



# The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861.

## The Democracy in the Court House on Monday Night.

On Monday evening last, pursuant to call, the opposition to the Republican party, as they profess to be, assembled in the Court-House for the purpose of organizing their party for the ensuing year.

In the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, Wm. K. Haviland, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting, to which he responded in a few remarks, in which he took the position in the first place, that the Democratic party, in reference to the rebellion, was not entirely blameless, for it had been "in the past a little too lax." But in the second place, it was entirely right "and some of the Republicans would not deny it; and whenever the party went in favor of the Secessionists, they did it for the good of the country"—the innocent but simple souls.—"and when the Republican Administration came into power they pursued precisely the same policy that Buchanan and his Cabinet" (which was filled with traitors) "did down to the commencement of actual hostilities." But such is not the fact, for as soon as the Republican Administration came into power they immediately shut down the Rebel gate, and commenced, with all the possible energy of the Government, to repair the gross wrong done by the imbecile Buchanan to please his four traitor Cabinet advisers, who used their whole power and influence to hand the Government over to the Rebels. And well indeed was it for the Republic, that the Republicans came into power as soon as they did, for the traitors, by the aid that they had received at the hands of the late Democratic Administration, had the Government almost bound hand and foot. It began to totter to and fro, and foreign nations pronounced our Republic a failure. But how widely and radically different is the aspect now? As soon as Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet took control of the nation, confidence began to be restored, and as the traitors were lopped off, and their hellish machinations defeated, the nation's long lost vitality began to manifest itself, and when the rebel balls struck Fort Sumter, an electric cord was touched in the heart of every true patriot, and, with an unanimity unparalleled in our history, rallied around our national emblem, fully determined to save the Republic, and avenge the insult to the Stars and Stripes.—Down to this time a great majority of the leaders of the party calling itself Democratic, were opposed to the Republican policy, of flogging the traitors and compelling them to obey the Constitution and Laws. But from this time on they dared not face the uprising of the honest patriotism of the people, so the Democratic Generals and Captains were compelled to wheel into line, and are now endeavoring to atone for their folly by nobly and patriotically calling for vengeance on the heads of the Rebels, whose cause, just before, they were so loudly and eloquently advocating. Such are the notorious facts of the case, yet, notwithstanding, they are unpleasant to dwell upon, nor ought they to be at this time, but we would remind these covets, that it is exceedingly impudent for persons living in glass-houses to throw stones, and especially so, when thrown at those who do not live in such establishments. Now is the time when the error should be acknowledged and the truth alone be told.

The next speaker was Major Burnham, Esq., of Mauch Chunk, who took substantially the same ground, but stated that he discovered Disunionists in the Democratic party at Charleston last Spring. Finally, both speakers agreed that it was high time to quit talking and to go to acting, and that it was the imperative duty of every patriot to rally around our National Banner and see that not one star is blotted therefrom.

**The Delegate System.**  
The meeting held in the Court House last Monday evening, among their resolutions passed one in favor of reviving the old plan of nominating in Convention all the County officers. This is the system that the Democracy knocked in the head a few years ago, and inasmuch as the Volunteer system has knocked some of these persons in the head, we presume they have come to the conclusion to balance the account by knocking it into a cocked hat. These disinterested patriots pretend that the Volunteer plan is too corrupt for them, but any one who knows anything about the nominating system, knows that it is more than five times as corrupt as the other.

**Mine Host of the Indian Queen** raised a most splendid specimen of the glorious Stars and Stripes, in front of his hotel, on Monday last. He was assisted in his patriotic undertaking by a large number of the citizens of both town and country. The performance of national airs by the Stroudsburg Cornet Band, added greatly to the zest of the occasion. After the flag was raised to its position, John Nyce, Esq., was called upon and delivered a neat and highly patriotic address. Friend Bossard, the ladies who manufactured the flag, and those who assisted in raising it, deserve great credit for the manner in which the work was performed.

**The Parkersburg (Va.) News**, a rabid Secession paper, having lived its offensive life as long as the citizens thought it advisable, was quietly demolished by a party of them a day or two ago.

## Military Company.

Our streets are again enlivened with the shrill shriek of the fife, and the spirit stirring tap of the drum. An effort is again making to organize a company for the war, in our borough, and we think it will prove successful. On Monday last, Capt. George B. Keller arrived in town, and in a very short time had a squad enlisted and parading our streets. The Captain is well known in this community as a military officer of more than ordinary ability and of large experience, and we can safely assure all who enlist under him that he will prove a commander who dares to lead wherever good and true men dare to follow. Turn out young men and show yourselves worthy of your country, by enrolling your names on the list of her brave defenders.

