will show the original strength of each regiment, their present strength, names of officers killed, and other interesting facts:—

#### SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Officers, Enlisted Men.	
Original strength	1,029
Killed and died of wounds	8
Wounded and missing in action	369
Present strength	241
<i>Officers Killed and Died of Wounds</i> —Colonel Matthew Murphy, Major William Kelly, Captain Michael W. Keenan, Captain John E. Carson, Co. F; Captain Patrick W. Kelly, Co. H; Captain Samuel K. Kelly, Co. G; Sergeant and Lieutenant Patrick Kelly, Co. C; First Lieutenant Martin Kelly, Co. A.	

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Officers, Enlisted Men.	
Original strength (Colonel Kelly)	729
Present strength (Lieut. Col. J. Byrne)	146
Killed	28
Wounded	316
<i>Officers Killed and Died of Wounds</i> —Colonel Flood, Captain Hart, Co. A; Lieutenant Keen, Co. A; Captain Parry, Co. A; Lieutenant Davis, Co. A; Captain Poulouze, Co. H; Captain Selwyn, Co. F; Lieutenant O'Connell, Co. K; Lieutenant Murphy, Co. F; Lieutenant Cronin, Co. H; Lieutenant Wright, Co. K. Organized November 18, 1864.	

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Officers, Enlisted Men.	
Original strength	1,029
Killed and died of wounds	8
Wounded and missing in action	369
Present strength	241
<i>Officers Killed and Died of Wounds</i> —Colonel J. P. McVoy; First Lieutenant A. Murphy, Co. A; First Lieutenant R. Kelly, Co. D; First Lieutenant M. Reddy, Co. G; First Lieutenant J. A. Harburn, Co. H; Captain R. Hickey, Co. A; Captain W. Murray, Co. H; First Lieutenant C. Waters, Co. D; Second Lieutenant J. G. Sullivan, Co. G. Organized November 19, 1862.	

#### ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Officers, Enlisted Men.	
Original strength	48
Killed and died of wounds	11
Wounded and missing in action	32
Present strength	20
<i>Officers Killed and Died of Wounds</i> —Major J. B. Donnelly, Captain G. L. Turner, Captain P. McCarthy, Co. C; Captain J. Lynch, Co. G; Captain J. Conroy, Co. F; Captain J. H. Kelly, Co. D; First Lieutenant J. E. G. Fox, Co. E; First Lieutenant Patrick Leary, Co. I; First Lieutenant F. H. Seely, Co. H; Second Lieutenant M. Egan, Co. K; Second Lieutenant J. S. Fitzsimmons, Co. B. Organized July 26, 1862.	

A formal reception will be tendered the Legion on Friday next. The First, Ninety-fifth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Sixty-fourth regiments will turn out and escort them through our principal streets. They will be reviewed by Mayor Goddard at the City Hall at three o'clock.

*Handwritten notes:*  
80th N.Y. Vol.  
1863

**EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.**

**Killed**—Captain P. F. Conroy, Co. E; Capt. J. H. Joyce, Co. C; Patrick Burns, Co. A; Dennis Hogarty, Co. A; Thomas Martin, Co. A; John Ryan, Co. B; Corporal Florence O'Sullivan, Co. G; Corporal William McCarthy, Co. C; Jere Durick, Co. G; Michael Conery, Co. G; Jas. Darcy, Co. G; John Burner, Co. G; Wm. Kearns, Co. C; Patrick McLoughlin, Co. G; Anthony Webb, Co. C; John Collins, Co. C; Sergeant John Murphy, Co. B; Jas. McGrath, Co. D; Polk Joyce, Co. B; Sergeant Patrick O'Connor, Co. E; J. S. McNamery, Co. E; Patrick Conroe, Co. G; Patrick Fenney, Co. F; Hugh Kelly, Co. F; Patrick Kensler, Co. F; John Leahy, Co. F; John Griffith, Co. F; J. McKean, Co. K.

