

NEW YORK HERALD.

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Volume XXVI. No. 146

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—OUR AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE.

Laura Keane's Theatre, No. 62 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

New Bowery Theatre, Bowery.—SARAH LUTHER.—MY WIFE'S SECOND FLOOR.—THE SUE.

Barnum's American Museum, Broadway.—DAY AND EVENING.—FAMILY READER.—HOCKEY OF BURLINGTON.—BREAD, SEA LEAD AND OTHER SPECIMENS.

Distant Minstrels, Mechanic Hall, 47 Broadway.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, JAZZ, &c.—BROOKLYN PATRIOT.

Minors' Saloon, Broadway.—LADY A. MINOR'S IN BURLESQUE, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—SILVER TRUMPET.

Irving Hall, Irving Place.—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS IN BURLESQUE, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—SILVER TRUMPET.

Melodion Concert Hall, No. 53 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

Catharine Music Hall, 55 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

Stuttart Institute, 60 Broadway.—MRS. ANNA BEHNS' CHAMBER CONCERT.

Gaiety Concert Room, 66 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT, BALLET, FANTASIES, &c.

New York, Monday, May 27, 1861.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

Reinforcements continue to be sent from Washington across the Potomac. Since Saturday the Fifth Massachusetts regiment, the Eighth New York and the First New Jersey regiments were despatched over Long Bridge. The Massachusetts men took up a position on the road to Alexandria, and the Eighth were posted on Arlington Heights, near the residence of General Lee. All the encampments on the Virginia side are to be placed in immediate telegraphic communication with the headquarters of Gen. Scott. It is confidently stated that no further advance of the federal troops will be made into Virginia until the fortifications now going on are completed, and the army of invasion has received the benefit of the training, discipline and experience incident to a campaign.

Alexandria has been put under martial law by Col. Wilcox, who is in command of that city.

Fifteen hundred troops from Harrisburg arrived in Baltimore yesterday, en route for Washington.

It is believed that an important military movement is to be made on Harper's Ferry by the way of several county roads through Washington county and Frederick county, all of which converge near to Maryland Heights.

Major General Sandford has made his headquarters at Fairfax, a town in Virginia, some twenty miles from Alexandria, and from that point has issued a proclamation to the people of that district assuring them that no hostile intentions are entertained towards loyal and peaceful citizens; that they may continue their business avocations without fear of interruption, and that the United States troops have entered Virginia only for the purpose of suppressing unlawful combinations against the government of the United States.

General Butler, who had taken up a position at Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, was reinforced yesterday by about 3,000 men from New York and Maine. Among them were Colonel Duryee's Advance Guard of Zouaves. It was rumored in Washington that the Sewall's Point battery had been captured yesterday by a combined movement of General Butler by land and Commodore Stringham by water, and that several had been killed and wounded on both sides, but it is probable that the news is premature.

Four thousand Virginia troops are said to be concentrated at Manassas Gap, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about twenty-seven miles from Alexandria. If this be true the outposts of both armies are not very far apart.

Rumors are prevalent in Baltimore that the federal troops now occupying the Relay House will be moved to-day towards Harper's Ferry.

By the arrival of the transport steamer Philadelphia we have advice from Pensacola to the 13th and Key West to the 19th of May. The blockade at Pensacola is effectual. All vessels with food and supplies for the Confederate forces under Gen. Bragg are cut off by sea. They were constructing a railroad so as to evade the blockade, which was to have been completed about the 15th. It is stated by one of the passengers on the Philadelphia that one of the Confederate States officers was heard to say that Gen. Bragg would not be ready to attack Fort Pickens until the 25th of June, and it was generally believed that he would abandon the attack and march North with his besieging army. They are reported as being poorly equipped, and with only a portion of their batteries mounted. The heavy guns not having arrived before the blockade, they cannot get them until the railroad is completed.