Nicholas Ruster has just returned from the city with a new stock of goods suitable to the season, which he offers at a low figure. As Nicholas always exercises a wise discrimination, as well as an excellent taste, in the selection of his goods, the man of small means, as well as the one possessed of "a pocket full of rocks," should call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

## New Bank Bills.

The new one and two dollar Bills of the Stroudsburg Bank are in circulation. They present a very neat appearance, and will prove to be a very neat and useful appendage to the pocket or pocketbook. The two's have for a vignette a Railroad Train, with two men, one holding a spade and the other a wheel barrow, and hill-side and tree. The ones have for a Vignette a bear bugging a dog and a hunter with his right foot on a log and an axe raised over his head to strike the bear.—We understand that the bank has had repeated calls from all quarters for these bills.

## Military Meeting.

A meeting of our citizens was held in the Court House on Tuesday evening last for the purpose of taking measures to secure the formation of a Military Company, to represent Monroe County in the embattled host now arrayed in defense of the Constitution and Laws of our beloved country. The meeting was organized by the appointment of JOHN DE YOUNG, Esq., President; PETER SHAW, of Hamilton, and PETER WILLIAMS, of Stroudsburg, Vice Presidents; and THEODORE SCHOCH, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, a committee, consisting of the following named gentlemen, viz: John N. Stokes, Henry Shoe-maker, G. Aurscher, Samuel Melick, Melchior Bossard, was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and to make the necessary arrangements for the support of the Volunteers while preparing to march to the rendezvous assigned them by the Governor.

The following named gentlemen, viz: John DeYoung, Samuel S. Dreher, Peter Williams, Henry C. Wolfe and Theodore Schoch were appointed to make arrangements for the support of the families of the Volunteers while absent in the service of the country.

Speeches were made by the President and by S. S. Dreher and John Nyce, Esq., and by Capt. George B. Keller.—The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and everything augured the speedy formation and equipment of a company.

We append the substance of Capt. Keller's neat and patriotic speech. On being called upon he arose and said:—

**Mr. President, Friends and Comrades.**  
I am here to night to join my fellow volunteers. I came to act, and not to speak.—As I am not accustomed to making speeches I hope you will excuse the errors I may make in this attempt.

I am here ready to fight for the stars and stripes, and our glorious Union, now and forever. I hope you will not judge me by the acts of any one else, Who among you, that has the heart of a man, would be a coward now. The old flag tells you—I have protected you in time of peace." The same flag calls upon every patriot to defend and protect it now in the hour of peril. The traitors have torn down the stars and stripes at Fort Sumter; but we stand united to-day, Democrats and Republicans, Whigs and Americans, to place the same old flag on Sumter again, and over our entire Union. The prayers of Washington, and the sufferings of our ancestors at Valley Forge, speak aloud with bloody and trembling lips—"We gave you this flag, protect and defend it." To this Union I am devoted; and I shall draw my sword in an eternal warfare against those who, with vindictive spleen induced by pretended wrongs, would destroy the best government in the world.

## Bank Failures at Albany, New York.

The old Bank of Albany, and the Bank of the Capitol have both failed.—owing, it is said, to dishonest management. Albany banks have been unfortunate in proportion to their number.—The State Bank years ago suspended the payment of dividends for several years, through the defalcation of a trusted Teller. The Commercial Bank was nearly ruined by the operation of its Cashier, Mr. Barstow. The Canal Bank was destroyed years ago, and its Cashier, Mr. Oleott, was for a long time imprisoned. The Watervliet Bank, in the County of Albany, was used by a brother of the Cashier of the Canal Bank, who ran away.

## A Volunteer Company from Monroe.

Captain GEO. B. KELLER, is now endeavoring to raise a Volunteer Company in this County, with a very favorable prospect of success. If the requisite number is procured it will be a sure thing, as the Captain took the very necessary and wise precaution of having the Company accepted by the Governor before attempting to organize it. A meeting was held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of aiding this patriotic and laudible enterprise. The best of feeling prevailed and success seems very certain. Committees were appointed to procure funds for the support of the Volunteers while organizing, and also to take the necessary steps towards supporting the families of Volunteers while in service. The military meeting held last night in the Court House, greatly added to the prospect of speedily organizing a Company. A meeting of the same kind for the same purpose will be held at Kresgeville to-night. The organizing of the Company may now be set down as almost a fixed fact, and those wishing to enlist to fight the battles of our country, under an efficient officer, should do so without delay. We understand the Governor has given the Captain until the 4th of June to organize his Company; but it now appears that this length of time will hardly be required. We think every patriot's heart must swell with gratitude to those who have enlisted, and rejoice at the prospect that Monroe county is to be represented in the patriotic cause of saving our country from anarchy and ruin.