**Wounded**—Adjutant Turner, severely in arm, Company A.—Corporal James Clark, slightly; Corporal Dudley Byrne, severely; Privates Thomas Bird, severely; J. Clark, slightly; Michael Finn, severely; J. Kennedy, slightly; Fras. Lanahan, slightly; J. McNally, severely; Patrick Merhan, severely; Joseph O. Harra, slightly; James Reynolds, slightly. Company B.—Private Patrick Casey, slightly; John Fitzgibbon, slightly; Paul Komis, slightly; John Mahor, severely; James Davis, leg, amputated. Company C.—Sergeant Richard Harrison, slightly; Corporal Michael Staunlag, slightly; Corporal Thomas Quinn, slightly; Michael Joyce, slightly; Privates John Collins, dangerously; Michael Collins, dangerously; John Haysa, dangerously; Timothy Keegan, slightly; John McFadden, dangerously; Michael Larkin, slightly; Martin McEwan, dangerously; James McGrath, slightly; John Nash, severely; Chas. O'Brien, dangerously; Patk. O'Neil, dangerously; Wm. O'Grady, slightly. Company D.—Private Thos. Ronigan, in leg; Paul Dever, side; John Honovan, head, dangerously; L. McLaughlin, arm; Charles Baydan, head; John Sidney, slightly; Sergeant Patrick O'Brien, slightly.

**COMPANY E.—Wounded**—Sergeant John Morton, face, dangerously; Patrick Doonan, thigh, dangerously; Wm. Whelan, body, dangerously; Jim Egan, two places, dangerously; James Gennetty, shoulder, slightly; John Fitzpatrick, leg; Patk. Couplins, slightly; Mat. English, shoulder, slightly; Michl. Hayden, head, slightly; Michl. Griffith, slightly; John Ryan, slightly; Michl. Griffin, slightly.

**COMPANY F.—Wounded**—Peter McKenna, through abdomen; Thomas Dowling, leg, amputated; A. McCann, side, dangerously; Jas. Smith, arm, slightly; Sergeant Thos. O'Brien, slightly; Sergeant Jas. Carr, slightly.

**COMPANY G.—Wounded**—Lieutenant M. Egan, leg, severely; William Walsh, arm, amputated; N. McLoughlin, arm, slightly; Andw. McGurk, arm.

**COMPANY H.—Wounded**—Walter Croaker, thigh; Patk. Connolly, hip, slightly.

**COMPANY I.—Wounded**—John Denver, leg, severely; Michl. Hattan, foot, slightly; Jim Plunkett, arm, slightly; Jas. McCarthy, shoulder and thigh; Alex. Kluser, body, slightly; Thos. Berry, slightly.

**COMPANY K.—Wounded**—Pierre Teller, through abdomen; Nich. McGaire, arm, severely; Corporal Timothy Delency, leg, severely; Corporal John Dalton, slightly; Michl. Morton, slightly; Jas. Staples, face, severely.

**RECAPITULATION.**

Killed..... 28  
Wounded..... 76  
Total..... 104

Lieutenant Colonel Com. Eighty-eighth N. Y. V.  
Joseph P. Young, Acting Adjutant

**Farewell of the Irish Brigade to General T. F. Meagher.**

Previous to leaving his command at Falmouth, the soldiers and officers of the Irish Brigade took a sorrowful and affectionate farewell of General T. F. Meagher. On that occasion the following address was presented to him from the non-commissioned officers of the Eighty-eighth regiment—"Mrs. Meagher's Own."

(CAMP OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, May 21, 1863.)

To His Grace General THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.—  
Beloved General—Scilicet, if ever, was a more honorable duty devolved on a soldier than now devolved on a band of that devoted band of Irishmen that rallied at your call around the green flag of our native land, and who are here now to evince their sincere and heartfelt sorrow at the loss of an indomitable leader, a brave companion and a stern patriot, as well as to extend their congratulations at your returning in all your manly prudence and apostolic integrity to the domestic scenes of your own fireside.

Appreciating as we do the motives that actuated your resignation, nevertheless we feel that whatever advantages may accrue to us, if any, are purchased at too great a cost, and will supply the feelings and relations that existed between the General and his men.

