THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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REBEL SECRET HISTORY.

Capture of the Archives of the Original Rebel Convention at Montgomery.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT THEM.

How the Bogus Confederacy was Set Afloat.

&c., &c., &c.

Our Athens (Ga.) Correspondence.
ATHENS, June 19, 1865.

ARCHIVES OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Major General Wilson has shown commendable zeal in gathering up all the records, archives, &c., belonging to the late rebel States. His efforts seem to have been crowned with remarkable success. At this place he discovered all the archives of the provisional government. They had been placed in General Cobb's hands for the purpose of having certain copies made of journals, and those copies not having been completed these important papers were still in his hands. He promptly, however, and with the candor and honesty which have marked his entire course ever since his surrender of himself and command to General Wilson, delivered them up upon the first demand made for them by that officer.

MAJOR C. L. GREENO,

division Provost Marshal, arrived here on Saturday evening with an order from Gen. Wilson for the archieves, and Gen. Cobb at once directed them to be turned over to him. Yesterday (Sunday), at three o'clock P. M., this was done. There were three boxes, which, doubtless for convenience, were stored in one of the recitation rooms of the University of Georgia. From appearances it was the room of the Professor of Ancient Literature, as the walls were beautifully embellished with scores of heads of classic writers, orators, poets and divinities, and maps of ancient geography, &c. There were the Chancellor of the University, one of its professors and two other gentlemen, besides Major Greeno, present at the delivery of the papers. As much private matter was also in the boxes, which were not full, but seemed to be used mostly for convenience, everything had to be taken out and examined, and all the books and papers, after some labor, were packed away in one large box, making a weight of nearly half a ton.

WHAT THEY ARE.

These papers embrace the journals of the conventions which framed the provisional and permanent constitutions, the journals of the Provisional Congress, messages, reports of departments, &c. With these it would seem the government now had all the most important documents of the late Southern confederacy, certainly enough to make a complete history of the whole movement

CREDENTIALS—ORDINANCES OF SECESSION.

These are generally done up in good handwriting on parchment, with State seals affixed. The one from Louisiana is particularly neat. The credential of the South Carolina delegation is as much lost in verbiage and circumlocution as an Indian trail in the everglades of Florida, while those of the Georgia and Louisiana delegations are brief and pointed. No doubt it mattered not in the case of the Chivalry State whether the words were many or few. The design was fully known.

DESIGNS OF FLAGS.

The people were very generous in their offers to the confederacy of designs of flags. There is every conceivable shape, size, color and design, the vast majority running more or less into the stars and stripes. After looking over this lot, a person will really be surprised to reflect how hard it is to get up an original flag, sufficiently different and distinctive from all others in the world.

THE ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION

was found as reported by and in the handwriting of Mr. C. G. Memminger, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution. It appears to have been considerably altered from the old federal constitution, judging from the fact that portions of that instrument, printed on pieces of paper, were pasted in the report, which otherwise was written. The difference, however, may have been in mere phraseology.

OPEN SESSION—SECRET SESSION.

There were distinct journals kept on foolscap sheets, which were bound together with red tape, of the different sessions. The writing is in a good legible style, and on alternate pages and alternate lines.

THE CLERKS

were Johnson J. Hooper, at one time editor of the *Daily Montgomery Mail*, chief; Robert E. Dixon and A. R. Lamar, assistants. Hooper was also the author of Simon Suggs. As explained, his handwriting was rather irregular, letters somewhat crooked; Lamar's much better, but Dixon's was superb for the business. It would be hard to find one who could do better. Hooper died in great poverty in Richmond, Dixon was killed by one Ford, who was one of the assistant clerks of the rebel House of Representatives.

THE CONVENTIONS.

These simply mean the same men as composed the "Provisional Congress" with the same officers. They would meet in "open session" as a Congress, resolve into "secret session"—then if organic law was under consideration, they were "in convention." The reason of plurality was because there were two constitutions considered and adopted. According to this theory a congress or a legislature had no right to enact fundamental law, without specific authority from that law itself, or from the people appointing them.

COURTESY.

It is very evident that courtesy, harmony and remarkable unanimity prevailed throughout their deliberations. Nothing frivolous or personal was ever introduced, but everything seemed to go on smoothly.

DILIGENCE.

It is equally certain the men in this conclave were hard working men. They seem to have lost no time. They organized themselves, adopting their own rules, officers, &c.; considered, discussed and adopted two constitutions, and put in operation a provisional government, with all the appointments and functions of a government on an extensive scale in less than five weeks. If that was not work for you, then I am no judge.

REPORTERS.