We understand that the Legislature, at its last session, passed an act authorizing the County Commissioners to defray, by a military tax, the expenses of the support of the families of such volunteers as are not able to support them. The volunteers will represent the interest of every tax-payer in the county alike, and it therefore seems to us that this is just the way to meet such expenses. We do not believe that the county contains a single tax payer, but what would be gratified at thus discharging so honorable a debt. At all events, all such families must be cared for, in a suitable manner and the more general such responsibility the more equal on, and just to, all.

## May Court.

The May Term of our Court commenced on Monday last, all the Judges on the Bench. Judge Barret in his charge to the Grand Jury, made mention of the provisions of the law relative to treating, and other undue devices, practiced in electioneering about election times, for the purpose of calling public attention to the act. At the next term of Court, we learn, he designs to make this law, and the penalties inflicted by it, a speciality in his charge. Robert W. Swick was chosen Foreman of the Grand Jury. We will publish the proceedings of Court in our next paper. Licenses were granted to the following named persons.

## Tavern License.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Sandt & Kachline, Borough of Stroudsburg |  |
| Charles Troch, " "                       |  |
| Jacob Knecht, " "                        |  |
| Melchior Bossard, " "                    |  |
| Jacob Place, Middle Smithfield           |  |
| James Place, " "                         |  |
| Melchior Dupue, " "                      |  |
| Luke W. Brodhead, Smithfield             |  |
| Thomas Brodhead, " "                     |  |
| Daniel A. Bush, " "                      |  |
| Charles Saylor, Hamilton                 |  |
| Jerome Fetherman, " "                    |  |
| Philip Lessig, " "                       |  |
| Peter Kemmerer, " "                      |  |
| Charles Bossard, " "                     |  |
| Theodore Shoemaker, " "                  |  |
| John Smith, " "                          |  |
| Thomas E. Heller, Pocono                 |  |
| Manassah Miller, " "                     |  |
| Charles B. Brown, " "                    |  |
| Gideon Burritt, " "                      |  |
| Charles Price, Barret                    |  |
| John S. Vandoren, Paradise               |  |
| Charles Henry, " "                       |  |
| Charles D. Brodhead, Chesnut Hill        |  |
| John Merwine, " "                        |  |
| Elizabeth Kresge, " "                    |  |
| Henry H. Everett, " "                    |  |
| Butz & Altemer, " "                      |  |
| Philip Shopp, " "                        |  |
| Philip Kresge, " "                       |  |
| Elenora Moser, Coolbaugh                 |  |
| Samuel Case, " "                         |  |
| Joel Berlin, Polk                        |  |
| Peter Keller, " "                        |  |
| Jacob W. Kresge, " "                     |  |
| Charles Getz, " "                        |  |
| Jacob Finkbeiner, " "                    |  |
| Daniel Kerchner, " "                     |  |
| Jonas Snyder, " "                        |  |
| Jacob H. Stocker, Ross                   |  |
| Michael Sandt, " "                       |  |
| Heuven Hartzell, " "                     |  |
| Joseph Hawk, Eldred                      |  |
| Correll and Myxell, " "                  |  |
| Nelson Hefelfinger, " "                  |  |
| William Syphers, Price                   |  |
| Lewis Long, " "                          |  |
| Samuel Mildenberger, Tunkhannock         |  |
| Henry Stoddart, Tobyhannoh               |  |
| Barnet Vanhorn, " "                      |  |
| James Westbrook, Jackson                 |  |
| Robert Huston, Stroudsburg               |  |
| James N. Durling, " "                    |  |
| George Heim, Smithfield                  |  |
| James Kintz, Hamilton                    |  |
| Paradise                                 |  |

## Liquor Store.

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|----------------------------|--|
| Robert Huston, Stroudsburg |  |
| James N. Durling, " "      |  |
| George Heim, Smithfield    |  |
| James Kintz, Hamilton      |  |
| Paradise                   |  |

## A Boy's Head Sawed Off!

A bright intelligent boy, 15 years old, son of Benjamin Ward, of Enfield, Massachusetts, while at work in his father's steam saw-mill last week, accidentally came so near the driving-belt that it caught his clothing, and threw him with his neck directly in front of the saw, which instantly severed the head from the body, throwing it several feet away.

