

Words of Acknowledgment.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

Will you allow me space enough in your columns to express my most hearty acknowledgments for the warm tide of sympathy, and the unnumbered kindnesses that have been showered upon me, and my family, since the sad event that has clothed us in mourning. If anything, beyond the profound satisfaction we feel that "our boy has done his duty," could mitigate our sense of bereavement, it would be the outpouring of the kind hearts that have felt for, and the loving arms that have been thrown about us. I am poor in everything but thanks, but these I give to each and all from a warm and gushing heart. May God bless them all, and in their hour of need may they find the same human helpers, and the same Divine trust that have been our stay and comfort and support in the day of our trial.

I have received a multitude of letters and communications from friends near and remote, expressing warm sympathy, and making many inquiries in regard to the fall and death of my son. I find it impossible to make replies to these letters or to answer in detail these many inquiries. These friends will receive this note as a very inadequate acknowledgment of their many kindnesses but I will add that I contemplate as soon as I can command the leisure and can gather some few needful materials, to publish a brief memorial of my departed son. I shall do this with no vain expectation of making a sensation, or of parading private griefs; and still less of seeking to perpetuate a name which is destined to live mainly in the memory of the friends who knew and loved him. Although he was indeed a martyr to the truth he believed in, and for which he gave his life, that life will possess no special interest to the public, but to his friends it will ever have a tender and tragic interest of which, God helping me, I intend they shall have the benefit. For their sakes and for their eyes mainly I shall prepare this brief record, incorporating in it, in good part, if not entirely, the feeling and noble discourse pronounced by President Fisher at his funeral obsequies.

It would be an idle affectation in me to seek to conceal the admiration which, in the midst of my grief for the loss of an only son, I feel for the patriotic devotion that sent him to the field, to stand by, and suffer for, and die for his country. There are those around me in this community who do not appreciate this devotion, who doubtless think, if they do not say, that he rashly and unwisely, and for an inadequate if not unworthy cause threw his life away. I thank God that I have no such feeling; and while I utter no reproach I can only pity those who take so low a view of the mighty issues at stake in our beloved land. In this matter, while my sentiments were in entire harmony with those of my brave boy, I feel that in devotion to the cause he has been my teacher and exemplar. Here at least "the child has been father to the man"—and in view of it, I feel humiliated at the little effort I have made to serve the country, and deep regret that there are those who look coldly on, and have no part in such sacrifices. While fathers around me holding such opinions as I have indicated, retain their sons in safety at home, and congratulate themselves that they are secure however it may prove with the dear land and the benignant Government to which, under God, we owe all we have been, or hope to be, I can only say, "I would not exchange my dead son, for any living son in Christendom."

Thanking you for your manifold kindnesses and courtesies to me, I am

Yours very truly,

December 30, 1862. Wm. J. BACON.

SHALL THE RETURNED 26TH BE PROPERLY
 QURETED?—In a few days, two companies of the
 26th Regiment, which were recruited here, by
 Captains Jennings and Davis,—both killed in
 battle—will arrive here from Utica, where they
 await the action of the mustering officer. Shall
 they be properly received, as companies, or per-
 mitted to dissolve their organization and mingle
 again with their fellow citizens without special
 token of public regard? There are companies
 of the 27th, also, and other fragments of regi-
 ments returning from the war, which might be
 included in one, and suitable recognition of their
 gallant service be tendered to all at once. What
 say the people?

**VOLUNTEER RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEET-
 ING.**—The meeting of the Reception Committee held
 last Saturday evening was fairly attended. Ex-SENA-
 TOR HUBBEL presided.

