

“With them, the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the general Government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States, are nothing; the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences.”

And Henry Clay told the truth.

THE RECEPTION OF THE THIRTIETH N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment having arrived in Albany on Saturday, the 30th of May, a delegation from the board of trustees, of Saratoga Springs, and from the citizens of the place, went down to see them, and to invite the field officers, and the men who had been recruited in this place, to come up and be present at a public reception.— Col. Searing, on considering the matter, ascertained that he could not do it, unless the reception could be given on Monday the 1st of June. As the train from Albany would arrive at 9 A. M. on Monday, there was but little time in which to make the requisite preparations to meet these gallant men. Notwithstanding this, at the time the southern train came in on Monday, a sufficient platform had been erected on the east side of Franklin Square, facing west, by the junction of two platform cars, side by side, with planks between, decorated with proper flags, and furnished with benches and chairs.

The fire companies, trustees and citizens turned out, and Major P. H. Cowen kindly consented to act as the marshal of the day. He was assisted by J. N. Case, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and by E. Isbell as deputy marshal.

When the war-worn remnant of this storling regiment arrived, we were somewhat pained to see how few of them were left. Col Searing was as stalwart, erect and energetic as ever, though browned by exposure and hard service. So also were the other officers of the regiment, as well as what remained of the rank and file. Only three companies were represented, companies D, F and G. They, with their company officers, were received in front of the platform, on the west, while the Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and Major took their places on the speaker's stand.

The President of the village, J. H. White, then delivered the following address of welcome:—

Colonel Searing, Officers and Soldiers of the Thirtieth:—It becomes my agreeable duty, on behalf of the corporate authorities of this village, and the people of this locality, to extend to you, on your return from the fields of battle and of danger, a cordial welcome.

Two years ago you suddenly left the quiet pursuits of civil life, and the comforts and security of home, to live upon the tented field, and to subject yourselves to the wasting influences of a sickly climate.

For two years you have been *soldiers*,—not fancy soldiers—not soldiers of parade, but soldiers who had constantly to move in front of a watchful and vengeful enemy, and who, upon many a

stricken field, have had to expose yourselves to every missile and means of death or mutilation. For two years you have had to make long and sudden marches, to undergo privations of food, of clothing, and of the shelter of houses; and yet I am proud to say, and we are all proud to know, that you have done your duty like men, without complaint, and fought your battles like heroes, without flinching. Sustained by the pride of manhood, by the love of country, by the sense of being in the right, and by the hope that this enormous rebellion would soon be overwhelmed by the masses we have been hurling against it, you have upheld the honor of the old flag in every engagement and in every campaign. The bloody fields of Bull Run, South Mountain, of Antietam, of Fredericksburg, and others, where the bones of so many of your comrades are laid, attest that the spirit of your fathers still remains with their sons, and that the fighting days of 1776 are revived in full vigor in 1863. The memory of the "Iron Brigade," will long remain with the armies of the Potomac and the Rappahannock.

Soldiers! you have now, after the performance of all these arduous duties, again returned to your friends, and to the quiet habits of industrious civilians. You will never regret the service you have, to the best of your ability, sought to render the country. The dangers you have run, will continue to do you honor for the rest of your lives. Men will remember you, and say, as they point you out, "that man was one of the first volunteers in the war of the great rebellion. He was at South Mountain, at Bull Run, at Antietam, and at Fredericksburg; he belonged to the 'Iron-Brigade.'"

Soldiers! We receive you, and your gallant officers, with gladness. We know that men who behave so well in the field, and are so patient upon the march, must make good citizens and members of society, when peace shall again be restored, and when all the hardships and dangers you have had to undergo, shall be forgotten.—Your experience of actual warfare will have taught you its actual horrors, and you will also have learned the value of the glorious institutions which rendered those horrors necessary. Peace, repose and freedom, are the sure rewards of soldierly valor in a righteous cause.

Soldiers! I regret to recall that the gallant Col. Frisby, who first led you to the field, has sealed his devotion to the service with his blood. Peace to his ashes and honor to his memory.—His equally gallant successor, Col. Searing, today, happily, our honored guest, with you, has sought to emulate his old commander, and has successfully led you in the path of victory and honor. While we thus congratulate ourselves upon what has been done, and upon our brighter hopes for the future, we must still remember and regret the brave and the dead,—the soldiers who have, like the lamented Frisby, lost their lives during the struggle, and the remains of most of whom, now stumber in a distant land.—Whether it was the deadly bullet, the bayonet thrust, or that malignant scourge of armies, the Typhoid fever that carried them off, makes no difference; they should equally be honored.

