

# THE CONNECTICUT WAR RECORD.

OUR STATE POINTS TO DEEDS, NOT ACRES.

VOL. I.]

NEW HAVEN, FEBRUARY, 1864.

[NO. VII.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Record of Events,.....	PAGE 133	The Seventh Regiment,.....	PAGE 141	Casualties,.....	PAGE 146
Review of Events,.....	133	The Twenty-first Regiment,.....	142	A Way Mark,.....	147
The Twelfth Regiment,.....	133	The Tenth Regiment,.....	144	Our State Militia—No. Four,.....	148
The Three Months' Regiments,.....	136	The Fifteenth Regiment,.....	144	Other Militia Items,.....	148
The Conscript Camp,.....	137	The Ninth Regiment,.....	144	Our Veterans—No. Two,.....	149
The Second Artillery,.....	*139	Personal, (official),.....	145	The Business of To-day,.....	152
The First Cavalry,.....	139	Regimental,.....	146	Editorial Column,.....	152

\* Pages 139 to 146 inclusive, are erroneously printed 159 to 166.

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a full supply of everything in his line of business, at the lowest prices. Blank Books made to order at short notice, and a full stock on hand. School Books of all kinds. All the new books received as soon as published. A call is respectfully solicited.

L. E. HUNT,  
13 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

## ALPHONSO THILL, DRAPER AND TAILOR, and dealer in GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 436 Chapel Street, Opposite the State House, New Haven, Conn.,

Begs leave to recommend to his patrons, and the public in general, his stock of an extensive variety of the latest and richest styles of FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, together with a general assortment of FURNISHING GOODS, consisting in part of Shirts, Stocks, Paper Collars and Wristbands, Traveling Shirts, Ties, Canes and Umbrellas, Collars, Scarfs, Pearl and Ivory Initial Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Wrappers, Scarf Pins and Rings, Drawers, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Woolen and Cotton Socks, Mufflers, Gloves, Gauntlets and Mittens. Phalon & Son's Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.

## PENSIONS, BOUNTY and ARREARS OF PAY procured for discharged soldiers, and RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, by

**Henry Rogers,**

Attorney at Law, and government claim and pension agent.  
Office, 7 Leffingwell Building, 153 Church Street, corner of Court, New Haven, Conn.  
Letters of enquiry answered.  
Reference, by permission, to  
Hon. Henry Dutton, Judge Supreme Court.  
Hon. Thomas B. Osborne.  
P. A. Jewett, Surgeon U. S. A.  
George H. Watrous, Esq.

## THE ONLY PLACE IN NEW ENGLAND (Out of Boston,) where the WIG MAKING is made a speciality, is at

**WEILDON'S**

342 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

The stock of Wigs and Hair Work being large, persons from a distance can always be fitted. Prices lower than in New York, and Goods better made. Mail your orders.

## RIGHT OVER THE ROAD FOR 30 DAYS!

No let up—No Inventory—No stopping to bury 1863—No rejoicings over the incoming of 1864. We can't inventory the stock we now have; we shouldn't dare report it to our creditors! Our stock is

**\$30,000 TOO LARGE!**

We can't carry it! We SHAN'T carry it! Our customers must carry it as soon as possible.

"Straws Show which way the Wind Blows."

**SO HERE GOES!**

Those HELIX NEEDLES—yes, those beautiful patent Helix Needles—yes, those 10 cent Needles—(Who cares what the importer says about it? Whose business is it if we loose money on them?)—our price is 5 papers for 25 cents; 20 papers for \$1. Can't sell but twenty papers to one customer.

PINS.—The very best American Pin, 5 papers for 25 cents.

HAIR PINS—Beautiful goods, in little boxes, 5 boxes for 25 cents—or 5 cents per box.

THREAD! THREAD!—10,000 spools of Thread, 5 spools for 25 cents.

## BUT THE CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.

**That's What's the Matter!**

A GOOD BLACK CLOAK FOR \$6.

A HEAVY BEAVER CLOAK FOR \$6.

A FINE BROWN OR BLACK CLOAK, \$6.

A FUR BEAVER CLOAK FOR \$6.

A BIG THING FOR \$6.

BETTER CLOAKS FOR \$8.

BETTER CLOAKS FOR \$10.

BETTER CLOAKS FOR \$15.

BETTER CLOAKS FOR \$20.

at **H. C. RANSOM'S,**

372 and 376 Main Street, Hartford.

P. S.—We are jobbing piles of DOMESTICS, about these days, at **RANSOM'S.**

## GREAT FALL! DOWN THEY GO.

LADIES, now is your time to purchase Dress Furs at less than cost. We have the Goods, and are bound to slide them.

We mean all we say. American Sable half Capes, Muffs and Collars, the best we have had this season. (We have a few very extra American Sable Muffs, that cannot be beat,) altogether with a large assortment of other furs, all of which we offer at a great discount; we want the cash to invest in other goods, and shall not stand for prices. We have a large stock of Hats, Caps, Gloves, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Robes, &c., all of which are offered at low prices, to make room for new Goods. Now is your time!

**J. W. BUNCE,**

307 307 307 307 307 307

207 Main Street, Opposite State House, Hartford.

ESTABLISHED IN 1822.

## LEE SISSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, HARTFORD, CONN.

Medicines, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Kerosene, Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, offered to the Trade at the lowest market prices. Orders by mail, or otherwise, faithfully attended to.

## R. S. DE LAMATER, PHOTOGRAPHER, 258 MAIN STREET,

Old and faded Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypescopied in the best manner.



three doors North of Post Office,

HARTFORD, CONN.

## AMERICAN WATCHES.

Each year adds new testimonials in favor of these superior Watches. For durability and general time-keeping qualities, there is no watch for the same amount of money that can compete with them.

We have on hand a large assortment which we are offering at exceedingly low rates. Soldiers and others will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

**THOMAS STEELE & CO.,**  
340 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

## CHINA HALL, No. 8 Central Row, Hartford, Conn.

## H. W. GOODWIN,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in China, Glass and Earthen Ware, Gas Fixtures, Kerosene Oil and Lamps, House Furnishing Goods, Ornamental Iron Work, Willow Wood, and Tin Ware.

Wholesale buyers, Housekeepers and Hotel keepers are invited to examine our stock.

Eddy's Patent Kerosene Stoves at maker's prices.

**AMERICAN  
HOTEL,  
HARTFORD, CONN.**

—o—

**R. S. PLYMPTON,  
PROPRIETOR.**

**To Teachers and Scholars, Everywhere.**

If you want the cheapest and most convenient SLATE, send for those manufactured by George Munger. They are simply a LEAF SLATE, to place between the leaves of the book for class exercises, and the copying of examples, &c. They will save many times their cost in paper before they are worn out.

One dozen of these Slates will be sent prepaid by mail to any address, on receipt of 25 cents.

G. Munger is also the only manufacturer of SHEPHERD'S PATENT SLATE GLOBES, Munger's Patent BLACKBOARDS and SLATES, and Munger's PATENT RUBBER for the same. Also, Munger's EUREKA LIQUID SLATING, which is the only preparation yet invented which can make anew or renovate old Blackboards, and make them equal to the Stone Slate.

The above named Goods are manufactured solely by **GEORGE MUNGER,** New Haven, Conn.

**COLOSSAL!**

No. 1 Exchange Place, Waterbury, Conn.  
**BENEDICT, MERRIMAN & CO.,**

Dealers in  
DRY GOODS, CARPETS,  
PAPER HANGINGS, OIL CLOTHS,  
CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS,  
FURNISHING GOODS,  
BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES  
and PROVISIONS.

N. B.—Always on hand a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made to order in the most fashionable style.

**REMOVED.**

**TOWNSEND SAVINGS BANK**

Has removed to their  
**NEW BANKING HOUSE,**  
Corner of Chapel and Orange Sts., New Haven, Ct.  
Deposits received daily, and interest paid upon them, which interest, (if not called for,) is added to the principal every February and August.  
JAMES M. TOWNSEND, Pres't.  
EDWARD H. TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

**THE CHEAP BOOK STORE.**

**JUDD & CLARK,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**Standard Miscellaneous and Military  
BOOKS,**  
STATIONARY, AND BLANK BOOKS!  
FAMILY BIBLES, HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,  
No. 240 CHAPEL St., New Haven, Ct.

New Publications received as soon as issued. N. B.—  
Prices invariably lower than at any other house in the city.

**SCHOOL BOOK  
REPOSITORY,  
NEWS OFFICE  
AND  
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,  
No. 8 HOTCHKISS BLOCK,  
WATERBURY, CONN.**

**WILLIAM PATTON,  
Proprietor.**

N. B.—School Books, Newspapers, &c. are sold at the above named establishment at less prices than anywhere else in the LOYAL or REBEL States. And, by-the-by, if there are any pupils left, or schools to go to in DIXIE, wouldn't they rejoice to have an opportunity to buy text-books at my prices?  
A superior and varied assortment of

**PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,**

at very low prices, can at all times be found at the  
**SCHOOL BOOK REPOSITORY,  
No. 8 Hotchkiss' Block, Waterbury, Conn.**

—o—  
Also an assortment of

**PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES.**

This is an entirely new feature, and is a novelty of great value, preserving the portraits of members of the family circle, in connection with the family record.

**BRIDGEPORT.**

**DRY GOODS.**

**BIRDSEY & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,  
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.**  
Also, Manufacturers of  
**CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,**  
228 MAIN STREET,  
Bridgeport, Conn.

**GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,  
BANKERS,  
HARTFORD, CONN.**

—o—  
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

All kinds of Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.

Interest allowed on deposits of Ten Dollars or over. This branch of our business is conducted upon the safe principles which govern our best Savings Banks.

U. S. Coupons cashed at a premium.

A large assortment of first-class Securities always on hand, for sale to parties who wish to invest money.

Particular and careful attention given to business sent us by officers and soldiers in the field.

**G. S. EVARTS,**

Nos. 39, 41 and 43 Albany Avenue, Hartford,  
Manufacturers of  
**CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, WAGONS,  
AND CARTS,**

**Adjustable Iron Frame Awnings, &c.**

**BLACKSMITHING AND DIE FORGING**  
of all kinds done with dispatch.

All articles in their line promptly repaired.

**NEW HAVEN  
PATTERN AND MODEL SHOP.**

PATTERNS for all kinds of Machinery, MODELS for Machines, DRAWINGS, &c. furnished promptly. Gearing, Shafting and Pulleys furnished and put up. Scroll Sawing and Turning done at reasonable rates.

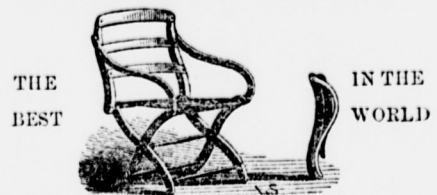
**Ornamental Shelves and Brackets Turned,  
Carved or Sawed,  
FANCY CANE HEADS CARVED and TURNED.  
SKATES** wooded, and similar work executed to order, in the best manner.

**A. SKAATS, Jr.,**  
No. 14 Artizan st., New Haven, Conn.

**WINSHIP & BARNEY,**  
246 Chapel Street, New Haven,  
Dealers in

**SILKS, RICH DRESS GOODS,  
EMBROIDERIES, VEILS,  
VELVET RIBBONS, HOSIERY,  
ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS,  
WRAPPERS AND DRAWERS,  
SCARFS, HOOP SKIRTS,  
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, BALMORALS.  
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, LINENS, DOMESTICS  
and WHITE GOODS, of the best manufacture.**

**PORTABLE CHAIR.**



THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Extensively used in the Army as an Officer's Chair, and in all other places where an easy, portable Chair is needed. Manufactured by  
**DANN BROTHERS,**  
New Haven, Conn.

**FURNITURE.**

**Chairs and Bedding for cash.**  
PARLOR,  
LIBRARY,  
HALL,

DINING ROOM,  
BED ROOM, and all  
kinds of elegant and plain Furniture.

**BOWDITCH & SON,**

72, 74 and 76 Orange Street, New Haven.

**G. N. GRANNISS'  
PHOTOGRAPHIC  
GALLERY,**

EXCHANGE PLACE, NEAR POST OFFICE,  
**WATERBURY, CONN.**

Established 14 Years.

**D. W. THOMPSON & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the various kinds of  
LEHIGH

Spring Mountain, Schuylkill,  
Lackawanna, Swatara,  
Lorberry, Locust Mountain,  
Johns, Cumberland,

And the celebrated

**FRANKLIN COAL, FROM LYKEN'S VALLEY.**

Also, Wood, Brick, Lime, Cement, Calcined Plaster, Land Plaster, Marble Dust, and Hair. Charcoal by the load or single bushel.

**BARNUM'S WHARF, EAST BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**  
D. W. THOMPSON      ELI THOMPSON.

# THE CONNECTICUT WAR RECORD.

OUR STATE POINTS TO DEEDS, NOT ACRES.

PECK, WHITE & PECK, }  
Publishers.

NEW HAVEN, FEBRUARY, 1864.

{ VOL. I. No. 7.  
{ \$1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

*For the Connecticut War Record.*

## Record of Events.

- Dec. 29. Slight naval engagement in Matagorda Bay, Texas.
- Dec. 30. Successful cavalry skirmish near Washington, N. C.
- Dec. 30. Capture of a squad of the 10th Conn. at St. Augustine, Fla.
- Jan. 1. Capture of 35 guerrillas near Haymarket, Va.
- Jan. 3. 280 National soldiers overpowered and captured at Jonesville, West Va.
- Jan. 8. Repulse of the enemy from Petersburg, West Virginia. Failure of the rebel raid in the Shenandoah Valley.
- Jan. 10. Gallant Repulse of Moseby in Loudon Co., Va., by Major Cole.
- Jan. 13. A national force sent from Brownsville, Texas, to Matamoras, to protect United States citizens and their property.
- Jan. 14. Federal raid into Richmond and Westmoreland Counties, Va. Capture of the rebel Gen. Vance and 150 prisoners near Temsville, East Tenn. Repulse of the Confederate cavalry at Bealton, Va.
- Jan. 15. Heavy skirmishing between Foster's and Longstreet's cavalry at Dandridge, East Tenn. Repulse of guerrillas at Culpeper, Va.
- Jan. 25. Federal raid up the James River. Destruction of large quantities of provisions. Repulse of the Confederate cavalry at Athens, Ala.
- Jan. 27. Enemy's cavalry defeated at Fair Gardens, East Tenn. Capture of two guns and 100 prisoners. Rebel cavalry repulsed at Florence, Ala.
- Jan. 28. Reconnoissance of Gen. Palmer to Tunnel Hill, Ga. Capture of a company of Rebel cavalry. Mysterious withdrawal of Gen. Johnston.
- Jan. 29. Capture of 150 National soldiers at Scottsville, Ky., by guerrillas. Repulse of the enemy at Tracy City, Tenn., by a company of the 20th Conn.
- Jan. 30. Severe fighting below Williamsport, Md. Part of a Federal supply train captured. Evacuation of Petersburg, West Va., by the National forces.
- Jan. 1-30. Continued and gradual bombardment of Charleston by Gen. Gillmore.