Mr. BABCOCK from the Committee appointed at the
 last preceding meeting, to ascertain the cost of printing
 the proposed Memorial Book,—a record of the 14th and
 26th Regiments,—reported that the cost of three thou-
 sand copies would be \$500, and submitted the follow-
 ing resolutions:

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$500 be, and
 the same hereby is appropriated out of the surplus
 funds in the hands of the Treasurer of this Committee,
 for the purpose of publishing a book containing a his-
 tory of the 14th and 26th regiments, and an account of
 their reception in this city, and such other facts with
 reference to these regiments as the committee appoint-
 ed to prepare the same may deem proper; and that
 3 000 be published, and such numbers thereof as may
 be necessary be given without charge to the surviving
 members of the regiment and to the families of such
 as are dead, as far as practicable; and that the re-
 maining copies be sold at fifty cents each, and the
 funds thus realized from the sales be paid over to the
 Treasurer of this Committee as the nucleus of a fund
 for a monument to be hereafter erected for all the
 regiments from Onondaga county.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed
 by the Chair to prepare such book and to carry out
 this resolution.

After the rejection of several amendments, the reso-
 lutions were adopted; and Messrs. LEWIS H. BABCOCK,
 JAS. D. ERIN and HENRY W. CHASE were named as
 the Committee to procure the preparation and publica-
 tion of the volume.

The opinion prevailed at the meeting that, after the
 distribution of two thousand copies among the soldiers
 and their families, there would be a demand for one
 thousand at fifty cents each,—this sale defraying the
 expense of the publication of the whole edition and
 therefore leaving still with the Reception Committee
 the balance on hand.

J. D. ERIN, Esq., made a final report from the Com-
 mittee on Decorations, and received many compliments
 upon the manner in which he in particular, and his as-
 sociates in general, had discharged their duties.

The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the
 Chairman,—first directing the Treasurer to publish in
 the city papers the amounts received by him from
 each Town and Ward in the County together with the
 gross amount expended,—which report, (handed to us
 this morning) is as follows:—

Utica—1st Ward.....\$206 80	Utica.....\$1,229 00
2d ".....280 00	Rome.....80 00
3d ".....348 00	Whites town.....60 00
4th ".....198 00	Waterville.....75 00
5th ".....40 00	Deerfield.....87 00
6th ".....87 60	Verona.....28 00
7th ".....122 50	Weston.....8 60
	Marshall.....20 00
Total, Utica.....\$1,229 00	Paris.....23 00
	Trenton.....68 00
	Boonville.....70 50
	Kirkland.....26 00
	\$1,719 00
Amount of expenditures.....\$1,151 78	
Cash on hand.....587 27	
	\$1,719 00

Dated Utica, August 2d, 1869.
 H. CHOCKMA, Treasurer.

MEETING OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—The Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the 14th and 26th regiments met last evening at the office of Sheriff CROCKER, the Treasurer, with a view to settling up their affairs, disposing of their surplus funds, and discharging themselves from further service. The Treasurer stated that the unexpended sum in his hands was \$567.27. There was a division of opinion among the members of the Committee present as to the most suitable disposition of this money, some favoring its appropriation as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a monument in Bagg's Square in memory and honor of the dead of the 14th and 26th regiments, and others preferring to place it in the hands of the Ladies' Relief Society, to be used either as the Society should see fit or for the benefit of the widows and families of our soldiers who have fallen.

Mr. BABCOCK finally made a motion that a portion of the money be applied for the purpose of procuring the publication of a history of the 14th and 26th regiments, to include an accurate list of their killed and wounded during their periods of service. It appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the proposed history should be published, and it was suggested that the number of copies should be some 3,000 of which number about 2,000 copies should be distributed gratuitously to the families of the soldiers, and the remainder sold to aid in paying the expenses of the publication. Mr. BARNARD moved as an amendment to Mr. BABCOCK's motion, that a Committee be appointed to determine the expense of publishing the history and report at a subsequent meeting. Mr. BABCOCK accepted the amendment, and the chairman, Mr. HUBBELL, appointed Messrs. BABCOCK and BARNARD as the Committee.

The meeting adjourned to convene at the same place at precisely 8 o'clock on Saturday evening next. As the questions then to be acted upon are important ones, it is desirable that every member of the Reception Committee should be present.

\$100 Bounty.

AND PROBABLY A LAND WARRANT. Volunteers wanted for the 26th Regiment—a number of able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. Pay per month, \$13. Mileage to Washington—making the first month's income \$26. This Regiment is commanded by Col. Wm. H. Christian, who served with credit in the Mexican War. In addition to pay, each recruit will receive uniform, clothing and good board and lodging as soon enlisted. Pay will commence from the time of enlistment. Apply at the Recruiting Office, Exchange Buildings. E. R. P. SHURLEY, Captain 26th Regiment N. Y. Vols., Recruiting Officer. Offices, Sept. 5, 1861.

