

CORCORAN.

His Arrival and Reception in Philadelphia.

His Speeches to the Enthusiastic Multitudes.

THE NEW YORK RECEIPTION.

The Arrival and Reception of General Corcoran To-Day.

Imposing Demonstration to be Made.

Turn Out of the Fire Department, Military and Citizens Generally.

RECEPTION OF THE GENERAL.

This Reception in Philadelphia.

General Corcoran arrived here at one o'clock this afternoon, when a procession formed and escorted him to the refreshment saloon, on Washington street wharf.

The distinguished and gallant soldier was hailed with a rapturous welcome along the entire route.

After a short detour the procession marched through the principal streets to Independence Hall.

On his arrival at Independence Hall, General Corcoran was received by Mayor Henry in an earnest and patriotic speech, in concluding which he said:

It has been yours to yield a high example of self-devotion and of humanity. It has been yours to endure the privations and hardships which were your lot, and it may be yours to lead victorious troops in defense of your country's wrongs, and for the vindication of her rights and laws.

General Corcoran replied as follows:—

Permit me to express my heartfelt thanks for this kind and hospitable reception, which is itself sufficient to repay years of suffering. Here, in the hall, where birth was given to the Declaration of Independence, surrounded as I am by the relics of past statesmen of the country, I can hardly conceive that the deprecate sound of these men's voices should be heard as if they were in the dust, endeavor to drag down the edifice which they gave their lives to construct.

An effort to bring me down to the level of the common soldier would be a disgrace to the nation. I have no wish to be anything but a soldier, and I have no wish to be anything but a citizen.

I have been very glad to see you here, and I have been very glad to see you here, and I have been very glad to see you here.

The general was then introduced to a number of citizens, and, uttering his carriage, proceeded to the Continental Hotel, where an immense assemblage was gathered.

In compliance with their urgent entreaties, General Corcoran appeared on the balcony and said:—

I am not vain enough to consider this demonstration a personal compliment, but only an evidence of the devotion to the noble national cause which they live and for which they have suffered.

You have turned out to show your appreciation for my efforts to sustain the Union, and I am very glad to see you here, and I have been very glad to see you here.

His remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm. He was followed in his speech by Mr. O'Gorman, after which he retired to his rooms.

The evening General Corcoran was the recipient of a large number of the country and citizens generally.

He will depart at six o'clock tomorrow morning for New York.

THE NEW YORK RECEIPTION.

To-day at two o'clock General Corcoran will arrive at Jersey City, and, should the weather prove propitious, an imposing reception will be tendered to the gallant soldier in this city.

Every preparation which could well be made in order to render the reception a general and enthusiastic one has been accomplished.

It will not be surpassed by the great Atlantic telegraph celebration and it will that it should be the case. The Corcoran, during his long and public captivity, has received the sympathy and admiration of the whole population.

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Sketch of General Corcoran.

The return of Michael Corcoran is one of the incidents of this war that will be marked in future ages as an important circumstance.

After enduring a lengthy imprisonment, he now returns to the city of his residence to organize a brigade of true and loyal men, with whom he intends to enter the field, and to fight against the unyielding rebel.

Michael Corcoran, Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, is a native of Carrowick, county Sligo, Ireland, where he was born on the 21st of September, 1827.

He is therefore nearly thirty-five years of age. Carrowick has long been the seat of the McDonaghs, and is so to the present day.

General Corcoran is descended from an honorable and patriotic Irish stock, the Colonel claiming direct relationship to the renowned Earl of Lucan—the bravest officer of his day—through his great-grandmother, who was the fourth daughter of William Fitzgerald, of Cloonmore, in the county of Roscommon, and great-granddaughter of the philanthropic Sir Richard.

The Earl of Lucan, to whom General Corcoran is related, is not the Earl Lucan of the present day, but a totally different personage. He it was who so nobly defended Limerick in the seventeenth century against the attack of the British, and subsequently fell on the fields of France, gazing on his blood as it flowed, and exclaiming, as he died, "Oh, that this were shed for Ireland!" This is needless to say, was the gallant General Sarfield, Earl of Lucan, and from his lineage has General Corcoran descended in a direct line.

General Corcoran was educated and reared upon the Bingham family, and his services performed in defense of the English throne, and the present Earl of Lucan is of that family.

General Corcoran is therefore no relative whatever to the Right Hon. George Earl of Lucan and Baron of Castlebar. Thomas Corcoran, the father of the subject of our present sketch, was a retired half-pay officer, who had served in the West Indies for several years.

After his retirement to private life he married Mary McDonough, daughter of Patrick McDonough, Jr., and from this union sprung the subject of this sketch.