The fact to lead us to victory, we fondly hoped it would be your proudest honor, as it was your highest ambition, to lead us back again to our homes, but through the inevitable weakness of an ill-wish War Department it has been decided for you to return to a distant back what had

been, or will be left, of what was once known, and proudly so, as Meagher's Irish Brigade.  
Present in our lady patron, Mrs. Meagher, our happiest congratulations at your safe return, and assure her, through us, that what is left of the Eighty-eighth will still endeavor to hold by a high soldierly bearing that claim on her affections as of old, when you yourself led us to battle.

in conclusion, General, we tender to you the following resolutions, and believe us they are not the selfish offerings of interested followers, nor the cool, well digested and carefully worded productions of sage and matured veterans, but they are, General, the spontaneous offerings of young heads, young hearts and young blood, that will always rally at your call around that flag for which you have sacrificed so much and braved so many dangers, and trusting, General, that the recollections of this meeting will in after years compensate for many days of wearied toil and profitless hardships, and it is, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the non-commissioned officers of the Eighty eighth regiment New York Volunteers, duly authorized and appointed in behalf of the regiment, express in words too feeble to convey their sorrow their regret at the retirement of their general, Thomas Francis Meagher.

Resolved, That in tendering his resignation he was prompted by the highest chivalric principles and unselfish aims, and consequently merits the approbation of his men.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions and address be presented by a committee of the non-commissioned officers of the Eighty eighth regiment New York State Volunteers.

(Signed in behalf of the regiment.)

- Patrick McElrath, Sergeant Major.
- Thomas Smith, Quartermaster Sergeant.
- Richard E. Dowdall, Hospital Steward.
- John McDonnell, Commissary Sergeant.
- William J. O'Connor, First Sergeant, Co. A.
- Richard Finney, First Sergeant, Co. B.
- Benedict J. C. Driscoll, First Sergeant, Co. C.
- Ross McDonald, First Sergeant, Co. D.
- George Ford, First Sergeant, Co. E.
- James Carr, First Sergeant, Co. F.
- Lawrence Buckley, First Sergeant, Co. G.
- John Meighan, First Sergeant, Co. H.
- Michael McTrine, First Sergeant, Co. I.
- Henry Southwell, First Sergeant, Co. K.
- John Desmond, Sergeant, Co. C.
- Richard S. Harrison, Sergeant, Co. C.
- James Fox, Sergeant, Co. C.
- Patrick O'Sullivan, Sergeant, Co. B.
- George Geoghagan, Sergeant, Co. B.
- Hugh Garry, Sergeant, Co. K.
- Timothy J. Murray, Sergeant, Co. I.
- Dennis Leonard, Sergeant, Co. I.
- Thomas McDonnell, Sergeant, Co. I.
- John McEwan, Sergeant, Co. D.
- John B. Sparks, Sergeant, Co. A.
- Joseph Hyland, Sergeant, Co. E.
- Edward Wilson, Sergeant, Co. E.
- John Morison, Sergeant, Co. E.
- Thomas Harr, Sergeant, Co. E.

CAPTAIN JOHN O'CONNELL JOYCE.

This generous, resolute, noble young officer, of Co. C, 88th New York Volunteers, (Meagher's Brigade) killed in the battle of Antietam, was born in Fermoy, county Cork, Ireland, about the year 1840. His family removed to Dublin, while he was a mere boy, and in the metropolis he was well educated. Two years ago, the family came to this country. At the beginning of the present unhappy war, he was given a sergeantcy in Meagher's Zouaves, connected with the 69th Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; and he fought in the first battle of Bull Run, July, 1861. In the organization of the Irish Brigade, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. C, 88th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and during the Peninsular campaign, he served with great credit. His Captain, Joseph O'Donohue, was mortally wounded in the battle of Malvern Hill, and died soon after. Lieut. Joyce was promoted to the command, and accompanied his men in the retreats from the Peninsula to Alexandria, where he was prostrated by camp fever and lay in hospital for some time. He returned to his command one week prior to the memorable day of his death, still suffering from the effects of his severe illness. In the bloody strife of the 17th of September, while leading his men, he was instantly killed by a shot through the head. His remains were brought on to his father's residence in Lexington Avenue, in this city. On Thursday of last week, as stated in my last letter, they were conveyed, along with those of the lamented Captain John Kavanagh, of the 63d regt., to Calvary Cemetery. The route of the funeral procession, from the headquarters of the Irish Brigade (now at No. 596 Broadway), was up Broadway to 10th st., and thence by the ferry to Calvary Cemetery. At the cemetery, the last solemn rites were performed by the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Joyce. The *Irish American* says:—"The Trustees of the Cemetery having tendered a plot of ground to be appropriated to the interment of the Irish soldiers who might fall in the war, it was determined for the present to deposit Captain Kavanagh's remains in the receiving vault, until the intended site should be selected; the

