sorrow of guidance in difficulties—the assurance of support and of comfort in the midst of every trial. He had the privilege of contemplating the sublime scene in the history of the trial and self-sacrifice and triumphs of the Captain of his salvation—that scene where the Son of God is tempted by the enemy of man. He had the privilege of contemplating the scene of agony in the Garden of Gethsemane where at last the Redeemer wrings captivity captive. He had the privilege of contemplating that scene which human reason fails to understand—which no human philosophy can account for—the crucifixion of our blessed Redeemer and Great Captain. He had the privilege of contemplating that Great Captain taking his place on the throne of heaven, as an evidence to his followers upon earth that the fight of faith will triumph. They had there a proof of the glory and preeminence of the sublimity and unapproachable grandeur, as they looked up and beheld its consummation and its culmination in the reward of rest. Tell the warrior on the tented field when, at length, he rests from his toil—when he lays down his sword; when he takes from his brow the helmet of hope and from his breast the breastplate of righteousness; when all the circumstances and pomp which attended him to the conflict are laid aside, how blessed to him is the assurance that his brow, when late the helmet pressed, will be encircled with the crown of life eternal; that that hand which late wielded the sword of strife will hold the palm, while in the other he grasps the golden ark—that the encouragement of mail will give place to the soothing role of righteousness, and thus clad in all the beauty, in all the glory of the redeemed one, he lays his laurels down at the feet of Jesus where all is joy and rejoicing, and where the cry of battle is exchanged for the song, "Worthy is the Lamb who has redeemed us with his own blood." These remarks, the preacher said, were suggested by the scene before him and the occasion which had gathered them together. They were peculiarly applicable to the character of the deceased. He had died a Christian soldier at the post of duty. It was not the privilege of wife or child of father or mother, of brother or sister, to be present at his death. It was not permitted that he should die in the arms of home affection; but how noble and appropriate an end! He died at the post of duty. There terminated his labors. He fell asleep amid those who loved him as their friend and leader, and who will mourn for his death. He died in the presence of those who were dear to him, and his last utterances were "Oh Lord, Lord, Lord!" and thus with an appeal to his God and his Lord he fell asleep and is no more. A proof of the religious fervor with which deceased was actuated was to be found in his last letters to his wife. In them he spoke with admiration of the course taken by his regiment; of the attention to religious duties; of the divine services held in his camp, and of the effects of these religious services upon himself. In another letter he referred to the time when he would return, and spoke of the happiness he would feel when, released from his labor, he would go with his wife and little ones to the house of God, not once, but twice a day. The reverend gentleman gave a brief sketch of the military career of deceased, and closed with an address of condolence to the bereaved family and an impressive prayer to the Throne of mercy to visit them with the peace which the world cannot give. His closing remarks deeply affected his audience, of which many a bowed head among the men and many a sob from the breasts of the women gave unmistakable evidence.

A prayer was then delivered by Rev. Mr. Gillette, after which the service was closed by the pastor of the church. The coffin was then raised, and in the order it was borne, into the church it was carried to the hearse, and the cortege again formed.

THE PROCESSION.

Toward three o'clock the coffin was borne from the church and again placed on the hearse, which then took its place in the procession. The line was formed, and the procession filed past the church in the following order:—

First regiment of Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Devin.
Third regiment of Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Menck.
Eleventh regiment (German Rifles), under command of Colonel J. Mitchell, with muskets reversed.
Battalion of the Ninth regiment, under command of Major E. L. Stope.
Fifty fifth regiment (Garde Lafayette), as guard of honor, under command of Colonel Eugene Le Gal.
Officers of the First division not on duty.
Officers of the volunteer regiments in the city and vicinity.
Clergy and Physicians.

Military Escort. Pallbearers.		Military Escort. Pallbearers.
Cavalry Company (dismounted) of the Fifty-fifth regiment as escort.	THE HEARSE.	Cavalry Company (dismounted) of the Fifty-fifth regiment as escort.

Horse of the Deceased, with boots reversed.
Immediate Relatives of the Deceased in Carriages.
Members and ex members of the Seventh first regiment in citizen's dress, as mourners, with badges.
Sergeant at Arms of the Common Council.
Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, in Carriages.
Mayors of the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, in Carriages.
Heads of Departments and Common Council of New York, with their staves of office.
Union Defense Committee.
Seventh Regiment Veteran Association.
Metropolitan Home Guard.
Civil Officers.
Citizens generally.