One or two propositions were made to admit and swear in two stenographers to take down the debates, but they were emphatically voted down, so that buncombe had no show whatever, and hence the progress made in business.

THE REPUBLIC OF WASHINGTON.

Soon after the committee reported the provisional constitution, while the preamble was under consideration, a motion was made to amend, and in the amendment was the proposition to baptize the institution with the name of "The Republic of Washington." Cobb, of Georgia, (which one is not stated,) was ready to stand as sponsor on the interesting occasion. I should judge there was considerable discussion just along there. Rhett doubtless thought this was a consolidation move and totally destructive to the absolute untrammelled sovereignty of the States. The Cobbs, you remember, did not use to tun out of breath after the transcendental, hair splitting doctrine of State sovereignty, and hence, for just grounds for alarm. Many arguments were made for the expressive appellation of "Confederate States of America," and "The Republic of Washington" was consequently voted down by one majority. It is creditable to this body and its officers any way that such a secret never before was told.

TRUST IN GOD.

The preamble to the constitution was hard to get through with. The expression "invoking the aid of Almighty God," did not get dovetailed permanently in till after much talk. One man wanted it out—that expression. Chilton moved to amend by the words "invoking the aid of Almighty God, who is the God of the Bible and the rightful source of all power and government," &c. But this might take in the New Testament as a part of the Bible and thus admit the divinity of the Saviour and this was shocking to Jew Benjamin, and it was finally voted down.

RECOGNITION OF THE SABBATH.

The attempt was made to have a recognition of the Christian Sabbath. It was by Cobb—doubtless the elder in the Presbyterian church—in the mildest form possible, thus—"No man shall be compelled to do civil duty on Sunday." But it was rejected. Subsequently the same pious man endeavored to have a recognition of the Sabbath engrafted on the law with reference to carrying and delivery of the mails. Perkins moved an amendment that inasmuch as the people of Louisiana believed in permitting everybody to worship God on the days and in the ways preferred, therefore the State of Louisiana should be excepted from said provision. Texas desired the same exception, and in this way the move was killed off.

ADMISSION OF NEW STATES.

A long debate must have ensued on the proposition to place in the constitution the provision that no new States should be admitted unless they recognized in their constitution, and provided for its recognition by law, the institution of African slavery. This was, however, finally voted down.

IMPORTATION OF AFRICANS.

The law passed in reference to prohibiting the importation of slaves from Africa, was very stringent against those engaging in the business. There was, however, a provision that the negroes so brought in should be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, in order to defray the expenses of suit, rewards, &c. This was promptly vetoed by Mr. Davis, on the ground chiefly that there was no right to sell free men into bondage. The law was subsequently passed without this offensive provision.

DIFFERENCES.

It would appear on the first assembling of the delegates from the seceded States, that there came near being a "burst-up." What the exact point was, can't be positively gathered, but it would seem to have been in regard to their powers, &c. Who or what quieted the brewing storm is not stated. Some were also opposed to the adoption of any permanent government until the war was ended. Their idea must have been that Congress should have executive and legislative powers, and hence no opposition could be gotten up against a President, as was afterwards the case with Davis. Besides, they could amend or add to their constitution just as exigencies arose, without any violation of it, and thus avoid the violations afterward made, as in taxation, conscription, &c. And then by continuing one Congress, there would be no change; the men composing it would have become experienced statesmen for revolutionary times. But this wise counsel did not prevail. All these differences, however, were not filled up with personalities and kind feelings ever prevailed.

THE MANNER OF VOTING.

The vote was always taken by States, so that Florida had as strong a voice as Virginia, and Arkansas stood as high as Georgia. This manner generally gave satisfaction; but sometimes a call would be made, at the instance of some State, for a record of the yeas and nays of the entire body.

BUSINESS HOURS.

A note appears from L. P. Walker, the then Secretary of War, informing the Congress that inasmuch as he had much labor to perform in organizing and operating his department, he would like fewer interruptions from inquisitive Congressmen. This was the sum and substance. This reminds me of an anecdote of the said Walker:—A prominent Georgia rebel was talking to a crowd of men in Richmond in his free-and-easy style, when he remarked of the Secretary of War, "Walker lacks but two qualities to make him one of the best war ministers on earth." "Ah," said one in the crowd, "what are they?" "Nothing but mind and manners," replied the Georgian very coolly.

HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

The history of the travels of these papers delivered up to General Wilson is long enough to fill a good sized volume.