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body of Captain Joyce was to be interred in his family lot. The two hearses were therefore drawn up in front of the receiving vault, and the escort having formed line a few paces off, the customary military honors were paid, and in a few moments the heavy portals of the tomb had closed upon two of the bravest of the Irish Brigade." May God have mercy on their souls.

T. H. Squire, Surgeon of the 88th N. Y. V., in a private letter from Roanoke Island, thus mentions a most affecting incident:—

"The daughter of Dr. Cutler, of the 21st Massachusetts, of whom I have spoken in a previous letter, died a few days ago at Newbern, of typhoid fever. Her remains were brought back to this Island and buried to-day. Who will write her epitaph in befitting verse? She was the friend of the sick and wounded soldier; educated, accomplished, young, beautiful, affectionate, patriotic, pious, self-sacrificing. In her death in the van of the army, a woman pure and lovely has been laid as a victim upon the altar of liberty. She died away from home; a father whom she loved stood by her, but his duties to the wounded prevented him from accompanying her remains to their temporary resting place on this beautiful Island. Sacred be the spot where her remains now lie! Ye winds that whisper in the pines, breathe her a requiem! Ye grapes and mistletoe that climb upon the trees, and droop from overhanging boughs, bend down and kiss her lonely grave! Bay myrtle, and magnolia, distil your fragrance around the tomb; in life her gentle virtues breathed a like perfume! Dear girl, I would that I had power to hand thy name down to all coming time."

**The Late Colonel Patrick Kelly.**  
LETTER FROM GENERAL THOMAS FRANCIS BRADY,  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

WEST POINT, June 24, 1864.  
I see by the morning papers, just arrived, that the remains of Colonel Patrick Kelly are expected in New York this morning. Should the funeral take place before Sunday it will not be in my power to attend it, as I am confined to my room by a very sore foot. If it takes place on Sunday, or any other day afterwards, I am desirous, in compliance with his express wishes, that the funeral should be a private and not a public one. Public military funerals are now a-days a public nuisance, and the most delicate and reverentist tribute we can pay to the gallant dead are to be paid unostentatiously and quietly. Colonel Patrick Kelly, commanding the Eighty eighth New York Volunteers, the Second Regiment of the Irish Brigade, was one of my trust and most reliable officers. Perfectly and absolutely sincere, he displayed neither the vanity nor the brilliancy of a soldier, but under a most modest and almost obscure demeanor, he exercised the best qualities that affect and consummate the grand results of military life. His devotion to duty cannot be exalted. History abandoning all political associations he pledged his life to the honor of the flag under which his emigrant race, the dispersed Irish race the world over, have found their most solid respectability and recognition. The Irish Brigade was organized to assure, not only the government of the United States, but every foreign government, that the Irish emigrant and the Irish adopted citizen was true to the nation under which he took shelter, with all the vigor of his arm to the last throb of his impetuous heart. This profession or promise—call it what you will—the Irish Brigade, in the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, has by every testimony up to this day fulfilled. The death of Colonel Patrick Kelly established this assurance as a fact. Thus the Irish soldier vindicates against the Irish politician, here and abroad, the truthfulness, gratitude, bravery and nobility of the Irish race.  
THOMAS FRANCIS BRADY.