The hearse was surmounted with eight sable plumes, and was drawn by four horses, caparisoned in black, with plumes on their heads. On either side of it were the soldiers of the seventy-first regiment who accompanied the remains from Washington. They walked next the hearse, with arms reversed. Outside of them were the civic and military pallbearers—the former wearing white scarfs, with rosette, in mourning; the latter in full uniform, with swords in crape. They were as follows:—

CIVIC.	MILITARY.
Augustus Schell,	Gen. Hall,
Geo. W. Nelson,	Gen. Ewen,
Simeon Draper,	Gen. Spicer,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Gen. Yates,
J. Van Buren,	Gen. C. H. Arthur,
T. R. Garland,	Col. Pestley,
D. H. Turner,	Col. Hincken,
E. Vincent,	Col. Stiles,
R. Weeks,	Col. Van Buren,
J. S. Lawrence,	Col. Pierson,
H. Mitchell,	Lieut. Col. Osgood,
J. R. Briggs.	Lieut. Col. Halleck,

Outside the pallbearers were the members of the cavalry company of the Fifty-fifth regiment, dismounted and carrying their sabres.

The procession moved down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, and thence into Broadway. Along the entire route the sidewalks were crowded with dense throngs of people, and the windows were filled with faces. The national flag was everywhere displayed at half mast, and at the regimental and company armories of the Seventy-first the colors were covered with crape. The banners in the procession also were veiled and shrouded in mourning.

Arriving at the ferry, the head of the cortege halted, and forming into couple file awaited the approach of the hearse. As the latter passed, the military presented arms, and, when the hearse reached the ferry house, returned to their various armories and dismissed.

The hearse accompanied by the friends and relatives of the deceased, and the escort of the Fifty-fifth regiment, then proceeded to Brooklyn where the line of march was resumed for Greenwood Cemetery. The remains were there interred with the usual military honors.

From Denver.

FORT KEARNY, May 22, 1861.

The express coach passed at eight P. M. yesterday, with Denver dates to the 18th.

A practicable route for the overland mail has been found directly west from this city. Steps will be immediately taken for the opening of the road.

The yield of gold is rapidly increasing as spring advances and water becomes more abundant.

One and one-fourth cord of quartz from the Missouri lead yielded $668. It was heretofore considered not worth crushing.

The weather is fine.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

SYRACUSE, May 22, 1861.

The Assembly has heard to day warm hearted addresses from the Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts delegates, and continued the discussion in excellent spirit of the new plan of home missions.

City Intelligence.

FIRE IN PINE STREET.—About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in building No. 23 Pine street, occupied by the Surveyor of the Port of New York. When first seen the flames appeared to be on the second floor, and rumor was soon at work attributing the fire to some daring secessionist. An examination of the premises, made by the Fire Marshal after the fire was extinguished, shows that the fire originated on the first floor, in the office used by the messengers, and at the end of a desk next to the window where a scrap paper basket stood. The flames burned through the ceiling and ran up behind the furring to the third floor, at which place all further progress was stopped by the firemen. There was no damage done to any of the papers, nor have any of them been disturbed. The damage to the building will amount to about $ 50. It is owned by the estate of J. S. Sandford, and is insured for $20,000 in the United States Insurance Company. The Fire Marshal will thoroughly investigate the matter.

CENTRAL PARK BOATS.—We were afforded an opportunity yesterday morning of examining a beautiful specimen of the rowboats which are to be used on the Central Park lakes, under the supervision of the Commissioners. The name of the boat was the Acacia, a neat, elegant, nonsome craft, constructed after the most approved model of its class, and provided with all the little comforts which are prized so highly by persons addicted to the healthful exercise of rowing. The Acacia is built of Jersey cedar and white oak, with a forward grating and a grating throughout the floor. She is completely copper fastened. Her bottom is green to the water mark, marine blue above, relieved by a ribbon of gold. The inside of the Acacia is painted lemon color, and she is provided with a white canvass covering, fringed with red, white and blue. She was built by Thos. S. Dick, at an expense of $260. Pleasure boats like the Acacia are already in use on the Central Park lakes. The charge of hiring one of these boats is at the rate of thirty cents for each half hour for one or two persons, and twelve cents each in case more than two persons engage it.

Army Intelligence.