*For the Connecticut War Record.*

## Review of Events.

NUMBER SEVEN.

Let no one suppose that the war is nearly ended or that the military strength of the rebellion is thoroughly broken. Much, indeed, has been accomplished. The loyalty of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, is now no longer doubtful. Elections under the authority of the United States have been ordered in Louisiana and Arkansas, and these States are contributing largely in filling up the ranks of the National army. Arkansas alone, since the occupation of Little Rock, last September, has furnished six thousand men. The loyalists of Texas, as far as is possible, are enrolling themselves on the side of the Union. Fifty thousand negroes have been armed, organized and sworn into the service, and Port Hudson, Fort Wagner and Moscow have triumphantly proved their manhood and valor. The strength, numerical and moral, of the National army, is far greater than that of the Confederates, and the loyal heart of the North beats high with hope, confidence and courage. On the other hand, the resources of the South are seriously impaired, their currency worthless, their railroads worn out, and their population exhausted by three successive conscriptions.

But one looks in vain for any diminution in the spirit or resolution of the Confederate leaders. Not one word of compromise or surrender has passed their lips, and the virus of treason still fills their hearts. The Confederate Congress has voted to retain for the whole war all their soldiers, whose terms of enlistment would soon expire, whether they will or no, and also to sweep into the army every white male person capable of bearing arms, whether he has furnished a substitute or not. This vote wants but the sanction of President Davis to become law. Let no one beguile himself with the belief that these despotic measures are the signs of weakness and desperation alone. They are also the marks of a wonderful determination, and success would amply justify them.

Nor is it the right of any man to assert that brilliant and sagacious combinations on the part of the Confederate generals may not succeed in postponing the triumph of the Union for another year. One thing is certain: After three years of war—a war of

unequaled magnitude and carnage in the annals of modern history—it is found that the Confederate leaders have not only not lost hope or courage, but that they actually propose to take the initiative and open the next campaign. The mysterious disappearance of Gen. Johnston from the front of Chattanooga, the establishment of Longstreet in Eastern Tennessee on the left flank of Gen. Grant's army, his reported reinforcement and advance towards Knoxville, the great activity of the Confederate cavalry along the Blue Ridge—all these movements indicate an intention to re-commence hostilities, and he mistakes them greatly who thinks them to mean despair or irresolution.

What may be the strategical plan which comprehends these various operations is not known to us, nor is it proposed to indulge in theories. Time will soon give the solution.

Meanwhile Gen. Grant has not been idle. He has just finished a complete survey of his vast department. His cavalry have been constantly active and always victorious. Railroad communications have been opened from Nashville through to Chattanooga and greater facilities are thus open for establishing at the latter place an extensive depot of supplies and materials of war.

Besides it is gratifying to know that the earnestness of the General Government does not abate. Every possible effort is made to obtain recruits and especially to secure the re-enlistment of the veteran soldiers, and thus far these efforts have been remarkably successful. Moreover, a draft for a half a million of men, under a new and more stringent conscription law, is put down for the next tenth of March, to fill up all deficiencies. The National army will thus take the field next Spring under very favorable auspices, and the campaigns of eighteen hundred and sixty-four should be final and decisive, and should establish the supremacy of the Union over the entire Confederacy.

*For the Connecticut War Record.*

## The Twelfth--(Regimental History.)

Early in the Fall of '61 Gen. Butler, authorized to receive one regiment from each New England State except Rhode Island, persuaded his old friend, Henry C. Deming, Mayor of Hartford, to accept the Colonelcy

of the "Charter Oak Regiment," afterwards the Twelfth from Connecticut, and papers authorizing it were issued from the State Government, so that by the last of September several recruiting offices were opened in different parts of the State. The object of the expedition then fitting out by Gen. Butler proved to be the capture of New Orleans, the most noted city in the limits of the rebellion.

The "Pine Tree State," the "Granite State," the "Green Mountain Boys," the "Bay State," and the "Charter Oak," were to be the names of the several regiments. The "Colt Guards," Co. A, and the "Deming Guards," Co. C, were recruited in Hartford. The "Peck Rifles," Co. B, the "Bushnell Rifles," Co. F, and the "Putnam Guards," Co. I, were from New Haven. The "Lyon Rifles," Co. G, from Willimantic; the "Colburn Guards" from Collinsville, now Co. H; Co. E from Norwalk, Co. K from Stonington, and Co. D from New London, had no other title, unless the latter were "New London County Blues." Co. A, with a dozen men, put up the first tent on a pleasant side hill, owned by Mr. Hamilton, two miles east of Hartford, Nov. 18, and all but two companies were on the ground and mustered into the United States service by Lieut. Chamberlain, 14th U. S. Infantry, between the 18th and 20th of November. The first dress parade was held on the 1st of December. Guards were posted and all the details of camp life immediately entered into. Co. K came into camp last, Dec. 2d, with forty men; Co. B brought seventy-five, Co. F sixty-five. Capt. Braley, Co. G, recruited more than a company and turned over some of his men to fill up others. Col. Deming presented Capt. Braley a sword in appreciation of his energy in enlisting men.

The winter of '61 and '62, it will be remembered, was exceedingly cold and icy, but these soldiers went into their tents and lived there all winter in spite of cold, snow, or ice. The camp was named after Connecticut's noble son, Gen. Lyon, and was very finely located. A broad field on the Southwest gave ample ground for drill, and hardly a day passed without the regular company and battalion drills and dress parade. If there was snow it could be trod down, and on the ice men learned to stand and to march. No regiment has left Conn. so well drilled as the Twelfth. Lieut. Col. Colburn was enthusiastic in the drill. His experience in the State Militia, and as Major of the 2d Conn. Vols.—three months—fitted him well for his post. Sometimes he was so engaged as not to hear the recall. The *men* usually heard it.

With Christmas came turkeys issued by the Commissary, and turkeys given by the Soldiers' Aid Society of Hartford. So the men enjoyed it.

Night before New Years was one of the coldest on record. "Do you remember it?" was asked of a Lieut. two years after. "I guess I do," he replied, "I was officer of the guard that night, and forty five out of sixty-six of our tents blew down and we had to take refuge in a barn." The tents were of the best kind, Sibley—James' patent—each containing a neat sheet-iron stove. Gen. Butler inspected the regiment and Gov. Buckingham and Staff reviewed it in January. Unlike other State Regiments the Twelfth was equipped through Gen. Butler by the United States. The dress parades attracted considerable attention, and often the parade ground was thronged with spectators. The regiment attended church in Hartford, one stormy Sunday afternoon. It escorted the Eleventh to the depot when they left the State. The officers were invited to a reception at Col. Deming's House in Hartford, and Co. H were treated to a sleigh ride and supper by the people of Collinsville. The measles prevailed extensively in the regiment during the winter, and the patients were admitted to the Hartford Hospital until it was full. Only two deaths occurred. While in Camp Lyon we were paid off by the State, and Gen. Butler advanced one month's pay on account of the U. S. The officers were mustered into the United States service on the 1st of January, 1862, and were paid up to that time. About the 1st of February the Chaplains' Commission presented the Twelfth with a chapel tent, which was used while the regiment was at Camp Lyon for its legitimate purpose. A singing school and Lyceum were established.

On the 24th of February we received orders to march, and Sunday night, Feb. 26th, the last dress parade was held in Camp Lyon, at which the Chaplain commended the regiment and country in peril to the mercy of Almighty God.

The following is a list of the officers of the Twelfth on leaving Hartford:

Col. Henry C. Deming, Hartford.  
Lieut. Col. Ledyard Colburn, Derby.  
Major F. H. Peck, New Haven.  
Surgeon Wm. R. Brownell, Hartford.  
1st Asst. Surg. M. C. Leavenworth, Waterbury.  
2d Asst. Surg. John Welch, Winsted.  
Chaplain Jos. H. Bradford, New Haven.  
Adjutant Silliman B. Ives, Hartford.  
Quartermaster C. V. R. Pond, Hartford.  
Co. A—Capt. Geo. M. Lewis, Hartford.  
1st Lieut. John Brennan, Hartford.  
2d Lieut. Wm. S. Bulkley, Hartford.  
Co. B.—Capt. S. H. Grannis, New Haven.  
1st Lieut. Chas. O'Neil, New Haven.

2d Lieut. George A. Harmount, New Haven.  
Co. C.—Capt. L. A. Dickinson, Hartford.  
1st Lieut. A. C. Hendricks, New Haven.  
2d Lieut. H. S. Taintor, Hartford.  
Co. D.—Capt. Nathan Frankau, New London.  
1st Lieut. H. F. Chappel, New London.  
2d Lieut. Geo. D. Potter, New London.  
Co. E.—Capt. S. D. Byxbee, Norwalk.  
1st Lieut. Gilbert Bogart, Norwalk.  
2d Lieut. Ed. Nearing, Brookfield.  
Co. F.—Capt. S. E. Clark, New Haven.  
1st Lieut. J. P. Lowell, New Haven.  
2d Lieut. Theodore Clark, New Haven.  
Co. G.—Capt. L. E. Braley, Willimantic.  
1st Lieut. Dwight McCall, Natic.  
2d Lieut. John Harbut, Winsted.  
Co. H.—Capt. Joseph Toy, Collinsville.  
1st Lieut. A. T. Ashmead, Hartford.  
2d Lieut. Geo. H. Hanks, Collinsville.  
Co. I.—Capt. J. W. DeForrest, New Haven.  
1st Lieut. Chas. Cornwall, New Haven.  
2d Lieut. Stephen Ball, New Haven.  
Co. K.—Capt. E. K. Abbott, Norwich.  
1st Lieut. Jos. D. Roach, Stonington.  
2d Lieut. Stanton Allen, Stonington.  
Hospital Steward, Ed. A. Freeman, Hartford,  
Co. C.  
Drum Major, Leonard B. Farren, New Haven,  
Co. B.  
Q. M. Serg. Geo. D. McClellan, New Haven,  
Co. D.  
Com. Serg. Solomon Hinsdale, Winsted, Co. G.  
Serg. Major J. L. Francis, Hartford, Co. C.

Monday morning, Feb. 27, was rainy. About eight inches of new snow lay on the ground, making the traveling anything but pleasant. The Colt Band attended the regiment to the depot, where two trains of cars were waiting to convey them to New Haven, and thence on the "Elm City" they took that cold sail down to New York. Running alongside the steamer Fulton, Capt. J. A. Watton, on which already were six companies of the Thirteenth Maine. We were transferred on board, and found, in the crowded hold, a refuge from the cold. We were delayed a few days for ammunition. Lieut. Hanks, Co. H, was detailed to bring on those who were sick in hospitals, and any stragglers that might be found. March 1st half a foot of snow lay on our decks, and the fog was very thick, but it lifted about noon, and our noble steamer bore away down the harbor and soon we were far at sea. To many of us this was an untried life, and there was something fearful in the thought that only a plank separated sixteen hundred souls from death on that one vessel. We scarcely saw a sail in the whole passage of eight days to Ship Island, Miss. On the sabbath services were held on the quarter deck. It was a beautiful day we were off the coast of Florida. Saturday morning a little after daylight we could discern the sand banks in the distance, and in a short time dropped anchor near the shore and saw the long line

of men, curious for news, who came down to the shore to greet us. There was no wharf, and we disembarked in small boats. Co. C were detailed to "break out" the cargo, and the balance of the regiment pitched camp in the sand. Not a board for buildings or floors was to be had, and we camped up the island about a mile, carrying all our luggage and stores through the sand.

We were the fifth regiment on the island. Gen. Phelps was in command, living in a small tent like a true soldier. If it was hard drilling in the snow and ice of Camp Lyon, it was much harder in the sand of Ship Island. All our supplies were brought up from the fort, about a mile, by the men, and wood was obtained by sending a fatigue party to the other end of the island, some four miles, who, having cut the trees and dragged them into the water, tied them together and then dragged them down, walking in the water often up to their arms. A party of half a dozen one day under Lieut. McCall, attempting to drag a raft attached to a boat, were driven by one of those sudden squalls across the sound to near Mississippi City. A small gunboat was sent to their rescue and brought them back next day safe. Water was obtained by digging about three feet in the sand, changing the well once in three weeks. There was nothing whatever to eat on the island except army rations. An expedition to Horn Island promised fresh beef, but the cattle captured were so poor that we could not eat the meat, hungry as we were.

A grand review was held on the island in April, at which sixteen regiments of infantry, besides batteries and cavalry, were present. The Twelfth was complimented on its appearance and marching. The drum corps too was one of the best on the island. The force under Gen. Butler was all from New England, except three western regiments.

April 12th the news came that the fleet were bombarding the forts on the Mississippi river, and orders for us to embark on board the ship E. Wilder Farley, to be towed to the scene of conflict. The regiment never looked better than when marching down the coast that morning to take the boat. We had not lost a man, and left only ten sick in the hospital. It was the work of a few moments to get on board the Farley, and next day we entered the Mississippi, whose water, although very muddy, was welcome to us to drink. We sailed up very near to the gunboats and witnessed the first day's bombardment and the burning of the magazine inside Fort Jackson, but being ordered further down the river, lay at the head of the passes nearly two weeks. The river was very high, the

current at least four miles an hour. One night, about midnight, all were startled by a terrible smashing noise, and the ship careened so as to throw men out of their berths. When order was restored we found the ship had been struck by a sunken gunboat, and the wonder was it did not sink us. A few nights after a burning vessel was seen coming down, and a fire guard was organized. We were anchored in a sail vessel and could do very little if the fire came near us. Fortunately it struck against the opposite bank and burned to the water's edge.