### HISTORY OF THE CORCORAN IRISH LEGION.

The gallant Corcoran Irish Legion arrived in this city on Wednesday of last week, about noon. They were most heartily received by a large crowd of friends, admirers and relatives, whose plaudits—and those of all other citizens along the route, who joining in, on seeing one of the most splendid bodies of veterans who, for months, had marched through Broadway—made the scene most interesting to look upon. Along the route, Robertson's full band headed the line, which proceeded to the Centre Market Armory, where arms were most decorously "stacked," and a bountiful collation, we understand, was given to men and officers by Col. Colyer, Superintendent of the State Soldiers' Depot.

Afterwards, and till Friday, when the grand civic and military reception, reported below, was given, the headquarters of the command was at the Centre Market Armory, where the men exhibited a most perfect state of discipline.

The following historical sketch of the Legion is from the pen of our accomplished friend and contributor, Dr. Dwyer, who writes with patriotic pride and fervor of his late brothers in arms:—

The Irish Legion which arrived in New York on Tuesday, 18th July, 1865, left this city for the war in the fall of 1862.

It was entitled the Irish Legion, in contradistinction to the Irish Brigade, which was already in the service of the United States, and whose deeds were reflecting so much credit and renown on the Irish name.

Like the Irish Brigade, the Irish Legion was recruited at a time when no enticement bounties were offered; it was recruited entirely by the patriotic feeling and enthusiasm of its members, who were eager to embrace the opportunity offered them of volunteering, as Irishmen in the cause of liberty and the Union.

The Legion originally consisted of six New York regiments, commanded respectively by Colonel Matthew Murphy, Colonel Melvor, Colonel McEvilly, Colonel McMahon, Colonel Burke and Colonel Reid. The nucleus of these was the Sixty-ninth New York National Guard, which had already so nobly distinguished itself at Bull Run, under command of Colonel Corcoran. On the release of Colonel Corcoran from the Southern prisons in August, 1862, the public were enthusiastically excited, in consequence of his heroism and self-devotion to the cause of the Union. The authorities at Washington, Philadelphia, Boston and New York vied with each other in ovations to him.

President Lincoln having commissioned him a brigadier general, Corcoran immediately set about raising an organization of Irishmen for the defence of the Union. His old regiment, the Sixty-ninth, was the first volunteer. Then offers of men from every city in the Union rushed to him, but for some cause the great majority of these volunteers were sent to other organizations after being enlisted, and the six regiments, already mentioned, were all General Corcoran commanded when organizing at Camp Scott, Staten Island, in September, 1862. Having been ordered to Newport News, Virginia, in November, these were consolidated into four regiments—namely, the Sixty-ninth, the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, and the One Hundred and Seventieth. The following was the roster of the field and staff of those regiments:—

**SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.**  
Colonel, Maj. Murphy; Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas M. Reid; Major, Wm. Butler; Adjutant, M. W. Redmond; Quartermaster, J. Fahy; Surgeon, J. Dwyer; Assistant-Surgeons, Fahy and Ewen.

**ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH**  
Colonel, Wm. McEvilly; Lieutenant Colonel, James P. McMahon; Major, Hugh C. Flood; Adjutant, Thos. Ray; Quartermaster, T. Cooke; Surgeon, P. Nolan; Assistant-Surgeon, R. Faucett.

**ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH.**  
Colonel, John McMahon; Lieutenant Colonel, J. C. Burke; Major, — Sadler; Adjutant, — Newell; Surgeon, M. F. Bolgan; Assistant-Surgeons, Wall and Hasbuck.

### ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH.

Colonel, J. P. Melvor; Lieutenant Colonel, M. N. Murphy; Major, — Warner; Adjutant, P. W. McCarthy; Quartermaster, A. L. Burke; Surgeon, Leach; Assistant-Surgeons, O'Connell and Holoburny.

### GENERAL AND STAFF.

Michael Corcoran, Brigadier-General commanding. John J. Boycott, Assistant Adjutant General. J. B. Kirker, Brigade Quartermaster. W. J. Kane, J. Tracy, P. Hughes, P. Van Courtland, and T. Connolly, Aides-de-Camp. Chaplains—Rev. Father Dillon, Rev. Father Gillon. Brigade Commissary—Captain Graham.

