MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Headquarters Irish Brigade, Nov. 29, 1861.

The Sixty-ninth Irish Brigade, of which General Meagher is the colonel, is about to leave for the front of the war. As a token of respect to the gallant Irish soldiers of this brigade, a presentation was made yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the departure of the regiment. The —

THE IRISH BRIGADE AT MADISON AVENUE.

During the past two or three weeks of the above organization have expected for the rest of the war. The Sixty-ninth Irish Brigade, of which General Meagher is the colonel, is about to leave for the front of the war. As a token of respect to the gallant Irish soldiers of this brigade, a presentation was made yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the departure of the regiment. The —

Major General Meagher, having received orders from the War Department to bring on the balance of his brigade to Washington, has gone to Albany to obtain from the State government the necessary authorization for their proper conveyance to the capital.

This being the first day of the Sixty-ninth at Fort Schuyler, on Sunday, December 1, at eight o'clock A.M. precisely.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHAR.

THE IRISH BRIGADE AT MADISON AVENUE.

Describing the Sixty-ninth as an Irish Brigade, the Headquartes of the Irish Brigade at Madison Avenue, betokened what a big, mounted heart beat under that rough gray uniform at the head of the Sixty-ninth. The present of the colors which the brave regiments of the United States Army are called to bear, was made by General Meagher on behalf of the Sixty-ninth. The presentation of the colors by General Meagher was made on behalf of the Sixty-ninth, the colors being the property of the Sixty-ninth Irish Brigade. The colors were presented to General Meagher by the Sixty-ninth Irish Brigade.

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in this respect that you will or will not be known hereafter; but more than
of which you have assumed to maintain; but more than
ricketty republics. To secure that great end you
a boon.

On f.. and crag,

"Song of the Sixty-ninth:"--

ent of Sassfield. Of this beautiful American standard,
the satisfaction of feeling that he owes sad though
within the walls of a rebel prison, one of the selected
your regiment, than to point to that example
into captivity. I need say no more when presenting this
band who stood around him in its defence, went with it
disastrous ... and panic, but he at least, and the little
kept that promise with a soldier's faith. It was not
plain swept by the fire of the enemy, the men keeping
bayonet he glowingly tells us how this thoroughly disci-
four hundred men and two thousand native troops he
of Meeance, in the war of Scinde, and which he calls
which he gives of the one led by him at the battle
the merits of a disciplined Irish regiment, in the account
in battle. Look to it that you maintain that character.

From a harp lifted from various sources, in honor of
the departing soldiers; and, to the tune of "Pat-
Green flags fluttered from various houses in honor of
the departing soldiers. Mr. Doyle, late Assistant District Attorney, in a lengthy
a welcome with fifty times more enthusiasm that that

May the God of battles shield the gallant Sixty-ninth in

The leave takings, when a body of Irishmen particu-

The Widows and Orphans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The Widows and Orphans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Mr. Doyle, late Assistant District Attorney, in a lengthy
The Sixty-Ninth Regiment, New York.

The members of this popular corps had their anxious eyes on a prey during Monday morning, but though the weather was gloomy and wet the company and field were well-covered long before the sun. The regiment volunteers were the first to arrive at the camp and formed a line of march. Simultaneously the officers gathered and a short review was held through them. The event was witnessed by a large number of spectators who took this opportunity to see the stirring scene. The regiment was then reviewed by Gen. Meagher, Maj. Gen. J. H. Nugent and Capt. J. P. Rutland, who will command the regiment during the absence of Col. Corcoran. The company officers were actively employed in filling up the ranks. The members of Companies A, B, H, and I (the former Col. Corcoran's old company) met this morning, at the armory, Essex Market, to complete arrangements. Company K—the Irish Zouaves—will be in attendance at the Regimental Armory from 9 A.M. until 9 P.M. until the day of departure. The company drill room was crowded long before noon. The regiment is now in a position to go out again, commanded by Captain J. H. Nugent and Lieut. Col. E. K. Butler.

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

Field and Staff:
- Maj. Gen. J. H. Nugent, Quartermaster Tully
- Capt. Breslin and other officers, with a view to expedite the business arrangements preliminary to departure. Major James Bagley, who will command the regiment during the absence of Col. Corcoran, has joined the order of battle.