Commodore Farragut passed the forts with his fleet and went on up to New Orleans, and on Monday, April 28, the forts surrendered. We were towed up by the gunboat Jackson and Col. Deming was placed in command of Fort Jackson, but orders being changed we went on up to New Orleans, were the first regiment to ascend the river, and were at New Orleans *fourteen hours before any other troops arrived*. Gen. Butler came and several regiments landed at once. Not a vessel was at the wharves, the cotton and sugar had been burned and many of the wharves also. Our first night in the city was spent on the wharf opposite the "Mississippi Warehouse." We received the first good mail since leaving home, May 2d. Encamped in Lafayette square, used City Hall for a hospital, remaining there about four days. The excitement in the city was intense. The vilest abuse from females and children was heaped upon us especially, when, on the evening of the first Sabbath, we sung "Star Spangled Banner" and "America" to the crowd in the streets. The clergyman who preached that morning in Dr. Palmer's church, opposite the square, used these words in his prayer: "Why, Oh! Lord, hast Thou sent our enemies to our shores to desolate our land and fill our streets with blood." Monday afternoon we took the steamer Mississippi and went up to Camp Parapet, twelve miles, by water. The guns had been spiked and gun carriages burned, it was said, by the women of the neighborhood. We encamped on the left, next the river. Gen. Phelps' quarters were just on our right, and here we remained six months. Co. A were sent to Jefferson City in June, Capt. Lewis acting as Provost Marshal, and returned Sept. 29. Co. F went to Lake Pontchartrain, June 15, with seventy men, and returned, Aug. 6, with only fifteen for duty. Capt. Clark was Provost Marshal there. Co. D was for several weeks provost guard at Carrollton; Capt. Frankau Provost Marshal. Col. Deming was sent to Washington with despatches by Gen. Butler on our arrival in New Orleans. Lieut. Col.

Colburn was in command of the regiment all summer. He mounted the guns along the parapet, thoroughly policed the camp, which was in a very filthy condition. Company drills every morning and brigade drills in the afternoon kept the regiment in a high state of discipline. They were thoroughly exercised in light and heavy artillery drill, and we felt sure if the rebels visited us we should give them a warm reception. Our dress parades were often visited by friends of Gen. Phelps and were pronounced by him to excel any he had ever seen in the regular army. A detail of ten men one night assisted in the capture of the "Laurel Hill," the largest boat at New Orleans, and one that has been of very great service to the Government. The river was very high and a crevasse at Jefferson City threatened to swamp us, but by vigorous exertion it was stopped.

2nd Asst. Surgeon J. R. Cummings arrived in June to take the place of Surgeon John Welch, who died at Ship Island on board the Fulton. In June we were paid off up to April 30. As the result of having money numerous sutler shops sprung up, and too great indulgence in intoxicating drinks brought a large number of men into the guard house. As there was no tent for that purpose the chapel tent was used, as it had been on Ship Island, and used up in that service. For religious services it was occupied at Camp Parapet only one week. Major Peck, in command of Co's. B, C, H and K, made an expedition to Manchac Pass, destroyed both railroad bridges and visited quite a number of towns on the Lake and on the coast. On Sunday they landed below Covington and marched through the sand, dragging two pieces of the 2d Light Battery, Capt. Holcomb. It was exceedingly hot, being the last of July, and as they reached the high ground of Covington they found springs of purer water than they had seen for many a long day. Too great indulgence in the water proved disastrous, and two men were sun struck and died on board the "Grey Cloud," on which the troops made the expedition. They returned to Hickock's landing, where they put on shore the bodies of the two men, who were conveyed to Camp Parapet and buried. After coaling they pursued their course, visiting Pass Christian, but found no enemy. They gained valuable information from prisoners. These four companies were first under fire on the Grey Cloud, but behaved themselves manfully. A volley was poured into them just as they were leaving the landing below Covington, but our gallant boys, seizing their pieces, stood up to the work and returned

their fire with a will. Descending the river Capt. Holcomb with his 12-pdrs. kept the banks clear a mile or two ahead. The expedition reached Camp Parapet on its return Saturday night.

As we were on the outer defenses of New Orleans we were subject to occasional alarms, and more than one dark night the long roll summoned the Twelfth to their places. Sick men would jump up, and, seizing their pieces, would stagger out to the parade.

The negroes by hundreds came into our camp, and here we saw the first negroes drilled as soldiers, but as Gen. Phelps and Gen. Butler did not agree on that question, Gen. Phelps chose to resign. The evening before his departure the officers of his command, the 12th C. V., 15th Me. and 8th N. H., with a band from the 9th C. V., serenaded the General, and heard a few touching farewell words from a man who was willing to sacrifice his commission for principle. No commander was more thoroughly respected by his soldiers than Gen. Phelps, and he had scarcely left the department before the work he had commenced was carried on by Gen. Butler, and the very negroes that were drilled at Camp Parapet were enlisted in the 1st, 2d and 3d La. National Guards.

Camp Parapet was terribly muddy, and in the months of July, August and September, typhoid fever told fearfully upon us. We sometimes had one hundred in the hospital at once. Two lamented officers, Capt. Toy, Co. H, and Lieut. Chas. Cornwall, Provost Marshal on Gen. Phelps' staff, died in June, and our little neat enclosure, containing nearly seventy graves, each resting place marked by a substantial head-board, told how sadly we suffered. Surgeon Brownell was detached on Gen. Butler's staff, and afterwards in St. James Hospital. Surgeons Leavenworth and Cummings attended morning call, and Dr. Fletcher, of Co. I, detailed as nurse, attended the hospital. No man in the regiment worked more faithfully than he on the meagre pay of an extra duty man.

On Sunday, Sept. 26, we received orders to move next morning for Camp Kearney, below Carrollton, and before night our tents were up in the new place, and we were in the Reserve Brigade under Gen. Weitzel.

Camp Kearney was a very pleasant place, about a mile below Carrollton. A dry, level plain for drill and a fine grove in the rear for shade. Major Peck was detailed on Court Marshals most of the time we were at Camp Kearney, and Col. Deming, who had been in command of the regiment about three weeks since his second return from the North, was detailed as Mayor of New Orleans, which position he held until Jan. 31, '63,

when his resignation from the service was accepted. We were three weeks at Camp Kearney. While there Gen. Butler reviewed the Reserve Brigade at New Orleans, the force marching out and back about fifteen miles. The Twelfth were complimented for their marching and they came into camp as briskly as they went out. Oct. 22 found us on board transports bound up the river. We sailed quietly during the night, and landed, at day break, four miles below Donaldsonville. It was very windy, and with one hundred rounds of cartridges which the men carried with their knapsacks the morning march was severe. The few rebels fired and run. The Twelfth occupied the Catholic Church—it was exceedingly cold. Next day they marched all day with overcoats on. The cavalry skirmished a little, but the fight was reserved for Tuesday, Oct. 25. We had been marching all the morning on the left, the baggage train in front of us. About ten o'clock we received orders to prepare for battle, the regiment was drawn up in line, and unslinging knapsacks they piled them near the road, and forward we went at almost double-quick. We heard the cannon ahead and soon met wounded men being brought to the rear. We crossed the bayou and formed line of battle in a field on the right. The rebels in about equal numbers to our own were posted on a plantation road with swamp on their rear and thick woods on their right. The shell came whistling over our heads, one striking in the water very near the flat-boat on which we walked over Bayou LaFourche. The Eighth New Hampshire, somewhat in disorder, were on the left, the Twelfth on the right, the Thirteenth Ct. in reserve a little to the rear. The brunt of the battle came on the Twelfth. On they marched, only stopping to straighten up the line until they found where the enemy lay, in a ditch where they had a full view of our advancing line for at least six hundred yards. The command "fire" was given, and our noble boys poured into them such repeated volleys and advanced so rapidly that the rebels did not wait for them, but fled, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands, also about one hundred and eighty prisoners. The Twelfth fired at will advancing, and from eight to twelve rounds each. The Thirteenth fired, without orders, one round. As our line was so straight and we advanced so rapidly our loss was not large, considering the terrible musketry and artillery fire to which we were exposed. Our loss was two killed and twelve wounded. The color bearer was wounded in the mouth. Several of the wounds were very severe. The whole time we were under fire was one hour and

twenty minutes from the time when we crossed the bayou till our boys with a cheer jumped upon the fence near the last ditch, and seized the rebels prostrate as prisoners. The battie was finely planned and as finely executed, and the experience we gained, finding it safest and best to rush right on the enemy, was of lasting benefit to us. Cold and hungry the Twelfth lay on the ground where they had won so splendid a victory that very cold night. The metal of the regiment had been tried and was not found wanting. The superior discipline and drill of the Twelfth showed very plainly; the line was straight and they knew no duty but to go ahead, straight on. The officers, from the Colonel down, were perfectly cool, and of course the men were. If the courage displayed that day by the Twelfth had been shown oftener in our battles, this war would be short. The battle of Labadieville was decisive. The rebels fled from the whole country of LaFourche, and west as far as Brashear City.

(To be continued.)

### The Three Months' Regiments.

(SUPPLEMENT.)

The history of the Third Regiment is unavoidably postponed until next month. We present a few supplementary matters.

An anonymous correspondent from Norwich, who manifests a great deal of interest in the articles on the three months' regiments which we have published, sends us a letter.

We feel grateful for his contribution, and desire to thank him for his "labor of love." His corrections and additions will be found to be valuable. We placed them in the hands of Lieut. Lord, the author of the articles on the three months' campaign, who thus replies:

"My most sincere thanks are due your correspondent, whose modesty, equaling his industry, withholds him from accepting the credit that is clearly his due. I have found his lists of officers to be invaluable in enabling me to perfect what would otherwise have been crude and unfinished. I have availed myself largely of the results of his labors, and am not willing to assume credit for the research and industry that clearly belongs to him.

"The list of additional names of officers from the First Regiment I beg you will publish, and also his corrections of errors in my own list. These errors were unavoidable, owing to the similarity of names, and in some cases their defective orthography."

NORWICH, Jan. 7th, 1864.

Editor Connecticut War Record:

DEAR SIR:—I note four errors in your list of officers published in your last number. Capt. John Griswold, (Eleventh Regiment,) and Lieuts. Smith, Henry A. (Twenty sixth,) Tourtelotte, Marshall I. (Sixth,) Wilson, Henry L. (Twenty-first,) were not members of the First Regiment.

Of these, Capt. Griswold, however, deserves more than a passing mention. Grandson and great-

grandson of our former Governors Griswold, he was at the breaking out of the war engaged in business in the Pacific, but at once gave it up and came home overland to offer his services to Gov. Buckingham in any capacity. He first received a commission to recruit, and later one as Captain in the Eleventh Regiment, (Co. I.) He led his company at Roanoke, Newbern, and all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, till finally, at Antietam, he received his mortal wound while cheering on his men. He was honest in the belief—

*"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori,"*

so much so, that when lying in hospital after the battle, hearing some one near him regret his hard fate and hope he might yet survive, he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied, and as desiring no nobler death than that of a soldier.

I send herewith lists of officers who have reentered the service from the Second and Third Regiments, also one of officers from the First additional to those published by you. These lists are, I believe, as accurate as they can be made without access to the Adjutant-General's office. You will make such use of them as you see fit.

By my count we have (now or lately) in service (officers and enlisted men) from the First, 495; Second, 452; Third, 451;—in all 1,398 out of 2,340—this without counting those enlisted out of the State or since the raising of the nine months' men.

I notice, by the way, that of the above number (1,398) only 157 are nine months' men—going to show that they were not led by a love of filthy lucre in reënlisting.

Former Company.	Former Rank.	NAME.	Present Regiment.	Present Rank.	Residence.	Remarks.
A. (Rifle.)	Private.	Billings, Henry R.	20th.	1st Lieutenant.	Hartford.	
A.	Private.	Chamberlin, Sam D.	16th.	1st Lieutenant.	Hartford.	
F.	Private.	Gilbert, Raphael	7th.	2d Lieutenant.	Cromwell.	
G.	Private.	Jones, Devereux	1st Louisiana.	2d Lieutenant.	New Britain.	
E.	Sergeant.	Knox, Andrew	1st Artillery.	1st Lieutenant.	Danbury.	
D.	Private.	Lord, Frederick C.	New York Regt	2d Lieutenant.	Waterbury.	
H.	Private.	Lewis, B. G.	6th.	2d Lieutenant.	Bridgeport.	
A. (Rifle.)	Private.	Lyon, Edwin L.	U. S. A.	2d Lieutenant.	Hartford.	
D.	Private.	Martinson, Augustus	New York Regt.	2d Lieutenant.	Waterbury.	Killed in action.
H.	Private.	Mayne, Geo. A.	1st Louisiana.	2d Lieutenant.	Bridgeport.	
H.	Private.	Nearing, Fred E.	8th.	2d Lieutenant.	Brookfield.	
C.	Private.	Phelps, Horace E.	12th.	2d Lieutenant.	Windsor Locks.	
F. and S.	Surgeon.	Stearns, Henry P.	U. S. A.	B. Surgeon.	Hartford.	
F. and S.	Sergt. Major.	Spalding, John L.	Mass. Regiment.	Captain.	Norwich.	Resigned.
E.	Private.	Stevens, Geo. M.	8th.	2d Lieutenant.	Saybrook.	
G.	Private.	Smith, Jas. T.	1st Louisiana.	2d Lieutenant.	Hartford.	
B. (Rifle.)	Private.	Schlacter, Fredrich	11th.	1st Lieutenant.	New Haven.	
B. (Rifle.)	Private.	Soder, George	6th.	1st Lieutenant.	Bridgeport.	
F. and S.	Q. M. Sergt.	Williams, Isaac V. B.	6th.	Quartermaster.	Preston.	Resigned.
C.	2d Lieut.	White, Geo. M.	15th.	Captain.	New Haven.	
F.	Sergeant.	Wright, Frank B.	27th.	2d Lieutenant.	Meriden.	

#### Editor of the Connecticut War Record:

SIR:—In your list of promotions in the First Regiment, there is one bright name omitted. Augustus Martinson of Plymouth, was a private in the Waterbury company, Capt. Chatfield, First Regiment. He entered the Connecticut Squadron, Harris Light Cavalry, in August, 1861. In December, 1862, he was promoted to Lieutenant, and was killed June 17th, 1863, at the battle of Aldie, Virginia.

Yours, with respect,

w. w. b.

Sergeant Joseph Converse of the First, now the accomplished Major of the Eleventh Regiment, is accredited to the town of Stafford, but belongs in Windsor Locks.

#### The Conscript Camp, Fair Haven.

"Conscript" is hardly the adjective to be applied to this camp, as there are no conscripts here. "United States Rendezvous," as it is sometimes called, is a truer designation.