Colonel! We tender you our congratulations and thanks for the services you, with your brave command, have rendered the nation.—The honor of old Saratoga has remained untarnished in your keeping. The grandsons can now be as proud as their grandsires, and if there was once a "Stillwater," there has since been a "South Mountain."

Col. Searing then replied, expressing himself grateful for the tokens of kindly feeling and honor which he, his officers and men had received. He next paid a generous tribute to the gallantry of the soldiers who had been under his command; he said that they had never flinched; that he had seen them under all circumstances of peril;

that at the battle of Bull Run, after being decimated by shot and shell and out of ammunition, as he rode along the lines, his men cried out, 'Colonel, we are out of cartridges, what shall we do next?' and on being told to stand firm, or to advance, they would remain in line, or make a charge as steadily as if they were all still together, and none had been killed. The Colonel then alluded to the prospects and objects of the war. He was firmly of opinion that the Union *must be restored*, and as the rebels were unwilling to yield, and abide by the guaranties of the constitution, it must be by force of arms. He spoke of the desperate fighting character of the Southern soldiers, and paid to them the tribute which brave men always yield to the brave.

Col. Searing then referred to the pleasing surprise he had felt on hearing the reception address of Gov. Seymour. He had been told that this State was the very hot bed of what is called "Copperhead-ism," but that if Gov. Seymour's remarks made him a "copperhead," he (Col. Searing) might also be classed as a "Copperhead." Governor Seymour had said nothing but what was loyal, manly and patriotic. He was in favor of using all the power of the country to aid the government in putting down the rebellion and to restore the Union. After some other pleasant allusions, to the people of Saratoga Springs, (and to the ladies in particular,) Col. Searing turned to his friends and companions of the Fire Department and spoke of those who had followed him to the war, mentioning Sergeant James Lowry, one of them, who, at the battle of Bull Run after three color bearers had fallen, once more raised the colors and advanced in front of the line, alone, when he was shot down.

The speech was that of an able, manly, brave and patriotic man. We have not, for a long time listened to such another one. We regret that we cannot report it literally, but we speak of it according to the pleasing impression it left upon our mind.

It was followed, after a loud call, by some remarks from Lieut. Col. Chrysler, his second in command.—a bluff, cordial, genial, jovial soldier—a man who would evidently lead a forlorn hope or face a levy of ladies. Chrysler spoke chiefly of the bravery and steadiness of the men, and said there was not one of them who was not entitled to as much credit as the officers, (if not more), because they had harder duties to perform and equal dangers to face. Chrysler is evidently one of the "unflinching," one of the "bravest among the brave." Major Perry was then loudly called for. He responded briefly, exhibiting a flag which had been presented to Company D, by the ladies of Saratoga, when it left under his command. It had not been carried in battle, as it was against regulations to have more than one flag to a regiment, but it had been cherished and carried with them in their marches, and was returned untarnished. Major Perry is a fine soldierly looking man; and, we are told, has gained greatly upon the confidence and good will of the men.

The *Reception*, on the whole, was gratifying to the large and vicinity—we sincere-

the people of the village, they hope it was the same with the officers and soldiers of the regiment. It was a sudden and all-hand affair, and we are happy to say that every body seemed pleased. Tokens of approval and enthusiasm met the procession every where along the line of its march. Each of the field officers bore in his hand a bouquet of flowers,—an indication that the ladies have not been indifferent to the services of these brave men or their faithful and patriotic followers. After the march through the village, the soldiers, officers and invited guests were treated to a cold collation at White's Hotel.

Atlas & Argus

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1863.

Arrival and Reception of the Thirtieth Regiment.

This Regiment arrived here early Saturday morning, on board of the steamer Vanderbilt. A salute of a hundred guns bade them welcome. A large crowd of friends met them, and they proceeded, at 7 o'clock, under escort of the Committee of Arrangements, to breakfast, at the Stanwix, Merchants' and Exchange Hotels.

After breakfast the Regiment proceeded to the Barracks, under escort of Mayor Parry, Alds. Wilson, Harcourt, and Chief Engineer McQuade. Arrived there, and forming a hollow, His Honor the Mayor addressed them as follows.

