

o'clock, and the Mayor surrendered unconditionally, and claimed the protection of our flag. Opelousas is quite a large place, with some splendid houses in it. We remained just outside the place until the 22d, when our brigade was put on detached duty. We started at 7 1/2 o'clock, passed through Opelousas and Washington, seven miles beyond, to the bridge where we are now stationed. At midnight we started again, marched three miles, then slept till daylight, waiting for the others to come up; then pushed on, and at 4.30 p. m. had marched twenty-three miles. Here we got a cup of coffee, and eat our last "hard tack." The Rebels tried to fool us. They set fire to three or four bales of cotton every half mile, and hid the rest in the woods, but we found it, and sent it back in carts. We had to live on roush and sugar and fresh meat without salt while here, as we could get nothing else. We stayed here until the 24th, when we marched four miles to another place after more cotton.

* * * Just before sundown the brigade was formed in line, and an order read, sentencing Private Henry Hammill, Co. F, 131st N. Y. V., to be shot, for pillaging. At sundown we marched into a field back of our camp, and formed a hollow square, when the prisoner was brought forward and his sentence read to him, stating that General Banks had repeatedly issued orders against pillaging when on the march, and imposed the penalty of death for disobedience. The prisoner confessed his crime, and was led out about twelve paces and blindfolded. He knelt down, the command was given, "ready—aim"—and then the fatal word "fire," and one more soul was launched into eternity.

On the 27th we received two small plugs of tobacco from Uncle Sam, and as we had been very hard up, they were very acceptable. On the 28th we marched back to Washington, where we are now encamped. * * *

DAVID VAN COTT.

A MURDEROUS WEAPON.—Lieut. William P. Baker, of this city, commanding Co. A, 91st Regiment, Banks' Department, has forwarded to Tivoli Hose (of which he was formerly a member, an immense bo knife—or more properly a cleaver—which he capt from one of the Mississippi "Wild Cats," at the ba of Gonzales, La. The blade is between two and t feet in length, about three inches wide, and weighs eral pounds. It is, without exception, the most mu ous looking "Yankee Killer," as the Rebs. call tools we have ever seen. The curious will find it : G. Burrows' Drug store, corner of Hudson and f Pearl streets.

ALBANY M

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

CAPTAIN "JOHNNY" COOKE AND MAJOR STACKHOUSE OF THE 91ST REGIMENT WOUNDED.—The following is an extract from a letter of a member of the 91st Regiment, dated New Orleans, May 31st:—Among the many wounded at the battle, now pending at Port Hudson, was your old neighbor, Captain John Cooke, of the 91st Regiment New York Volunteers. While gallantly leading on his men to a Rebel battery, he was struck by a musket ball in the arm, about half way from the shoulder to the elbow, shattering the arm terribly, so it was thought at one time he would have to lose his arm. But the Doctors have come to the conclusion that they can save his arm and life. Nothing but the best of care can do it. I can say of truth, that there is not an officer in the 91st Regiment more respected and better liked, than Capt. Johnny Cooke, of Company F. Major Stackhouse, of the 91st Regiment, is also wounded very bad, being shot through both legs. The 91st Regiment met with the heaviest loss of any white Regiment. Three negro Regiments charged on one battery four times and got almost exterminated. Our loss in Colonels, and Generals is heavy. Colonel Van Zandt is now commanding a brigade, and Major Stackhouse was commanding the 91st Regiment when he received his wounds.

Local Matters.

91ST REGIMENT.—The 91st Regiment, Col. Van Zant, is at Donnelsville, La. Col. Van Zant still acts as Brigadier General. He commands the 1st Brigade. The number of killed and wounded in the 91st Regiment while at Port Hudson was 21 killed and 146 wounded. But very few of the wounded have died since. Capt. Cook has nearly recovered. Lieut. Diamond was wounded badly, with a rifle ball, in the fleshy part of the thigh. His wound is healing as fast as possible. He will be able to be removed in a few days. The next letter will bring a correct account of the names of the killed and wounded of this Regiment. So says a letter received on Saturday.