The camp embraces, all together, 1517 men, with 53 officers, all under command of Brig. Gen. Hunt.

The following is a list of Detached Officers now on duty at this camp:

Capt. WILLIAM B. SEARS, 2d Rhode Island Infantry, Commandant of the Camp.

Capt. Lester E. Bradley, 12th Connecticut, Provost Marshal.

Capt. Ezra Sprague, 20th Connecticut, Post Treasurer.

Lieut. James N. Coe, 2d Connecticut Artillery, Post Adjutant.

Lieut. J. G. Saunders, 35th Ohio, Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. Arnold Wyman, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.

Capt. Charles N. Coit, 8th Connecticut.

Capt. George E. Hutchinson, 10th Ohio Cavalry.

Capt. William Spittle, 21st Connecticut.  
Capt. William R. Saunders, 5th Rhode Island Artillery.

Capt. George N. Bliss, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.

Capt. Marcus Waterbury, 17th Connecticut.

Capt. Jacob Rogers, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.

Lieut. John E. Doolittle, 20th Connecticut.

Lieut. John Stottler, 6th Connecticut.

Lieut. Michael Kennedy, 9th Connecticut.

Lieut. Frank Wells, 13th Connecticut.

Lieut. H. B. French, 15th Connecticut.

Lieut. Theodore Gray, 17th Connecticut.

Lieut. Elisha B. Chipman, 21st Connecticut.

Lieut. Winthrop A. Moore, 7th Rhode Island.

Lieut. George W. Darling, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.

Lieut. Richard Rich, Battery C, 1st Rhode Island Artillery.

The officers not fully occupied here are, with sixty-six non-commissioned officers and privates, constantly engaged in escorting detachments of recruits to the various Connecticut regiments in the several military departments.

#### INVALID CORPS.

There are four companies of the Third Regiment of the Invalid Corps, numbering 293 men. The other companies of this regiment are, two at Hartford, Conn., and four at Washington. In the absence of Col. F. D. Sewall, the detachment here is commanded by Lieut. Col. John Speidel. The men of this corps represent many different regiments from all parts of the land. Disabled in the service by wounds or disease, they are organized to perform such duty as they are able to. They are commanded by officers who, like themselves, have been scarred by the fortunes of war, and are thus unfitted for field duty, but who stand ready for any service which it is in their power to render the Government.

#### RECRUITS.

In the second story of this large building are the white recruits, numbering at present only one

hundred and ninety-two. Several hundred of this class are sent to their respective regiments every week.

The method of replenishing the army, employed so extensively of late—leaving the whole business in the hands of unprincipled speculators—though it has brought us many valuable recruits, has infested our camp with crowds of the vilest men—professional pickpockets and gamblers from New York and elsewhere; men who have enlisted for the express purpose, after securing the bounty, of stealing all within their reach, winning all they can with gambling tools, and then deserting at the earliest opportunity. It is a rare thing now, if it ever occurs, to have a squad of men leave for the field without suffering loss, greater or less, on the way. In one respect, though, this class of men have been the innocent occasion of much good. Some weeks since an order was published confiscating all money found on gambling boards. The amount raised in this way, together with the confiscated bounty money of deserters, is made to constitute a special Post Fund for improvements about the camp. But though this incidental good has resulted from the rotten element referred to, it is most devoutly to be hoped that no more of this sort of recruits will be sent here to poison our camp, and to the army, to rob and pollute our brothers who have through three weary years borne the burden of the war. We hope the new call will be answered by a different class of men—men like those who went a year and two years ago, and when the war began—men who are not bought. It cannot be that the patriotism of the young men of the loyal States is quite worn out.

#### THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The larger proportion of soldiers now in camp here are in the colored regiments—the Twenty-

ninth and Thirtieth. Recruiting of the Twenty-ninth was begun in November last, under the supervision of Col. Benj. S. Pardee, who has been specially active and efficient in organizing and filling the regiment. It now numbers nine hundred and sixty-nine officers and men. About five hundred of the men are from Connecticut; the rest represent almost every loyal State and several States at the South. A considerable number are refugees from from bondage. The regiment attracts general attention for its fine soldierly appearance, and is as noble a body of troops as have been gathered during the war. They have clear views of their own concerning the issues of the war; the most of them have sacrificed comfortable homes to enlist, solely from a conviction of duty to aid in saving the country and in liberating their race from slavery. Some of them have children and wives now in bondage, whom they hope to see one of these days enjoying the blessings of freedom, won, in part, by their sacrifice. All who have any acquaintance with the regiment, are confident it will do effective service in the field.

The Twenty-ninth has a corps of officers, passed through the fiery ordeal at Washington, of which any regiment might be proud. Several are yet to be appointed for the line, and none of the field officers have yet been appointed. Capt. Chas. L. Norton, commanding the regiment, and to whom is specially due the credit of its present fine condition in discipline and drill, has been promoted to the command of a colored regiment in Louisiana. His removal from the Twenty-ninth will be deeply regretted not only by the officers and men of his regiment, but by all who came in contact with him at the camp.

#### OFFICERS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Charles L. Norton—just relieved.  
 Capt. H. C. Ward, commanding Regiment.  
 Capt. David Torrance.  
 Capt. Fred. E. Camp.  
 Capt. Wm. J. Ross.  
 Capt. E. W. Bacon.  
 Capt. E. A. Thorp.  
 Lieut. John L. Spalding, Acting Adjutant.  
 Lieut. James C. Sweetland.  
 Lieut. G. W. Stewart.  
 Lieut. Thomas McKinley.  
 Lieut. John Bishop.  
 Lieut. D. Mortimer Lee.  
 Lieut. Edward Coe.  
 Lieut. William H. Bevin.  
 Lieut. E. S. Bristol.  
 Lieut. Ransom Kenyon.  
 Lieut. J. A. Tracy.  
 Lieut. Joel W. Hyde.  
 Lieut. James R. McDonough.  
 Lieut. S. G. Bennett.  
 Lieut. E. P. Rogers.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major—Horace N. Loudon.  
 Quartermaster Sergeant—Daniel S. Lathrop.  
 Commissary Sergeant—Joseph Cassell.  
 Hospital Steward—

#### COMPANY A.

Sergeants—George Green, Jacob Kellis, James V. Cromwell, Loyd Fuller.  
 Corporals—Nelson Howard, James Whitfield, William N. Martin, Needham Simmonds, Charles Bentley, Ferdinand Fromville, Thomas Griffing, John Jackson.

#### COMPANY B.

Sergeants—Jeremiah Kelley, Charles Richards, Miles Jackson, William Ricks.  
 Corporals—Cornelius Nash, James H. Green, James Smith, George B. Thomas, Abram Johnson Isaac Garull, Henry West, William Pine.

#### COMPANY C.

Sergeants—Archie Hurd, Jr., Samuel Jones, George Phillips, William Dixon, Josiah Starr.  
 Corporals—Henry Mitchel, Andrew Nash, Empson Brown, George W. Richards, Thomas Davis, Lewis Starr.

#### COMPANY D.

Sergeants—Jacob F. Spencer, Thos. M. Thompson, Chauncey Richmond, Shadwick Morris, Allen Garver.  
 Corporals—Samuel Howard, Hiram L. Brown, Junius McIntire, George T. Porter, Charles H. Coe, John Weston, James Drake, John Stevens.

#### COMPANY E.

Sergeants—Loyd G. Seymour, Alexander H. Newton, Henry H. Williams, Benjamin Thompson, Samuel R. Brown.  
 Corporals—Cornelius S. Gross, Christopher Porter, Charles A. Porter, Thomas H. Paul, Alfred Powers, Charles H. Weeden, Geo. H. Latimore, Geo. Henduck.

#### COMPANY F.

Sergeants—John Session, Geo. H. May, John L. Maston, Thos. Cooper, George E. Carpenter.  
 Corporals—Geo. Sprywood, Edward Voorhies, James Prime, Almon Wheeler, Henry H. Fitch, Henry Robberts, Richard R. Watson.

#### COMPANY G.

Sergeants—Wm. H. Jeffry, James A. Payne, Joseph Haynes, Cornelius Strong, Matthias Blake.  
 Corporals—Wm. H. Freeman, Geo. Freeman, Geo. Young, Joseph Butler, Joshua Hodge, Allen Banks, Lewis Hazzard.

#### COMPANY H.

Sergeants—Daniel A. Peck, John W. Hall, Solomon N. Howard, Geo. E. Brown, Jacob Vanderpool.

Corporals—Samuel Place, Wm. N. Sidney, John H. Addams, James Smith, Caesar Hall, Jacob Thompson, Edward Ditermus, Jacob Young.

#### COMPANY I.

Sergeants—Ira P. Layton, Wm. Hancock, Fleetwood Anthony, W. E. L. Morrison.  
 Corporals—Horace Freeman, Geo. Gibson, Wm. H. Terryck, Amos C. Brewster, Simon Green, Josiah Geiger, James W. Brewster.

#### COMPANY K.

Sergeants—John J. Sawyer, Wm. Sinclair, Samuel Costello, Henry Somerlot, Richard M. Cox.

Corporals—Morton V. Talman, Albert D. White, Jerome B. Nallis, DeWitt Harrison, Joseph J. Reed, Samuel Duncan, Thomas Blackson, Lewis A. Cleggett.

#### THE THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

The Thirtieth Regiment was begun a month ago, and numbers at present two hundred and nine men. It is commanded by Lieut. N. Willey. Lieut. Willey and Lieut. O. C. Case are the only commissioned officers yet appointed for this regiment. It is receiving fresh accessions all the while, and promises to equal, before long, the Twenty-ninth in size and efficiency.

The special attention devoted by the War Department to officering these colored regiments, encourages the belief that they may be designed to constitute a part of the regular army.

#### THE SANITARY CONDITION

of the camp is, in general, good. The hospital used both for the white and colored men—though many of the latter have recently been sent to Knight Hospital—is under the direction of the Post Surgeon, Dr. Blake, who is always attentive, kind, and skillful, and is assisted by accomplished nurses. The room is comfortable, and it is doubtful if anywhere in the army the sick are more faithfully attended to. Dr. Fisher of Norwich, late Surgeon of the Twenty-ninth, was obliged to leave on account of ill health, and is relieved by Dr. Stephenson of Boston.

Under the energetic supervision of Captain Sears, the present efficient commander of the Post, the special Post fund above mentioned, is being expended very judiciously. Valuable improvements are inaugurated and are being vigorously prosecuted.

A raised walk of plank has been built on the lower side of the camp, for the camp-guard, which makes their beat dry and comfortable. A large quantity of oyster shells are being brought to fill up the low ground and make it everywhere level and dry. Other repairs and improvements are begun, which will render the rendezvous a much more comfortable place of abode. Capt. Sears, as well as Gen. Hunt, have, we can but feel, been unjustly censured in regard to the cook room of the Invalid Corps. It is true that the room was far from being neat and agreeable. Yet, under the circumstances, it was as good as could be provided. The room was too small—but it was the *only one* available. The cooking ranges and utensils were as many and as large as could be used conveniently in the space. The camp, at that time, was a mass of well poached mud—and to keep a floor trodden by hundreds of feet, fresh from the outside, in any tolerable state of cleanliness, was simply impossible. The improvements now in process in the camp, already render it possible to make the cook room neater and more comfortable. The men who eat there no longer complain. They say that the food is ample and well cooked, that the room is kept in good order, and that they are satisfied.

The inspection of last Saturday is an event well worthy of mention. The whole garrison was called out and formed in line. A thorough examination of arms, equipments, and clothing followed. A neater and better display is rarely seen. The inspection of quarters was very satisfactory. I have never seen barracks where equal neatness and order were exhibited.

In fact, everything about the rendezvous gives gratifying indications of energetic and progressive management.

#### THE CHAPEL.

About two months ago a Chapel was erected near the main entrance. It was built not by the Government, but entirely by the contributions of individuals anxious for the soldiers' good.

Though designed especially for Sabbath services it is made useful in other ways. It is opened during the day as a quiet place, where men can come to read and write. Desks are provided for writing, and about a dozen newspapers are kept on file. A library is also started. The building is in use every evening for concerts, exhibitions, lectures, prayer-meetings, singing schools and other gatherings, secular and religious, to draw the soldiers away from their barracks. Two evenings in the week a reading school is held, where one hundred and fifty of the colored men are learning to read. The teachers in this school are fifteen gentlemen from the Theological Seminary, and the College at New Haven, who have, at a great deal of personal sacrifice, volunteered for this special service. Through influences started from this building, and by other means employed, much is being done to counteract the demoralizing tendency of camp life—much to make better men, and therefore better soldiers.

There is much which Christian liberality and sympathy can yet furnish to aid in this good work.



ville. The services were conducted by the Rev. F. A. Spencer, and were deeply solemn and impressive.—*Litchfield Enquirer.*

**THE DEAD OF THE 23D C. V.—SPECIAL NOTICE.**—We call particular attention to the following notice regarding the graves of those members of the 23d C. V. who lost lives while the regiment was in the service in Louisiana. Those who wish to obtain these bodies, or have their graves plainly remarked, should at once address Mr. Taylor.

The following are the names that I found of the 23d Regiment C. V.:

1st Sergt. Aaron O. Scribner, Co. E; Corporal A. L. Moulthrop, Co. F; Corporal Henry L. Dexter, Co. I; John Marshall, Co. —; Ennis Goodall, Co. G; Nelson J. Peck, Co. C; D. A. Gillette, Co. C; Almon E. Hamlin, Co. C; Abel Wheeler, no company on the board; F. C. Barnum, Co. K; George DeForrest, Co. B.

All these names can be found on the head-boards and they all stand good, but they are weather-beaten and the names are wearing off. If left until another year they will be entirely off. If their friends conclude not to send for their bodies this year, and if it is their wish I will put up new head-boards. They are buried in a very nice spot, not but a few rods from the railroad. Their graves are all grassed over. They can be easily taken up. It is about four miles from our camp to the crossing.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,

Co. E, 13th Regiment C. V.,

Banks' Division.

*Danbury Jeffersonian.*

The remains of Capt. Geo. M. Godfrey, 23d C. V., who died in Louisiana while the regiment was in service, have been brought to his home in Georgetown.

Wm. W. Prouty, formerly clerk of the Bridgeport steamer, but recently Quartermaster of the 5th R. I. Regiment, died quite suddenly in Newbern, N. C., a few days since.