We learn from the Galveston News of the 9th inst. that Col. C. A. Waite, U. S. A., and family; Lieut. Col. W. Hoffman, do. do.; Lieut. Col. Chambers, do. do.; Major Partridge, do. do.; Major Dani. McClure, do. do.; Dr. E. H. Abadie, do. do.; Joseph R. Smith, do. do.; Capt. C. Garnard, do. do.; Major W. A. Nichols, Capt. A. T. Ker, do. do.; Lieut. Reid, do. do., were in that city at the date mentioned, and were to have left the next day for New Orleans.

IMPORTANT NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dismissals and Resignations in the Navy and Marine Corps.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1861.

I subjoin an official list of the dismissals and resignations in the Navy and Marine Corps, now first published. The vacancies are not yet filled.

The following officers have been stricken from the rolls of the navy from the dates affixed to their names respectively:—

Captain Frank Buchanan, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Captain Samuel Barron, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Captain French Forrest, from the 19th of April, 1861.
Captain G. A. Magruder, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Captain Isaac Mayo, from the 18th of May, 1861.
Commander Thomas J. Page, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Commander S. S. Lee, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Commander Robert G. Robb, from the 18th of April, 1861.
Commander Arthur Sinclair, from the 18th of April, 1861.
Commander William T. Muse, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Commander Thomas R. Rootes, from the 19th of April, 1861.
Commander A. B. Fairfax, from the 18th of April, 1861.
Commander John R. Tucker, from the 18th of April, 1861.
Commander Richard L. Page, from the 18th of April, 1861.
Commander Thos. T. Hunter, from the 23d of April, 1861.
Commander Charles F. McIntosh, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Commander Wm. McBlair, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Commander M. F. Maury, from the 26th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant E. L. Winder, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Lieutenant R. D. Minor, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Lieutenant G. F. Johnston from the 22d of April, 1861.
Lieutenant J. S. Maury, from the 18th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant R. B. Pegram, from the 17th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant James H. Rochelle, from the 17th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Wm. L. Powell, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant S. H. Lewis, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Isaac N. Brown, from the 28th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Chas. M. Fauntleroy, from the 7th of May, 1861.
Lieutenant J. Pembroke Jones, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Geo. T. Sinclair, from the 16th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant C. C. Sims, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Lieutenant C. F. M. Spotswood, from the 18th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant C. B. Poindexter, from the 18th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant John M. Brooke, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant W. H. Parker, from the 26th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant J. W. Bennett, from the 19th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Wm. Shaw, from the 17th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant P. U. Murphy, from the 21st of April, 1861.
Lieutenant W. H. Murdaugh, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, from the 23d of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Silas Bent, from the 25th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant D. P. McCorkle, from the 17th of May, 1861.
Lieutenant J. Taylor Wood, from the 21st of April, 1861.
Paymaster H. T. Allison, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Surgeon L. W. Minor, from the 7th of May, 1861.
Surgeon Wm. L. McGlenahan, from the 9th of May, 1861.
Surgeon W. B. Sinclair, from the 10th of May, 1861.
Surgeon R. F. Mason, from the 10th of May, 1861.
Passed Assistant Surgeon D. B. Conrad, from the 10th of May, 1861.
Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. E. Wysham, from the 10th of May, 1861.
Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. Williamson, from the 10th of May, 1861.
Passed Assistant Surgeon H. W. M. Washington, from the 10th of May, 1861.
Assistant Surgeon Fred. Van Bibler, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Assistant Surgeon Chas. Lowndes, from the 7th of May, 1861.
Assistant Surgeon A. S. Garnett, from the 10th of May, 1861.
Midshipman Ed. G. Read, from the 1st of May, 1861.
Chief Engineer W. P. Williamson, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Chief Engineer T. A. Jackson, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Chief Engineer Michael Guinn, from the 17th of April, 1861.
First Assistant Engineer H. A. Ramsay, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Second Assistant Engineer John W. Tynan, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Third Assistant Engineer Chas. W. Jordan, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Third Assistant Engineer John T. Tucker, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Third Assistant Engineer E. W. Manning, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Third Assistant Engineer E. N. Wright, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Gunner Charles B. Oliver, from the 21st of April, 1861.
Adjutant and Major H. A. Tyler, Marine Corps, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Captain George H. Terrett, Marine Corps, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Captain A. S. Taylor, Marine Corps, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Lieutenant J. E. Muire, Marine Corps, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Lieutenant Israel Green, Marine Corps, from the 17th of May, 1861.