CAPT. HENRY HURLBURT KILLED.—With the news of the death of Col. BRYAN comes the sad intelligence that Capt. HURLBURT was killed in the same battle. Capt. H. was a young man of fine soldierly qualities. He was among the earliest to take the field, and, until now, has escaped all the perils of battle. An aged father will mourn the loss of a beloved son, and numerous friends will drop a tear to his memory.

Lieut. Col. NEWMAN, of the 91st New York, died in Washington yesterday from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville.

Death of Adjutant S. B. Shepard.
Extract from a Letter to the Family of Lieut.

SHEPARD, dated

91ST REGIMENT, N. Y. VOLS.,
REAR OF PORT HUDSON, La., June 14, '63.

It is with the greatest pain and regret that I have to communicate the sad intelligence that Lieut. SHEPARD, Adjutant of the 91st, was killed in battle this morning, when he was gallantly leading Co. K, of this regiment, into closer action with the Rebels—Capt. HURLBURT, commanding that company, having been previously killed.

Our loss, so far, has been very heavy indeed, having but five officers left out of all that went into action this morning. Capt. LEE is badly wounded; Lieut. HEREMETH (badly), MATTHIAS (badly), DIAMOND (badly), STACKHOUSE (badly, since dead), HAMBURGER (slightly), and a very great number of men: but the particulars are not known as yet, for the 91st never has or never will flinch from the foe.

Your brother has earned for himself the reputation of being a gallant and brave officer, and I have heard the men speak in glowing terms of his conduct in several hard fought battles, especially those of the 25th and 27th of May, before Port Hudson.

I was speaking with him last evening as late as 10 o'clock, when he was in fine spirits, though he spoke seriously of the dangers the Regiment would have to face, as it was known a grand attack was to be made on Port Hudson to-day, and he hoped that we should not

lose more than the odd numbers of the Regiment, that being 93, as our Regiment has been reduced by battle and sickness to only 293 men—its strength this morning when it went into action. What it is now, it is hard to say.

You have the proud satisfaction of feeling and knowing that your brother died for his country's cause, and that he faithfully did his duty as an officer and a gentleman, and that he fell as a soldier should, with his face to the enemy, gallantly leading his men to the charge. He was a great favorite with the Colonel, who sincerely mourns his loss, as well as all the other members of the 91st, both officers and men.

Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM HENRY WILSON,
Co. A, 91st N. Y. V.

JUNE, 15th.—Your brother's body, as well as that of Capt. HURLBURT, were received last night and are now in camp.

From the 91st Regiment.

The following letter from a member of the 91st regiment to Captain Selkirk, who is here wounded, gives additional particulars of the wounding of Major Stackhouse, and Captains Cooke and McDermott:

ST. JAMES HOSPITAL, }
New Orleans, June 1, 1863. }

DEAR CAPTAIN: I have just discovered that a mail leaves to-morrow, and all letters must be in the Postoffice before 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, so I can't say much, or it is nearly 9 P. M. now. There has been heavy fighting at Port Hudson. Banks came down the Red River and formed a junction with Auger's forces, when a combined attack was made on the Rebel stronghold. There was terrific fighting on Wednesday, and our loss was very heavy. Major Stackhouse is here, shot through both legs; but the bones are not injured. Captain Cooke is wounded severely in the arm, the bone being broken, and much fractured. It was thought amputation would be necessary, but Dr. Avery examined it day before yesterday, and took out the pieces of broken bone. He is confident he can save the arm, and the Captain feels much better to-day. Captain McDermott is also here, with a fine wound in the leg. Him and Stackhouse are doing exceedingly well.

They say our regiment was very much cut up, but fought like tigers. Captain McDermott says he don't think there is over 250 left. This is probably an exaggeration as the paper states to-day our losses are not so heavy as at first thought. Stackhouse says there are a number of Company R killed and wounded, but he couldn't recollect their names. Conlon, he says, he saw slightly wounded in the head, and Cleary with his hand in a sling. Barker was all right at last accounts. I can hear nothing of the rest. It is supposed the fighting has been going on ever since, but the papers say nothing, and I presume know nothing. Major Stackhouse feels confident the place, with its whole garrison, must fall into our hands in a few days. Yours truly,

F. T.

There is a report to-night that Port Hudson was taken at 4 P. M. this morning.