Levi Short, the inventor of "Greek fire," died in Philadelphia recently.

Gen. John C. Howard died at Brooklyn, Dec. 31st, at the age of 71. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father was a revolutionary officer. Till within a few years Gen. Howard was active and widely known as a resident of Howard's Valley, Conn.

#### THE TENTH REGIMENT.

*General:*—I have to report the loss of twenty-two of my command, yesterday, under the following circumstances: Thirty-three enlisted men were detailed from the regiment, under command of Lieut. Walker of the 25th Massachusetts Regiment, to guard a party of prisoners chopping wood outside of our lines. The guard was surprised when about three miles from our outer pickets by a largely superior force of the enemy. One man was killed, twenty-one taken prisoners, and the commanding officer mortally wounded.

Enclosed you will find a list of the killed and captured.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,

J. S. OTIS,  
Colonel Commanding.

#### *Killed.*

Co. I—William C. Burns.

#### *Prisoners.*

- Co. A—John F. Sheppard, Geo. H. Seward.  
Co. B—Corp. Edward H. Risley; privates Sanford D. Parker, Thaddeus W. Post.  
Co. C—John Hollister.  
Co. D—James Reid, Douglas Owen.  
Co. E—Thomas Bryan, Wm. Davis.  
Co. F—Alexander Bruto, Moril B. Chesley, Henry F. Champlin.  
Co. G—James A. Whaley, Wm. A. Wood.  
Co. H—Andrew Johnson, Wm. H. Johnson, John C. Labor.  
Co. I—Wm. S. Chamberlain, Jas. H. Burns.  
Co. K—George Barton.

#### In Memoriam.

IRENEUS P. WOODMAN of Bethel, Conn., a private in Company C, 17th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, died at Brooks' Station, Va., May 19th, 1863, from a wound in the breast received seventeen days before in the battle of Chancellorsville. He was born at Flatbush, L. I., Jan. 20th, 1816, but removed to Bethel, Conn., with his parents when about ten years of age. He was hopefully converted to Christ in 1858, and in 1862 joined the Congregational Church in Bethel. From that time he shrank from no duty. He never excused himself from any call. However humble his offering he did not refuse to bring it. When his country was in danger he wished to offer himself as one of her defenders. His parents were reluctant to give their consent because of his youth and immature physical strength, until they saw he was actuated by a deep conviction of duty. He would not go without their permission, and they soon felt it would be wrong to withhold it. They consented, and he went forth with their blessing.

His conduct as a soldier was such as to win the esteem and affection of his officers and comrades. He was actuated by the purest patriotism; he forgot self in love of country. When he left home he said, "If I die, I hope to be killed in battle, I do not wish to die in a hospital from sickness." In a letter to his father a few days before the battle, he said, "We are now to leave our log huts for different quarters; some, perhaps, will find a home under the sod. For my part I am willing, if necessary, to give up my life for the sake of victory."

Were we to utter in a single sentence the whole story of his life, we should say, "He has done what he could." He laid his life an offering upon the altar of his country, and most precious was the gift. It is through the sacrifices of such noble victims we are reaching victory and honorable peace. May God speed the day when we shall enjoy them!

DANIEL L. SMITH of Bethel, Conn., a Corporal in Company A, 5th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, was killed in the charge at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9th, 1862.

He was born at Bethel, Conn., April 25th, 1839, and lived in his native place most of the time until he enlisted into the army, in answer to the call of his country.

He was hopefully converted to Christ and joined the Congregational Church in Bethel, in the year 1858. He continued a consistent member of this Church until God called him home to himself on high. He was an officer in the Sunday School, and a young man much beloved by all who knew him.

When the call of his country came, he felt that it was his duty to go forth to do battle for liberty. He came to see his Pastor and made known his feelings to him, and asked that prayer might be offered in his behalf. During his soldier-life his conduct was without reproach. He was faithful to every duty, and made it a point to always be present at the prayer meetings and other religious services held in the regiment. He was detailed for a time as a recruiting officer, but returned to the regiment a short time before the battle in which he lost his life. He was married a short time after his enlistment, and his young wife still lives to mourn her early widowhood. His loss is deeply felt in the community where he lived. But we mourn not as those without hope. His memory is a precious legacy.

"Oh! if there be on this earthly sphere  
A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear,  
'Tis the last libation Liberty draws  
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause!"  
E. C. B.

There are from four to five hundred letters, belonging to members of the nine months regiments, at the Adjutant General's office in Hartford. If any member of these regiments has failed to receive letters of value which were sent to him, he would do well to look among these for the missing epistles.

#### A Way-Mark.

The U. S. rendezvous at Fair Haven, was, on Friday, January 29th, the scene of an event very unique, yet characteristic of to-day, and as such it finds a fitting place in our columns.

The colored soldiers of the 29th and 30th C. V. were addressed by the colored orator, Frederick Douglass.

The soldiers were drawn up beneath the large garrison flag in front of the officers' headquarters. Mr. Douglass stood in full view upon a sort of rude balcony of the officers' quarters. He is a large, well-formed and dignified man, and is, without question, one of the finest orators of the country. His speech was brief, not rhetorically brilliant or eloquent, but it was clear in statement—packed with sound sense—exactly suited to the occasion and the audience—made powerful and effective by deep and earnest feeling.

He said to the negro soldiers, "You are pioneers of the liberty of your race. With the United States cap on your head, the United States eagle on your belt, the United States musket on your shoulder, not all the powers of darkness can prevent you from becoming American citizens. And not for yourselves alone are you marshaled—you are pioneers—on you depends the destiny of four millions of the colored race in this country. If you rise and flourish, we shall rise and flourish. If you win freedom and citizenship, we shall share your freedom and citizenship."

Again, he says, "There is a difference between natural equality and actual equality—between theoretical equality and practical equality. Naturally we may be equal to the white man; in fact, we are not equal to the white man. The white man is superior in knowledge and in skill.

"Who spans yonder stream with a firm bridge? The white man. Who plans and builds yonder ships to balance perfectly in the water and stand the storms of the ocean? The white man. Who makes your caps? The whites. Who your coats? The whites. Who makes your guns and bayonets? The whites. We have not the knowledge and the skill of the whites. We have not had the advantages which they have had. But we are capable of learning whatever they know—whatever they have done we can do. But this is yet to be done. Let us acquire knowledge from all sides. Let us resolve to know and do as much as the white man.

"Some of you complain that you are commanded by white officers. I should like to see you commanded by black officers. But the color makes little difference. Now I am, on the whole, glad that you are at first to be commanded by white officers, because I want you to be led by the very best officers. You would not yet have so much confidence in a colored officer as you have in a white officer. I should not. We have not had the opportunities to learn. Be content, therefore, for the present, and LEARN. Obey orders; be cleanly; guard your morals; take care of your health; do your duty always, at any cost, without a murmur. The future is yours."

The views of this intelligent and well-educated colored man, are well worth pondering. We may clearly see whither we are tending.

The orator was greeted at the close with three rousing, hearty cheers. The speech had a powerful effect on the colored men. They understand, or think they understand, well the meaning of what they are doing. It is a momentous hour with them. This speech renewed and strengthened their purpose to write on this conflict a historic record which shall command respect and win for the colored race that high privilege—American citizenship.

The whole affair was, to a white observer, very characteristic and suggestive.

The feelings and purposes of the colored soldiers, indeed all the circumstances of the event, are worthy of the careful consideration of every American citizen.

A man named Tucker enlisted in New Haven recently who has been 7 years in the navy, and was on the San Jacinto at the time of the Trent affair.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### Our State Militia.

NUMBER FOUR.

We have already considered very briefly some of the leading objections against raising a militia force by drafting. In this article we shall attempt to give some of the reasons which lead us to believe that such a militia as the State needs, can best be raised by volunteering. Indeed, we are prepared to say that no other possible mode of procuring and making permanent an effective and reliable militia force can be devised.

In the first place, experience has shown that our militia companies are organized to some extent on the principle of good fellowship. A few men who know each other thoroughly, and whose tastes and habits are similar, form the nucleus of a company, and add to their number other men of like tastes and habits. They agree upon a company name, they elect their officers, and are duly incorporated into the State Militia. The armory of a company so formed is not only a place where men are exercised in the manual and in military movements, but is also a place of social meeting. Here friendships are made and continued, and a certain *Esprit de Corps* is created and fostered. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the influence which is thus exercised in keeping up a bond of union between men so associated. Nor is this community of feeling and interest an element which should be slighted. It tends directly and positively to increase the spirit and efficiency of the company. The men so united soon come to have a pride in the company to which they belong. They are careful to admit only those who will maintain the reputation of the corps. They are jealous of the honor and military position of the company. A generous rivalry is created between this company and the other companies of the same regiment. Properly encouraged, the same feeling would pervade the whole regiment as a regiment. It is not difficult to understand how this principle carried out through the State would be productive of the best results.

On the other hand, if our militia force is to be filled by a draft, and companies are to be formed by arbitrary division, all the benefits to be derived from a voluntary association will be lost. Men combined in companies without any common sympathy, or any natural community of feeling, meeting only once a week for drill and discipline, and meeting then, simply because they are compelled to assemble in the same place, will never have that sentiment of friendship

and good fellowship which is so necessary to the success of a militia company.

The second argument in favor of volunteer companies is an immediate and inevitable inference from the first. It will be vastly more easy to hold together and maintain in proper military condition a company formed of volunteers who have associated together from natural and mutual preference, than a company elected by an arbitrary power, without regard to these considerations of kindred tastes and feelings. And while it is undoubtedly true, that military regulations when established ought to be strictly enforced, it is equally true that unreasonable and impolitic rules should not be adopted. We think, then, in view of these considerations, and many others which might be urged if there were time and space, that we must rely for an effective militia force on the volunteer system.

It remains to be considered what measures shall be adopted by legislative action to fill up the ranks of the militia. This inquiry must be reserved for a future article.

MILITIA.

### What Shall be Done?

*Editor Conn. War Record:*

I have been interested in the views about the existing militia law, which have been expressed of late in your excellent paper by "Militia." It seems to me that no one can read those articles without being satisfied that it is a mere farce to continue such a militia system as now prevails in Connecticut. State pride, patriotism, ordinary self-interest, all forbid that a law so unjust and unreasonable should remain upon our statute books.

I have good reason to believe that the officers of the State militia heartily agree with "Militia" in the statements which he has made and the opinions which he has expressed. And now I want something *practical* to result from the attention which has been called to the subject. Why cannot the field and line officers of the Connecticut militia meet at some convenient time and place and agree upon some plan to be presented to the next Legislature? Why cannot they give their united and unequivocal testimony to the injustice and impolicy of the existing military law? It certainly seems proper that they should take the initiative in this matter. To be sure, their real interest in the question is only the interest which every patriotic and loyal son of Connecticut should feel about a subject which so nearly concerns the honor and well-being of the State. But after all, it will perhaps be expected that members of the militia, understanding better than others the practical operation of the law, should be the first to ask for wiser and sounder legislation.

Hoping that without any delay some action of this sort may be decided upon, I am,

Yours truly,

J. L.

Bridgeport, Feb. 1st, 1864.

### A Convention Proposed.

MR. EDITOR:—I have had the pleasure of perusing the communications in your January number, regarding the State Militia. I am gratified to learn that there is an interest felt in the organization of an effective militia system.

It must be evident to every thinking mind that the time has arrived when something must be done to encourage a militia organization which will be something besides a laughing stock for idle spectators at general musters. And there is nothing wanting to secure the desired result but the united and hearty cooperation of the friends of the State militia in devising some plan that our State Legislature will sanction at its next session.

The reasons set forth in your Meriden correspondence must be of sufficient force to convince the property owners of the State that it is their duty as well as *interest* to aid those who are willing to spend time in learning the duties of a soldier.

In order that something may be accomplished, and that those in favor of a more thorough militia system may have the advantage of each other's counsel, I would suggest the propriety of calling a military convention previous to the meeting of the Legislature, for the purpose of perfecting a plan which will be suited to the wants of the State.

Let a general invitation be issued by some of our militia officers to *all* who are in favor of making our State militia something that may be relied upon.

Truly yours, s.

Ridgefield, Conn., Jan. 25th, 1864.

### A Few Words from a Private.

MR. EDITOR:—To show the injustice of the present law, I wish to say that those who made it must have forgotten the difference between the rent of armories in the city and in the country. The State allows one hundred dollars a year for rent of armory. In any of our large cities a room for such a purpose cannot be hired for less than two hundred dollars a year, while in small country towns a room of proper size will cost less than a hundred dollars a year. I know one instance where a militia company in a small town pays only seventy-five dollars a year for their armory. What remains from the one hundred dollars paid by the State, is enough to pay their armorer and some other small expenses. Now, is there any justice in such a law as this? City companies are always more expensive to the members, because, as the members live nearer together, they are more often called out to parades, receptions, &c. And each time that a company is called for such an occasion, there is a considerable expenditure of money besides the loss of time. If there is any reason why a system should be continued which allows a country company to make money out of the payment from the State, and compels a city company to lose at least a hundred dollars a year, we can't see it. And isn't the simple statement of such practical injustice sufficient to show that the present law works very unfairly?

It ought to be understood that our militia companies are holding on in the hope that the next Legislature will pass such a law as is loudly called for. If the present law is continued, I wouldn't give much for the militia force of Connecticut at the end of another year.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, January, 1864.

### An Organized Militia.

The value of a well organized militia is abundantly shown by the splendid record of the several militia companies of this State and other States. Had the militia of all the States been encouraged by proper legislative action, as they were in Massachusetts, and the organization kept up as in that State, no one can doubt that troops would have been poured forward at the first call in such numbers as at once to have overwhelmed the forces of the incipient rebellion. Perhaps had the militia been thus organized, the leading men of the South might not have dared to enter on the path of secession and war.

These remarks are suggested by the praiseworthy history of the Emmet Guards of New Haven. The organization of this excellent company was maintained under peculiar discouragements and difficulties, and well has it proved its worth.

Under its auspices three full companies have been recruited and sent into the war, besides many volunteers have gone singly from its ranks into other companies.