Six hundred government troops have arrived at Havana from Texas, in a destitute condition. The Governor General of Havana immediately supplied their wants and made their stay comfortable.

As the votes on the secession question come in from the different counties in Virginia there appears to be a large majority for the Union. Indeed, the law and order sentiment would appear to prevail there to a considerable extent, for we find some of the secession leaders appealing to General Butler to restore some of their runaway slaves, who sought refuge in his camp, under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, to which appeal General Butler replied in characteristic style, at the same time putting the fugitives to work in the camp.

The remains of the lamented Colonel Ellsworth arrived in this city yesterday. Interesting private funeral exercises were celebrated over the body at the Astor House, and an eloquent eulogium of the deceased pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Dup-

The Present Crisis, the Beginning of a New Era of National Greatness.

"Citizens of a common country," exclaimed George Washington, "that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt your just pride of patriotism." Yet, thus far, there has never been any prolonged period in the history of the United States, when its common interests, dangers, and ambitions, were not more or less overclouded by jealousies, growing out of those "local discriminations," which the fathers of the republic contemplated with so much dread. The magical supremacy of the proud formula, "I am a Roman citizen," will only be attained by the kindred words "American citizen," when the possibility of civil conflicts shall have been removed, and each individual shall have become the representative of an irresistible, consolidated, national majesty. Unpatriotic, or short-sighted observers of the solemn and momentous events opening upon the country, refuse to look beyond the fearful expenditure of life and treasure, that is apparently inevitable, and forbid the blockade of Harper's Ferry, and the steam frigate Minnesota. She was laden with tobacco, and was taken in Hampton Roads while attempting to run the blockade.

An enormous rife cannon is just being finished at Pittsburgh for Fort Sumner. The length of the gun is 16 feet, length of bore 14 feet, diameter of bore 12 inches, diameter of the gun at the breech 48 inches, diameter at the muzzle 25 inches. The ball will be 12 inches in diameter and the weight about 600 pounds. The rough casting of the gun weighs 78,000 pounds; finished, it will weigh 50,000 pounds. The chamber has 21 grooves.

A negro insurrection was recently discovered in Des Arc, Arkansas. The punishment of the offenders was summary and severe. One white man and three negroes were hung, three more negroes banished, and a number of others were severely whipped.

The Inspector General of Kentucky, in a communication to the Legislature, says, whether the State sustains, by its military arm, the policy of the federal government, whether it withdraws from the Union, or whether it takes a neutral position, in either case three million dollars will be required to maintain its position. The Legislature did not heed the advice, but passed a bill appropriating one million and six hundred thousand dollars to arm the State.

Samuel A. Purviance, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, has resigned his office. In his letter to Governor Curtin he says: "For reasons which appeal to my self-respect, I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your administration."

It is said that the secession members of the Kentucky Legislature have received a fearful warning that if they go into secret session, with any treasonable design, they will come out more dead than alive.

The Tennessee papers are a little dubious about the success of the hay and corn crop. They have intelligence that the army worm is making and havoc in the meadows all over the State, and the out-worm has attacked the corn to such an extent that in some localities farmers have plowed up their fields and are replanting. The wheat crop has now nothing left but the rait.

The vote in Clarke county, Eastern Virginia, on the going over to Jeff. Davis, was as follows: For secession 553, against 3. On the Presidential question Clarke county cast 623 votes.

There is a strong desire in the West for the possession of the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and it is said that General McClellan intends soon to make an advance movement towards it with the Wisconsin brigade. Memphis is two hundred and fifty miles below Cairo, on the Mississippi, is pleasantly and healthily located, and would be just the place for twenty thousand troops to dictate to the rebellious South-west.

The Pensacola Observer of the 18th inst. says that a prize captured by a privateer has been brought into Apalachicola.