The resignations of the following officers of the United States Navy have been accepted from the dates affixed to their names:—

Captain Wm. F. Lynch, from the 21st of April, 1861.
Captain Isaac S. Sherrett, from the 23d of April, 1861.
Captain Hugh N. Page (reserved list), from the 19th of April, 1861.
Captain Garrison H. Cocke (reserved list), from the 23d of April, 1861.
Commander William Green (reserved list), from the 6th of May, 1861.
Commander Murray Mason, from the 16th of April, 1861.
Commander R. F. Pinkney, from the 23d of April, 1861.
Commander Fred. Chatard, from the 24th of April, 1861.
Commander James I. Henderson, from the 18th of April, 1861.
Commander Joseph Myers, from the 23d of April, 1861.
Commander Wm. C. Whittle, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Commander W. W. Hunter, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Commander R. D. Thorburn, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Commander Chas. H. McBlair, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Commander George Minor, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Joel S. Kennard, from the 23d of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Beverley Kennon, from the 23d of April, 1861.
Lieutenant R. L. Tilghman, from the 24d of April, 1861.
Lieutenant C. Ap. R. Jones, from the 17th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Charles P. McGary, from the 25th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant W. A. Webb, from the 1st of May, 1861.
Lieutenant Wm. L. Maury, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Geo. H. Bier, from the 14th of May, 1861.
Lieutenant J. D. Danels, from the 11th of May, 1861.
Lieutenant J. D. Johnston, from the 10th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Reginald Fairfax, from the 15th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Geo. W. Harrison, from the 17th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant J. H. Carter, from the 26th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant John W. Donnington, from the 26th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Augustus McLaughlin, from the 23d of April, 1861.
Lieutenant James W. Cooke, from the 22d May, 1861.
Lieutenant R. R. Carter, from the 2d of April, 1861.
Lieutenant Wm. A. Webb, from the 20th of May, 1861.
Lieutenant Jno. S. Taylor (reserved list), from 18th of April, 1861.
Lieutenant B. W. Hunter (reserved list), from the 23d of April, 1861.
Surgeon T. B. Steele, from the 29th of April, 1861.
Surgeon John T. Mason, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Surgeon W. F. Patton, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Surgeon George Blackwell, from the 7th of May, 1861.
Passed Assistant Surgeon B. B. Phillips, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Passed Assistant Surgeon M. B. Beck, from the 10th of May, 1861.
Master Wm. A. Kerr, from the 24th of April, 1861.
Master Wm. C. Whittle, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Master H. A. T. Young (not in the line of promotion), from the 20th of April, 1861.
Carpenter Wm. Knight, from the 22d of April, 1861.
Sailmaker Wm. Bennett, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Second Assistant Engineer Loudon Campbell, from the 6th of May, 1861.
Acting Midshipman E. J. McDermott, from the 18th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman H. S. Cook, from the 23d of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman G. W. Sparks, from the 25th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman Wm. Carroll, from the 25th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman D. A. Brown, from the 25th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman W. R. Mayo, from the 25th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman James M. Stafford, from the 25th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman W. D. Good, from the 25th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman A. S. Worth, from the 25th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman H. L. Vaughn, from the 26th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman H. B. Littlepage, from the 25th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman J. A. Peters, from the 15th of May, 1861.
Acting Midshipman James B. Peyton, from the 15th of May, 1861.
Acting Midshipman James C. Long, from the 15th of May, 1861.
Acting Midshipman J. M. Spencer, from the 21st of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman James E. Fiske, from the 16th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman Charles K. King, Jr., from the 20th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman R. S. Floyd, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman Daniel Trigg, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman M. M. Benton, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman W. C. Jackson, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman R. A. Camm, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman F. L. Chew, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman J. S. Claybrook, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman A. P. Bevine, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman H. C. Holt, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman Daniel Carroll, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman Wm. C. Hetter, from the 20th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman W. P. Mason, from the 19th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman T. L. Moore, from the 19th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman W. J. Craig, from the 19th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman G. A. Howard, from the 19th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman W. W. Read, from the 23d of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman C. F. Sevier, from the 25d of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman J. M. Gardner, from the 23d of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman A. O. Wright, from the 23d of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman T. Sturdivant, from the 21th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman Ivey Foreman, from the 24th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman A. M. Mason, from the 24th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman J. M. Pearson, from the 25th of April, 1861.
Acting Midshipman H. C. McDaniel, from the 25th of April, 1861.

Dr. W. Argyle Watson, having offered his professional services to the government, has received the appointment of acting surgeon in the navy, and been ordered to the R. R. Cuyler, now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the blockade fleet.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT KEYSTONE STATE.