When Michael Corcoran had reached the age of nine years, he had received the benefits of a thorough English education, and remained in it for about three years. During this time he was stationed in a pretty locality known as Freshing, which is situated in the county of Donegal. But he could not rest in such a position of life, for the locality in which he had been born and raised had had and was still having its influence upon those feelings which animate the young Irishman, viz: the wrongs of his native land. These feelings had not been destroyed or extinguished, and although slumbering, they still agitated him, and he finally resigned his place in August, 1843, and emigrated to America.

As a general he distinguished himself in the most brilliant manner, and he was the subject of our sketch was marvellously exempt. It is said that the directness of purpose and energy of action with which he started about his first task was the means which tended to his success.

After some little time Michael Corcoran entered the employment of Mr. John Heesey, of Hibernia Hall, in this city, and after the retirement of the latter succeeded him as proprietor of the establishment. This business he followed both actively and carefully until March, 1861.

General Corcoran first commenced his military career as a private in Company I, of the Sixty-ninth New York State Militia, then under the command of Captain John F. Dodge. He distinguished himself in this position, and was soon elected orderly sergeant.

He was subsequently chosen first lieutenant, and afterwards captain; and during each of these promotions he received several substantial testimonials of his fitness and ability to fill each and any of the positions. During the well-known "Quarantine War," in 1853, Captain Corcoran, then senior captain of the Sixty-ninth,

"Did the State some service," and was complimented by the Inspector General for his military skill and character during that particular time. In his official recognition of true and noble merit the Inspector said:—"What I might say of Captain Corcoran, commanding Company A, of his military knowledge, would not do me credit, but I can say that he is the best, if not the very best, officer of his rank in the First division." This was high praise, but was none the less deserved because it was so.

On the 20th of August, 1859, he was elected to fill the vacant colonelcy of the regiment, and his commission was dated the next day. Since that time the names of Colonel Corcoran and the Sixty-ninth regiment have been synonymous. One peculiar feature of his career in that capacity was the fact that in 1859 he declined to subscribe his name to the list of Irish-born citizens to whom the Government had offered the right of citizenship, which in his and their opinions had been the oppressive and degrading condition of the United States. He was elected to fill the vacant colonelcy of the regiment, and his commission was dated the next day.

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GENERAL WILCOX.

We give to-day a sketch of General Wilcox, who is now in this city, and who will also be in the procession with General Corcoran.

General Wilcox was in the same battle, and was taken prisoner at about the same time as General Corcoran, has endured the same lengthy imprisonment, was released under the same cartel, and the President has appointed him a Brigadier General of U. S. Volunteers, with a commission dating on the same day as that of General Corcoran.

General O. B. Wilcox, formerly better known as the Colonel of the First Michigan Volunteers, just released from a lengthy confinement of thirteen months in the rebel prison, and among the recent arrivals at Fort Monroe, is a native of Michigan, and was born in 1820.

In 1842 he received an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, graduated with honor in 1847, and was assigned the position of second lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, the first grade being given to any of the graduates of that class. Being ordered to Mexico, he reached there after the most brilliant victories were achieved, was connected with Dr. Egan's famous battery, and remained until the close of the war.

He was afterwards stationed at Pensacola, Fla.; in Arkansas; at Fort Washington, Va.; Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; Fort Mifflin, Pa.; and Fort Independence in Boston harbor. Here he was called upon to perform a most signal service to the country in the quelling of the famous Burns riot, and in the performance of the duty assigned him, indicated the possession of those military qualities of command eminently fitting him for the discharge of the duties of those high positions which in his progress in the military career he has attained.

It is said that on occasion a regulation was made for United States troops at the dead of night. Colonel Wilcox (then lieutenant) was detailed, and crossing to Boston with his men, led them in the face of that most dangerous enemy, an infuriated mob, with resolute bravery and prudent forbearance which alone prevented the most horrible bloodshed. To his firmness and sagacity on that occasion was attributed the peaceable engagement of the law.

After leaving Fort Independence he performed most disagreeable and arduous duty in Texas, and immediately following that was ordered to the camps of Florida, where he spent a year in the military service, and during that time he was twice wounded, and his health was so much impaired that he was obliged to resign his commission, and returning in the autumn of 1857, he resigned his commission, having been ten years in the army.

Possessed of fine literary taste, while in the army and during those "piping times of peace" he devoted much of his leisure to his culture, and published several works, which were received with great favor and met with ready sale.

In 1858 he was called to the bar of his native city, and practiced his profession there with distinguished success until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he was among the very first to respond to his country's call, and was appointed by the Governor of Michigan Colonel of the First Michigan Volunteers, and during that time he was twice wounded, and his health was so much impaired that he was obliged to resign his commission, and returning in the autumn of 1857, he resigned his commission, having been ten years in the army.

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ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

NEWS FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE FRENCH ARMY IN MEXICO.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE MEXICAN COAST.

CAPTURE OF TWO AMERICAN VESSELS.

OUR VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

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