The Irish Brigade.—Gen. Meagher, Maj. Gen. J. H. Nugent, and Capt. J. P. Rutland, who will command the regiment during the absence of Col. Corcoran, have joined the order of battle.


On Tuesday next the three months term of service of the Sixty-Ninth will expire. During that time they have made a splendid record. Their efficiency is in their organization is now beyond question. While at the fort they have displayed a discipline which will compare favorably with that of any other regiment in the military service. The company officers are actively employed in filling up the ranks. The members of Companies A, B, H, and I (the former Col. Corcoran's old company) met this morning, at the armory, Essex Market, to complete arrangements. Company K—the Irish Zouaves—will be in attendance at the Regimental Armory from 9 A.M. until 9 P.M. until the day of departure. The company drill room was crowded long before noon. The regiment is now in a position to go out again, commanded by Captain J. H. Nugent and Lieut. Col. E. K. Butler.

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GEN. CORCORAN AND THE OFFICERS OF THE 69TH REGIMENT HELD A MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE YESTERDAY.

Gen. Corcoran stated that he desired that no time should be lost in reorganizing the regiment for the war. The Lieutenant-Colonel then called off the roster, when all the officers who were present promptly agreed to reenlist for the war.

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

After some conversation, Gen. Corcoran said:

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

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

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

Arrival of the Irish Legion, Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiments and Second Vermont. Reception of the Legion at the New York State Armory, Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

The Legion arrived at the New York State Armory on Wednesday, July 22, 1863, to a great reception. The Legion was composed of the Seventeenth Massachusetts and Second Vermont regiments.

Killed and Died of Wounds:
- Seventeenth Massachusetts: 11
- Second Vermont: 17

In return for the hospitality shown to the Legion, a large crowd gathered to present a farewell address.

On their way to the Armory, the soldiers were met by a large crowd, including the Mayor and other civic leaders. The procession arrived at the Armory led by the Legion's full band, and a formal reception was held.

The Legion was then taken to a grand dinner at the New York State Armory, where they were entertained by a large audience.

The following is a list of officers and important figures associated with the Legion:

- General J. F. McIvor
- Colonel J. F. McIvor
- Captain F. F. P. Cowley
- Captain D. J. Mykins
- Quartermaster A. B. Villeplait
- Surgeon Wm. T. Nealis
- Lieutenant Colonel John Coonan
- Field and Staff: First Lieutenants—Michael Brennan, Christopher Doheny, Charles Priest, J. D. Mitchell, W. Hartford, Charles Dodd
- Field and Staff: Second Lieutenants—J. B. Duffy, George B. Wilson, John O'Mahony, T. H. Kelly, Bernard O'Reilly, Timothy J. Knowles, Wm. H. Carney, Wm. Ivey, J. T. Connolly, Captain Charles Goodwin, A. A. D. C.

The Legion was composed of the following regiments:

- Seventeenth Massachusetts
- Second Vermont

The following table summarizes the original strength, officers, and present strength of each regiment:

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Farewell of the Irish Brigade to General diers and officers of the Irish Brigade took a sorrowful from the non-commissioned officers of the Eighty-eighth that occasion the following address was presented to him:

"To Brigadier General Thomas Francis Meagher.—

Beloved General—Seldom, if ever, has a more mourn-
jean, to lead us back again to our homes, but through
would be your proudest honor, as it was your highest
The first to lead us to victory, we fondly hoped it

TO BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.—

"Mrs. Meagher's Own." regiment—

Appreciating as we do the motives that actuated your

Wounded.................................................................................... 76
Killed 28

Previous to leaving his command at Falmouth, the sol-

Wounded—Sergeant. John Morton, face, dangerously; Jas. Smith, arm, slightly; Sergeant Thos. Nash, severely; Adjutant Turner, severely in arm. Com-

COMPANY H. Wounded—Lieutenant Kenna, severely; Sergeant O'Neill, severely.

COMPANY G.—Wounded—Lieutenant Nash, severely; Wm. O'Grady, slightly. Company D.—Privates Thomas Bird, severely; J. McNally, severely; Corporal Michael Manning, slightly; Corporal Michael Brophy, slightly; Corporal Michael Quinlan, dangerously; Sergeant John Langan, slightly; Sergeant Michael Quinlan, slightly.