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH PRIZE SHIP AND REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTH.

The United States steamship Keystone State, S. D. French commanding, from Washington via Fortress Monroe, arrived yesterday. On the 22d inst., spoke steamship Quaker City in the Chesapeake.

The following vessels were at Fortress Monroe:—Frigates Minnesota and Cumberland, brig Perry, steam gunboats Star and Yankee.

The Keystone State towed from Fortress Monroe the British bark Hinwathe, of and for Liverpool, loaded with tobacco, who had attempted to run the blockade. Lieut. Russell and a prize crew from the Minnesota are in charge of her.

The Keystone State was detained from the 18th to the 22d inst., waiting for refugees and on account of bad weather; transferred the following refugees to the Baltimore mail steamer Georgiana on the 21st:—Mrs. McHugh and two children, Mrs. Mary Burk and three children, Mrs. Anna Oaks and one child, Mrs. M. A. Prichet and son, Mrs. Catharine Moore, Mrs. Mary Ransell and child, Miss Mary Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and five children, Mrs. H. C. Turner and three children, Mrs. Catharine Hassan.

The following persons were brought to this city:—Mrs. Colonel DeRessy, five children and nurse; Mrs. Captain Dyer, four children and nurse; Lieutenant Saylor, wife, two children and nurse; Mrs. Maxwell. Also the following refugees:—Miss Mary Riley, Miss Della Leonard, Mrs. Mary Walsh, sister and two children; Mrs. Michael Hall and two children, Mrs. B. Malony, Mrs. Margaret Curran and two children, Mrs. M. O'Connor and two children, Miss B. Joyce, Miss Kate Wynne, Mrs. Jane Carroll, Mrs. E. A. Butt and two children, two children of James H. Hardwich, Mrs. Mary Lenier, Charles H. Pettit, Miss Mary Greenwood, Mrs. Ellen Nelson and two children, Mrs. Mary Hainsworth, Mrs. Agnes Laurie and four children, Mrs. Catharine Lyon and three children, Mrs. Sarah McDonald and five children, Mrs. E. H. Smith and four children, Mrs. V. White and two children, Mrs. Martha Barnard and three children, Mrs. Margaret Rank and four children, Mrs. Rosenberg, Miss Brockaer, Mrs. Catharine Barry and five children.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., May 20, 1861.

A Grand Dress Parade of Three Thousand Troops—How the Troops Pass Their Time—Religious Services in a Hollow Square—An Impressive Discourse—Renewal of the Attack on the Sewall's Point Batteries—The Steam Gunboats Monticello and Reliance Engaged—Powder Boy Wounded—Colonel Dimmick, the Right Man in the Right Place—Arrival of Senators Wade and Chandler, &c.

The detention of the steamer Keystone State, which was to have left yesterday morning, affords me an opportunity of giving an account of the important events of yesterday.

There was a fine dress parade of the entire force of the garrison, excepting, of course, those on guard, at half past eight o'clock in the morning, on the parade ground, when all the regulars, as well as the volunteers and their officers, were out, with the splendid band of the post, which discovered some fine selections from popular operas while the inspection of arms was in progress. All the men made a fine and soldierly appearance, and gave evidence of great improvement in marching—the result of regular and systematic drills. Then followed guard mounting, at which time the band again favored us with some fine music. The parade being dismissed, the soldiers retired to their quarters, to spend the remainder of the day in comparative ease, as there was no fatigue duty to perform—a duty which consists in hauling heavy eight and ten inch columbiads, mortars, &c., from out side the walls, and mounting them on the ramparts.

There were religious services performed in the chapel, where in the absence of the chaplain of the post, Captain Ingraham, of the New Bedford company, attached to the Third regiment Massachusetts militia, read the Episcopal service. An impromptu choir was formed and devotional hymns sung, and the services passed off to the satisfaction of all present. The Vermont regiment, after parade, was drawn up in a hollow square, and impressive services conducted by its chaplain, Rev. Mr. Stone.

A large number advanced from the ranks at his request, and joined in the singing of hymns, after which the chaplain made an impressive prayer, in which he invoked the Divine blessing upon their efforts to sustain the flag and the Union, and maintain the glorious government as we received it from our fathers; that life and health might be preserved to those who are here assembled to defend their country and sustain its honor, and finally, he prayed that in the good providence of God they might all be restored in safety and in health to their homes.