MAJOR JAMES H. BOGART.—His friends have till this morning rather hoped than dared to believe that there might, in the confused rumors of war, be some doubt of his death. But the confirmation, as the first tidings, comes from a source too sure and careful for error. There is no eulogy born of the grave, even of a battle grave, to be uttered of this young soldier, which would not have been spoken of him while in the flush of life. It is not through the curtain of the shroud that the truth of virtue is clearest seen. His life was that of a pure and true hearted man. When the first breath of war reached us, his heart gave its impulses to his country, and believing in the right and chivalry of the struggle, he was of those who went to arms with a thought that understood the hour and had the heart to meet it. His kindred saw in his nature that which was true, earnest, sanguine. They gave him up to his country's service with the consciousness that the camp and the battle field work their dread results most deeply into genial and generous hearts as his was.

He won our love by that which, in a young heart, always attaches men for its rarity—the devotion to home, the attachment to parents, the determination for independence, and that which rises from the memories of the grave, like the Angel of the Resurrection—the clothing of a young heart in the bosses and with the promises of the Gospel.

Grief has but a limited vocabulary. The words are few and broken in which the heart tells its lamentation. Solitude and sorrow blend their shadows. He shall have the never-forgotten memory of an unfeigned love, and that will not obtrude itself, but he has in this city—amidst his associates—in the assemblage of the young—in the association of his church, those who know that the holocaust which these days are offering includes no worthier name than of him who thus died in his duty.

SENTINEL.

FROM THE NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.—A letter from an officer of the 91st Regiment, stationed at Fort Jackson, Louisiana, to a friend in this city, runs as follows:—

"I have not written to you before, for the reason that one located in this country cannot write just when he pleases, because of the almost incessant interference of the mosquitoes. Sometimes they render it impossible to sit quiet five minutes. Our sick list is very large and increasing daily, and the day that sees our Regiment embark, will be hailed by us with joy, for more than one reason. We expect to start for home about the 10th of next month (July), and I am sure there will be no disappointment this time. The Regiment will arrive in Albany under the command of Lieut. Colonel Tarbell, who now commands this Fort. I hear that the Albany Express published an article to the effect, that Col. Tarbell and other officers of the 91st were under arrest, for selling Government property. There is no truth in the statement. Colonel Tarbell, is not, nor has he been under arrest for any cause whatever, since joining his Regiment in front of Port Hudson. I cannot imagine for what purpose such stories are started, unless to injure the reputation of a brave and capable officer."

FROM PENSACOLA.

HEALTH OF THE NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

MOVEMENTS OF WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

A REBEL CAVALRY FORCE BADLY SCARED BY A STEAM WHISLE.

The following are extracts from a letter written by Mr. JOHN J. MCBRIDE, of Co. F, 91st Regiment New York State Volunteers, to his brother, ALEX. MCBRIDE, of this city:—

CAMP MORGAN, PENSACOLA, Fla., June 22.

DEAR BROTHER—You speak of hearing so many reports about the sickness and deaths in the regiments at Key West; I say that there is not a healthier place in the whole South than that same little island of Key West; and our regiment, especially, has been and is one of the healthiest regiments in the service. There has been only nine died in the regiment since we left Albany, over six months. I do not think there is another regiment in the service can show such a healthy record as that.

I suppose you want to know something about what is going on in the town and vicinity. The Rebels have not made their appearance here yet, although we hear reports every day of their advancing on us in force.

On the 20th instant, our company received a despatch from the Colonel, ordering us to march up to the new fort, and garrison and guard it until further orders. This is a big thing for us, as it excuses us from all drills, parades or fatigue duty of the regiment. All we have to do is to go on guard once a week, and drill an hour each day to keep our hand in.

LETTERS FOR MEMBERS OF THE 91ST REGIMENT.

—Capt. Selkirk, having fully recovered from the effects of the wound received by him, will leave the city for New Orleans on Monday evening next. Persons having friends in the 91st Regiment, who may wish to send letters to them, can leave them at this office before Monday noon, and Capt. S. will take them with him.