Yesterday the annual sermon of the Baptist Publication Society was preached by the Rev. S. W. Swain, D. D., of Massachusetts, in the Strong place Baptist church, Brooklyn. The reverend gentleman selected his text from the fifteenth chapter of Matthew and thirty-second verse, and proceeded to show that as Jesus had compassion upon the multitude on the mountain, so did His great love continue, and was manifested in many ways every hour of man's life. It was the special duty of the society to further the work of the Gospel by disseminating the great truths inculcated therein. That duty they had endeavored to fulfil to the best of their ability, and to-day was the anniversary of the first undertaking to publish and circulate the Scriptures. As they had worked in the past, so would they continue to work with fresh and increasing earnestness in the future, humbly trusting that the Lord would bless their efforts to the glory of His name. The society meets at the church this morning for the transaction of business, and in the evening addresses will be delivered at the same place by several eloquent gentlemen of the society.

The foreign news had no perceptible effect upon the cotton market Saturday. Holders continued to be firm in their views, the sales, in fact, embraced about 1,000 bales, closing on the basis of 14c. for middling uplands. Flour exhibited more buoyancy and firmness for common grades, while sales were made to a fair extent. Wheat was without change of moment, common grades continued heavy and somewhat irregular, while prime and choice lots of white were scarce and firm. Corn was firmer, though without change of consequence in price; sales were made to a fair extent, including some lots for export. Pork was heavy and nominal, at \$17 for mess and \$12 75 for prime. Sugars were unchanged and in fair demand; the sales embraced about 635 hhds., including Porto Rico and Cuban, at steady prices, with 100 boxes and 24 hhds. molasses, and 450 bags Java. Coffee was steady, with sales of 1,200 bags Rio at 25c. a 15c. Grain freights to Liverpool were firmer, which was engaged in ships' bags, at 8d.; afterwards shipowners demanded \$44, in bulk and bags; wheat was taken for Havre at 17c. per bushel.

HACKNEY COACH IMPOSITIONS.—An effort has been made to stave off opposition to the hackney coach monopoly, by pretended reforms initiated by the coach proprietors. This will not do. These conveyances no longer suffice for the wants of our population. What we want is light and elegant one horse Hansom cabs to ply for hire at about one-third the present rates. That there would be plenty of employment for a large number of these is evident from the many thousands to be seen in the streets of London, where the omnibus system is even more perfect and extensive than here. The rate in London is six pence sterling, or twelve cents, per mile for either one or two, and this rate is found profitable to cab owners. In New York the public would willingly advance this sum one hundred or more per cent. The coaches at present in use here are lumbering, heavy, funeral looking vehicles at the best, and far too few to be depended upon when wanted. We can only compare them with policemen in this respect. Moreover, the cost of hiring them is exorbitant, they travel slowly, and their drivers are notoriously impudent and extortionate.

The Campaign in Virginia—Prospect of a Series of Rough Engagements, and a Glorious Result.

Jefferson Davis and his Confederate managers of our Southern insurrection having succeeded in pulling down old Virginia from her high estate, and, in dragging her behind the chariot wheels of South Carolina, have gained a Confederate to the cotton States of no small importance in a military point of view. They have thus removed from their own soil for a time, and have thrown upon Virginia the whole brunt of the war; and from the Confederate military forces, movements and defensive preparations within her borders, it is very probable that their overthrow in Virginia will be as decisive against their general cause as was the fall of Sebastopol against the designs of Russia upon Constantinople.

That the insurgent Confederates fully comprehend the vital importance of holding Virginia, is abundantly manifest from the map on the first page of this paper, illustrative of the strength and distribution of their troops within the State. They are irregularly disposed as upon two sides of a right angled triangle—the base line extending along the James river and its parallels, from Norfolk westwardly, up to the interior some two hundred miles to Lynchburg, and the hypothenuse extending from Lynchburg—in an irregular line—some hundred and fifty miles northwardly to Harper's Ferry. The other side or perpendicular of this extensive triangle—situated by the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries—is occupied by the armies and naval forces of the United States. Beginning with the base line at Norfolk, and going round to Harper's Ferry, it appears that the Confederate forces are thus distributed:—