LATER FROM GEN. POPE.

AFFAIRS AT CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE—DARING EXPLOIT.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Letters received from Culpepper contain no news of interest not already telegraphed. On Saturday night after the action, Dr. Stooke, of the Twenty-sixth New York, while endeavoring to find his way to his regiment, encountered two rebel soldiers fully armed. He sternly demanded a surrender, and they were so alarmed, being apprehensive of their proximity to our forces, that they surrendered, and he marched them both to the camp as prisoners.

14

Volunteers Wanted for the 26th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.

THE BEST CHANCE YET.

THIS splendid Regiment needs more men, and offers a fine chance for young men to assist in giving the death blow to this infamous rebellion. The regiment is an old one, having been in service

FOURTEEN MONTHS,

and in point of efficiency is

SECOND TO NONE IN THE SERVICE.

The inducements now offered by the General Government, to those desirous of entering the service, are much better than heretofore; merit is sure to meet rapid promotion.

So Come Along and Volunteer.

This war will be crushed out by the immense mass of men to be sent to the field, so the term of service will be short. Pay and bounty the same as received in any other corps.

For full particulars inquire at the rendezvous, 28 Catharine street.
Col. W. H. CHRISTIAN, Commanding.
Dr. COVENTRY, Surgeon.
Dr. BRISTOL, Chaplain.
Lieut. C. H. SCHMIDT, Recruiting Officer.

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\$100 Bounty.

AND PROBABLY A LAND WAR.

ARRANT.—Volunteers wanted for the 26th Regiment—a number of able-bodied men between the age of 18 and 25. Pay per month, \$13. Mileage to Washington—making the first month's income \$20.

This Regiment is commanded by Col. Wm. H. Christian, who served with credit in the Mexican War.

In addition to pay, each recruit will receive uniform, clothing and good board, and lodging as soon enlisted.

Pay will commence from the time of enlistment. Apply at the Recruiting Office, Exchange Buildings.

E. R. P. HOURLY,
Captain 26th Regiment N. Y. Vols.,
Recruiting Officer.

Utica, Sept. 5, 1861.—d.f.

COL. CHRISTIAN'S REGIMENT—Paraded again yesterday, numbering some three hundred and fifty men. If practice makes men perfect in military drill, the Colonel's Regiment bids fair to become perfect. The men are now well fed and cared for, and, as a consequence, are happy. The luxuriance of the tables set for those quartered in the City Hall, make us quake lest the men should experience too severe a fall when they come down to the prescribed rations provided by the Government.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Four ladies, Mrs. ROCKWELL, Misses ROWE, YENNEY and DREW, sent down a small box of blankets, bed ticks and other comforts to the Twenty-Sixth Regiment, early this week. They gathered the money in three or four days, without much difficulty. Let others follow their noble example, and thus show to our self-denying volunteers that they are not forgotten at home. Our villages especially should make greater effort to render the men of our Central New York regiments comfortable. Should our troops winter in the very heart of Chivalrydom, they will find blankets a necessity even there. Send down the blankets.

Nov. 7, 1861

The citizens of Utica are making extensive preparations for the reception of the 14th and 26th regiments, whose term of service expire in a few days. A public meeting was held Monday night, at which speeches were made by Mayor WILSON, Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN, and others.

COLORS OF THE 26TH.—The tattered colors of our gallant 26th were taken to Albany and deposited in the Bureau of Statistics last week. They have passed through ten battles, and are pierced by thirty-eight bullets. Five men have fallen beneath them, and they are stained with heroic blood.