MONEY RECOVERED.—Daniel Golden, a member of Co. C. 91st regiment, on Wednesday while walking about the streets was attacked with the chills. He was invited into a house in the lower part of the city where he was furnished a bed. He slept there several hours, and on awaking he discovered that his wallet containing six \$20 Treasury Notes, a check for \$181, a promissory note for \$50, and some other papers, had been abstracted from his pocket. He informed Captain Hagadorn of his loss, and that officer proceeded to the house and recovered the money and papers. The property was delivered over to Mr. Golden. It does not appear from the Police record that any arrests were made.

From Pensacola.

By Our Regular Correspondent.

HEAD QUARTERS 91st Regt., N. Y. S. V.
PENSACOLA, Florida, Aug. 23, 1862.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

For as usually quiet a place, this is a busy day here. It is not only muster day, but the 75th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., and four companies of regulars have just received orders to go to New Orleans.

Our men are in excellent spirits, and long for an opportunity to give their brother patriots in arms a *practical* demonstration of their devotion to their country. This brigade is now attached to Gen. Butler's division, who is "the right man in the right place."

Since our arrival, the whole city, with the exception of the part next the Bay, has been surrounded by an abatis, and a fine substantial Redoubt is now finished.

Although in the very face of the enemy, we feel comparatively safe. It required a great amount of fatigue duty to make the abatis and Redoubt, but the men believing that there was a necessity for them, worked with a will.

The monotony of our sojourn here is relieved by an occasional expedition. One, consisting of two companies of the 91st embarked two weeks ago, on board the steamer Creole, for Milton and Bagdad. Upon their arrival they found that the principal inhabitants had abandoned both places. They secured some lumber which was much needed; also quite a quantity of naval stores such as spikes, copper nails, chains, rod iron, &c., which had been previously stolen from the Navy Yard. Another expedition, consisting of two steamers with several companies of the 75th, has just returned from the head of the Bay, bringing four prisoners and about one hundred head of cattle. Brig. Gen. Arnold had been previously informed that these cattle were being collected at that point by the Rebels for a different market.

Since the arrival of the 91st in Pensacola quite a number of the men were struck down with Congestive and Typhoid fevers, six of whom died. Besides these four others have died: two of Chronic Dysentery, one of apoplexy, and one poor fellow, accidentally shot. During the past month the health of the Regiment has very much improved. Indeed the health of the whole Brigade is excellent.

There are several sloops-of-war and gun-boats—seventeen in all—of Commodore Farragut's fleet, now in the Bay.

A salute was fired upon the arrival of Commodore Farragut.

You and your readers will be pleased to learn that thirty-five of the leading rebels of New Orleans are said to be in Fort Pickens, among whom are seven Aldermen and the ex-Mayor.

R. MORRIS.

EVENING JOURNAL

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1863.

The 91st Regiment at Port Hudson.

Extract from a Letter to A. McBride, Esq., dated

CAMP OF 91ST N. Y. VOLUNTEERS,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, June 10, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER—When I wrote to you last we were laying at Alexandria. Since then we marched down to Simpsport, where we took transports to Bayou Sara; from thence we marched to within four miles of the fort, where we encamped for the night. The next morning, 25th of May, we started about 4 o'clock, without any breakfast, for the entrenchments, as we thought, to relieve the Third Brigade. We marched till eight o'clock, through woods and corn-fields, and at last came to a halt in a plowed field in front of a dense woods, where we formed in line of battle, and deployed two companies as skirmishers in advance of us. After a short rest, we advanced slowly towards the wood, picking our way through the bushes and fallen trees, and halted again about thirty rods in advance. Here the pioneers were sent forward to cut a road for the artillery. They had not progressed far before they came back, reporting that one of their number had been shot by the Rebels.

We were now given the order to advance which we did slowly, and had gone about fifty yards, when the Rebs opened on us a perfect storm of grape and canister and musketry; but which, luckily for us, were aimed too high to injure us. The Colonel gave the order to retreat. We accordingly fell back a short distance, reformed the line, and again advanced. This time we drove the Rebs from their breastwork, and occupied it ourselves. We lost six killed and sixteen wounded in the skirmish. The Ninety-first did all the fighting that was done this day.