Officers and Soldiers of the 30th Regiment:

In behalf of the Common Council and the citizens of Albany I welcome you back from the arduous duties of the field of battle. The enthusiasm manifested on your arrival here, speaks the true sense of our people, and their appreciation of your invaluable services in defence of the cause of our common country.— You have been constantly on duty since called into service. You have been engaged in eleven battles and twenty-six skirmishes. You have marched more miles than any other regiment in the same length of time that you have been in the service. You have fought as heroically as any of them during the war, and we have every reason to feel proud of your record.

Fellow Citizens: Let our voices go up from every heart as it were the voice of a trumpet, with thanksgiving and praise to the gallant and noble 30th N. Y. S. Volunteers, who have so bravely borne their part in the great struggle.

The war-worn banner that you have rallied around so often, speaks in language that cannot be mistaken. In your hands it has been righteously defended, and its tattered condition is the best evidence of your bravery.

But while we rejoice at meeting you again, we cannot fail to remember the sad death of our much lamented and beloved Col. Frisby.— That sorrowful event brought deep sadness to our hearts. In the death of Col. Frisby, our city lost a worthy citizen, a devoted patriot; and you, a brave and gallant commander, who, in the hour of his country's peril, animated by the purest motives, entered the service and nobly offered up his life upon the field of battle for the cause of his distracted country. Th

of August, who loved the man could not rest until his remains were safely deposited in our Cemetery, and on the 15th of September last, his remains were followed to their resting place by a large concourse of people who will revere his name whilst memory lasts.

In his loss, as in the loss of many more of your comrades, we deeply sympathize with you. May the God of Heaven protect the widows and orphans of those who have thus laid down their lives for our common cause. Finally, my friends, we feel grateful to Divine Providence that we are permitted to welcome you back to your friends and your homes, and whose history shall proclaim the sad tale of this unhappy war, the noble and patriotic deeds of the Thirtieth Regiment will, I am confident, form one of its brightest pages.

The reply of Colonel Searing, though brief was very happy and interesting, embracing in it did a statement of several important events in the history of the Regiment.

Subsequently the Regiment partook of a substantial dinner as guests of several committees of arrangement from Troy, Lansingburgh, and Saratoga.

In the evening they participated in a grand torchlight procession, under escort of the Fire Department. The Department was out in full force, and the display, in point of brilliancy and indeed, in every other respect, was all that could have been anticipated.

The route of procession was as follows:—Through Broadway to Church, Church to Lydius, Lydius to Pearl, Pearl to Clinton Avenue, Clinton Avenue to Broadway, Broadway to State, State to Capitol Park.

The line, under the management of Chief Engineer McQuade, assisted by the Assistant Engineers, was formed about 9 o'clock, and it was 11 o'clock before the parade was over. The firemen, who were nearly six hundred strong, carried, in addition to their torches, a large number of Roman Candles; as these were being fired, as the procession moved through the principal streets, the effect was beautiful. It was a delightful evening, and the streets were packed with people, who, with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, and otherwise testified their pleasure at the hearty welcome extended to our brave volunteers.

At many points along the route of the procession, dwellings were brilliantly lighted with lanterns and trimmed with small flags. In Lydius street, particularly, this was the case. Here a great number of the houses were illuminated and tastefully decorated. The dwellings of Alder Harecourt and Kennedy were particularly noticeable for an elegantly arranged arch that had been constructed between them.

In Pearl street, too, there were several houses neatly decorated with colored lights, flowers and flags.

A striking feature of the procession was the fire steamer "Osgood," of Troy, trimmed with red, white and blue lanterns. The powerful, and at the same time, beautiful steamer, attracted general notice.

The company, consisting of twenty members, rode, while their steamer was drawn by four splendid looking horses.

The Mayor and Common Council of Troy, took part in the procession, as guests of the Mayor and Aldermen of this city.

At the Capital Governor Seymour and Gen. Sprague were introduced to the Regiment, and addressed them briefly, congratulating them on the valuable services they had rendered their country and in acknowledgement of the brave manner in which they had upheld the reputation of the State on the battle-field.

After the procession, the soldiers were treated to a collation at Peck's Restaurant, on Broadway, and subsequently a large party of gentlemen visited the office of Chief Engineer McQuade.

It was a very happy affair throughout, and reflects much credit upon those to whom the duty of making the arrangements, was committed.

The Thirtieth was organized under the supervision of the lamented Col. Folsby, who retained command, as he did the affection of every man in the Regiment, until he was killed while heroically fighting at the last battle of Bull Run, on the 30th of August.

The following is a list of the present officers of the Regiment:

FIELD OFFICERS.