Utica Herald

From the Twenty-Sixth Regiment.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the Utes Morning Herald: *

We have again moved our camp, in order to join the brigade to which we have been annexed—Gen. Heintzelman's. We have thus lost the beautiful grounds and the splendid scenery of our former location; but we are glad to find ourselves in a brigade, where affairs will be conducted with more system. This moving a regiment after it gets well settled down, is a great nuisance, and makes much confusion for a short time. If we only had some women to aboil the teamsters, it would be as good as an ordinary May Day.—The army drivers use only one line to their four horses, and this occasions the use of quite a variety of terms to their horses, which increases to a most hideous jargon whenever about a dozen teamsters get tangled up in a swampy field. All the camp articles are thrown into these large wagons in beautiful confusion. Through the opening in the rear of the wagons may be seen a musket, a man's leg, a knapsack and a camp pail. Two men march with each wagon to guard it, and away they go, the regiment just ahead of them. Well, when we get to the new ground, the wagons are unloaded in the rain, (for it is always as sure to rain when we "move" as it is when a Sabbath School gets up a picnic)—then the companies go to work putting up their tents, and after the usual amount of shouting and quarrelling, things finally settle down into the old order. Enterprising men then make a variety of fire-places in the ground, into which some very luxurious individual may place a joint of stove pipe. Perhaps the same pampered person that revels amid these conveniences may get some boards off from a fence and put a floor in his tent to sleep upon; but most of us live like plain volunteers. I suppose its very novel and pleasant around in York State for your military companies to "camp out" about a week in nice weather, with buffalo robes and champagne, and staid guard, watching in great suspicion for the approach of an enemy from a neighboring corn field. But "camping out" loses its novelty after a few months, and staid guard becomes a stern reality, when it becomes known that Jackson's brothers can't be broken of their very impolite habit of shooting our pickets. Every one of these volunteers whom the Northern citizens encouraged to go to war for their country, and whom you cheered and told to shoot Jeff. Davis, and whom you gave \$5, and advised not to get killed, "ole feller"—though they never get into a pitched battle, are nevertheless entitled to great credit for the instances of self-denial in their lives as soldiers. The volunteers are now the only force the country can rely upon. The regular army is now only a fossil relic of something that once was of some importance. Now it is only of use as a police force, for which it is usually employed. Col. Christian had occasion the other day to express nearly these same opinions to a regular captain, and he "owned the corn," expressing his preference for the volunteers. Strange to say, political favoritism is exhibited as much as ever in the army appointments. Young sons of rich politicians, who did fair to be good for nothing else, can usually be lieutenants in the army. In the style of fighting which this war brings out, men will have to act as individuals very often with the lines broken, and the personal identity of the men must not be swallowed up in the regiment, as is too much the result of the intellect deadening drill in the regular army. March for the volunteers!

Our brigade is composed of four regiments, the 16th, 26th and 27th New York, and the 5th Maine. Gen. Heintzleman is quite unwell, and is at Washington, while Col. Davies is at present in command. Col. Christian is the second in rank. Our situation is to the extreme south of the Army of the Potomac, and our pickets extend nearly down to Mount Vernon. The regiments in the brigade take turns sending out pickets, and the companies in the regiment take turns going. Three of our companies have gone out to day, with two field pieces. Before we left our old camp our pickets but by Bailey's Cross Roads had a sort of skirmish with some rebel horsemen. We lost no men, but as near as we could learn from the inhabitants around there, and what our men themselves saw, six of the enemy were unhorsed. I met an old school mate at the Provost Marshal's, the other day, under arrest as a spy. He was very glad to see me, and in talking over old times we forgot that it was our duty to cut each other's throats. His name is John Bradley; he lives in Alexandria, and is a secessionist. "Such is life."

ALIQUE.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR THE 26TH REGIMENT, N. Y. VOLUNTEERS!

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For full particulars enquire at the rendezvous, 28 Catharine street.

Lieut. C. H. SCHMIDT,
Recruiting Officer.

THE 26TH REG'T.—These brave boys of Gen. Reynolds' corps. We have no intelligence of them, but trust they have escaped the terrible slaughter that has befallen our army.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—A correspondent writes from Slacum's Brigade to the *Syracuse Standard*:

All seems to be quiet, although the pickets of the 26th were badly scared last night at some firing heard, which originated from the shooting of a dog by the pickets on the outposts. I do not believe any attack is apprehended by military men, at least not at present. On the hills far west of our encampment, can be seen the rebel entrenchments on Edson's Hill; but a reconnoissance was made there by Capt. Jay with a small force from our regiment, who report that there is at present only a small force there, and the works are virtually abandoned. The 26th regiment some how or other see more rebels and meet with more adventures than any other. We take turns at furnishing pickets, but fail to see as much as the 26th claim they do.