The following were the field officers of the 60th Regiment, at date of organization:—

- Co. A, Capt. D. L. Sullivan; 1st Lieut., W. J. Kane; 2d Lieut., Martin Kelly.
- Co. B, Capt. W. J. Thorne; 1st Lieut., T. M. Cannon; 2d Lieut., Louis H. D. rest.
- Co. C, Capt. Joseph Murphy; 1st Lieut., Edw. K. Butler; 2d Lieut., Patrick Neven.
- Co. D, Capt. Michael McDoire; 1st Lieut., L. B. Villapack; 2d Lieut., Patrick Green.
- Co. E, Capt. John J. August; 1st Lieut., C. Glynn; 2d Lieut., J. B. Mann.
- Co. F, Capt. Michael Kelly; 1st Lieut., P. B. McCarthy; 2d Lieut., Edward Kelly.
- Co. G, Capt. Richard Regart; 1st Lieut., R. Hallahan; 2d Lieut., P. O'Sullivan.
- Co. H, Capt. Francis Whippley; 1st Lieut., John Bell; 2d Lieut., T. Manahan.
- Co. I, Capt. John Conway; 1st Lieut., W. Geoffrey; 2d Lieut., Charles Goetzlin.
- Co. K, Capt. Henry Sawyer; 1st Lieut., James Barrett; 2d Lieut., James P. Sumers.

The General's staff were all young Irish-Americans, imbued with pure patriotic spirit, and were on many occasions afterwards distinguished for "courage and example, and all made great sacrifices in exchanging the comforts of home for the chances of the tented field. Lieutenant Kane was a rising lawyer and a relative of the General; Lieutenant Hughes was nephew to the late lamented Archbishop Hughes; Lieutenant Connolly son of Ex-Senator R. B. Connolly was, while Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Murphy, captured at Keane's Station, and Lieutenant Tracy, of Albany, was by his gallantry on General Corcoran's staff promoted to the Colonelcy of a cavalry regiment. The labors of the Rev. Chaplains are never to be forgotten, inculcating by their precept and example, a proper feeling of the responsibilities of the men of the Legion, the fruits, of which were to be seen in their marked good conduct, and reliability, it being reported at the office of the Secretary of War, that the Legion was one of the best disciplined, and best conducted brigades in the army of the Potomac. The Rev. Father Gillon has continued with them to the close of their service. The labors of Capt. J. B. Kirker (of the well known Catholic Book Publishing Company) as Brigade Quartermaster, are especially worthy of record. His only desire being to do something for the cause of the Union, for this, he has sacrificed his time, his money and his health, in return for which he has the proud consciousness of having done his duty to his country, and has gained the respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens, with whom his name is a "household word." The genial and pains-taking efforts of his assistants, John Stiech and Thomas McQuade, were also pre-eminent; the latter lost a leg at the first battle of Bull Run, but, he nevertheless, did good service in the Legion.

At Newport News the regiments were perfectly drilled and organized, and in Jan., 1863, were ordered to Suffolk, then in charge of Major General Peck. Here the Legion was scattered all over the immense defenses of Suffolk, building forts, clearing forests and skirmishing with the enemy.

On the 30th of January the battle of Deserter House was fought by them, ending in the repulse of the rebels under Generals Pryor and Mahone. In this battle General Corcoran commanded in person, and the Legion covered itself with glory. The following order was issued complimentary to them:—

### SPECIAL ORDER—No. 5.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Feb. 1, 1863.

The Commanding General desires to express his earnest thanks to Brigadier General Michael Corcoran and the troops assigned to his command for their good conduct and gallant bravery in the engagement of the 30th January, 1863, at Deserter House, and which resulted in driving the rebel forces to the Blackwater. Most of the regiments were under fire for the first time, and furnished the services so important as to have part in the expedition with examples of patriotism worthy of imitation.