The reverend gentleman then addressed the regiment, urging the Vermonters to remember always that they were New Englanders, and with his text, "Show thyself a man," he impressed upon their minds the lesson of the necessity of not only being soldiers, but that in all their social relations they should prove themselves true Christian gentlemen, and ever bear in mind the teachings of their mothers, fathers and sisters in their far away New England homes, and all would be well. The remarks of the gentleman were heard by many a one whose moistened eye and quivering lip told how deeply the effect upon their feelings was. And when the plaintive song of "Sweet Home" was sung, all joining in, tears coursed rapidly down the cheeks of many who had probably sung in for the last time their "Home, Sweet Home."

The effect of the whole service was most impressive, and it will be hereafter continued by Col Phelps, when the day is pleasant.

The engagement which the gunboat Monticello had with a battery of the rebels beyond Sewall's Point, on Saturday afternoon, was resumed yesterday afternoon, but with a different battery, which seems to have been erected on Saturday night, or, at all events, the guns must have been mounted at that time. This new battery was constructed behind a clump of trees, near the beach, and only a mile and a half beyond Sewall's Point, and was entirely unknown to the officers on board the Monticello until yesterday, when it made its presence known by a sharp discharge of several rifled guns, but without damage to the gunboat. The Monticello had left her anchorage at half past two, and was proceeding up the Elizabeth river, under easy head of steam, to reconnoitre the shore and look out for the impertinent propeller that runs down to the mouth of the river from Norfolk every day, when the masked battery opened fire upon her, as I have before stated. The gunboat immediately returned the fire from her heavy eight-inch Dahlgren forward, and one of her thirty-two-pounder Dahlgrens aft. Her fire was rapid and very effective. She fired two guns, once in about three minutes, throwing shell from the eight inch gun, and solid shot from the one mounted aft. The large shells fell with great precision, after the first two or three fired to get the range, directly into the battery, or directly overhead, which is equally dangerous. The solid shot knocked down the embrasures, and sent the sand flying in clouds over the battery. The battery continued its fire with unremitted vigor, using solid shot alone, but with little effect. One shot only struck the gunboat, and that went directly through the house on deck, and slightly wounded a powder boy, who was passing powder out to the guns. The combat lasted until about seven o'clock, during which time over a hundred shot and shell were thrown by the gunboat, and when the Monticello drew off she had expended all her shot, and left the battery with but one gun mounted. At any rate, all were silenced, and the last shell she fired on leaving exploded directly over the battery, and knocked one of the enemy's guns over, and the embrasure into a cocked hat. The battery then ceased firing. But previous to this, at six o'clock, the gunboat Reliance, which arrived here on Saturday night, with two schooner tenders, was ordered to accompany the Young America, Captain Bell, to the Monticello, to render any aid she might require. So fine an opportunity was not lost by the Reliance. She steamed close in shore, and pitched from her rifled gun, mounted on a pivot forward, but not of the heaviest calibre, a couple of shot, which struck near the battery, and made the sand fly. Further demonstration on her part was cut short by the discharge of two guns from the Minnesota, reaching the gunboats. When the Monticello's men reached here they were as black as ebony, begrimed with powder and smoke, but full of pluck and spirit, their only regret being that their ammunition fell short before they had placed every one in the battery *hors de combat*. I shall endeavor to accompany her the next trip she makes up the Roads, that I may get a better idea of an action than is possible to obtain from the ramparts of this post.

The cannonading disturbed the religious services in the afternoon somewhat, as every one rushed to the ramparts or desired to see the combat, leaving but few to listen to the discourse.

It would have been no trouble for any one to have raised a hundred men in ten minutes for the purpose of making a night attack on and capturing the battery at the point of the bayonet. All were eager for such a movement; but, of course, it would not be allowed. But when the time comes for any expedition of that character you may safely wager a small sum of money that there is not a man in the garrison who will not volunteer to go in a forlorn hope or ready to take part in any dangerous enterprise of whatever nature or character requiring courage and endurance.

We are daily expecting the arrival of Major General Wool and staff, with ten or fifteen thousand men. With these we can inaugurate an advance movement that will give us elbow room here, which we greatly need. We were so crowded that it was found advisable to quarter the Vermont regiment in Willard's Hygeia Hotel, where they have princely quarters and are in good health. If any more troops arrive the village of Hampton must be occupied as an encampment. They cannot all stay in the fort. But of the intention of the commanding officer, Colonel Dimmick—a brave soldier and a gallant gentleman—I know nothing. He keeps his own counsels, and carries out his plans with skill and despatch. No one need pay any attention to reports which convey the idea that he is unequal to the emergency, for they are baseless and unworthy of credence. They are made by persons who know nothing of the true state of affairs here, and of course cannot judge of the propriety of his acts.