As the Provisional Congress were about to expire, a proposition was made that the journals should be published. This was objected to on the ground of furnishish much valuable information, and a law was passed authorizing and requiring the President of the Congress, Howell Cobb, to have three copies made of all the journals. He was at the time in the army, commanding the Sixteenth Georgia regiment, and down on the peninsula below Richmond. He at once engaged J. D. Hooper, former clerk, to undertake the job. Whatever were his hindesances it is not known; but he did very little, and after having them on hand for a long time died. They were then shipped to a gentleman in Georgia, with a request to complete the work. Papers were missing, requiring months to find; materials hard to get, and the work, therefore, never was completed. They were at one time held in Atlanta, but the Unionists coming too near, were hurried off to West Point, Ga. There a strong rumor of a raid springing up, they were carried to Tallapoosa county, Alabama, on a plantation. In marching from Dodeville to Loachapoka General Rousseau passed within four miles of the house where they were, and where his men were destroying the railroad at Notasulga, and were having the little fight near Chehaw. The boxes were hid out in the woods two miles off, and were watched by two negro men. They were then removed to Augusta, Ga., and thence, when Sherman came, tearing down through Georgia like a wild horse, they were pushed along into the upper part of South Carolina. Thence in the spring they were brought over to this place. The keeper had little time for writing, no chance to arrange anything; but the prettiest time in the world to keep out of the army, and to spend all the extra change he had—both of which two last things he says he did very effectually.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

Ordination Ceremonies at Memorial Church, Hammond Street.

Yesterday the very interesting ceremony of ordaining fifteen applicants into holy orders took place at Memorial Church, Hammond street, (Bishop Wainwright.) The congregation worshipping at the Memorial Church belong to the Protestant Episcopal body, and of course the candidates also were of the same persuasion, having passed their educational and religious examination at the Theological Seminary, Twentieth street.

The ordinary services of the Sabbath day, according to the prescribed ritual, were commenced at half-past ten o'clock. There was a very large congregation present, composed principally of ladies. The future priests were ranged in front of the communion railing, dressed in canonicals. The venerable Bishop Potter, assisted by Rev. Dr. Goldsborough, the Rev. Dr. Edwin R. T. Cook, of the Theological Seminary, Twentieth street, Rev. Dr. Payne and other clergymen officiated at the induction.

After the usual services of the morning the applicants for admission into holy orders were presented to the Bishop, after which the exhortation was delivered by Rev. Edwin R. T. Cook, who took for his text the thirty-third chapter of Ezekiel, and sixth and seventh verses:—"But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned, if the sword come and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand. So thou, O son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore thou shalt hear the word at my mouth and warn them from me."

The reverend gentleman delivered a very impressive exhortation, elaborating the text and pointing out the duties involved in a call to the ministry.

The one hundred and first hymn was then sung, after which the Litany was read, the congregation joining in the responses.

The applicants then knelt before the Bishop, who received them separately into the order of the ministry, laying his hands on the head of each as they bowed reverently before him, pronouncing the following words:—Take unto thee authority to execute the office of priest in the church of God committed to thee, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

The communion service was then read by the Bishop and Rev. Dr. Goldsborough, after which a psalm was sung.

The Bishop then addressed the young ministers feelingly, touching upon the sacred duties of the ministry, which he exhorted them to perform in all charity and godliness, having the glory of God ever before their eyes in their endeavors to bring sinners to repentance. The congregation was then dismissed with the Apostolic blessing, and thus ended the ceremonies of ordination.

The Celebration of Saints Peter's and Paul's Day.

ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY AT THE PAULIST CHURCH.

Last Sunday, July 2, being the Sunday within the octave of the festival of Saints Peter and Paul, was celebrated with more than ordinary *eclat* at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street. This church is the well known Paulist Church, and is attended by the missionary priests of that order of which the Rev. I. T. Hecker is Superior. As St. Paul is their patron saint, they always celebrate his anniversary with a solemn high mass and sermon appropriate to the occasion. This year the ceremonies were more solemn than on former years, and attracted to the church a large number of strangers, from the fact that it was stated in certain quarters that the Most Rev. Archbishop had signified his intention of being present.