Appended is a list of members of the New Haven Emmet Guards who have become Officers in the United States service:

Former Rank.	Name.	Present Reg.	Pres. Rank.
Captain	Thos. W. Cabill,	9th,	Col. Com. Brig.
	Patrick Maher	24th,	Major.
2d Lieut.	M. McCarten,	9th,	Captain.
Commissary	M. A. Williams,	9th,	
Pioneer	John Carroll,	9th,	1st Lieutenant.
Ord. Serg.	J. P. Hennessy,	9th,	Captain—died.
Serg.	John Shaw,	24th,	2d Lieutenant.
Corporal	T. Sheridan,	9th,	Captain.
	F. McKeon,	9th,	1st Lieutenant.
Private	L. O'Brien,	5th,	Capt. & Pro. J.
	John G. Healy,	9th,	Captain.
	John J. Kealy,	24th,	
	John Murphy,	24th,	1st Lieutenant.
	J. McCusker,	9th,	2d "
	Jas Lawlor,	9th,	2d "
	F. H. Gallagher,	9th,	2d "
	Jas Grogan,	24th,	Serg Major.
	Jas. Derwin,*	24th,	Ord. Serg.

\*Commanded his Company during the siege of Fort Hudson.

### The Connecticut Rifle Corps.

Every one interested in the organization of the militia must have watched with peculiar interest the organization of a rifle corps in New Jersey by Col. Wm. S. Rowland. Between the first of July and January he enrolled, in that State, fifty companies, of one hundred men each.

"A rifle practice range" has been provided for each regiment or brigade, and the men are thoroughly drilled in target practice at ranges from one hundred to a thousand yards.

A system of prizes has been established, and thus regiment is brought into competition with regiment, company with company, and individual with individual. It is proposed also that there be challenges from the rifle corps of one State to those of others, and thus selected champions contest for the palm of skill and accuracy.

This rifle practice will prove fascinating sport. It will also prepare the people to spring at once to crush the small beginnings of any revolt which may threaten our nation. Hundreds of millions of money, and hundreds of thousands of priceless lives would have been saved had such a corps been organized and sustained a few years ago.

Col. Rowland has been commissioned by the Governor to organize a volunteer rifle corps in our State. He proposes to fill up and reorganize the existing skeleton regiments in our State. The existing companies will thus form a nucleus and he will assist in filling them up at once, and in procur-

ing the requisite arms and equipments from the State. He will, as soon as companies are properly organized, provide instruction for officers and men concerning the mechanism of the rifle, the theory of the flight of projectiles, and all other information necessary to successful rifle practice. It is justly expected that all who are interested in a militia organization which is worthy the State, will co-operate earnestly and heartily.

The plan is cordially recommended by Generals Burnside, Meade, McLellan, Casey, Heintzleman and many other prominent and competent army officers.

Col. Rowland's order gives further and more special information.

HARTFORD, Jan. 22, 1864.

Having been assigned by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, to the duty of recruiting and organizing the Volunteer Rifle corps of this State, I earnestly appeal to the young men of Connecticut to come forward and enroll themselves under the Militia Law. The system under which the Corps will be organized offers inducements of no ordinary character, making duty a pleasure, securing to every member of the Corps a knowledge, the benefit of which will be incalculable, creating an *esprit du corps* without which military bodies can never attain that efficiency which is essential to vitality. The organization of the Corps will be made as follows:

Companies consisting of 1 Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieut, 5 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, and not less than fifty nor more than eighty three privates. The Corps will be armed with Rifles and equipped by the State; the uniform will be designated hereafter, the cost of which will not exceed fifteen dollars.

As soon as companies are enrolled, organized, armed and equipped, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers will receive instruction in the school of Musketry, under competent instructors, should they so desire. It is intended to locate, in each Regimental District of the State a "Rifle Practice Range," where the men shall by practice become expert in the use of their arms. A system of prizes will be adopted, similar to that of the British Volunteer Rifle Corps, which will be awarded to Regiments, Companies and individuals, contests for which will take place each year. It is the desire of His Excellency, the Governor, to obtain from the people a military corps that shall be second, in point of intelligence, drill and discipline, to none other. It is, therefore, my determination to inspire, if possible, the same spirit among the young men of a State whose historical record must be the peculiar pride of her sons. The events of the past and present should lead every citizen to adopt as his motto, "*Semper Paratus.*" To this end I shall endeavor to elevate the *morale* of the militia service to the highest possible standard, devoting my whole time and energy, relying on the people of Connecticut for that support which the importance of the case demands.

Applications to raise companies in pursuance of this order must be made to these Headquarters in writing, accompanied by the written endorsement of three or more citizens of the town or county in which the applicant may reside. Muster rolls will be forwarded from this office.

WM. S. ROWLAND, Col. Comd'g Corps.

### Our Veterans.

NUMBER TWO.

The pleasantest episode of our War Record is the visit of our splendid veterans to their homes. Their brawny strength, their manliness and their real patriotism, evoke the honest pride, revivify the patriotism, and make perfect the faith of every loyal heart. They are enjoying themselves to the full and doing the great cause good service throughout the State. They are recruiting their ranks and will go back to swell the heavy col-

umns that are to move to swift and splendid triumph.

The pen hastens with proud delight to record the return and reception of

#### THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh well nigh took the people of New Haven by surprise. The regiment was at New York almost as soon as they knew it to be on the road. But the people resolved that these citizen veterans should have a rousing welcome. The Common Council met immediately and voted \$1000 to pay the expenses of the reception. Alderman Marble and Councilmen Quintard, Pardee, Merwin, McGinn and Tucker were appointed a committee of arrangements. A stirring committee of influential citizens, Maj. F. Wayland, Jr., Maj. B. F. Mansfield, Capt. R. P. Cowles, Chas. W. Allen, Henry E. Pardee, Chas. T. Grilley and John G. North were appointed to co-operate with the Common Council committee. These excellent committees went to work with a will. The citizens reported with hearty alacrity. Everything was made ready in "first-rate style" and in a marvelously short time. The regiment arrived at Belle dock, in New Haven, at about three o'clock, on the 20th day of January. They quickly disembarked and were received in the usual manner at the foot of Chapel street.

The escort was under command of Lieut. Col. Merwin, and was formed in the following order:—

- Police.
- Band.
- Horse Guards.
- Company from Hospital, Capt. Remington.
- Invalid Corps, Lieut. Col. Speidel.
- Band.
- Governor's Foot Guards.
- Major General Russel and Staff.
- Grays.
- Veteran Grays.
- City Guard.
- National Blues.
- Company from Col. and Com. Institute.
- Light Guards.
- Citizens' Cavalcade.
- Steam Fire Department.

Residences and stores along the route were tastefully decorated—the stars and stripes floated everywhere—and seeming almost instinct with the spirit of the hour, waved mute but grand welcome. A thousand miniatures of the broad national ensign in fair hands and in tiny hands, waved lively and patriotic greeting. A sweet and graceful little goddess of liberty, eight years of age, at the residence of Dr. Skiff, made many a sturdy soldier heart beat quicker with pride and pleasure. The streets swarmed with an eager, vociferous crowd. Every window displayed an astonishing number of faces, all lively, good-natured and intent to do honor to the returning braves. Cheers, blessings, boisterous and hearty recognitions blended with the roar of cannon and merry bells, never before so noisy,—to form a bewildering tumult of joyous sounds. And every body enjoyed the din.

"The boys" looked sturdy, hearty and noble. They deserved every note of welcome, and more. The men were first marched into Music Hall. The galleries were already filled with ladies. The main floor was quickly packed with citizens. Mayor TYLER gave the following appropriate greeting:—

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH C. V.:— In behalf of the citizens of New Haven, I tender to you our hearty welcome to our city and its hospitalities, and we welcome and congratulate you upon your return to the soil of the State whose honor you have so gloriously defended for the two and a half years that you have been in the service. Gentlemen, we do not receive you simply as New Haveners, but we receive and honor you as returned CONNECTICUT VETERANS, and in doing so, we do but a small part of what it is our duty to do, and we trust, gentlemen, that the day may never dawn when it will not be the pleasure of every true lover of his country to honor the men that have sacrificed the comforts of home, and have borne the hardship of the camp and the dangers of the field, and have contributed to build that *living wall* that has been thrown around the loyal States, and have protected those of us who have been permitted to remain at home, from the torch and sword of the invader and the traitor. Again, gentlemen, I bid you welcome.

He was followed by Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON in the address of welcome.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH C. V.:— I know not that I can add anything to the few words in which the Chief Magistrate of the City has expressed the exultation and the pride with which the people hail your return to-day. The Seventh has always been pre-eminently a New Haven regiment. Its first Colonel was one of our own young men, justly a favorite among the young men of the city. And when a well earned promotion raised him to a higher rank, and the regiment came under the immediate command of Col. Hawley, it lost nothing of its efficiency and nothing of its hold upon our confidence and our pride. While we rejoiced in the advancement of our townsman and friend, and in the expectation, which we still cherish, of seeing him in a still higher position of command, we did not cease to recognize the regiment as ours. Ever since it marched along our streets to its embarkation on the 18th of September, 1861, we have followed it with our affectionate remembrance, and with our tribute of honor, in all its labors and in all its battles and perils.

To me personally — pardon the egotism of the allusion — it is a matter of pride and joy that two of my own sons have served their country, at this crisis of its history, in your regiment, and that they have not dishonored the glorious flag that has waved over them, nor the blessed memory of the mother that bore them. I say this because in saying it I utter just what the mothers and fathers, the sisters and brothers, the wives or sweethearts of a thousand men feel in their hearts to-day. It is our pride, and will be till our dying day, to have had son or brother, husband or lover, in this regiment, which has added new lustre to the ancient honors of Connecticut and to the history of the Great Republic. Not only will it be your pride, in your later years, that you served in the Seventh Connecticut, but your children after you, and their children in a later generation, will keep the memory of that fact as a precious heirloom.

I shall not attempt to repeat the story of what you have done, or of what you have suffered. The story is fresh in your memory and fresh in ours. But I may say that we honor you not only for the strenuous courage you have shown in battle on Tybee, on James Island, at Pocatigo, and in the assault on Fort Wagner — but also, and no less, for your strenuous and persevering labor. The history of this regiment is the history of a revolution in the art and science of war. It was labor — exhausting, depressing, and long continued — patient labor in silence under the dim moonlight — labor, week after week, within the range of the enemy's guns — the labor of digging trenches and throwing up embankments, and the far severer labor of dragging those huge guns through sands and swamps to their position — it was the labor of getting ready for the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, which made that bombardment possible and ensured its success. What part

this regiment had, not only in the bombardment, but in the foregoing labor, was testified when the honor of occupying the captured fort was assigned to the Seventh Connecticut. The taking of Fort Pulaski was a feat unprecedented in the history of war. Before it was attempted it had been pronounced, on the highest military authority, an impossibility. But it was done. The same kind of work before Charleston has not only reduced Fort Sumter to a heap of ruins, and made Charleston itself a very unpleasant place to live in, but has made the entire destruction of that foul nest of treason and rebellion, at no distant day, a certainty. These facts have been talked of round the world, and have made the name of General Gilmore forever memorable in military history.

Fellow-citizens, these men of our Seventh Regiment know what war is. They have endured its hardships. They have faced its perils. Some of them bear upon their persons the scars of battle. Yet these men, three hundred and thirty in number, after two years and four months of severe experience — knowing what military hardship is, and what the fiery front of battle is — knowing full well that war is not, as many thought before the first battle of Bull Run, a picnic on a grand scale — have enlisted for another term of three years. Intelligently and deliberately they have determined to see the end of the war, and to see the country saved. Not to honor them would be dishonor to ourselves. Such a spirit in our veterans shows us — and all other signs continue to show us — that the end of this great conflict for our national life is drawing near, and that before the period for which these veterans have re-enlisted shall expire, peace will return with prosperity in its train, and our liberty, our Union, our Constitution, will stand firm on the immovable foundation of equal and universal justice.

We cannot forget that some who went have not returned and never will return. Some have fallen on the bloody field. Some have died by disease. I will not attempt to name them or any of them. Each name has its record, ever to be guarded gratefully, tenderly and proudly, till memory and love shall die.

Amid the hearty enthusiasm of "the boys," Chaplain Wayland responded as follows:

Reverend Sir, and Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens of New Haven:—At the request of my comrades, with whom it has been the great honor of my life to stand shoulder to shoulder for the past two years and a half, I rise to assure you that we are not insensible to the honor of the reception with which you have greeted us. How truly we appreciate this, those only who like us have spent twenty-eight months amid the sands of the South, toiling in the trenches, working the batteries under the iron hail of Pulaski, and standing before the withering volleys of Fort Wagner; and who, while garrisoning for a short time the towns held by our forces, have met with looks and words that told that the inhabitants were the enemies of the Republic and of her sons.

We thank you, sir, and the other gentlemen of official station, we thank our brothers, the citizen soldiery of New Haven, and the youths who already aspire to engage in the conflicts of real war; and yet more, our noble invalid soldiers, who, worn and scarred by war, have forgotten their wounds and their fatigue that they might aid in extending to us this welcome. And we thank the mothers and wives and sweethearts who show by their presence that the sons of Connecticut who have endeavored to do their duty will not fail to receive reward and honor from their mother.

The gentleman who has just addressed us has alluded to the fact that these members of the regiment have just re-enlisted in the service of the country for a second period of three years. How often, in the hours of our deepest national depression, when every mail from the North brought tidings of fresh disasters to our arms, have I heard these noble men exclaim, "as soon as my three years are out I am going to enlist again for three years more, and so on till the war is over." They have shown you that these words were not idle nor unmeaning.

We bring back to-day the flag of our Commonwealth. It is pierced by the bullets of the enemy. As its fellow, the flag of the Republic, the stars and stripes, was held with unflinching hand before the battery on James Island. A grape shot severed the flag-staff in two, but, thank God, though torn with violence, its folds have never been stained by dishonor, and we are glad and proud, as you assure us to-day, that the honor of Connecticut has not suffered in our hands.

As we look over these ranks feelings of sadness oppress us as we remember that all are not here whom we took with us from the State. Some, in consequence of wounds and sickness incurred in the service, were deemed by the medical examiner unfit to bear the toils of another term of service. Others, alas, are languishing in the dungeons of the capital of the enemy's country. Others are no more. They lie all along the Southern coast. They crowd the slope of Fort Wagner, they sleep under the pines of Hilton Head and the live oaks of St. Helena and Beaufort. The waves on lone Tybee murmur near their graves. They sleep in the modest enclosure under the captured walls of Fort Pulaski. They repose at Fernandina. At St. Augustine, they lie in the military burying ground, beside the dead of the old Florida war, consecrating anew that spot of time honored and patriotic memories.