## The Pennsylvania Regiments.

From our exchanges we glean that the treatment of the Pennsylvania troops is most shameful. They are poorly fed, poorly clothed and as poorly quartered. In some instances but half rations have been furnished them, and even this pitance was made up of spoiled meats and of other articles hardly fit to be fed to hogs. The blankets furnished a large portion of the troops were miserable slazy things—weighing but a pound and a half each, when they should have weighed five pounds, and made of such poor material that they were neither a protection against cold nor dampness. Everything else furnished them was in the same ratio of good for nothingness. Their clothing was so poor that it hardly held together during twenty-four hours wear, and was variegated in color as it was poor in quality. The heels and soles of the shoes of many of them fell off after one hour's drill, and so ragged and forlorn had they become, that Gen. Mansfield, at Washington declared that the Pennsylvania Regiments were not fit to march. Now somebody is to blame for this outrage upon the brave men who have left comfortable homes, and abandoned families, friends and business that they might defend the government against the assaults of rebels, and whoever it is he should be searched out and punished and that too severely. If it is treason to give aid and comfort to the rebels, (and who doubts it) it is something infinitely worse, thus to disgrace the Commonwealth, and endanger the health and life itself, of the brave defenders of the Constitution and laws.—If discovered a drum-head court-martial and a rope should wipe from the earth even so vile as these cowardly contractors or commissaries have proved themselves to be. The following letter from Governor Curtin shows that a movement has been instituted in the right quarter, to stop this evil. We hope it may be successful, and that the guilty ones may meet their just deserts. Read the letter:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 24, 1861.

Benjamin Haywood, esq., Pottsville Pa.

DEAR SIR: I learned from General Biddle, Adjutant-General, and my Aid, Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, that the condition of the Pennsylvania troops now in Washington City was disgraceful to the State, and, what is more important, that the men were actually suffering, both from want of proper clothing and a sense of shame. It is, of course, useless to say to you how mortified I am at such a condition of things, and how determined that the same shall be at once remedied so far as the same is in my power.

I requested you, last evening, to proceed at once to Washington City and take charge of this matter. You will be kind enough to examine fully into the character of the clothing of every detachment which has been furnished to our regiments now there. Ascertain the deficiencies of every kind, defect of material, irregularity of color and faulty manufacture, and at once telegraph to me what is requisite to make the men comfortable in any and every way, and to place the regiments upon a footing, so far as comfort, health, and the army regulations will permit, with any in the services of the United States. An agent will be sent with the clothing and other equipments, and it is my desire that you remain in Washington City, or wherever the regiments may be, until you see that my wishes and directions in this respect have been fully carried out. I confidently believed that before this, all these matters had been attended to faithfully and well, and can now, while regretting that my exertions had been so frustrated, only press upon you energetic and prompt action in this behalf for the comfort of our gallant and patriotic citizens now in the ranks of these regiments, and the preservation of the honor of the State.

Yours truly, A. G. CURTIN.

## DRILL! DRILL!

Our volunteers should not regard the time as lost because they are not instantly ordered to the frontier. Regular troops proverbially fight better than raw recruits. Why? Not because they are braver, but only because they are better disciplined. Constant and protracted drilling has given them confidence in one another, has taught them self reliance, and has tested the capacity of their officers. Hundreds of really brave young men, now filling our regiments, would show timidity and might make fatal mistakes, or even break ranks and run, if suddenly precipitated into a severe engagement. Why? Not because each individual does not know that he is as brave as a lion, but he has had no chance to test the qualities of his companions in the ranks and the officers in command.—These can only be ascertained by long and severe drilling. Boys! every one of you will be worth twice as much in a fight next Fall as you would now. Therefore, wherever you are, drill! drill! When you have combined the discipline of the regular with the enthusiasm of the volunteer, you will be invincible.

At several recent flag-raising through-out the country the American eagle attended in person, and kept flying in contracted circle over the flag just as it was raised. At camp Curtin, Pa., he was received with vociferous cheers by three thousand soldiers. At Bordentown N. J. two eagles appeared as the flag rose on the pole, and they flew round in concentric circles for several minutes—sometimes approaching and, as it were, cooing over the flag.