At half-past ten o'clock the celebrant, Father Hewit, attended by a deacon and sub-deacon, Fathers Young and Deshon, entered the sanctuary and chanted the *Asperges*, after which they re-entered the vestry and immediately afterwards the solemn procession came into the sanctuary accompanied by his Grace, the Archbishop, who took his seat under a a beautiful canopy erected especially for him. He was accompaied by his secretary, Father McNierny; Rev. Dr. McSweeny and Father Tillotson, as deacons of honor. High mass was celebrated by Father Hewit, assisted by a deacon and sub-deacon as before stated. At the conclusion of the first Gospel the Rev. Father McQuade, President of Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., preached a most eloquent sermon on the "Character of St. Paul the Apostle." He commenced by stating that St. Paul was born a Jew, and when grown to man's estate possessed a strong mind and great intellect; was in earnest with everything he undertook; hence he at first opposed the Publicans and Sadducees with the same energy he afterwards opposed the Christians. The latter he persecuted unto death, which is always the case with earnest, energetic men like Paul, when their souls have not received the light of God's grace. But Paul was converted in a peculiar manner by our Lord, and sent on a special mission to the Jews and Gentiles, thousands of whom he converted by his preaching. The Rev. Father then went on to show the various traits and characteristics of Paul's preaching and teaching. He aroused no national prejudices, but praised all for their love of country, and prided himself on being a Roman citizen. He preached to the Jew, and the Roman, and the Greek, and was beheaded at Rome after converting thousands. They could not crucify him as they did Christ and St. Peter, he was a Roman citizen and could not suffer an ignoble death. The reverend preacher then drew a simile between the country and people that St. Paul had to preach to and this country and its inhabitants, to whom the pure doctrine has to be preached. He said that they were situated here somewhat as St. Paul was, and they should act with the same energy, the same spirit, the same force of character, and the same liberality as St. Paul acted. They would be all held more or less accountable by God for the religious welfare of their friends, neighbors and countrymen. It was the mission of the Catholic Church to convert this country to the true faith, as it was her mission to convert all countries. After passing a few well merited and appropriate words of eulogium on the Paulist Fathers, he concluded a most eloquent sermon by urging all to do their share in the spreading of the Catholic faith in this country. Mass was then finished, at the conclusion of which the Archbishop advanced to the front of the altar and gave the papal benediction to the congregation.

The music of the Mass was most beautifully rendered by the choir of the church, aided by a brass band, especially hired for the occasion. The music was under the direction of Professor Wallace, the organist of the Paulist church. There were several distinguished Catholic laymen present at the ceremonies.

THE NAVY.

Arrival of the Owasco.

The United States steamer Owasco, Lieutenant Commander T. Abbot, arrived at this port yesterday from Sabine Pass June 10, via Pensacola 22d. She is bound to Boston. On arriving off Block Island, 1st inst., her boilers were in such poor condition that it was thought prudent to bring her into this port. She has been in active service in the West Gulf blockading squadron since February, 1862, and returns for thorough repairs.

The following is a list of her officers:—

Lieutenant Commander—Trevitt Abbot.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—T. B. Sears.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—W. B. Coleman.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Jacob J. Smith.
Engineers—Second Assistant, Haviland Barstow; Third Assistants, Thos. Johnson and H. Reynolds.
Mates—T. C. Duncan and A. L. Stevens.

The Cruise of the Fort Morgan.

The Fort Morgan left New York on the 31st of May last, with mails, supplies, &c., for the West Gulf squadron, and proceeded as far as Matagorda, coast of Texas. She found off that place several army transports laden with troops, awaiting fine weather to disembark them. A large number of transports had gone to the Rio Grande, to land troops also, all forming part of General Weitzel's command. Three of the naval vessels, of light draught, of the fleet off Galveston, were at anchor inside. On her return the Fort Morgan stopped at New Orleans. The health of the city was excellent. She also stopped at Mobile. A number of double-enders and gunboats were at anchor off the city, in the river. A channel has been cleared, about a hundred yards in width, through the obstructions and torpedoes, so that vessels can ascend to the city with safety, provided they do not deviate from the proper course. The Fort Morgan also touched at Pensacola and Key West, on her way home, the health of both places being all that could be desired.

The supply steamer Bermuda left Key West for the westward, on the 26th of June.

The supply steamer Newbern was in Key West, bound westward, when the Fort Morgan sailed, June 27th. Off Hatteras she spoke the United States steamer Massachusetts, bound south. She left at Key West the flagship Powhatan, sloops-of-war Dale and Ino, which were to leave for the North in a few days, and the double-ender Tatipoosa and gunboat Yucca.

The Fort Morgan brings a large number of seamen North, whose terms of service have expired, the sick from the vessels and naval hospitals, and officers ordered home. She also brings the following paroled prisoners of war:—Admiral Franklin Buchanan, Commander J. W. Harrison, Lieutenant Commanding P. N. Murphy, Paymaster P. R. Ware, all of the rebel navy; Captain W. A. Alston, rebel army, and the wife of Commander Harrison.

The Fort Morgan left Fortress Monroe on the 1st of July, and arrived off the Battery at half-past one o'clock P. M. yesterday.