As I think of these, of Hitchcock, a son of New Haven, of others not less worthy of honor, I would God they were here to-day, to witness and to share this greeting. Indeed they are not altogether absent. In behalf of these, my fellow soldiers who are present, and in behalf of those who are in the prisons of the enemy; and in behalf of our honored dead, whose memory we cherish, I thank you for this reception.

And let us hope that when next they are permitted to return to their home, it may please God, that it be not for a brief visit only, but that they return crowned with the honors of a lasting peace, to enjoy the security, the prosperity, and the happiness of the Republic, which they and their fellow soldiers have preserved.

The speaking concluded, "the boys" repaired with alacrity to the spacious room below, and there made valiant and persistent assault upon the substantial. They did nobly, but for *the first time they were really vanquished*. The eatables were *too many* for them.

The four companies of the Invalid Corps came gallantly to their support and ere long small fragments alone were left to tell of the valorous charge and prodigious deeds of the hungry veterans. The soldiers were satisfied and everybody was gratified.

While passing into the hall the soldiers caught a glimpse of their former Lieut. Col., Geo. F. Gardner, and greeted him with hearty cheers.

The veterans of the Seventh who return number 333 enlisted men, two field and staff, and eight line officers. The following are the officers:

Major OLIVER S. SANFORD.  
Acting Adjutant EDWARD S. PERRY.

LINE OFFICERS.

Captain THEODORE BACON.  
Captain S. S. ATWELL.  
Captain J. B. DENNIS.  
First Lieut. T. C. WILDMAN.  
First Lieut. C. C. GREEN.  
First Lieut. IRA E. HICKS.  
Second Lieut. C. E. BARKER.  
Second Lieut. W. S. MARBLE.

Col. Hawley and several officers who would have been enthusiastically welcomed, remain in the department of the South in command of the remainder of the regiment, consisting of recent recruits and the few who preferred not to enlist. The men all receive furloughs which expire Feb. 19th.

We subjoin a poetic welcome from the *Journal and Courier*.

"WELCOME THE SEVENTH."

DEDICATED TO MAJOR B. F. SKINNER.

Welcome them home from fort and field,  
From sunny Southern Isles!  
Those sun-browned men, with greetings true,  
And earnest heart-bright smiles.  
Gather with cheers upon the streets,  
While peals each joyous bell,  
Fling to the breeze our starry flag,  
Whose folds they love so well.

Long months have passed since they went forth,  
To mingle in the strife,  
But some of those who left us then  
Have given country, life:  
Upon the far off Southern soil,  
Their noble blood flowed free,  
And now they are lying quietly,  
Down by the dark blue sea.

Then welcome our returning brave,  
Loud let the cannon roar,  
But mention not the gallant dead,  
Who sleep upon the shore,  
With wreaths of laurel crown their brows,  
Let cheer on cheer be given,  
While every heart, in thankfulness,  
Is upward raised to heaven.

F. ISABELLA WIXON.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

We had hoped to welcome the noble veterans of the Sixth with those of the Seventh. But they did not arrive until the next afternoon, and they too came near surprising us. The same preparations as for the Seventh were quickly and gladly made. The escort and route were the same as already described in the case of the Seventh Regiment. It was decided to give to the Sixth a midnight reception. There was but brief notice, yet the hearty good will of the patriotic citizens of New Haven made their minds suggestive and their fingers nimble. Along the whole route illuminated windows, festooned with the national colors and decorated with tasteful and appropriate devices, dispensed a cheerful and heart-stirring welcome. In the brilliant light the countless flags seemed peculiarly beautiful and graceful in their undulating, almost audible greeting. Tenderly and proudly the old flag waves over her choicest sons—our matchless veteran volunteers. The streets were crowded. The people cheered and shouted, the fireworks flashed and spluttered, yet good naturedly, bells did their best, the cannon roared themselves well nigh hoarse—in fact, the jovial uproar rivaled the stunning welcome of the Seventh.

No demonstration in New Haven ever exceeded this in real beauty of display, or in the affectionate enthusiasm of the people. At the end of the march the sturdy veterans were introduced at once to the substantial, abundantly arranged on the long tables beneath Music Hall. The boys of the Sixth, at this critical hour, fully sustained the reputation of previous veteran regiments, and we make no doubt that they will remember their achievements with hearty satisfaction. The hall was neatly decorated with the stars and stripes and evergreens, fitting and suggestive associates. Across the lower end was stretched a flag with the truthful motto "we honor you."

After the repast Mayor Tyler addressed to the men a few appropriate words of grateful and hearty welcome. The sincere gratitude of all our citizens and of all friends of these gallant regiments is due to Alderman Marble for the untiring

diligence and energy with which he has labored and the personal sacrifice which he has cheerfully incurred to make these receptions worthy of the State and the occasion.

Major B. F. Mansfield and the other members of both Committees deserve also great commendation and cordial thanks.

Lieut. Col. Speidel, formerly Lieut. Col. of the Sixth, was honored by "the boys" with hearty and repeated cheers.

The returning veterans of the Sixth comprise two hundred and thirty enlisted men and four line officers. Capt. Chas. Nichols, (commanding the battalion,) Capt. S. C. Peck, Lieut. H. D. Eaton, and Lieut. John P. King. The other officers are detained on duty with the remainder of the regiment, as was the case in the Seventh.

The gallant Sixth has from the first been in the Department of the South. It has participated in every engagement which has there taken place, and has always done honor to itself and the State. We shall not forget that the Sixth was chosen by Gen. Gillmore to make the landing on Morris Island, nor how steadily and grandly the regiment fought on till ten rebel batteries were captured. Nor shall we forget the splendid gallantry of their fierce assault on Fort Wagner, and the honor so dearly purchased with the loss of their heroic and beloved commander.

This reception is but the first of many proofs of the profound respect and sincere affection of the people of Connecticut.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

The veterans of the Fifth, numbering three hundred and fifteen men, under command of Colonel W. W. Paeker, arrived by rail, in Hartford, on Monday the 25th inst. They were received in the same manner as the other regiments, with undiminished crowds and unabated enthusiasm.

The escort and order of march were.

Col. Geo. S. Burnham.  
Aid. Marshal. Aid.  
Lieut. John S. Ives. Lieut. Col. D. A. Rood.  
First Company Governor's Horse Guard,  
Major James Waters.  
First Company Governor's Foot Guard,  
Major L. E. Hunt.  
Battalion Invalid Corps,  
Major George A. Washburn.  
Hartford City Guard,  
Captain Jno. K. Williams.  
Battalion of Conn. Fifth Regiment,  
Col. W. W. Paeker.

The route was up High Street to Main, down Main to South Green, countermarch up Main to Central Row, down Central Row to Market Street, through Market Street to the City Hall.

At the hall they were thus handsomely welcomed by H. C. Robinson, Esq. :—

*Col. Paeker, Officers and Soldiers of the Fifth Regiment:*—In behalf of the citizens of Hartford, I extend to you a cordial and grateful welcome. When we look back to the mid-summer's day, dusty and warm, when you marched through our streets eleven hundred strong, at the commencement of your service, bridging the interval with our memories, it seems but yesterday. When we follow your footsteps, one by one, with thought, from the valley of the Connecticut to the valley of the Shenandoah; from the grain covered hills and fields of New England, to the scathed and devastated fields and hills of Virginia and Maryland; when we go with you to Edward's Ferry, to Winchester, to Front Royal, to Cedar Mountain, of blood-stained history; to the Rappahannock, to Chancellorsville, and to victorious Gettysburg, the

two years and a half seem long, and your numbers, reduced to one-third, tell us the months have been eventful. And as we think of your fidelity to the trusts committed to you by the State, whose honor you have made glorious; of your marchings, counted not by miles, but by thousands of miles; of your sufferings and endurance in cold and weariness and fever; and of your heroism in the shock of battle—we welcome you, veterans, as our protectors, our saviors—early in the contest to offer your manly persons, a sea of life, to guard the shores of our national honor, true and brave in every action.

But as we follow the track of your campaign, like the track of the milky-way it is studded with stars. We remember Stone and Blake, and Smith and Dutton, and scores of others, who, with sword and musket, caught death and glory with the same fluttering breath—patriot soldiers, patriot martyrs.

And we are gratefully conscious, too, of a thousand brave deeds, unregistered, which have found, perhaps may find, no place on recorded history, but glow again in the records which lose no single impulse of nobleness.

The speaker thanked them for the promise of their future, and again welcomed them to their homes.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Leek, three rousing cheers given for "Good old Connecticut and especially Hartford," and Col. Burnham called upon them to "go in" manfully and they "went in," and six long groaning tables were quickly relieved of savory burdens of cold turkey, tongue, pastry, hot coffee and other appetite provoking edibles. The old hall was finely decorated.

The boys looked hardy and powerful, and moved with steady step, erect form, and an air of conscientious manliness and worth. It will be recollected that the regiment was started by the late Colonel Sam. Colt. He proposed to form a regiment of grenadiers, of large standard height and physical power. The plan proposed was abandoned but there are many stalwart fellows that the eye rests on with admiration as it passes along the sun-browned and sturdy ranks.

The Fifth left Hartford, writes the Hartford Press, July 9th, 1861, one thousand strong, under Col. O. S. Ferry, and were brigaded under Col. Thomas, now Major General Thomas, in command at Chattanooga. Subsequently Col. Ferry was promoted to be a Brigadier, and Col. Geo. D. Chapman, of this city, succeeded to the command. Under Col. Chapman it acquired its high reputation for discipline, drill, activity, bravery and endurance. They marched over all that portion of Maryland several times—traveling more than fifteen hundred miles, and at one time marching for fifteen consecutive days, and once making forty-five miles in one day. The Fifth acquired from these frequent and rapid marches, the sobriquets of the "Bully Marchers," and the "Foot Cavalry," and rebel officers captured, confronted by the Fifth Connecticut at every point, inquired, with emphasis, how many Conn. Fifth Regiments Gen. Banks had in his little army.

On the 25th of May, 1862, they were in the sharp fight of Winchester, Va., where they lost a number of men in wounded and prisoners. On the 9th of Aug. following, Col. Chapman led eight companies of the Fifth into the terribly severe battle of Cedar Mountain, in which the Colonel was taken prisoner, Lieut. Col. Stone was mortally wounded, Major Blake, Adjutant Smith, and Lieut. Dutton were killed—in fact, every commissioned officer engaged, except three, was either killed, wounded or taken prisoner; and out of the eight companies, one hundred and fifty-eight were either killed, wounded or captured by the rebels.

Col. Chapman was exchanged after a long imprisonment, but soon resigned on account of ill health, and Col. Warren W. Packer of New London is now in command, under whom the regiment fought bravely at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the first battle of Chattanooga, the Fifth was among the regiments sent from the army of the Potomac to aid Gen. Rosecrans, and for several months past it has been doing guard duty on Gen. Grant's lines of communication in East Tenn. It is a regiment composed of good material—its men are plucky and true, and have shown their patriotism by reenlisting nearly *en masse*.

God bless our manly veterans.

### The Business of To-day.

To rout the rebel armies is to crush rebellion. To advance overwhelming columns is to rout the rebel armies. Hence, let strong columns advance to swift and certain triumph. This is manifestly the view and purpose of our President.

Will the people furnish the men to form these strong and solid columns? It is their interest and their duty, and they will do it. Never has a call for troops caused so little clamor, produced so little fluttering or complaint. The people are resolved that the demand shall be met promptly and squarely.

We have then only to consider just what is to be done, and the best way to do it. And, *firstly*, what is to be done? The call for 500,000 just issued is really inclusive of the former demand, and is substantially a call for 200,000 more. We have examined carefully all the data within reach concerning enlistments of every description and estimated to the best of our ability the veteran reenlistments not yet accurately reported. Amid conflicting data we are not able to give exact figures. It is certain, however, that the quota of the State under the last call is more than filled—and that the number of men which the State must furnish to answer the call for 500,000 is considerably less than 2,000. These are to be raised before the 10th of March by volunteering or immediately thereafter by a draft. It is right and proper that the whole business should be closed up and the strong columns formed before the first of April. And it is earnestly hoped that in delinquent sections the government will delay no longer than the 10th of March.

The government seems resolved on this course. Instructions have been issued to the various Provost Marshals to prepare for a draft on the 10th of March. This has not before been done.

But whether the draft is certain to take place or not, we are bound in honor and duty to raise 2,000 men before that day.

Now, *secondly*, the best way to do our duty.

The machinery for volunteering is already in full operation, and must be worked vigorously. If enlistments should continue as rapidly up to the tenth of March as they were made during the week preceding the call, the number would be obtained without extraordinary exertions. But many of these volunteers came from other states, and since the new call this supply seems to fail us, so that renewed exertions are imperatively necessary. Let us rouse ourselves to make these exertions for the honor of this good old commonwealth and the good of our splendid Nation. Every one of the veteran regiments in our midst ought to be filled to the maximum with sound and brave volunteers ere they return to the field.

And this can be done if the patriotic citizens each in his own neighborhood will do his duty.

Many men who cannot themselves go to the field earnestly desire to be represented there by an able bodied soldier. Let such satisfy themselves and aid the common noble cause by paying a sum additional to the state bounty and securing thus a representative. Many are doing this with the best effects throughout the state. This roll of honorable names should be a long one. A name can be added at almost any of the recruiting centres.

In promoting enlistments for this, doubtless, the last call for troops, we should make our strongest effort to induce citizens of the state to enter the army. We hope that efforts which are made to purchase volunteers from outside the state will be few and fruitless. When the last call was made, patriotism was reviving and the young men were beginning to respond nobly. In some towns indeed such as Kent, Cornwall and Brooklyn the quota was filled, let it be remembered to their lasting honor, by citizens of those towns. But the idea of purchasing volunteers got abroad. Enthusiasm died away and the young men of the state shirked the noblest service they have ever had opportunity to perform. The various towns filled their quotas, to an alarming extent, with men fresh from Europe, ignorant of our institutions and ten times worse with adventurers, thieves, fugitives from justice, men of the vilest and most desperate sort, and these they send as their representatives in the grand army, these they send to be companions of the splendid patriot veterans who have borne the brunt of this fierce strife, these they send to maintain the honor of the state and save the nation. Well it is done; but is it safe to send more such men? can they be trusted? may they not fail us at the critical moment, or saving us to-day, may they not become the pliant tools of some ambitious general, and enslave us to-morrow? Mercenaries are a treacherous support. We want citizen soldiers, men who will do honor to the state—perform their whole duty in the field, men who will return from the service to enjoy as good citizens the institutions they defended as soldiers, men whom we can trust in the army, and honor at home.