COMPANY F.—Wounded—Lieutenant O'Toole, dangerously; Sergeant John Collins, dangerously; Michael Larkin, slightly; Martin Connolly, slightly; Corporal Michael Manning, slightly; Corporal Michael Quinlan, dangerously; Sergeant John Langan, slightly; Sergeant Michael Quinlan, slightly.

COMPANY E.—Wounded—Sergeant John Morton, face, dangerously; Jas. Smith, arm, slightly; Sergeant Thos. Nash, severely; Adjutant Turner, severely in arm. Com-

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TESTIMONY.

Present to our lady patron, Mrs. Meagher, our happiest congratulations at your safe return, and assure her,

FEBRUARY 23, 1863.

J. R. Young, Acting Adjutant.
In conclusion, General, we tender to you the following resolutions, and believe us they are not the selfish offerings of interested followers, nor the cool, well digested and carefully worded productions of sage and matured veterans, but they are, General, the spontaneous offerings of young heads, young hearts and young blood, that will always rally at your call around that flag for which you have sacrificed so much and braved so many dangers; and trusting, General, that the recollections of this meeting will in after years compensate for many days of wearied toil and profitless hardships, and it is, therefore, Resolved. That we, the non-commissioned officers of the Eighty-eighth regiment New York Volunteers, duly authorized and appointed in behalf of the regiment, express in words too feeble to convey their sorrow, their regret at the retirement of their general, Thomas Francis Meagher.

Resolved, That in tendering his resignation he was prompted by the highest chivalric principles and unselfish aims, and consequently meets the approbation of his men. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions and address be presented by a committee of the non-commissioned officers of the Eighty-eighth regiment New York Volunteers.

(Signed in behalf of the regiment.)

Patrick McCabe, Sergeant Major.
Thomas Smith, Quartermaster Sergeant.
Richard E. Dowdall, Hospital Steward.
John McDonnell, Commissary Sergeant.
William J. O'Connor, First Sergeant, Co. A.
Richard Finnen, First Sergeant, Co. B.
Benedict J. C. Driscoll, First Sergeant, Co. C.
Ross McDonald, First Sergeant, Co. D.
George Ford, First Sergeant, Co. E.
James Carr, First Sergeant, Co. F.
Lawrence Buckley, First Sergeant, Co. G.
John Meigha, First Sergeant, Co. H.
Michael McGrane, First Sergeant, Co. I.
Henry Southwell, First Sergeant, Co. K.

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

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

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

**LETTER FROM GENERAL THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.**

*West Point, June 24, 1864.*

I see by the morning papers, just arrived, that the remains of Colonel Patrick Kelly are expected in New York this morning. Should the funeral take place before Sunday it will not be in my power to attend it, as I am confined to my room by a very sore foot. If it takes place on Sunday, or any other day afterwards, I am desirous, in compliance with his express wishes, that the funeral should be a private and not a public one. Public military funerals are now a days a public nuisance, and the most delicate and reverential tribute we can pay to the gallant dead are to be paid unostentatiously and quietly. Colonel Patrick Kelly, commanding the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, the Second regiment of the Irish brigade, was one of my friends and true military officers. Perfectly and absolutely sincere, he displayed neither the vanity nor the brilliancy of a soldier, but under a most modest and almost unnoticeable demeanor, he exercised the best qualities that adorn and distinguish the grand results of military life. His devotion to duty cannot be excelled. Utterly abandoning all political associations he placed his life in the service of the day under which his ancestors fought, the oppressed Irish and the world over, have found their most solid and respectable front. The Irish Brigade was organized to assure, not only the government of the United States, but every foreign government, that the Irish emigrant and the Irish adopted citizen was true to the nation under which he took shelter, with all the vigilance of his heart, in the best spirit of his ancestors. This profession or promise—call it what you will—the Irish Brigade, in the recent charge of the Army of the Potomac, bore every testimony as to the fidelity and bravery of the Irish race. The death of Colonel Patrick Kelly establishes this assurance as a fact. Thus the Irish soldier vindicates against the Irish politician, here and abroad, the truthfulness, gratitude, bravery and nobility of the Irish race. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.
The gallant Corcoran Irish Legion arrived in this city on Wednesday of last week, about noon. They were most heartily received by a large crowd of friends, admirers and relatives, whose plaudits—and those of all other citizens along the route, who joined in, on seeing one of the most splendid bodies of volunteers who, for months, had marched through Broadway, made the scene most interesting to look upon. Along the route, Robertson's full band led the line, which proceeded to the Centre Market Armory, where arms were most decorously "stacked," and a bountiful collation, kindly served, and officers in the order given, were given by Col. Calyer, Superintendent of the State Soldier's Depot.