The following is a list of her officers:—

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander—W. B. Eaton.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—Geo. H. Pendleton.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—H. Leroy Jones.
Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon—John N. Garner.
Sailing Master—William Kelley, Jr.
Acting Ensigns—William Wing and Robinson Gifford.
Mate—E. G. Caswell, Henry A. Case and J. W. Pease.
Engineers—Acting First Assistant, Daniel B. Overton; Acting Second Assistants, George S. Tyler, Charles H. Buckolew and Enock George; Acting Third Assistants, H. Ginglen and Charles Luther.
Paymaster's Clerk—James Collins.
Captain's Clerk—Walter H. Fox.

Consolidation of the East and West Gulf Squadrons.

ADMIRAL THATCHER IN COMMAND.

The East and West Gulf squadrons have been consolidated, and all the vessels are now under the command of Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher. Acting Rear Admiral Stribling lately commanding the East Gulf squadron, will leave Key West in his flagship, the Powhatan, for the North on the 5th of July. Very many vessels of the Gulf squadrons have already left for the North, and more will soon follow; so that Admiral Thatcher's command will be much reduced in point of numbers.

OUR WEALTH.

The Income Tax.

In the returns of the Eighth district, published on Saturday, we gave the income of Mr. Edwin Hoyt at $308,544 in 1864, and nothing in 1863. There was an omission in our statement. Mr. Hoyt's income in 1863 was $332,490.

MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

In the Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of Rochester, not included in the assessors' returns published a few days ago, we find the names of six persons whose incomes exceed $10,000, and nine others whose incomes are between $5,000 and $10,000.

In the town of Brighton, Isaac Butts pays the largest tax, on an income of $39,094. There are only four others whose incomes exceed $5,000.

In Irondequait, Edwin A. Loder returns $10,400, and Hosea Rogers, $5,396.

There are but two persons whose incomes exceed $10,000 in the towns of Sweden, Hamlin and Clarkson—D. S. Morgan, who returns $28,000, and Wm. H. Seymour, $19,800.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

[From the Utica Herald.]

The incomes of Oneida county indicate general prosperity. If the county shows no return so great as Erastus Corning's quarter of a million, at Albany, or Hiram Sibley's hundred thousand, at Rochester, it exhibits several comfortable incomes. But the feature of the statement which is noteworthy, is the large number of moderate but competent incomes. Without making accurate comparison, it seems to us we have seen in no collection district so many returns ranging from five thousand to ten thousand dollars a year.

It will be observed that James F. Mann returns the largest income, $52,037. Besides this, only one exceeds $40,000: E. M. Gilbert, $44,203. The following exceed $30,000 each:—

John H. Prentiss	$38,091	P. V. Kellogg	$32,068
Estate of A. Munson	35,842	John W. Hammond	31,297
C. A. Yates	35,582		

In Utica there are besides incomes exceeding $25,000 each, as follows:—

Daniel Crouse	$28,033	Silas D. Childs	$26,703
T. S. Faxton	27,563	Lewis Lawrence	25,524
Enos D. Wood	26,807	L. A. Warnick	25,117

The city shows also above $20,000:—

Alexr. B. Johnson	$22,477	Alrick Hubbell	$20,711
Jay C. Smith	21,600		

Between $15,000 and $20,000 the returns show:—

A. J. Williams	$17,736	F. T. Woodford	$17,335
James Sayre	17,191	Merritt Peckham	16,942
L. H. Lawrence	16,241		

Over $10,000 and under $15,000, there are the following incomes:—

John S. Peckham	$13,871	D. N. Crouse	$12,220
E. A. Graham	13,726	H. J. Wood	12,021
Geo. R. Perkins	13,482	Chas. Wood	12,019
A. C. Hart	13,209	Edward Curran	11,559
James B. Hall	12,955	George Curtis	11,362
Edward Munson	12,498	T. L. Kingsley	11,021
H. S. Wilcox	12,754	C. C. Kingsley	10,939
M. A. Perry	12,444	G. C. Churchill	10,609
J. G. Brown	12,414	P. S. Curtis	10,459
J. M. Rice	12,225	James L. Lowery	10,180

Rome presents the following incomes exceeding $10,000 each:—

Norman B. Foote	$25,477	Jabez B. Hyde	$15,220
Alfred Ethridge	11,027		

In Whitestown, Samuel Campbell reports $13,041, and Wm. D. Walcott, $13,758. In New Hartford, James Dutton has $11,025. In Marshall, Elphas Barton returns $11,063, and in Boonville, Samuel Johnson, $10,879. We observe no others in the county in excess of $10,000.