Senators Wade, Morrill and Chandler and Private Secretary Nicolay will leave for New York to-day, and the steamer also takes to New York the ladies of the officers of the garrison yet remaining. There are none left now, and we are prepared for any emergency.

As I close the Monticello is again throwing shot and shell into the enemy's battery. As she mail goes on board ship immediately, I cannot give you the result of the action.

The health of the garrison is good.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 21, 1861.

Liberality of the Postmaster General—Permanent and Regular Communication Between Washington and the Fortress—Newspaper Literature in Demand—The Damage to the Gunboat Monticello During the Sewall's Point Engagement—Activity of the Rebels—Chase and Capture of a Schooner—She Displayed British Colors—Arrival of a Vessel with Fresh Provisions—Arrival of Four Hundred and Fifty Recruits for the Massachusetts Regiment—The Fortress in the Highest Defensible Condition—Funeral of a Member of the Vermont Regiment—The Weather, &c.

Thanks to the energy of Postmaster General Blair, the line of mail steamers between Baltimore and this post is reopened. If every man in this isolated garrison does not invoke numberless blessings upon Mr. Blair's head, he is an ungrateful dog and no reader of the HERALD.

Just imagine, if you can, two or three thousand men, shut up within the immense walls of this fortress, without any information of the movements going on outside of us, save that contained in a stray paper which happens to drift in here, in the hands of captains of vessels or visitors to the fort.

We have endured this until patience has ceased to be a virtue, and maledictions upon the heads of those in authority have been showered with a lavish hand. But we are so grateful for, and delighted with, these new mail facilities that we feel like forgetting the errors of the past. Only give us a regular mail and a copy of the HERALD and we will not growl. To-day the steamer Georgiana arrived from Baltimore, bringing a mail and a quantity of New York HERALDS and Baltimore dailies, which were eagerly snatched up at the modest sum of ten cents for the former and five for the latter—both being of the same date.

Hereafter we shall have six mails a week, and all letters directed properly will come through safely and expeditiously, via Baltimore.

I shall be able hereafter to give your readers a daily letter, and in case of anything unusually important will use the telegraph, in order that they can have the very latest news from this our seat of war. I have been obliged to send my letters by any conveyance that offered itself, and this mail will carry three despatches, two of which have been lying on board the Keystone State, which has been on the eve of departure several days past, but still lingers superfluously in the Roads.

The Monticello, or Star gunboat, received six balls in her hull during her engagement with the sand battery of the enemy, near Sewall's Point, on Sunday afternoon last. The Cumberland was going up, it was said, to-day, to dislodge the enemy from their battery, but no movement has yet been made. The enemy are exceedingly active, and are daily throwing up new redoubts, armed with efficient guns, at points where they can worry the blockading gunboats.

The Monticello was fired into this morning by a battery at the mouth of the James river, while she was in pursuit of a schooner attempting to run the blockade. No damage was done as the gunboat hauled out of range, still continuing the pursuit of the schooner, which she finally overhauled and captured. The schooner, on seeing the gunboat approach, ran up the British flag, but it did not save her. She was captured, and found to be certain powder and gun carriages, which were, of course, appropriated by the authorities. The Monticello towed her down and left her under the guns of the Minnesota, and then returned to her post of the James river.

The Monticello is very active, and, of course, has received many curses from the enemy, besides the cannon balls which they throw after her every occasion they can get. Still she runs here and there as usual, bringing to and possessing vessels, and engaging batteries with equal readiness and spirit. I am afraid she may be sunk by some masked battery, the existence of which she has no knowledge of, some of these days; but she will go down with colors flying when she does sink.

The bark Aura, from Boston, with an immense quantity of fresh meat and stores and two hundred tons of ice—the latter article going to Washington—arrived this morning. The fresh meat is very acceptable, as officers and men have lived while here, with an occasional exception, on salt pork and beef; and, say what you will, it is not the most palatable of food.

The steamer Cambridge, from Boston, arrived here this noon, bringing four hundred and fifty men for the Third and Fourth Massachusetts regiments. They had a boisterous passage, and many were very ill from seasickness, but will soon be on their feet again. We have now nearly three thousand men at this post—a force amply sufficient to resist any attack that the rebels can make for some time to come.