At Norfolk and the numerous strategic positions immediately around it..... 15,000

Higher up, some twenty miles, on James river..... 1,000

Near the outlet of the York and Rappahannock..... 7,000

At Petersburg and Burkesville..... 8,000

At Richmond..... 6,000

At Lynchburg..... 8,000

At Fredericksburg, Staunton and Lexington..... 25,000

At Harper's Ferry..... 2,000

At Duppeper Court House..... 2,000

At Dumfries and Aquia Creek..... 2,000

At Leesburg..... 3,000

At Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks..... 13,000

Total..... 83,000

We conjecture, however, that some of these detachments, in moving from point to point, have been counted twice, and that all of them have been so far over-estimated that sixty thousand men will in reality amply cover all the forces at these designated points. Assuming, therefore, the aggregate of sixty thousand men as the full strength of the rebel forces in Virginia, the question next recurs, at what points are they most likely to be concentrated to resist the forces of the United States? We think that we have the answer to this inquiry in the designation of Jefferson Davis to the command of the Confederate troops at Richmond; in the appointment of General Johnston, of the Utah expedition, to their command at Harper's Ferry; and in the selection of General Beauregard for their defensive operations at Norfolk.

How are these arrangements to be met by the United States forces? General Scott is the only man, perhaps, who can answer this question; but from what has been done, it requires, we think, no military genius to guess at least a point or two of his impending operations. In the recent movement of fifteen thousand Union troops across the Potomac to the occupation of Alexandria and its land approaches, that inland line of the rebel posts which stands as the hypothenuse of our military triangle has been broken into two parts, cut off from immediate railway communication with each other, and from their general depot of provisions, Alexandria. In the federal occupation of Fortress Monroe and in the blockade of the James and the other Virginia rivers of Chesapeake Bay, the rebels at Norfolk and the neighborhood, in being wholly cut off from the sea, are wholly dependent upon the interior for their supplies. In holding the James river, however, they still hold the advantage of steamboat communication between Norfolk and Richmond, and the means of concentrating their forces from either one of these points to the other as the occasion may require.

They expect to be assailed simultaneously at Harper's Ferry, Richmond and Norfolk, and it is important that they should hold all three of these defensive positions, for with the loss of any one of them the other two may be readily reduced. Meantime, holding Fortress Monroe, in conjunction with an effective blockade of the Chesapeake and the Virginia rivers, the reduction of Norfolk becomes, perhaps, less important in reference to the possession of Richmond than the occupation of Harper's Ferry. We think so, from the fact that the James above Norfolk, at every available point on both sides, has been so provided with heavy batteries, that it would make the federal progress up the river the slow work of a continuous bombardment.

On the other hand, the occupation of Harper's Ferry by the Union forces would make clean work of Northern Virginia, would open their route to Richmond inland free from a "fire in the rear," and would draw to the defence of Richmond upon the insurgent troops at Norfolk sufficiently to leave this latter position an easy task to General Butler. We are, therefore, prepared to hear before long of hot work at Harper's Ferry, in conjunction with an inland movement of Union troops from the Potomac river upon Richmond, and that General Butler, meantime, will sufficiently employ the rebels about Norfolk to hold them to that position.

At all events, with fifteen thousand Union men in and around Alexandria, with forty thousand in and around Washington, with Maryland safe, and with fifteen or twenty thousand Union troops along the Pennsylvania line, within striking distance of Harper's Ferry, with the full command of the Chesapeake Bay, the lower Potomac and the sea, and with fifty thousand Union men in reserve, which can be thrown into Washington or into Norfolk at two days' notice, we consider the suppression of secession in Virginia clearly within the reach of the government before the glorious Fourth of July.

There is a fair prospect of a series of rough engagements; but the men, the material, the facilities and the sinews of war are so overwhelmingly on the side of the Union, that we have not a shadow of a doubt as to the result.