## Mr. Editor:—

In your columns of last week I noticed an article from a gentleman who states, as a reason for asking the definition of treason, that while "the minister was praying for the Union," in the Methodist church of Middle Smithfield, "several of the congregation took offense at the prayer and left the house."

That the writer did not make a fair and frank statement of the case, I believe, is generally admitted by those who heard the prayer.

As a lover of justice and truth, I always like to see things fairly represented; and, for this reason, I propose to give a true account of the occurrence, as nearly as I can from memory.

The Minister referred to, is not the present Pastor of the church, and did not preach as the article would seem to intimate; but, by request, officiated in the concluding part of the worship.

In the course of his prayer he alluded to our present national difficulties, and prayed, in substance, "that death and terror might strike the hearts of traitors and rebels, and that blood might flow to any extent if victory could be gained." (He had not spoken of the Union, and from a subsequent remark the victory he so much desired is evident.) Here some one went out. He then cried out with great emphasis, peculiar gestures and some grand peculiar movements, "if there are any more traitors and rebels in the house let 'em go out." Upon this several others went out. (This, I am informed, they did to tease him.) He also prayed for a blessing to rest upon the President and others in power, and that the time might speedily come when no man might be held in bondage to his fellow man.

Judging from his language, the tone and spirit of his prayer, we believe he looked upon the present contest as having for its ultimate object the entire extinction of slavery. I have spoken only of that portion of the invocation which related to the present crisis—part of which was good, part inappropriate and distasteful.

If in reality he had made a union prayer, and had invoked the Father of lights to illumine our understanding now in the hour of trial, no one could have had the slightest pretext for leaving.—From my acquaintance with the antecedents and present sentiments of those who retired during the prayer, I firmly believe that they will stand by the Union and the Constitution to the last, and defend them against the multifarious assaults of traitors and fanatics from whatever section they may come. By the way, Mr. Editor, if the gentleman don't know what treason is, I would advise him to read the Constitution of the United States. Very respectfully,

FAIR PLAY.  
Marshall's Creek, May 24, 1861.

## The Printer's Dollars.

Where are they? A dollar here and a dollar there, scattered over numerous small towns, all over the country, miles and miles apart—how shall they be gathered together? The type founder has his hundreds of dollars against the printer, the paper makers, the building owner, the journeyman compositor, and all assistants to him in carrying on his business, have their demands, hardly ever so small as a single dollar. But the miles from here and there must be diligently gathered and patiently hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the large bills will never become bulky. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to his widely scattered dollars something like the following: "dollars, halves, quarters, dimes, and all manner of fractions into which ye are divided, collect yourselves and come home! Ye are wanted! Combinations of all sorts of men, that help the printer to become a proprietor, gather in such force, and demand with such good reasons your appearance at this counter, that nothing short of a sight of you will appease them. Collect yourselves, for valuable as you are in the aggregate, singly you will never pay the cost of gathering. Come in here in silent, single file, that the printer may from you into battalions, and send you fourth again to battle for him and vindicate his feeble credit." Reader, are you sure you haven't a couple of the printer's dollars sticking about your clothes?

## Straight to the West.

The New Jersey Central Railroad has now fully organized its connection with the Allentown branch road, so that passengers can start from the foot of Cortlandt street, New York, daily, pass through Easton, Allentown, Reading and Harrisburg, and thus travel westward by a shorter route than has yet been regular in use. There is no changing of cars until Pittsburg is reached.

The Government has decided to establish two large camps on the French system, partly for instruction and for a reserve force. The camps will consist of from fifteen to twenty thousand men each. One will be formed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, near the Maryland border, and the other in the vicinity of New York, most probably at Staten Island. The troops at Gettysburg are designed for action on the Southern border when necessary, and those at Staten Island will be required for coast service, to be used at any moment and at any point the Government may direct.

## Another Deserter Punished.

A man named James Gillespie, of Wyoming county, recently deserted from Camp Curtin and returned home. On his arrival at Tunkhannock he was handed over to the "Rangers," and subjected to every possible indignity in his disgraceful parade through the streets to the tune of the "rouge" march." The people would have been justifiable in decorating him with a coat of tar and feathers and driving him out of the town he had disgraced.