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

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

The Irish Legion which arrived in New York on Tuesday, 16th, 1862, was the Sixty-ninth New York National Guard, as already the honor of the Union. Its officers were most heartily received by a large number of citizens, who joined in the plaudits, and those of all other citizens along the route, who joined in, on seeing one of the most splendid bodies of volunteers who, for months, had marched through Broadway, made the scene most interesting to look upon. Along the route, Robertson's full band led the line, which proceeded to the Centre Market Armory, where arms were most decorously "stacked," and a bountiful collation, kindly served, and officers in the order given, were given by Col. Calyer, Superintendent of the State Soldier's Depot.

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The Hundred and Sixty-fourth—a kind companion, and Lieut. Joseph Abrahams, of the One Hundred and Sixty-first, while General Corcoran was in command of his division. The importance of the siege of Suffolk and its defense will be understood from the following:

**Hundred and Sixty-fourth.**

LIBERTY RESOLUTION, New York, March 12, 1863.

The Commanding General promises, in the hope of the humanitarian movement of Suffolk, to prevent further and longer attacks and the destruction of the Army of the Potomac, that the Legion VM SUFFOLK, Va., April 30, 1863. shall be permitted to remain in the line of the enemy's works. Here also fell Captain Martin Kelly and Daniel Sweeney.

The order has been approved by the General commanding the Army of the Potomac. This action of the U.S. Army in the field was summarily dismissed for the order had been approved by Gen. Meade. This action of the U.S. Army in the field was summarily dismissed on the 22nd of December, 1863.

At Cold Harbor the Legion met with the heaviest losses. The brave Col. James P. McLean and his brother, John, lie down under Lomesteen and Hill, the front on the Eleventh road was defended by the Irish Legion, under Colonel Fox Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth, while General Corcoran was in command of his division. The importance of the siege of Suffolk and its defense will be understood from the following:

**Hundred and Sixty-fourth.**

At Ream's Station the Legion had another narrow escape. Fort Barry, of the One Hundred and Seventieth, was killed; Captain Weldon, of the Sixty-ninth, was dangerously wounded. It was only by the bravest efforts of the men and officers that the Legion was saved.

At Petersburg the Legion was at the very short of the Parapet, and then in Spottsylvania, then on to Petersburg, then in the Instant lines on the morning and near by march to Richmond. On the 28th of May the Legion was commanded by Gen. Hancock, of the famous Second Corps, and was ordered into the thickest of the battle the morning of December 22, 1863.

At the battles before Petersburg the whole of the men and officers were now killed—Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth; Captain Joe Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth, narrowly escaped;

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The Legion has six times received the highest mark of approval in the late great battles of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, at Cold Harbor, at Petersburg, and at Centreville, Va., in July, 1863. To Charleston, Va., and the task of keeping the outposts of Washington was committed to them. Here again, a regiment of skirmishers, moving and retreating, for Mosby and other desultory bands of rebels. The Legion was ordered to the now decimated Legion. Col. Martin Kelly, of the Sixty-ninth, was killed; Captain Joe Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth, narrowly escaped; and many other officers escaped, and Captain Corcoran and Lieut. O'Farrell, of the Sixty-ninth, bravely wounded.

The Legion has several times received the highest mark of approval in the battles of Petersburg, at Petersburg, and the great battles of the Wilderness and at Fredericksburg, where the Legion was commanded by Gen. Hancock, of the famous Second Corps, and was ordered into the thickest of the battle the morning of December 22, 1863.

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