AUGUSTA, ME.

There are two hundred and five corporations and individuals in Augusta who pay a tax of $100 and over. The Kennebec Company pays $3,640, and the largest individual tax payer is Colonel G. W. Stanley, $1,570. The valuation of the city is $3,457,014, an increase over that of last year of a little over two per cent.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1865.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan on Saturday were $3,610,400, including the following:—

First National Bank of Portland	$200,000
First National Bank of Newark, N. J.	100,000
Second National Bank of Boston	100,000
First National Bank of Louisville	300,000
First National Bank of Desmoines	1,100,000
First National Bank of Cleveland	108,000
First National Bank of Philadelphia	100,000
Second National Bank of Norwich, Conn.	65,000
First National Bank of Mansfield, Ohio	50,000
Fourth National Bank of New York	100,000
Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford	60,000
Frank & Gans, New York	109,000
Stedman, Ewell & Co., New York	400,000

—and 2,627 individual subscriptions for sums under one hundred dollars.

The total subscriptions for the week were $14,599,150.

OUR RETURNING VETERANS.

Arrival and Departure of Several Regiments.

THEIR MARCH THROUGH THE CITY.

Incidents of Three Years' Campaigning,

&c., &c., &c.

A large number of troops arrived in the city yesterday and last evening. Those who remained were quartered at the Battery Barracks, State Soldiers' Depot and Centre Market armories.

The steady march of hundreds of armed men, headed by fine bands of music, passing up Broadway on a quiet Sunday, is truly an inspiring sight. It is peculiarly so when those processions are composed of "good men and true," who have bared their breasts to the foe again and again in defence of the national unity. What a pity that their reception is not of a more enthusiastic and spirited character. The people are not to blame; it is the place-holders. This point we have spoken on before, and it is unnecessary to call it up again. Cheers in plenty were sent up yesterday as the gallant returning soldiers of the Union filed past. The citizens along the route of march honored them as best they could. We have scarcely anything but cheers to record as incidents of their receptions. Short sketches of their brilliant career at the war and an account of their arrival is all that remains for us to chronicle.

THE SIXTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized as the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth New York Volunteer infantry, and mustered into service at Yonkers, N. Y., September 2, 1862. On the 3d of October, 1862, the regiment was changed to the Sixth New York artillery and joined the Army of the Potomac, participating in the several battles with the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth corps of that army. On August 13, 1864, it was ordered to Washington, D. C., for garrison duty, at which place the regiment remained five weeks (this being the only garrison duty the regiment has ever done), when ordered to the Army of the Shenandoah, Major General Sheridan commanding. It was here they lost their beloved Colonel, J. Howard Kitching, also Major Edward Jones (at Cedar Creek). When the regiment was mustered in—September 2, 1862—it numbered eleven hundred men. It now returns, after three years of hard service, with six hundred and ninety-eight men, of which there are only about two hundred and fifty of the original organization, the balance being one year men, joined in 1864. The following is a list of officers returning with the regiment:—

Geo. C. Kibler, Colonel commanding; Major Charles H. Palmer, Major Edmund Y. Morris, Assistant Surgeon Ebenzer Day, Adjutant Jacob Bower, Quartermaster J. C. Cogswell, Captains D. R. Goetchius, John Gedney, Geo. Borland, Geo. W. King, S. L. Van Wart, Geo. Lloyd; First Lieutenants John Davidson, P. Kelly, D. R. Searls, Henry Irving, S. S. Austin, G. S. Adams, Wm. J. Travis, Fred. Devoe, David A. Weed, John Henry Goodell, Edward Bailey, Andrew J. Wood, John Valentine; Second Lieutenants R. T. Schermerhorn, John Carpenter, Thos. R. Price, H. B. Crosby, M. Tompkins, Charles Fisher, Walter R. Boyce, Henry Foster, M. Groesbeck, Wm. Emerson, John Julian.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Naval Brigade, or Thirteenth New York heavy artillery, which was mustered out a few days since at Fort Ringgold, arrived yesterday on board of the steamship Ranger and were quartered at the Battery Barracks. The brigade is composed of about six hundred men, who were commanded by Major McLoughlin. This brigade was organized and disciplined by General Graham, and has been in service on the James and Appomattox rivers. Four boats—viz.: the Foster, Parks, Burnside and Reno—carrying each eight guns, were manned by this brigade, which has seen a great deal of service. These four gunboats were built at Greenpoint for the special purpose of navigating the Virginia and North Carolina rivers. The brigade, after having been mustered out, is to be paid off here.