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The news which has arrived since our last week's issue is of the most important character. A brilliant and successful movement has put the Government in possession of the Virginia hills, including the City of Alexandria and Arlington Heights. The first advance into the enemy's territory has been made, and Secession flags no longer flaunt in the face of the National Capital. The most insolent of these now lies at the feet of a young and gallant officer, who was murdered while flushed with the excitement of its capture. In place of it, however, floats the Stars and Stripes, and the dead soldier goes to a grave indeed honorable.

For twenty-four hours many regiments of the Washington troops had been in readiness for instant departure, though none knew the nature of the service to be performed. At last, on Thursday night, at midnight, the order came to move. The Firemen Zouaves, under the lamented Col. Ellsworth, proceeded in steamers from the Navy-Yard to Alexandria.—The 7th, 12th, 25th, New York; 1st Michigan; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, New Jersey; two corps of regular cavalry; two guns of Sherman's battery, and several companies of District Volunteers, passed over the long Bridge to the Virginia shore.—The 5th, 8th, and 69th, New-York went from Georgetown over the Chain Bridge. In all there were about 13,000.

The troops, on reaching the Virginia side, were stationed at various points to guard their position, while the Zouaves landed in boats and took possession of Alexandria. The two guns of Sherman's Battery cleared the streets by their single presence, and a troop of Secessionist Cavalry, a remnant of the Rebel force which fled from the town, was captured. Then followed the movement of Col. Ellsworth, which resulted in his death, and threw a gloom over the occurrences of the morning.

Washington, Thursday, May 24, 1861.

Alexandria is taken, but at a heavy cost.

Col. Ellsworth is killed. He was shot dead while descending the stairs of the Marshall House, with a Secession flag which he had torn down from a staff on the roof.

The man who shot him was instantly dispatched by Francis E. Brownell of Troy, N. Y., a private of Company A, in Col. Ellsworth's Regiment. The retribution was instantaneous.

The Colonel was shot through the breast by one charge of a double-barreled gun, the other charge entering a waist-coat near him.

He fell on his face only exclaiming "My God," and the blood gushed from his wound with such profusion as to drench the entire passage.

A few seconds afterward he uttered a low moan, but his eyes were instantly fixed, and he had ceased to breathe.

He was laid upon a bed in a room near at hand, with the Rebel flag stained with his blood, and now a trophy to his glory, about his feet.

The Surgeon, who soon arrived, satisfied us that he had expired at the moment of his being shot.

The man who killed him was James W. Jackson, who proved to be the keeper of the house.

He must have died as suddenly. He was shot through the head, and after ward ran through the body by the saber bayonet of the same private.

His wife presently discovered the fatality, and approaching the body uttered the most agonizing cries, and although treated with the utmost consideration that could be offered her in her misery, she remained for a long time in the wildest state of frenzy.

The house was in the utmost confusion. The lodgers darted from their rooms, but were held in control by the four or five Zouaves who accompanied the Colonel, and who at once established and maintained order.

It was a long time before a re-inforcement arrived, and it was almost thought that we might be hemmed in by the number of persons in the house, which was considerable. But the trepidation was too great for any organization, and nothing of the sort was attempted, although I think that the Zouaves, mad with grief at the loss of their leader, would have been but little disappointed if it had been.

Col. Ellsworth was the only person of our side killed. Surgeon Gray made an examination, and discovered that the slugs from the gun entered between the third and fifth rib, shattering the fourth rib, and pushed into the left auricle of the heart, destroying all the integuments with which it came in contact. The Colonel was conveyed up to Washington in the steamer Jame Guy.

The persons who were around him at the moment of his fall returned with him. His remains will lie in the Navy-Yard until the proper solemnities are prepared by the authorities.

The occupation of Alexandria, so far as the action of the Zouaves was concerned, was a thorough success. They were the first regiment to arrive. They went by water from their encampment, and reached Alexandria a little after dawn. The rebel sentries fired an alarm and fled. The town was entered without resistance, and but for the melancholy event which now seems to overshadow the success of the expedition, no gloom upon its brilliancy could be seen.

The body of Col. Ellsworth lies in state at the Navy-Yard in this city, and is visited by hundreds of sorrowing spectators.

All the engine houses in the city are draped in mourning; flags are at half mast, and bells are tolling.

Intelligence of this murder was not communicated to the regiment until some time after the occurrence. I have never seen a more sorrowful and afflicted looking body than they.

Revenge, the first passion that seized upon them at the announcement, was soon melted into most affecting and over-