MAJ. THROOP.—MONTGOMERY H. THROOP, Esq., was yesterday summoned to the bedside of his brother, Major N. GARROW THROOP, by the announcement that the Major had become seriously worse. A letter from Dr. J. FORSTER JENKINS, of the Sanitary Commission, who sent the despatch, gives only too much reason to fear that the Major will lose his leg if not his life. We hope these fears will not be realized.

AN HONORABLE RECORD.—The following from the Major of the 26th, is with reference to a young soldier from North Bay:

CAMP NEAR BELLE PLAINS,
January 12th, 1863.

Miss A. E. TUCKER—It is with the utmost pleasure I take my pen to comply with your request. Howard Myer was a young man of sterling worth and merit. He was truthful, noble, bold. He was one of Nature's noblest men, never stooping to a mean or an unworthy act.— Since we left Fort Lyon, the regiment has marched over one thousand miles, and has been in eight battles; during the march and fights, Howard was always at his post, never faltering or wavering from the right. I went with several men of the regiment to fetch off wounded men, if there were any left, at about 11 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, but owing to our pickets' watchfulness we were detained some time, but succeeded in passing. We found several wounded men and removed them to the rear, including Howard. He could speak but incoherently, and when the water was offered him, he could not move his hands or feet; so we were obliged to raise him up and hold the canteen to his mouth. We laid him down and covered him with blankets and tents. The wound was through the neck, and I should judge that the spinal column was injured, which paralyzed his limbs. From his difficulty of articulation, we supposed it of no use to move him, and there were others that needed our attention. We continued our work until the moon rendered moving objects visible, and then were obliged to leave, as we were too good marks for the enemy's sharpshooters. We could have moved all, but the force of the regiment was so small that it was impossible. I have seen Howard's brother, and it is probable that he has returned ere this, and you know more than I am able to tell. This much you may say to a dear friend: that they need not wish for Howard C. Myer, for he was incapable of doing a mean act, and died for his country while battling for the right.

Respectfully,
E. F. WETMORE,
Major 26th Reg't N. Y. V.

MAJOR THROOP.—The following from MORRIS S. MILLER, Esq., regarding Major N. Cannon Throop, will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1862.
Dear Sir,—I visited your brother last week and again to-day. I delayed writing until I could inform you of the result of the operation of extracting the ball, which was successfully and skillfully removed from the "outer condyle of the femur" while he was under the influence of ether. The surgeon informs me that the wound is "serious," but thinks he will wholly recover the use of his leg. The nurse thinks him not so well since the operation, but the surgeon says he is doing well.

This morning I found him under the influence of morphine but sensible enough to inform me of the fact, and to ask me to read his letters, but he was unable to hear them read through.

On Saturday he informed me that he wanted nothing, and deemed himself as well off as he could be anywhere, and from my own observation I think that such is the case. He has a good surgeon and nurse, and a negro to take care of him.

Very truly yours,
MORRIS S. MILLER,
Montgomery H. Throop, Esq., Utica.

\$100 Bounty.

AND PROBABLY A LAND WARRANT. Volunteers wanted for the 26th Regiment—a number of able-bodied men between the age of 18 and 45.

Pay per month, \$13. Mileage to Washington—making the first month's income \$30.

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In addition to pay, each recruit will receive uniform, clothing and good board and lodging as soon enlisted.

Pay will commence from the time of enlistment.

Apply at the Recruiting Office, Exchange Building.

E. R. P. SHURLY,
Captain 26th Regiment N. Y. Vols.
Utica, Sept. 5, 1861. [dtf] Recruiting Officer.

FROM THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT

BLOSSALE, Sept. 11, 1861.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

Having a heart overflowing with gratitude, in view of the narrow escape of my son, with Ensign Neill (of Col. Christian's regiment,) from the rebels, I thought I would send you an extract from his letter for insertion in the HERALD, if you are disposed, as I have many friends in the county that would like to know of his whereabouts. Truly yours, N. HOLSTEAD.