FIFTY-NINTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment arrived in the city at eight o'clock last evening. It is a consolidation of the Eighty-second New York Volunteers, formerly known as the Second New York State Militia, the Forty-second (Tammany) and the Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers. The names of the officers are as follows:—

Colonel, W. A. Olmstead; Lieutenant Colonel, Jas. A. Jewett; Major, W. T. Simms; Adjutant, G. Matthews; Surgeon, S. H. Plumb; Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Darby; Chaplain, A. Tibden; Captains, F. F. Reynolds, Jas. Koss, Levi Vanturi, J. W. Clarke, F. A. McCarthy; First Lieutenants, H. Russell, Charles A. Bigley, A. T. Tomkins, H. C. Plumb; Second Lieutenants, Thomas Kelly, Jas. Thompson, A. Beard, M. Cregan, W. A. Stripling, together with three hundred men.

The regiment has borne a meritorious part in the following battles:—First Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Edwards' Ferry, Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Wilson's Farm, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Crossroads, Glen Dale, Malvern Hills, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness and during Grant's campaign through to the crossing of James river, and his later campaigns, ending with the surrender of Lee's army. The officers and men were entertained in that hospitable manner which characterizes the Howard street depot, under the direction of Colonel Colyer.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.

This regiment, forming the advanced guard of the Irish Brigade, arrived at an early hour this morning and took temporary quarters at the Battery.

THE SEVENTY-THIRD AND TENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT (ZOUAVES).

Lieutenant Colonel George F. Hopper is in command of the Tenth regiment, which returned here on Saturday evening. In company with the Seventy-third New York they will make a parade through the city to-day, previous to their departure for Hart's Island.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

The First Massachusetts cavalry, Major Flint commanding, one hundred and forty strong, arrived at six o'clock last evening, and will leave to-morrow for Readville. They were quartered and entertained at the Battery Barracks.

THE SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

A detachment of two hundred and sixty men, under command of Major Fuller, belonging to the above regiment, arrived last evening, and are quartered at the Battery Barracks.

THE NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts regiment, Colonel Edmond Rice, to the number of four hundred and two men, passed through this city yesterday, on their way home, having arrived in the city at twelve o'clock on Saturday night. The regiment left Munson's Hill at two o'clock on Friday morning, where it has been encamped since the end of the war. It entered the service for three years, in August, 1861, and was assigned to duty with the ever glorious Army of the Potomac. The first general engagement in which the regiment took part was the battle of Ball's Bluff, and the conduct of officers and men was such as to secure them the admiration and respect of the general in command. They have participated in nearly every battle of the war since that period, and formed a part of the battalion in the famous charge of the 12th of May, under General Hancock, in which sanguinary conflict they lost all but two officers and twenty-seven enlisted men. Its ranks have been filled by recruits several times since the commencement of the war, and it has left as bright a record as any military organization in the service. It captured two stands of colors at the famous battle of Antietam, four at Gettysburg and one at Hatcher's run. All the sergeants, except those who perished in their country's defence, have received medals of honor for their gallant services. The right flank company is composed chiefly of the First Massachusetts sharpshooters, who distinguished themselves at the last charge on the defences of Petersburg, on which occasion they killed or dispersed all the rebel gunners. The veterans left for New Haven at one o'clock yesterday by the steamboat Continental, from pier 25 East river, and will reach their homes in time to participate in the anniversary of the nation's second independence day.

TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, two hundred strong, Captain Connor commanding, arrived at ten o'clock last night, and will leave to morrow. They were received and quartered at the Battery Barracks, where refreshments were afforded the men.

FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

This crack regiment also arrived at the Battery Barracks late on Saturday night, and took its departure, in company with the Nineteenth Massachusetts, in the steamboat Continental yesterday, and will proceed by rail from New Haven to Concord, where the regiment was organized in 1861. The regiment is commanded by Brevet Colonel W. H. Crafts, and musters four hundred and seventy-three men. It left the vicinity of Burley's crossroads, near Washington, on Friday morning. The regiment entered the service on the 22d of October, 1861, and was assigned to duty in the First brigade, First division of the Second army corps, then commanded by General Sumner. It has taken an active and prominent part in the following important battles, and on every occasion exhibited a degree of bravery rarely excelled in the history of the late rebellion:—Rappahannock, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City, Malvern Hills, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, and in the three days battles of Petersburg, on the 16th, 17th and 22d of June, and also in the first and second battles of Deep Bottom. During the last final campaign, which crowned with success the previous gallant struggles of the Army of the Potomac, this regiment had the honor of making the last charge against the exhausted enemy on the 7th of April, at Cumberland Church. During this latter campaign the regiment lost in killed ten officers and one hundred and sixty-one men, and captured over five hundred prisoners. Since the organization of the regiment no less than two thousand five hundred men have been enrolled, all of whom, except those who are now on their way home, have fallen in their country's defence. Colonel Crafts is the third colonel who has had command since the regiment entered the service. The first was Colonel E. E. Cross, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and the second was Charles E. Hapsgood, who was mustered out on the expiration of his term of service. The present colonel has had command of the regiment during the hardest periods of its service, and was brevetted for gallant conduct on the field of battle. The men of both regiments appear to be a hardy set of veterans, whose bronzed faces bear ample testimony to the fiery ordeal through which they have passed.