By command of Major General PECK, BENJAMIN B. FORSTER, Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

The Legion actively participated in all the actions and tedious marches and campaigns around Suffolk—at Carville, Franklin, Windsor, Edenton road, and the Nausemond—all ways bravely repulsing the enemy, though at

the cost of many brave men. During the long and serious siege of Suffolk by the rebels, under Longstreet and Hill, the front on the Elenton road was defended by the Irish Legion, under Colonel Mat Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth, while General Corcoran was in command of the division. The importance of the siege of Suffolk and its defences will be understood from the following:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 31.  
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,  
SUFFOLK, VA., MAY 3, 1863.

The Commanding General recognizes, in the issue of the ineffectual investment of Suffolk for twenty-three days by the enemy, and in the final withdrawal of his baffled and depleted forces, marked evidences of the Almighty's retreating favor. With the acknowledged favor of his army after long protraction without a better number and under his able generals, he has failed. In view of this gratifying test of the fortitude and gallantry of the officers and soldiers of this command, the General commanding tenders them renewed expressions of confidence and thanks.

By command of Major General PERK. BENJAMIN B. FOSTER, Major and Assistant Adjutant Gen.

After the raising of the siege the Legion was ordered to the defences of Portsmouth, and thence, in July, 1863, to Centreville, Va., and the task of keeping the outpost of Washington was entrusted to them. Here, again, was a repetition of skirmishing, marching and picket duty, for Mosby and other desultory bands of rebels continually hovered near them.

While in this department the Legion met with its greatest loss. Gen. Corcoran, on the very threshold of the most active campaign in history, met his death by apoplexy (from an attack of which he suffered once before while in prison), and which was brought on in this fatal instance by his efforts to control the actions of the spirited, unruly horse he rode, while inspecting his picket line on the morning of December 22, 1863.

Gen. Tyler then took command of the Legion, which in May, 1863, was ordered to report to the Army of the Potomac, then at Spottsylvania, taking the initial steps on the onward and successful march to Richmond. On the 18th of May the Legion reported to Gen. Hancock, of the famous Second corps, and was designated as 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, and, though tired and weary after their long march from Aquia Creek, they were immediately ordered into the thickest of the battle then raging at Spottsylvania. In the charge which they made they were under command of Col. Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth, and acted with great coolness and gallantry, the enemy pouring on them terrific volleys of grape and canister. Though opposed to overwhelming numbers the Legion fought splendidly, holding their ground and eliciting the plaudits of the whole army for their conspicuous bravery. In this battle they lost many officers and men. Col. Murphy was wounded severely, besides Lieut. Colonel De Lacy, Major Burns, Major O'Dwyer, Adjutant Pinn, Colonel Flood, Lieut. Kelly, Captain McConvey and Lieut. McGaffrey; Lieutenants J. A. O'Sullivan, C. Waters and Fitzmorris were killed.

In all the ensuing battles of the Wilderness campaign the Legion took part, leaving many a good and true Irishman dead on the field. At the North Anna it suffered severely. Here it was that Lieut. Col. Michael Murphy, of the One Hundred and Seventieth, during an interval of rest, sent out a flag of truce in front of his regiment in order to bring off the wounded and dying, who were lying within hearing of their own comrades, but who could not be otherwise brought away without risking the lives of the rescuers. Lieut. Col. Murphy, for this act, which somewhat interfered with military regulations, was summarily dismissed the service by order of Gen. Meade. This action was afterwards reconsidered; but too late, for the order had been approved by the Secretary of War, and two days afterwards, while fighting at the head of his regiment, the order reached him. Col. Murphy was reappointed by the Governor of New York; but the regiment was now so few in numbers that he was not again mustered in.

At Cold Harbor the Legion met with the heaviest losses. The brave Col. James P. McMahon met his death while waving a flag over the enemy's works. Here also fell Captains Butler and Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth; and Lieut. Joseph Abraham, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth—a kind companion, a good soldier, and a clever, scholarly writer, whose contributions to the IRISH AMERICAN, over the signature of "Fenian," so often depicted the hard lips and pleasures of the Legion. Captain Joe Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth,

was captured by the enemy while performing prodigies of valor. The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth regiment lost nine officers killed and nine wounded in this battle. So many field officers were now killed that some of the regiments were commanded by Captains.