We laid still that night, and the next day night, and the next morning, the 27th, we made the combined attack on all sides at once. The Ninety-first had the lead as usual. We were formed in line of battle, with the First Louisiana on our right, and the Thirty-first Massachusetts on our left, and the order was given, "Forward!" and forward we went, over fallen trees and through deep ravines, when, all of a sudden, the Rebels opened on us a terrible volley of musketry. All order was now broken,—the men rushed forward like tigers, and drove the Rebels clean into their rifle pits, gaining the position we have now occupied for two weeks, within thirty yards of their works. There were two killed and ten wounded in our company, (F.) among the latter Capt. JOHNNY COOK. DAVID and I are all right yet, and were among the first to gain the ravine of the enemy's rifle pits. Since then we have been banging away at them every day. I have no more paper, or I would give you a fuller account of the battle.

Your affectionate brother, J. McB.

From the 91st Regiment.

DONALDSONVILLE, La., July 27, 1863.

From this you will perceive that I have not been wiped out by "Johnny Reb," but on the contrary continue to consume my allotted quantity of hard tack and salt junk, although occasionally my bowels yearn for a square meal, equal to Esau, and like that ancient simpleton I am at times disposed to gamble government promises for something to fill my individual "stomjack."

For the last seven months we have not received any pay, and the troops in this department feel as if they had been hardly dealt by. The paymasters or the government are greatly to blame for thus treating men who have accomplished as much as the 19th army corps. Alternately marching and fighting for the last four months, at times both hungry and almost naked, without a dime to buy a morsel for ourselves or send to our families at home, and when able to procure anything obliged to submit to the most shameful extortion by those modern Shylocks, the regimental sutlers—our case has been a hard one. But we can show a glorious record, and look back to the achievements of our corps with pride, which, in a measure, compensates for the hardships and deprivations we have endured.

The siege of Fort Hudson was a weary work, and both parties fought with the greatest bravery. Our own regiment suffered severely, and the men behaved nobly. On the 14th of June we made an assault on the enemy's breastworks, but were repulsed, and such a scene of carnage I never again wish to witness. Our regiment acted as grenadiers, approaching the breastworks with hand grenades, under a perfect shower of bullets, which mowed down the brave fellows by scores, and but few reached the trenches, and those only to be repulsed or taken prisoners. I lay for five hours within half pistol range of the enemy, continually exposed to a cross-fire from their rifle pits, with my comrades falling around me, and eventually made my escape, through a shower of balls, without a scratch.

The New York troops have not been dealt by in a fair manner in the newspaper accounts of our late battles. The Eastern regiments have been given all the honor that belonged to New York alone, as the official statements will show.

No better men are to be found than those raised in Louisiana. The 1st and 2d Louisiana have done all that men could do, and deserve great praise.

Trusting that I am not forgotten by those among whom I once toiled in our glorious old profession, I remain, as ever,

Yours, fraternally,

GEO. LAWRENCE,

Co. C, 91st N. Y. V., Donaldsonville, La.

REINLISTMENT OF THE NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT—THEY ARE COMING HOME.—By a letter just received in this city, we learn that the gallant 91st Regiment, Col. Van Zandt, of this city, reenlisted for the war, on the 5th of January, and that they may be expected home in the fore part of February. Few regiments in the service has endured more severe hardships and dangers, or experienced more exposure to health and life than these same men; they have waded through and slept in the swamps and bays of Louisiana, where the atmosphere is even more stagnant the whole year round than that which prevails at a horse pond north in

the month of July. They will return with thinned ranks, having sacrificed many a life in battle and by disease. The bravery exhibited by the 91st at the assault upon the works of Fort Hudson was creditable in the highest degree. As the regiment is principally composed of Albanians, we trust that a due appreciation of their worth and gallantry will be exhibited by our citizens, and a public reception tendered them on their arrival.

The Ninety-first Regiment Coming Home.