CAMP VERNON, Alexandria, Sept. 7.

DEAR PARENTS:—I received your letter of the 25th in due season, and was calculating to answer it the day before yesterday, but our company were detailed for picket guard that day, so I had to postpone it until I returned. Our company came in yesterday minus three men, which were taken prisoners by the rebels. Our company went under Ensign Neill. One platoon was sent out on the Alexandria and Accotink pike. It is a road running from Alexandria, between the Mount Vernon road and the river, and connects with the Mount Vernon road about six miles from Alexandria. The second platoon were stationed, some on the Mount Vernon road and some on the Richmond road. The first platoon went on the Accotink pike; I was in that platoon. Ensign Neill went with us. The farthest post on the road was at Mr. Gibbs' barn, nearly five miles from camp. Ensign Neill and Sergeant Church, with seven men, were at that post. In the afternoon, Neill and myself went around on the Mount Vernon road, to see the pickets and get the countersign. Neill rode a horse from camp, and I got one from a lot beyond our lines. We went "mighty fast, I reckon." We stopped at a house on the Mount Vernon road and got supper; while we were eating, one of the pickets came running up and told us our pickets over on the Accotink road had been attacked by two hundred rebel cavalry. We jumped from the table, and were on our horses in "right quick time," and started for our post.— We took our revolvers in hand, and "put the horses through." When we got to the Accotink road, it looked as though there had been an army of cavalry there, but the last tracks were towards Accotink. We came back to Gibbs' barn, but our pickets were not there. We rode to Gibbs' house. The women told us we had better run for the woods; they said the rebels had taken two of our boys certain, and did not know but more; they said the main body had gone back a short time before. They must have passed out by the Mount Vernon road just before we came into the Accotink road, and if we had been a quarter of an hour earlier we should have run on to those devils and been taken. We left our horses and started for the woods; we were not sure we had got clear of the rebels yet. We traveled in the woods nearly an hour, and came out into an open field, (it became dark soon after we left Gibbs'); we did not know where we were; we followed a fence along through the field; we had gone but a short distance when somebody called the Ensign by name; we looked around, and there lay two of our boys the other side of the fence. In less than five minutes up came Sergeant Church. We were lucky fellows, coming together as we did. We held a short counsel, and concluded we had better get to camp if we could. We did not any of us know exactly where we were, but I thought I knew a little something about the country. I took charge of the thing, and we came out all right. The next morning we started for Gibbs'; we met some Union men coming in; they told us we had better not go out with our small squad of

men. One young fellow was near our pockets when they were taken. He said the rebels made our three men strip off their clothes and change them for their old rags, and they devoured their rations as though they were half starved.

The boys of this regiment are now generally very contented, and I don't know but that they are as patriotic as ever. I never felt better in my life, and you could not hire me to leave the army until the war is over. We are soon going to show the Southern chivalry what the "mudsills" of the North can do. Our Government has just commenced to do, and I think this war will be ended before next spring. And when some of these volunteers get home, those Northern traitors had better look out for their hides.

Your son, affectionately.

WILLARD G. HOLSTEAD.

19

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The Rochester Democrat publishes the following extract from a letter written by Col. Christian :

You are aware that Sauers' Cornet Band from Rochester, is with us, and a fine one it is. The officers and men unanimously agree in saying that it stands far ahead of anything this side of the Potomac. They have a new uniform throughout, and are well drilled in all that belongs to band tactics. They think of going home on the 21st, as their time then expires. If we are held by government the remainder of the two years, it will be hard to part with them; for their beautiful strains help greatly to relieve the monotony of a soldier's life. They have had several offers, made by other regiments, when their time expires, but they want to go home first and see their families.

—The Secretary of War has accepted the resignations of three captains and twelve lieutenants of the Twenty-sixth. We have heretofore printed the list.