THE FIRST NEW YORK CAVALRY.

A HIGHLY INTERESTING RECORD—CHIVALROUS INCIDENTS OF THE REGIMENT'S CAMPAIGNS—SKETCH OF ONE OF OUR CITY MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.

There are few regiments which have been raised in this city whose records are more brilliant or who have done such gallant service to their country as the First regiment New York cavalry, which has just returned home after a three years term of service.

The regiment was organized in this city by Colonel A. T. McReynolds, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, formerly a captain in the regular army, who lost the use of his left arm by a gunshot wound in a charge with Phil. Kearny at the taking of the City of Mexico, in September, 1847. The commission for this regiment was issued to Colonel (now Major General) Carl Schurz, immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, and as he was soon thereafter ordered to Madrid, having been appointed Minister to Spain, the commission to organize the regiment (General Schurz then having the nucleus of eight companies) was turned over to Colonel McReynolds.

In July, 1861, the First New York cavalry marched down Broadway from their encampment at Elm Park, and were sent on their glorious mission amid the plaudits and enthusiasm of thousands. Since that period their history has been closely allied with the greatest engagements and victories of the war—their deeds of bravery the theme of every tongue. Under such cavalry commanders as Stoneman, Pleasanton, Sheridan, Kilpatrick, Cook and Averill they have again and again distinguished themselves.

In June, 1864, Colonel A. W. Adams, in consequence of the resignation of Colonel McReynolds, was promoted to command the regiment. Under him it has reaped some of its brightest laurels.

The following is a list of the principal battles in which the regiment was engaged:—Saugster's Station, March 4, 1862, where the lamented Lieutenant Harry Hidden was killed; siege of Yorktown, Va., April, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; West Point, May 6, 1862; Seven Days battles before Richmond (under McClellan), June 26 to July 2; Hyattstown, Md., September 10, 1862; capture of Frederick City, Md., September 12, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Williamsport, September 20; Capen Bridge, Va., October 13, 1862; Opequan Creek, June 13, 1863; Winchester (under Major General Milroy), June 14 and 15, 1863; McConnellsburg, Pa., June 28, 1863; Greencastle, Pa., July 4, 1863; Leray Gap, May 13, 1864; Newmarket (under Sigel), May 15, 1864; Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864; Lynchburg, Va., June 17 and 18, 1864; Loudon Valley (four days' fight), July 17 to 20; Winchester (under Crook), July 24, 1864; Martinsburg, Va., July 25, 1864; Moorefield, August 7, 1864; fighting under Averill, September 3 and 8, 1864; from Darksville to Stevenson's depot, Winchester, Va. (Sheridan), September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, September 20, 1864; Brown's Gap, September 27, 1864; Wier's Cave, September 28, 1864; Nineveh, November 12, 1864; Rood's Hill, November 22, 1864; Sheridan's nineteen days' raid around Richmond, March, 1865; Five Forks, pursuit of Lee (fighting every day for eleven days), April 1, 1865.

At these several engagements the regiment was everywhere conspicuous. Numerous chivalrous incidents might be related. At Nineveh the brigade to which the First New York cavalry was attached made a terrific charge on the rebels, under Major General Lomax, completely routing them. Colonel Adams, of the First, led his command in person, capturing all the guns and battle flags, and two hundred prisoners. Seven hundred prisoners, two twelve-pounder howitzers and one hundred and eight wagons, taken by Lee in the Gettysburg campaign, were captured by one hundred men of the regiment and one hundred of the Twelfth Pennsylvania, at the battle of Greencastle, Pa. The detachment from the First was under command of Captain Jones, and that from the Twelfth under Captain Irving. Captain Jones had entire command of the detachment, and, capturing more prisoners than he could guard, was compelled to send back to Colonel Adams, at Mercersburg, for an additional force.

The charge at Capen bridge, in October, 1862, was made under command of Captain William H