The gallant Ninety-first Regiment arrived in Buffalo this morning, and will reach here about 8 o'clock this evening. It has been absent three years, and seen much service. It participated in nearly all the battles in Louisiana, and has made for itself a record that will live as long as the memory of the struggle in which it was engaged. The following sketch of its operations is furnished the Morning Express, from which we copy it:—

The 91st was organized on the 16th of December, 1861, under the following officers: Colonel, Jacob Van Zandt; Lieut. Col., Jonathan Tarbell; Major, Charles G. Clark. Recruiting for the regiment was commenced on the 1st of September, and when organized the muster roll contained the names of nine hundred men. The regiment left this city on the 25th of December, 1861, for Governor's Island. Just prior to their departure the wife of Col. John W. Harcourt presented to the regiment a very beautiful flag, the ceremonies attending which will be remembered by many of our citizens. This flag has been borne by these valiant men through many a bloody field, and though now in shreds, on a broken staff, it is dear to every surviving member.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service on or about the 3d of December, 1861, by Captain Updegraff, of the United States Army, and left Governor's Island for Key West on the 8th of January, 1862, arriving at that post on the 20th. Here the men were supplied with Enfield rifles. They remained at Key West until the 2d of May, when they were ordered to Pensacola, where they arrived on the 24th. Their first meeting with the Rebels was at Gonzales' Plantation, on the 27th of October, 1862, and in this engagement they won a name for valor and soldierly bravery that they might well feel proud of. On the 27th of December they left Pensacola for Baton Rouge, La., arriving there on the 1st of January, 1863.

At the opening of the Spring campaign they were before Port Hudson in an advanced position, and greatly distinguished themselves in engaging the Rebels while the fleet passed the river batteries. They returned to Baton Rouge on the 19th of March, and remained there without the least shelter until the 26th, when they started for Donaldsonville, arriving there on the 28th. From this time their trials, sufferings and privations may be dated. Between the 28th of March and the 24th of May they marched seven hundred miles, frequent suffering terribly from exhaustion and hunger. But they were nothing daunted or discouraged. On the 2d of April they arrived at Thibodaux and the next day left in the cars on the Jackson rail road, for Bayou Boeuf. Here they remained about a week, and on the 12th embarked for Irish Bend, where they fought the hot contested battle of that name, and after a six hours' conflict drove the enemy from the field pursuing him over a mile through a woods. On the 15th they again started in pursuit of the foe, coming up with him at Vermilion Bayou on the 18th, just as the sun was

They had marched over thirty-six miles! on dusty roads, with scarcely a mouthful to eat, and very muddy water to drink. But they were full of pluck and spirit, and engaged in a skirmish with the enemy, lasting until dark, when a lull took place. During the night a severe storm prevailed, and the enemy taking advantage of the darkness, retreated. At break of day our gallant boys again started in pursuit, arriving at Opelousas on the 21st, and almost immediately started out on a cotton expedition, meeting with entire success, and returning to Moundville, near Washington, La., on the 23rd. Here they rested a day or two, but not without a skirmish with the enemy. From thence they commenced a march that carried them far beyond Alexandria, into the piney woods, and only terminated when they occupied the position assigned them before the works of the enemy at Port Hudson, on the 25th of May. During that memorable march they made eighty-four miles in three days, doing battle also under many disadvantages.

On the 25th an assault was made on Port Hudson, the Ninety-first taking a leading part. On the 27th the conflict was renewed and lasted until noon, the loss being heavy on both sides. In this assault our boys held the position of honor, and nobly did they sustain it. It was on this day of blood and carnage that the gallant Major Stackhouse received a mortal wound. On the 14th of June another advance was commenced, the Ninety-first, as before, being assigned a prominent position. The record shows how well they deserved the honor. In this conflict the lamated young heroes Adjutant Shepard and Capt. Hulbert fell. From this time until the capitulation of the Rebel stronghold the Ninety-first lay in the entrenchments, in the most exposed situation. On the 9th of June they marched into the town, and on the 11th sailed for Donaldsonville, where they again met the enemy in force on the 12th, fighting him over an hour, and falling back in good order under cover of the gunboats. The day following the enemy retreated. The Ninety-first remained at this post until the 29th of July, when it started for New Orleans, and shortly after its arrival the men received six months' pay, causing great rejoicing among the gallant fellows. On the 6th of August the regiment left New Orleans or Brashear City, reaching there the 2d of September. While there the heroes of so many battles re-enlisted as artillery, and were sent to Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, toarrison that very important post. Here they did duty until their departure homeward, on enough.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment N. G., Colonel HURCH, will receive the Ninety-first regiment at the depot this evening and escort them to the Capitol, where they will be received by Gov. SEYMOUR in behalf of the State and Mayor PERRY for the city. They will then be taken to Congress Hall, where they will be entertained at the expense of the city.