- Colonel—William M. Seuring.
- Lieut. Colonel—M. H. Chrysler.
- Major—A. J. Perry.

STAFF OFFICERS.

- Quartermaster—S. V. Tuill.
- Adjutant—Z. M. Knight.
- Surgeon—F. L. R. Chapin.
- First Assistant Surgeon—R. M. Deering.
- Second Assistant Surgeon—H. T. Hanks.

LINE OFFICERS.

The Captains are given in the order of their seniority:

- Company I—Captain, J. M. Landon; 1st Lieutenant, Charles Roth.
- Company D—Captain, W. L. Lanning; 1st Lieutenant, none; 2d Lieutenant, H. H. Bryant.
- Company H—Captain, W. P. Tillman; 1st Lieutenant, Thomas Hall; 2d Lieutenant, William S. Haight.
- Company G—Captain, A. L. Gurney; 1st Lieutenant, Thomas Smith; 2d Lieutenant, D. T. Burnham.
- Company B—Captain, S. Scott; 1st Lieutenant, none; 2d Lieutenant, — Smith.
- Company E—Captain, Joseph Williams; 1st Lieutenant, Theodore Buchman; 2d Lieutenant, William S. Jones.
- Company A—Captain, John Campbell; 1st Lieutenant, William Shelby; 2d Lieutenant, Alexander Gillespie.
- Company C—Captain, S. D. Potts; 1st Lieutenant, Edward Van Vorst.
- Company K—Captain, Adam Lampman; 1st Lieutenant, none; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. S. Betts.
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Troy, N.Y. June 21st

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE THIRTIETH REGIMENT IN ALBANY.—The brave Thirtieth arrived at Albany early Saturday morning, and was welcomed with a salute of 100 guns, and the cheers of an immense concourse of citizens. The regiment, escorted by the Albany Committee of Arrangements, proceeded to breakfast at the Stanwix, Merchant's and Exchange Hotels. After breakfast, the regiment marched to the Albany barracks, where they remained until evening. During the day, the regiment dined with the committee of Arrangements of the Albany Common Council, and invited guests from Lansingburgh, Saratoga, and other places.

Many of the men belonging to this city and Lansingburgh, procured leave of absence, and visited their friends and acquaintances in the course of the day, returning in the evening to be present at the formal reception.

THE DISPLAY IN THE EVENING—RECEPTION OF THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF TROY.

In compliance with an invitation from the authorities of Albany, Mayor Van Alstyne and several members of the Common Council were present and participated in the reception exercises in that city on Saturday evening. The delegation was composed of the Mayor, Ald. Gary, Rankin, McKean, Stanton, Gurley, Regan, Grace, Starbuck, Prentice, Green and Smart. Gen. Allen and Staff, and Engineers Starbuck and Nobles and Chief Barron, also went down. The party started from the Mayor's office at seven o'clock, in carriages, and reached Albany about eight o'clock. They were received by Mayor Perry and members of the Common Council, at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall. A bountiful spread had been prepared, and the Trojans were cordially welcomed and handsomely entertained.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

After an absence of a few minutes, Mayor Perry arrived, accompanied by Gov. Seymour, whom he introduced to the assemblage. The Governor remarked that he was proud to meet the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Troy, as well as the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Al-

any, and he was gratified to witness such evidences of fraternal regard between the representatives of both cities.

Addressing Mayor Van Alstyne, the Governor incidentally remarked: "I have not yet had the pleasure of visiting your city, but I hope to do so at some future time." The Mayor replied by saying that the authorities and citizens of Troy would be highly gratified to meet him at such time as it might suit his convenience to visit their city.

The interview with the Governor, which lasted about ten minutes, was of a pleasant and agreeable character—gratifying in the highest degree to all present—more especially so to the Trojans.— Cheers were proposed and heartily given, for Gov. S., and by the Trojans for Mayor Perry, and the Common Council of Albany. The demonstration was well calculated to strengthen the bonds of fraternal regard which should always exist between "Sturgeondom" and "Illium."

The exercises ended, the entire party proceeded in carriages down State street to Broadway, where the procession was forming.

THE PROCESSION.

