The Chicago Zouaves. New York Times (1857-Current file); Jul 17, 1860; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2004)

the exclamations, but the general sentiment is one of unqualified commendation.
To day the Zouaves visit Brooklyn, at the invitation of Company C. Thirteenth Regiment, and after visiting the Navy Yard and Mayor Powell, will give an exhibition drill, probably at East New-York. Col. Elesworth himself did not know certainly last night whether East New-York or Fort Green would be selected.

At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning the Zouaves visit the Great Eastern, and go through their celebrated skirmish drill on the deck—which is quite large enough for a respectable parade ground. It is rumored that during the day the Zouaves will visit West Point, but that is as yet undetermined.

The very unusual manner in which the Zouaves are being entertained excites considerable comment infmilitary circles, and it is charged by some that the strangers might be treated with more hospitality than to keep them running all over town for meals and look out for themselves as best they can.

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There is so general a desire among military men to witness the Zouave drill under advantageous circumstances, that it has been proposed that the Academy of Music shall be leased for a night, and an exhibition drill given there. A complete drill would occupy three hours, and the receipts from the crowded house sure to be drawn, would prove a desirable addition to the Zouave treasury.

## WHAT OUR MILITARY THINK OF THE ZOUAVES. Notwithstanding the remarkable difference of

The Chicago Zouaves. DRILL IN MADISON-PARK-MANŒUVRES IN THE RAIN -DINNER WITH COMPANY H., SIXTH REGIMENT-

opinion among the morning papers as to where the Zouaves would drill yesterday, about five thousand

people, (no doubt having read the correct announcement in the Times,) were at Madison-Park to witness the interesting exhibition in the afternoon. General Superintendent KENNEDY had ordered fifteen platoons, or nearly three hundred policemen, on the ground, and theoretically made every requisite arrangement to have the crowd kept back. The police lines were extended to within twenty feet of the fence, and all the way round the Park, and within the space thus inclesed, the order was to admit none but policemen, members of the Press, and the Zouaves. If these rules had been strictly adhered to there would doubtless have been little cause for complaint; but, first one exception was made, and then another, and then more, until by the time the drill commenced, the privileged characters amounted to a small army, and seriously obstructed the view of those on the line of the police, among whom were many of the highest military officers in the City. Many members of the City Government were kept out, while others, not officials, and policemen present from curiosity only, were allowed inside the square. Even three personal friends of Col. Ellsworth, who entered with him, were put out, though they were known to Mr. Kenked, while one gentleman at least, personally known to the Superintendent, and having no other claim but that of being a pro rinent politician, was allowed to remain. The Superintendent's course in this respect was not consistent, and was generally condemned. Although the crowd commenced collecting at 2 o'clock, the Zouaves did not arrive till 4 o'clock, but their attractive dress, active marching, and fine general appearance, secured them a hearty welcome. They lost jittle time in getting at work, and drawn up in hollow oval shape, on the plan of the hollow aquare, with the Colonel in the centre, went through the Zouave manual amid frequent applause. They then marched in column, by platoons, by comwere allowed inside the square. Even three personal

up in hollow square, with the Colonel in the centre, went through the Zouave manual amid frequent applause. They then marched in column, by platoons, by company front, by the right and left flank, wheeling by the left, coming into company front from platoons, by the right and left oblique, on the right into line, on right by file into line, forming platoons by wheeling, breaking into sections and platoons, increasing and diminishing front while on the march, and other fine company movements executed in quick, double quick, and extra quick time, drawing down frequent applause from the large body of military and civic spectators that viewed the scene from the police lines, and the windows of the buildings facing the square. Though occasionally one of the Zouaves would stumble over a bench, run against a tree, or lose a hat, it caused not the slightest interruption in the company movements. Despite the obstacles in the way, the drill thus far was excellently managed, and deserved the commendation it received on all sides. The company then stacked arms, using the new stack now being practiced in the Seventh Regiment.

This stack is by some called the "Wolfe, stack," because Mr. Wolff recommended it to the Seventh Regiment. It is said, however, that it was discovered by Gen. Presifer F. Smith in the Mexican War. The manual of the Zouaves, however, claims the credit of discovering the new stack for Col. Elisworm, and that he knew it about five years since, and states that he taught it to ten companies which are named.

About the time the company stacked arms, the lowering clouds that had for hours threatened to burst, cid burst, and the consequence was a heavy shower that thoroughly drenched everybody. But citizens and soldlers alike stood their ground, and amid the rain the Zouaves performed a portion of their skirmish and bayonet drill. They deployed by platoons, rallied by fours, and went through the quarte, tierce, parry, thrust, develop, leap to the rear, deploy kneeling, retreat and fire kneeling, and other int

down loading and firing, and other novel movements that appeared to compensate the crowd for staying in the rain.

At one time, however, it seemed as if the entire line would be broken; the northeast side was forced with a rush, and the crowd mixed with the guests in the centre of the field. The Police, however, by strenuous efforts, succeeded in causing most of those who entered thus unceremoniously to leave. But the charm was broken, and there were occasional rushes to break the lines. After the drill the Zouaves accepted the timely invitation of a neighboring soda water seller to take a temperance drink, and then proceeded to their quarters.

At 7½ o'clock the Zouaves took a collation at the Lafarge House, at the invitation of Company H, Sixth Regiment, Capt. Schwarz. After full justice nad been cone to the edibles. Capt. Schwarz addressed Col. Ellsworth briefly. On behalf of the Company, ne complimented the Zouaves for their proficiency in drill. He trusted that it would stimulate the Sixth Regiment to renewed efforts.

Col. Ellsworth responded, returning thanks to the Sixth for such courtesies as had been extended. He thought that whatever the Zouaves had accomplished was but an indication of what others could do with the same application. He complimented New-York as having a military spirit next to Massachusetts. As far as their drill was concerned, it would give them great pleasure to exhibit it. The supper, or collation, occupied but about three-quarters of an hour, and after mutual cheers the two companies proceeded by invitation to Niblo's Theatre. As they entered they were received with rounds of applause by the audience, the band playing the national airs.

The progress of the play was interrupted for the time, and Po-ca-hon-tas took occasion to say:

No use of us trying to make laughs,

Everybody is thinking of the Zouaves."

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"No use of us trying to make laughs, Everybody is thinking of the Zouaves." And soon after, when Brougham entered with his warriors, he said:

"Go in, pitch in, lick 'em, braves, Like Napoleon's Old Guard, or the Chicago Zouaves." These hits were received with loud applause by the audience. As has been intimated, however, it is not among the civic populace alone that the Zouaves are praised, but our best officers universally acknowledge that there is not a company, in this or any other City, better drilled than the Zouave Cadets.

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The expressions among military men in the City about the Zouaves' method of drilling are something like the following: "Very good, but not according to Harder—not in the book—very pretty, but not much use—would like to see them in our Armory—can't beat the Seventh—oh, it's easy enough to drill thirty-six men that way—let them try thirty files front,—the Seventh is as good as they in the manual—they can't expect us to do that drill, we would not be allowed to do it—the drill is effective, but not better than ours—it makes a pretty show—takes the rag ter than ours—it makes a pretty show—takes the rag off the First Division—hard work—splendidly done— our company can do that better." Such areja few of

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