Who can doubt, then, that with the pacification of old Virginia, the backbone of this Southern rebellion will be broken?

THE PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO THE ELLSWORTH FAMILY.—In testifying our sense of the services rendered by the gallant Ellsworth to his country, we must not forget that he has left us a legacy of obligation which cannot be satisfied by empty honors. He was the man, if not the only support of his aged parents, and his loss will consequently be doubly felt by them. It is our duty to alleviate as far as possible the blow which has fallen on the bereaved family. In providing for their future wants it must however be clearly understood that the act has nothing of an eleemosynary character. We shall simply be discharging a debt for the great and invaluable services rendered us by the young soldier. His example did more to waken up the military ardor of our Northern youth in the present crisis than that of any other man in the service. He created unaided one of its most popular and efficient branches, and he has crowned by a glorious death, on the enemy's soil, a career which, brief as it was, has been fruitful of the most importantly useful results for his country.

The movement commenced at Washington for the raising of a money testimonial for his family has been inaugurated under the right conditions. It is one of which every Northern patriot will want to share, and to afford all the opportunity, the subscriptions have been judiciously limited to a dollar. Those who desire to subscribe large sums can do so through some other medium, but the general subscription should be rigorously maintained at the amount fixed. The commitment will be all the greater for the family, for as the sum raised will be large in amount, it will mark the extent to which the admiration entertained for the young soldier's character and the regret felt for his loss are participated in by all classes of his countrymen.

In order that there may be no delay in giving effect to the feeling which prevails in our own community on this subject, we would recommend that committees be immediately formed in all the city wards for the reception and collection of subscriptions. In the meanwhile, parties desiring to subscribe might club together and send the money, with a list of their names, to Mr. Dehon, the Treasurer of the Union Defence Committee. In this way there might be collected for "the Ellsworth testimonial" in this city alone, in the course of a few weeks, a very handsome sum. The example would be immediately followed by every town or village throughout the North, and we need not say, would have a most inspiring effect upon our volunteers, many of whom have gone to the war leaving their families but slenderly provided for.

THE HACKNEY CONTRACT.—The presentment made by the Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, gives the coup de grace, it is to be hoped, to this nefarious job it exposes the illegal manner in which the contract was hurried through the Common Council, and shows that in consequence of non-compliance with its conditions the health of the city incurs great risks from epidemical visitations during the ensuing summer months. Inasmuch as the contract provides that payment shall only be due on "its true and faithful performance," the presentment recommends that the Comptroller shall refuse to make any additional payments upon it. Furthermore, it calls the attention of the Corporation Council to the facts stated by it, with a view to his taking legal proceedings, if practicable, to relieve the city altogether from the burden of the contract. Some valuable suggestions are thrown out as to the part which should be taken by the City Inspector and the Police Commissioners in relation to street cleaning contracts. They apply, however, rather to future than to existing arrangements.

STILL HARRING UPON RICHMOND.—The Richmond Whig affects to be greatly delighted that that beautiful city is soon to become the capital of the Confederate States. The 20th of July is named as the day on which Jeff. Davis & Co. are to make it their official headquarters. We strongly suspect, however, that if those enterprising confederate builders are in Richmond on the day indicated, they will be there as prisoners of war. Finally, we have not the remotest suspicion that they contemplate setting up their tabernacle in Richmond, with General Scott's forces so close behind them.

NEWS FROM MEXICO. New Orleans, May 26, 1861. The brig Ancon from Vera Cruz with dates to the 12th has arrived. She brings \$6,000 in specie. Minutian letters say that the gold taken from the waters of the Malahang diggings is very rich, and that great excitement prevailed in regard to the discovery. Business was dull. Texas advices furnish glowing accounts of the great success of our arms.

NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO. OUR PORT AU PRINCE CORRESPONDENCE. Port au Prince, May 7, 1861. The public is still highly excited by the occupation of the eastern portion of the island by Spain. Warlike preparations are going on—troops and ammunition being sent to the frontier, but unless Spain claims her former limits there will be no other demonstration on the part of Hayti. Years ago Hayti took by conquest, or otherwise Haiti, La Cabaas and other places, which were then belonged to the Haytian government, and which will not be given up without a trial. Ambassadors have been sent to England and France, and their despatches will probably decide what course the government will pursue. The large number of emigrants from America has helped to give a general feeling of security here, as the emigrants are well satisfied with the country, and will aid as much as possible in its defence. The conspirator, Loyer Derbigny, who was condemned to death at Port au Prince in October, 1859, and was managed to conceal himself ever since, was arrested at L'Arcahaie on the 23rd April, brought to Port au Prince, and shot at five o'clock P. M. of the same day. When he was shot he showed no fear, snatched his cap and coat, and conducted himself as a man prepared to die, or, at least, with no hope of living. After arriving on the ground he took off his coat, took his cigar in his left hand, and with his right struck his breast as he called to the soldiers, "Shoo here." At the first fire there were about eight shots fired into his breast and neck, which brought him to the ground. After a few moments more were fired, into his breast and neck, the soldiers walking up and deliberately putting the muzzle within a foot or two of his body, during which time he struggled violently upon the ground, and the soldiers fired at him. There was considerable feeling manifested in his favor about town, as he was tried and condemned while absent, or, in other words, there had been a hearing, and he was against the principles of the republic. The bark William, of New Orleans, Captain Pelletier, which was in and out of so many scrapes in Port au Prince some three months ago, is now in Cape Haytien, and the captain has made some alterations in his vessel—among others having painted her white, and put "Hell" to the end of William, thus making it William Hell. The supposition is that the captain will be shot; but your correspondent doubts it. The captain is a Frenchman, but claims to be an American citizen by adoption. The evidence will be strong against him, as he fled about one hundred miles of water, and was taken on Port au Prince, and afterwards set Danish colors off in one port and French off another, and made the attempt to get 100 men on board, upon which he was shot; and your correspondent doubts if he would not have agreed that he might have put his vessel to rights.

OBSEQUES OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

Arrival of His Remains in the City—Intense Excitement of the People—The Reception in Jersey—Funeral Services at the Astor House—The Body Laid in State—The Hearse on the Streets—Last Letter from the Deceased—The Avenger of His Death—Action of the Fire Department, Hillary, &c., &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH.

RECEPTION OF THE BODY AT JERSEY CITY.—INTERESTING PRIVATE FUNERAL SERVICES AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—THE MOUNTAIN PARTY IN THE ROOM OF DEATH—EVERY ONE DISBOLVED IN TEARS, &c.

The remains of Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth, who met his death at the hands of an ignominious assassin of the secessionary party, at Alexandria, on the 23rd instant, were placed on board a special train in Washington on Saturday afternoon, which conveyed them to Philadelphia, and thence by another train to Jersey City, where they arrived at five o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by the following party:—

Lieutenant S. W. Snyder, in command, and Lieutenant K. F. Coates (both the intimate friends of the deceased, and associated with him in connection with the Chicago Zouaves); Corporals John A. Smith and Francis H. Brownell (who shot Jackson immediately after the latter had killed Colonel Ellsworth); Privates Joseph Stone, Michael Brennan, William H. Brennan and Hiram Smith.

The names of the Zouavs Fund Committee, who also accompanied the remains, and who have the credit of making all the necessary arrangements, are—A. F. Ockerhausen, chairman; O. W. Brennan, William H. Wickham, John R. Platt, John S. Glue and James K. Watkins.

Amongst other gentlemen who accompanied the remains were—Augustus Haight, of the State Department, Washington; L. B. Boyer, Chicago; K. C. Leonard, do; S. M. Gale, do, and J. H. Moore, New York City.