The line was formed on Broadway, and was composed wholly of the firemen, the regiment, and the city authorities of Albany and Troy, in carriages. The regiment was flanked by files of firemen, and as the procession marched down Broadway, the scene was striking and beautiful. Almost every man in line was furnished with a supply of rockets, Roman candles, &c., which were set off in great profusion along the route. Many private residences were illuminated, and the soldiers were everywhere cordially greeted and welcomed. After parading through the principal streets, the procession again emerged on Broadway and turned up State street to the Capitol Park. The view in State street, as the procession wended its way in a serpentine line, up that magnificent avenue, was beautiful in the extreme. The steady blaze of the torches, the lurid glare of the rockets, and the shouts of the multitude—were at once soul-stirring and inspiring, and must have convinced the soldiers of the gratitude entertained for them by their fellow-citizens.

Arriving at the Capital Park, the regiment was drawn up in line, preparatory to being addressed by Gov. Seymour.

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

The Governor, accompanied by Adjutant General Sprague and Mayors Perry and Van Alstyne, advanced to the steps of the Capitol, when the former, addressing Col. Scarlog, delivered a brief, but eloquent speech of welcome. He remarked that the history of the Thirtieth regiment was the history of the Army of the Potomac. Your decimated ranks and blood-stained banners, as well as the absence of the noble man who first led you to the field, attests more eloquently than language can express, the manner in which you have performed your duty. In every conflict in which you have been engaged, you left behind numbers of your comrades, whose blood will forever enrich the soil of the enemy's country. Your record is a noble one, and will for all time stand as a monument to the bravery and devotion of the sons of the Empire State.

Soldiers of the Thirtieth regiment: In the name of the people of the great State of New York, I thank you for your services. I thank you for the imperishable honor which you have conferred upon your State. I thank you for the sacrifices which you have made, and the sufferings which you have endured, in behalf of the glorious flag of your country. In the name of your fellow citizens, I welcome you to your homes and fireside.—I welcome you to the enjoyment of your former privileges as citizens.

of the State of New York—now followed to you by privation and suffering. Soldiers—again I bid you welcome, thrice welcome; and whatever may be your future career, whether you return to the tented field or follow the peaceful avocations of life, my heartfelt prayer is, that the Almighty will bless you in all your undertakings, and protect you through life.

The Governor's remarks were received with great applause by the soldiers.

COL. SEARING'S REPLY.

When the cheering had subsided, Col. Searing replied to His Excellency in a pert and soldier-like address. Sir, said he, the highest reward coveted by a soldier is to merit the thanks and good wishes of his superior. Since we joined the army, our constant endeavor has been to preserve the honor of our State, and uphold the flag of our beloved country. The cheering, eloquent words which your Excellency has seen fit to bestow upon us, as well as the demonstration of our fellow citizens to-night, more than compensates us for our efforts in the field. I can only thank your Excellency, on behalf of the officers and men of my command, for encouraging words spoken this evening, and for the complimentary manner in which you have referred to our humble efforts in behalf of our common country.

PRESENTATION OF THE REGIMENTAL FLAG.

Before concluding his remarks, Col. S., turning towards the Governor, said: It only remains for me, to present to your Excellency the Flag of the Thirtieth regiment.

Colonel—I accept, in the name of the people, the flag which you have borne through the conflict—the flag that never has been dishonored—that never trilled before the foe. It will be deposited among the treasured war trophies of the State—there to remain as a monument to the patriotism, endurance, and heroism of the Thirtieth regiment.

The Governor retired amid the cheers of the multitude.

ADJUTANT GENERAL SPRAGUE

Was then introduced, and spoke eloquently of the Thirtieth regiment. At the conclusion of his speech, cheers were proposed and given by the soldiers for Gov. Seymour, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Sprague, the Mayor, Common Council, Fire Department and citizens of Albany, and the authorities and citizens of Troy.

The regiment was again escorted by the firemen to the Albany barracks.

The Trojans adjourned to the Mayor's office, at the City Hall, where they were again entertained. Mayor Van Alstyne briefly returned thanks for the cordial manner in which his associates and himself had been entertained, after which the delegation left for home, where they arrived about 12 o'clock.

THE RANKIN STEAMER.

A very prominent and much admired feature in the procession was the Rankin steamer. The engine was very tastefully decorated with colored lanterns, &c., and with steam up and the whistle blowing, attracted a great deal of attention. The hose-cart and wagon of the Rankin were also handsomely decorated.

The members of the company chartered Gladding's carryall, and accompanied the steamer.—The company are entitled to much credit for the

excellent display made on the occasion. The steamer accompanied the soldiers to the barracks, and arrived home early yesterday morning.

Before leaving for home, the officers and members of the steamer were handsomely entertained