SERGEANT BIDDLE'S RECRUITS.—Nine recruits of the Twenty-Sixth were mustered into service by Capt. PEASE yesterday morning, and went to Rochester at eleven o'clock. Two more who intended to go did not appear in time, and will wait for the next squad. The names of those who went are :

Chester L. Babcock, H. A. Clark, John Foster, Dela F. Grants, Thomas McGinnis, Francis H. Stephens, Thomas Sharp, Jas. Walker, Thos. Winston.

WENT TO THE WARS.—Fourteen men for the Twenty-Sixth Regiment left town yesterday at 3:35 P. M., under charge of Sergeant BIDDLE. They have gone to the Rochester military depot, where they will remain but a short time before joining the regiment at Washington. Among the recruits a notice the name of Mr. CORNELIUS J. COVENHOVEN, who if our record is correct, departed with Capt. HALL and the "Stingers" some time ago. This time we saw Mr. COVENHOVEN march into the cars with a determined aspect, and we can safely say that he has left us. The following are the names of the volunteers :

Joseph Ball, George W. Cross, Walter H. Burr, George Buskerk, Joseph Bradford, Wm. Henry Evans, Charles Francis, Charles Haughton, George McNett, George H. Rich, John T. Seely, Read Snyder, Bosell Woodbull, Cornelius J. Covenhoven,

The officer in Exchange Buildings will be kept open by Corporal D. H. SMITH, for the reception of other recruits.

From the Twenty-Sixth Regiment.
HEADQUARTERS 26th N. Y. VOLUNTEERS,
ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 18.

To the Editor of the Ulca Morning Herald :

A brief description of two nights duty and the destruction of the bridge over Hunting Run, will no doubt be interesting to you.

OUR SITUATION.

A mile or two below Alexandria a great Bay sets back from the Potomac into the western shore; on the north it bends around a promontory until it edges upon the suburbs of the city, while upon the south are high and wooded lands, threaded by a score of roads leading to the enemy's camp only a few miles distant. The Mt. Vernon road which crosses this important bridge intersects all these roads.

The bridge was nearly half a mile in length, consisting of a causeway from either shore several rods in length, connected by a substantial oaker structure, and crossed the Run about one mile from the Potomac.

A sluggish stream winds through the meadow at the base of the hills, emptying into the Run about two miles from the river. This stream and the Bay are known as "Hunting Run." The form the dividing line of the two great armies of the south of our position.

The camps of the 16th, 26th and 27th New York Volunteers, and 5th Maine, are located in the meadows, just upon the northern edge of these waters.

ONE NIGHT'S DUTY.

Last Sunday the Colonel sent three companies across the bridge, conducted by Capt. Jennings West and Blackwell; these companies separated on the opposite side, each taking different roads and proceeding from four to six miles toward the enemy, threw out their pickets and remained till next morning.

About two o'clock in the morning they faintly heard voices apparently giving commands in the distance. Captain Jennings cautiously approached a mile beyond, and plainly heard the deadened tramp of a large column of infantry.

It was late in the day of Monday when the companies came back to camp. The Colonel, upon hearing their report, immediately mounted his horse and, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Richardson and Major Jennings, went to the bridge, and to their surprise found it guarded by only nine men of the Twenty-Seventh New York Regiment. Proceeding to the head-quarters of Gen. Franklin, Col. Christian reported the case, and asked permission to become responsible for the security of the road against any approach of the enemy; for this duty it was determined to send a company.

A NIGHT IN THE RAIN.

Capt. Arrowsmith, upon his request, was assigned this duty. Adj. Bacon also accompanied them as a volunteer. The night was one of the most dismal I ever saw; the rain fell in torrents. The men were obliged to stand along the bridge, exposed to the full vigor of the storm—while the fearless Captain and our promising young Adjutant occasionally crossed toward the hills and listened for an expected approach. Red and yellow rockets were repeatedly thrown from the camps of the enemy, which marked a chain of regiments from the river for several miles towards Manassas. In the morning the company returned to camp, and, notwithstanding their sleepless night, as usual went through the duties of the day.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE.

In the edge of last evening, by invitation of Col. Christian, I accompanied him for the first time to the bridge. We then called on Colonel (at present commanding this Brigade)