91st Regiment N. Y. V.—The Ninety-first regiment New York Volunteers, which re-enlisted January 1st, passed through this city, for their home in Albany, last evening. They are direct from Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, and present a more weather-browned appearance than any soldiers we have seen. They numbered about three hundred and fifty re-enlisted men, beside some ninety who were left behind, not having re-enlisted with the regiment. They have been doing duty as heavy artillery, and wore their stripes. Many of the men were sick from the

malaria of the Louisiana swamps, though the northern air was fast improving them, and some sixteen or eighteen were confined to the hospital car. The men complained of a want of sympathy and cordiality, and a stingy disposition on the part of the people of this state, as compared with those of other states through which they had passed, and one pertinently inquired if the people in this state were all "scesesh." They have a furlough of thirty days, which has only now been given them because they could not be spared from the post before. There are several Oneida county men in the regiment, and the Assistant Surgeon is Dr. HILL, of this city, who was with the regiment.

Morning Express.

ALBANY, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

The 91st Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers.

The 91st Regiment N. Y. S. Veteran Volunteers may be expected to reach this city to-day or to-morrow, on a furlough. As this gallant regiment is composed principally of our own citizens, it is fit and proper a hearty welcome should be extended to them. Whether any steps have been taken to insure a suitable reception to the war-worn heroes we are not advised, but it would be a shame and a disgrace if they should be permitted to enter our city without a formal recognition.

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At the opening of the Spring campaign they were before Port Hudson in an advanced position, and greatly distinguished themselves in engaging the Rebels while the fleet passed the river batteries. They returned to Baton Rouge on the 19th of March, and remained there without the least shelter until the 26th, when they started for Donaldsonville, arriving there on the 28th. From this time their trials, sufferings and privations may be dated. Between the 28th of March and the 24th of May they marched seven hundred miles! frequently suffering

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terribly from exhaustion and hunger. But they were nothing daunted or discouraged. On the 2d of April they arrived at Thibodeaux, and the next day left in the cars on the Jackson railroad, for Bayou Boeuf. Here they remained about a week, and on the 12th embarked for Irish Bend, where they fought the hotly contested battle of that name, and after a six hours' conflict drove the enemy from the field, pursuing him over a mile through a woods. On the 15th they again started in pursuit of the foe, coming up with him at Vermillion Bayou on the 18th, just as the sun was setting. They had marched over thirty-six miles! on dusty roads, with scarcely a mouth full to eat, and very muddy water to drink. But they were full of pluck and spirit, and engaged in a skirmish with the enemy, lasting until dark, when a lull took place. During the night a severe storm prevailed, and the enemy taking advantage of the darkness, retreated. At break of day our gallant boys again started in pursuit, arriving at Opelousas on the 21st, and almost immediately started out on a cotton expedition, meeting with entire success, and returning to Moundville, near Washington, La., on the 28th. Here they rested a day or two, but not without a skirmish with the enemy. From thence they commenced a march that carried them far beyond Alexandria, into the piney woods, and only terminated when they occupied the position assigned them before the works of the enemy at Port Hudson, on the 24th of May. During that memorable march they made eighty-four miles in three days, doing battle also under many disadvantages.