At the battles before Petersburg the whole number of men left scarcely constituted a regiment. Major Conroy, of the One Hundred and Seventieth received his death wound at Deep Bottom, and Major Butler, of the Sixty-ninth, at Petersburg. Lieut. Sweeney, of the Sixty-ninth, was killed, and Adjutant Michael Redmond, of the Sixty-ninth, was shot dead, sword in hand, before the enemy's works. Lieut. John Owens, of the 69th (who was captured with Gen. Corcoran at the first battle of Bull Run), was dangerously wounded in the head.

At Reams' Station the Legion had another most severe trial. Lieut.-Colonel Donnelly, of the One Hundred and Seventieth, was killed; Captain Whelpley, of the Sixty-ninth, killed; Lieut. Kelly, of the Sixty-ninth, and many other officers captured, and Captain Canton and Lieut. O'Farrell, of the Sixty-ninth, dangerously wounded. It was only by the bravest conduct of the men and officers that the Legion was saved from destruction.

At Hatcher's Run the finishing stroke was given to the now decimated Legion. Col. Matthew Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth, acting Brigadier, was mortally wounded; also Lieut. McEavish, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, his Assistant Adjutant General, who was only just released from prison, being captured at Reams' Station. He was a brave, dashing and popular officer; and the death of those two noble men cast a shadow on their surviving comrades. Captain Michael McGuire, of the Sixty-ninth, narrowly escaped with life, being severely wounded in the chest—the bullet his second wound.

The Legion has several times received honorable mention. In General Orders, on November 15, 1864, the Governor of New York "thanked the officers and men for their additional evidence of the good conduct of the New York troops in the discharge of their duties." Major General Humphreys, of the 3d Army Corps, in his General Order, of February 13, 1865, expresses his satisfaction at the prompt, skillful and spirited manner in which every duty imposed upon them was performed. The attack of the enemy, composed of parts of two corps (Hill's and Gooden's), on the right of Smyth (Murphy's Irish Legion), being skillfully and gallantly met and repulsed with severe loss to the enemy.

The final battles, pursuit and surrender of the rebels at Appomattox Court house found them a legion in name, but not in numbers—exhausted, but covered with glory.

The Corcoran Irish Legion has had seven commanding Generals—Corcoran, Tyler, Murphy, Blaisdell, Ramsey, South and Melvor. Of these, Corcoran, Murphy, Blaisdell, and Smyth, were killed—Tyler and Ramsey wounded; Melvor providentially escaped unhurt; and he has good reason to be proud of that Legion which, under his command, marched through Richmond and Washington with the sprig of evergreen in view and the green flag flying over them.

Of the Colonels of the Legion, three have been killed—Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth; Flood, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth; J. P. McMahon, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth; and Col. John McMahon died of sickness brought on by exposure.

Col. John Conroy, of the Sixty-ninth, has been lucky enough to escape injury, although he has participated in every action since he first fought at Bull Run; and he has attained his present proud position of Commander of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. A., by his unswerving courage and fidelity to the interests of his regiment, and he has been nobly seconded in his efforts to add lustre to the "Regulars" by his gallant Major Robert Hoggart, and the brotherly band of officers and men of the Sixty-ninth.

Of the Legion officers killed, the following is a partial list:—

- SIXTY-SIXTH—Col. Matthew Murphy, Major Wm. Butler, Adjutant M. W. Redmond, Captains E. R. Porter, John R. Nugent, Francis Whelpley; Lieutenants Martin Kelly and Daniel Sweeney.
- ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH—Captains Murray, Hickey, Sullivan, Boyle, Reddy, Walter, Abraham, McGee, Kelly, Sweeney and McEavish.
- ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH—Captains Hart, Schuyler, Keegan, Purdy, O'Connell, Murphy, South, Dalton, Grant and Davis.
- ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTYSETH—Major Conroy;

*Fenian  
at Suffolk  
Abraham*