The remains were received, on arriving in Jersey City, by a delegation from the Fire Department Fund Committee. But very little delay was made, and as soon as the body had been placed in the hearse provided for the occasion, and those who accompanied it were placed in charge, they were driven aboard the ferry boat which conveyed them to this city, where the body was received by a detachment of the National Guard, in due military form. The funeral cortege arrived at the Astor House at twenty minutes after five, when the body was conveyed to room No. 41, and laid under a canopy draped in mourning and festooned with red, white and blue.

Containing the remains of the lamented soldier is of solid iron, painted black, and having a large oval glass top, extending about half way from the head. It is beautifully mounted, and decorated with wreaths of evergreens, roses and a variety of rare flowers, provided by Mrs. Astor. At the head of the coffin, on the left hand side of the deceased, was placed the section flag which he captured before Fort Mifflin, and which he carried with his blood. On his right was the American flag. The coffin was liberally covered with flowers, and the inscription was obtained from the register of the subscription by one of the officers that there was none. A black velvet belt, bearing the words, in raised silver letters, "Washington Zouaves," encircled the coffin towards the feet.

APPEARANCE OF DECEASED. The deceased soldier was attired in full uniform, and looked as neatly as if he had just been shaved. His face was calm, tranquil expression on his left cheek bone was a cut, which appeared to have been caused by a fall. The remains of Colonel Ellsworth caused no unusual excitement, and the people who gathered round him bowed down in grief, awaited the arrival of the body of their beloved son in painful anxiety at the Astor House, and as soon as the coffin was placed in the hearse, a soldier was deposited in the room, both parents entered and proceeded to hold communion with grief death. It was a scene such as no man witnessed once in a long period of years—deeply affecting, solemn and sublime. The mother—the whose heart is always full of tenderness—was a hard task to go through when the means gazing on the dead body of her only son, and the daughter, who had a faint picture of what Mrs. Ellsworth must have suffered while in that chamber of death. On entering she first kissed his cold lips, and then his forehead, and then she looked at each other a moment in mute grief, and then burst into a wild paroxysm of anguish, sob following sob, until the father, who had his hand pressed to his face, as if the effect would prove serious to either one of the parents, and they were accordingly conducted from the room.

THE ASTOR HOUSE DEPARTMENT. After reading the announcement in the HERALD of Saturday that Colonel Ellsworth's remains would arrive in this city at an early hour, the members of the Fire Department for crowds of people to assemble round the place. About eight o'clock several distinguished ladies and gentlemen, and a number of the members of the body in the repose of death, and as the hearse had an hour later the inside of the Astor House, as well as the large space out side, was crowded by people of all classes, and the room was filled with the people who had fallen in defence of their country. The police regulations, however, were of such a nature that only a few could enter the room, and the rest were allowed to stand at the entrance of the room, and to look at the remains of the deceased. The Rev. A. H. Burlingame, of the South Baptist church, Twenty-fifth street, then opened the services by reading several passages of the Scriptures, and then, on the occasion, at the conclusion of which he pronounced the following eloquent eulogium on Colonel Ellsworth, during the delivery of which nearly every one in the room was sobbing in tears.

He said that there was no other occasion on which he remembered the valiancy of the sorrow which had invaded the domestic circle, and which had so long been a painful life. The death of Colonel Ellsworth had done a part of melancholy not only over the population of this metropolis, but over the country. It was a national calamity, and yet, in that private room, surrounded by those few mourning friends, and by those soldiers and the few distinguished citizens of the city and State, they had gathered round the remains of the hero, and they had seen the face of the man who had fallen a valiant officer. This was no other thing than a warning. They came in the simplicity of the man, and they came in the simplicity of the properties of domestic life, and he was a man of Christian heart, and sympathies with the friends of the oppressed. It was the privilege of his own lips to have said, "I have seen the face of the man who has fallen a valiant officer. This was no other thing than a warning. 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