On the 25th an assault was made on Port Hudson, the 91st taking a leading part. On the 27th the conflict was renewed and lasted until noon, the loss being heavy on both sides. In this assault our boys held the position of honor, and nobly did they sustain it. It was on this day of blood and carnage that the gallant Major Stackhouse received a mortal wound. On the 14th of June another advance was commenced, the 91st, as before, being assigned a prominent position. The record shows how well they deserved the honor. In this conflict the lamed young heroes Adjutant Shepard and Captain Hulbert fell. From this time until the capitulation of the Rebel stronghold the 91st lay in the entrenchments, in the most exposed situation. On the 9th of June they marched into the town, and on the 11th sailed for Donaldsonville, where they again met the enemy in force on the 12th, fighting him over an hour, and falling back in good order under cover of the gunboats. The day following the enemy retreated. The 91st remained at this post until the 25th of July, when it started for New Orleans, and shortly after its arrival the men received six months' pay, causing great rejoicing among the gallant fellows. On the 29th of August the regiment left New Orleans for Brashear City, reaching there the 2d of September. While there the heroes of so many battles re-enlisted as artillery, and were sent to Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, to garrison that very important post. Here they did duty until their departure homeward, on furlough.

Surely, with such a record as this, the returning heroes are deserving of a most cordial and hearty welcome, and it will be discreditable in the highest degree to our people if they do not evince their gratitude to them by such a demonstration as will indicate their joy at their return to the city claiming them as its sons.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE 91st REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.—The Ninety-first Veterans arrived yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, on board the Thomas Brooks, and was generously cared for by the Citizens' Committee, at the various hotels. The boys return in excellent health, but eight having to be sent to the hospital.

The Ninety-first was mustered in December 16, 1861, with 1,007 men, and re-enlisted as a veteran regiment January 1, 1864, some three hundred strong. When it started for Baltimore on the last campaign with Gen. Grant it had 1,897 men, of which about 300 were veterans. Some 678 of the one year men arrived a few weeks since, leaving about 200 of the veterans of the old Ninety-first in the field. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment was consolidated with the Ninety-first soon after, and accompany the regiment. There are about 275 of them. Two commissioned officers of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh only were transferred, viz.:—Capt. R. A. Pensfeld and Second Lieutenant George B. Hill. There were about 700 transferred, of which number some 425 are in Camp Parole and various hospitals. Seven hundred and one men return, 225 of whom are one year men, whose term expired subsequent to October 1st next.

The Ninety-first went from Governor's Island to Key West, Fla., and then to Pensacola, where it remained some six or seven months, doing garrison duty, and occasionally scouting in the interior. From there it went to New Orleans, wore in the Teche campaign, comprising Irish Bend, Donaldsonville, Siege of Port Hudson (where it lost some 320 men in the celebrated charge.) After the surrender of Port Hudson, it returned to the neighborhood of New Orleans, was converted into Heavy Artillery, and ordered to garrison Fort Jackson. On the removal of the Nineteenth Corps to the Shenandoah Valley, it was detached to garrison all the forts in the vicinity of Baltimore. It was recruited up to the maximum strength of a Heavy Artillery regiment, 1,800 men, where it remained until the 29th of February last, when it was ordered to report to General Warren, commanding the Fifth Corps, and was placed in the old Iron Brigade. On the advance, it took part in the battles of Gravelly Run and Five Forks, and followed up Lee's army to the surrender, enduring some severe marching. In these battles, it will be remembered, it fought gallantly and lost heavily, in men and officers. On the return of the army to the neighborhood of Washington, it remained camped at Ball's Cross Roads until Wednesday last, when it started for home.

- The following is a list of the officers:
- Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General—J. Tarbell.
 - Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. J. Denalov.
 - Major—Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.
 - Adjutant—James W. Kirk.
 - Quartermaster—Charles O. Henry.
 - Surgeon—Robert Morris.
 - Assistant Surgeon—Charles A. Hamilton (formerly of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh).
 - Sergeant Major—Robert Davidson.
 - Quartermaster Sergeant—John Babcock.
 - Commissary Sergeant—Benjamin A. Foote.
 - Hospital Steward—Fisher A. Green.
 - Company A—Captain, William Harty; First Lieutenant, Wm. S. Hutman; Second Lieutenant, A. A. Reese.
 - Company B—Captain, James H. Stewart; First Lieutenant, Amasa J. Spaulding; Second Lieutenant, H. G. Loper.
 - Company C—First Lieutenant, Edward R. Cone, commanding; Second Lieutenant, D. V. L. Mc-