Our defences are being strengthened daily. Large fatigue parties are daily detailed to draw in and mount heavy columbiads (eight and ten inch) and mortars of the heaviest calibre on the ramparts. Every approach is strongly guarded and covered, and if an enemy attempt an assault they will be met with a storm of shot and shell that will clear the approaches as if with a besom of destruction. We have now made the post impregnable. I am not at liberty to give any details of the plans of defence, but, in general terms, I can say that we are perfectly safe.

By a special messenger from Washington we learn that Major General Butler will be here to night to assume command of the division which is daily expected to arrive. We expect fifteen thousand men here within a week, and they will be obliged to occupy Hampton, as there is no room here for that number in the fort. Aggressive movements will then be begun.

We do not understand that Colonel Dimmick will be superseded in the command of the post itself by General Butler, but will continue to hold his present position. No better officer could be found for the position.

In this connection, I may mention that your editorial remarks on the injustice done to the officers of the regular army by the appointment of civilians to places which the regulars should be promoted to meets with the general approbation of all in the post. We have lieutenants here who have seen service, and who are by education and experience admirably adapted for higher positions; yet they are not promoted, because civilians of political influence, or officers who have the ear of the powers that be, carry off all the honors. It is rank injustice, and the sooner the custom is changed the better for the service. I hope you will allude to the subject again.

The funeral of private Benjamin Underwood, of Bradford, Vermont, aged twenty two, belonging to the Vermont volunteers, took place yesterday afternoon.

The ceremonies were very impressive. The body was brought down to the verandah of the hotel, from the ward of the hospital where he lay, one of the most comfortable rooms in the hotel, and the two companies which were detailed to act as the funeral cortege drew up about the body, and the chaplain began the services. He opened with an eloquent prayer, after which he read selections from the Scriptures appropriate to the occasion. The body was then deposited on a field ambulance, used as a hearse, borne by six of his friends, and, preceded by the drum corps of the regiment, with muffled drums, and the fife playing a dirge, they took up their melancholy march to the cemetery of the post. The escort enclosing the hearse marched to the beach, reached the beautiful grove where the dead of the garrison are buried, and halted, when Chaplain Stone made a few appropriate remarks; the remains were lowered into the grave, three volleys of musketry were fired over it, and the first of the Vermont dead was left to sleep his last sleep far away from home and kindred. The deceased fell from an attack of typhoid fever, following measles. Surgeon Sanderson and Assistant Surgeon Cuddie rendered every aid in their power, but without avail; the disease was too powerful for human power to arrest. Previous to the burial Lieut. Col. Washburne, with the Rutland and Woodstock companies, went forward as scouts. They advanced beyond the line of our pickets, and came upon a small company of the rebel troops, on horse and afoot, who retired before them and kept out of rifle shot. No collision occurred, but every one was fully prepared for it, and the stickers returned in safety.

The person who gave your reporter an account of the driving in of the enemy's picket on the Hampton bridge, the other day, greatly exaggerated the matter. Only a half dozen or so of the enemy were found on the bridge, and they peacably retired, on a demand being made by Colonel Dimmick. As far as we know, there is not a very imposing force of the enemy nearer than Norfolk; and there, we learn, there are 7,000 or 8,000 men, poorly armed, but ready for a fight.

The weather for a day or two past has been rainy and disagreeable. A cold northeast wind made everything chilly enough. It is a little warmer to day, but still dark and threatening.

The brig Perry, fourteen guns, is in the Roads. The health of all on board the fleet is excellent. All are anxious for a brush with the batteries of the enemy; and, if I am not greatly mistaken, their wishes will be gratified in a day or two.

THE NEW YORK ZOUAVES AND THE SECESSION FLAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The secession flag captured by the Fire Zouaves was not the flag, as reported, at Alexandria, but one raised on a staff thirty feet high, in front of the residence of Parson Morth, some eight miles from the Zouave Camp.

Leander Frost, Wm. H. Underhill and Wm. Sims, all of Company A, are the names of the parties engaged in capturing it. The people in the neighborhood demanded by what authority they came for it. They replied their own, and considered it their duty to remove all such flags and replace them with the Stars and Stripes. The flag is five feet long.

THE SIXTY-NINTH (IRISH) NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE REGIMENT—ITS CONDITION, ETC.

Every one will recollect the degree of enthusiasm and the splendid ovation by which the departure of the above gallant corps was characterized when it left the city of New York to participate in the glories which are to be bestowed and warmly accorded to the daring sold