And these citizen soldiers must be enlisted from the young men of our towns and villages. It is their peculiar privilege and especial duty to defend the country.

The men of maturer years, the men of business, must furnish the money. This is as essential as men; without it the war must stop. The nation cannot afford to let its business men enter the army. They are doing the best they can for their country. They are doing nobly. They pay bounties, and give freely to soldiers' families and to Sanitary Commissions. They respond generously to every call to aid and encourage the soldier. They have made that which was duty also the interest of the young men. And to day, in many cases, the best thing a young man can do for himself or his family is to enlist. After the 10th of March the bounties will be stopped.

Young men of Connecticut can you afford to lose the opportunity; can you afford to act at once against interest and duty? Fill up the grand old regiments now on holiday among you. March with them to speedy victory. Prove yourselves men and win honor and gratitude from this great and generous people.

## THE CONNECTICUT WAR RECORD.

FEBRUARY, 1864.

\* \* \* All communications should be addressed to "THE CONNECTICUT WAR RECORD," New Haven, Conn.

In the destruction of the military power of the rebellion alone is hope and peace, for while armed rebels march over the soil of any State, no real freedom can prevail, and no governmental authority consistent with the genius of free institutions can properly operate. The rebellion must be disarmed and trodden in the dust. By these means, and these alone, can we have enduring union, prosperity and peace.—Hon. Andrew G. Curtin.

The Annual reports of the Soldiers' Aid Society, several excellent letters, and other interesting matter are reluctantly but necessarily postponed to the next number. The March number we hope to issue earlier in the month.

### Important to all.

The State enlistment premium of ten dollars and the U. S. premium of twenty-five dollars are now offered to any man who will bring in a recruit. Let the people go to work and fill the quota themselves.

We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of "Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator." Keen, spicy and original it is well worth the price of subscription. We should be very glad to know the person who sends us the paper.

Pages 139 to 146 inclusive, are erroneously printed 159 to 166.

## THE CONNECTICUT WAR RECORD,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

Established to collect and preserve, in a permanent form, for perpetual remembrance, the record of the services of Connecticut, in the present great struggle for the Union and Nationality, will contain, monthly, fresh and regular correspondence from all Connecticut regiments, and a sketch of what we at home are doing for the war and our gallant soldiers.

It will also contain, in successive numbers, an accurate history of

### EVERY CONNECTICUT REGIMENT,

from the beginning, and as a whole, will comprise a complete and authentic record of the important services in this gigantic struggle, of the heroic soldiers and the noble people of our gallant State. *This work, no History of the war, and no other publication is doing, or can do.*

Every intelligent citizen of Connecticut should obtain the War Record for *perusal and preservation*.

Published monthly, at New Haven, Conn., by PECK, WHITE & PECK. Price, \$1.00 per annum, in advance.

Address all letters invariably to THE CONNECTICUT WAR RECORD, New Haven, Conn.

## SCHOOL BOOK REPOSITORY, No. 346 CHAPEL ST., NEW HAVEN.

The attention of Merchants, Manufacturers, School Committees, Teachers, and others, is invited to our extensive stock of Books and Stationery, which we offer at the lowest prices. Every description of Record and other Blank Books made to order, of the best materials, at short notice.

PECK, WHITE & PECK.

**OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.***For the Connecticut War Record.***The Second Connecticut Artillery.**

Jan. 5th, 1864.

Garrison life, so far from the scene of contest as the defenses of Washington, can note but few stirring or strange events.

As with November, so with December; drill and study have occupied the time, and the routine of the one month has been nearly that of the other. In this we have been neither behind nor before the age, as possibly some may have thought when in your last they read that we were studying Roberts' Evolutions of the Line. If my pen did not write, the types should have read—for have types any right to promulgate error?—that the non-commissioned officers were studying Roberts' Hand-book of Artillery, and that the commissioned officers were studying Casey's Tactics, Evolutions of the Line, (brigade.) I know the printer's rule is to follow his copy though it is out of the window; but error had better go out the window, copy and all, than into print.

Our new numerical designation, consequent upon our change from infantry to artillery, as expected, is the Second Connecticut. Many were somewhat reluctant to part with the old number, nineteen, for as was remarked, it had been to us a fortunate number from the first. However, since men and regiments are greatly the architects of their fortune, we hope and intend to make our present designation equally if not more fortunate.

During a night some while since, private C. U. Jackson of Co. II, of New Milford, one of the hospital guard, perceived an unusual fire in the valley, half or three-quarters of a mile distant. Suspecting all was not right, he stealthily and alone reconnoitered, and found one of the bridges of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad on fire. After kindling a fire on the track to arrest the trains, he applied himself to save the bridge. As he had nothing but his shoe to dip with, he off with it and went to work. Still the fire made headway; so he off with his overcoat, and by splashing it into the stream and then upon the fire, he succeeded in extinguishing it, to the ruin, however, of his coat. His deed came to the knowledge of the Secretary of War; he inquired, and being certified of its truth, rewarded Jackson with a

furlough of ten days. The fire is supposed to have been the work of guerrillas.

The horse which is said to have led the famous charge of Gen. Fremont's body-guard upon Springfield, Mo., has been purchased by Maj. Hubbard, and is one object of interest and beauty among us.

A Band has lately been started among us, which is nearly filled up, and has made very rapid progress under the instructions of Philip Stoball of Co. E. It almost nightly entertains us with music.

H.

Jan. 29, 1864.

Receiving, allotting, and especially drilling recruits, have broken the monotony of garrison life among us the past month. Some seven hundred have been added to the regiment during that time. Two new companies are now to be formed to fill the regiment up to eighteen hundred. Should any city, town or county of our State furnish the requisite number of men for one or both, they will be allowed their own officers. This is the only Connecticut artillery regiment which can offer a like inducement. As we have received a larger accession of recruits than any other regiment from the State, we have evidence of the most convincing character that we are known and appreciated—an appreciation we purpose to be worthy of to the end. This purpose is evinced in the number of hours (five) given daily to drill; and very encouraging is the improvement of the recruits, manifest at the weekly inspection, that we shall soon show the same proficiency as in former months.

For a while after the organization of the regiment, some of the baser sort deserted, and already a few of the recruits have shown themselves to be mere "bounty jumpers." On one occasion, when the regiment was assembling to drum one out of camp for desertion, some soldiers from the front were heard to say one to the other, that any one who would desert from such a regiment deserved his punishment. The mass of the new men, it is believed from appearances, will be good and faithful soldiers. Should deserters who have received the present liberal bounties be arrested, but little mercy will probably be shown them—at least such seems to be the existing feeling. Accordingly numerous executions may be expected. May our regiment be saved the necessity of witnessing such a scene among us.

During the month new and very comfortable barracks have been built at each of our fortifications, and soon the men will be well housed.

Edward Coe, a private of Co. A, after examination has been promoted to office in the U. S. colored troops.

There have died from the regiment during January, Charles L. Thomas, Co. I, on the 17th; Sergt. Matthew H. Huxley of Goshen, Co. C, 27th inst., and Julius Woodford of Winsted, Co. E, 29th inst. Seemingly from exposure before arriving, a number of new recruits have sickened and filled the hospital, but none have as yet died.

The religious meetings at the different posts have considerably increased in attendance and interest of late.

A flag staff, towering better than seventy feet, of tasty workmanship and rig, has been erected at Fort Williams, and last month one was erected at our new headquarters.

H.

*For the Connecticut War Record.***First Connecticut Cavalry.**

BALTIMORE, Jan 4th, 1864.

**ANOTHER RAID**

From Harper's Ferry, in the direction of Staunton, has been reported in the papers. It occurred simultaneously and in connection with the late movement by Gen. Averill, and by occupying the attention of the rebel forces in the Shenandoah Valley, it aided in no small degree the accomplishment of his daring and renowned exploits. The force engaged in this expedition, comprising cavalry, artillery and infantry, the greater part of the First Division, Department of West Virginia, was under the command of Col. Wells of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, and Co. B of the First Connecticut Cavalry acted as his body-guard. Companies A and E were attached to the cavalry brigade under Col. Boyd, and took the advance. I am not prepared to give a detailed account of the part which our boys performed in this difficult and dangerous expedition, but I am faithfully informed that the little fragment of Connecticut Cavalry faltered not during the fifteen days and nights of constant toil and severe exposure, and when they returned to their camp weary, cold, wet and hungry, it was with the glorious satisfaction that they had done their duty in another movement against the enemy, and endured its privations and dangers with a noble fortitude.

Very strong indications appear that the rebels, provoked at the bold and successful invasion by our troops, intend to repay the visit, and are marching towards Charlestown and Harper's Ferry. Our boys are under marching orders, prepared to welcome them. The event will doubtless transpire very soon.

**THE PRISONERS OF WAR.**

We learn by recent letters from Libby Prison and Belle Island, that Maj. Farnsworth and his boys are well. We are making arrangements to forward a large box of provisions to our unfortunate comrades, as a token of our regard and sympathy. It is possible that some of them were included in the recent exchange, but we have no assurance that such is the case. At last accounts the list of prisoners from our regiment was as follows: Major Chas. Farnsworth; Ser-

geants W. Ferris and F. Monroe; Corporals Bradley, Phelps and Rutter; Privates A. M. Christie, E. Bishop, T. Holt, T. Carver, P. Clarey, E. Warren, J. Miller, D. Miller, J. Loof, F. Huntley, and Gutterman.

#### VETERANS AND RECRUITS.

The United States may depend upon this regiment for three years more of service. Many members of the original battalion have reenlisted as veterans, and the recruits are enlisted for three years, so that the number of men to be mustered out of service next October, if the war continues beyond that time, will be very small.

Our number has increased to ten companies of volunteers, and still they come. The new recruits furnish nearly all the names for our sick list, on account, as we suppose, of the sudden change in their manner of living, as well as necessary and unnecessary exposures.

Our friends have some curiosity to know how the Southern recruits conduct themselves among us. Two or three have deserted, and one or two others, under some provocation, have exhibited remains of their old rebellion, and their speech has betrayed them, but we have not been able to detect such a spirit in many instances. Yesterday a Tennessean, after expressing some doubt of the genuine loyalty of one of his comrades, said, "I think he and all of us poor rebels ought to be mighty thankful to Uncle Sam for allowing us to leave our prison and enter the ranks of his old soldiers." Most of these men I honor and respect. When I consider the tender connections which some of them have severed, I cannot regard them as sane and sensible men and doubt their professions of loyalty. Their attachments to home and kindred are very strong, but they have come over to us, bidding farewell to their homes and their loved ones,

"It may be for years,  
And it may be forever."

Now and then the Connecticut soldier obtains a furlough, and a few hours' ride brings him to his father's door; but the Union soldier whose home is in North Carolina, Texas, or Alabama, is obliged to forego that pleasure. The mail comes every day to camp and makes our Northern boys clap their hands for joy, but no letters come for the poor refugees and deserters. A young soldier whose friends are in Alabama, saw his comrade reading a letter from his home the other

day, and turning to me with an anxious look, he said: "How I wish I could hear from my mother!"

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

A change having taken place in the command of this Department early in December, Col. Fish resigned his position as Military Provost Marshal of Baltimore and took command of the regiment. He remained with us one day only, and was reappointed Provost Marshal under Gen. Lockwood, the new commander. The Colonel is regarded by the Union people of this city as "the right man in the right place." He pursues an uncompromising and consistent course in dealing with the rebels of Baltimore, and performs the various duties of his office with extraordinary promptness and ability.

Capt. French and Adj. Walker have been relieved from duty at the Provost Marshal's office and have returned to their respective positions in the regiment. Capt. Marcy and Lieut. Backus are employed in their stead. Capt. French and Adj. Walker have borne an honorable part in conducting the military affairs of this city during the past eventful year, the former having acted as Provost Marshal for considerable time in the absence of Col. Fish.

Capt. Morehouse was greeted with three rousing cheers the other morning as he took command of his company. The Captain has been employed in charge of military prisoners in connection with the Provost Marshal's department since his return from Richmond.

Maj. Blakeslee and Capt. Rogers came to Baltimore with recruits, a few days since, and hastened back to Connecticut for more men, I suppose.

Daniel B. Winchester of Co. A, was killed at Charlestown, Va., on the 7th of December, by the falling of a tree upon the tent in which he was sitting. A huge limb of a tree struck him on the head, and he survived the blow only a few hours.

Another member of Co. A, Sergt. W. P. Tragansa, (erroneously printed Fragansa in the December number of the War Record,) died in the Jarvis U. S. Hospital of Baltimore, on the 21st of December. His fellow soldiers procured a good coffin and sent the body home to Connecticut.

#### RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Regimental Church which we formed more than two years ago, still

exists and prospers. Many of those who were members at first are not with us now. Some have gone to their rest. Many others, on account of sickness, have been discharged and returned to their homes. I think of some of our praying company standing this dreary night at some picket post in the Shenandoah Valley, and others stretched upon the sands of Belle Island and dreaming of homes they perhaps will never see again. Those there are who commenced their army life with pious principles and good resolutions, and have fallen from their integrity; but while some have faltered many others have come forward to take their places. A neat little Chapel which is built by contributions from the officers and soldiers of the regiment will soon be completed. Then we shall have a convenient and permanent place of worship.

A deeply affecting scene transpired during our religious service three Sabbaths ago. After an excellent sermon by Chaplain De La Matyr of the Eighth New York Artillery, we engaged in celebrating the Lord's Supper. Invitation was given to all the friends of the Saviour present to join in the solemn Sacrament, and a goodly number came forward and bowed at the rough benches in the presence of their comrades. There were pious veterans whom the Lord of Hosts had defended in many a battle and shielded in many a fierce temptation. Others knelt by their side who had lately volunteered for Christ, and some who had recently abandoned a course of rebellion against the highest human and divine authority. Such seasons are peculiarly interesting in the army because they come not often, and they are so unlike the common scenes of soldier life. We rejoice to know that the crucified Redeemer who endured unmitigated cruelty at the hands of soldiers in the days of his flesh, now listens to the voice of prayer and Christian song as it ascends from many thousand camps along the lines of our great, loyal army. Eighteen centuries ago the Saviour wore a crown of thorns; soldiers plaited it and placed it on his brow. He listened to the most provoking insult; soldiers' lips uttered the impious mockery. Blow after blow sent color to his pale cheek; it was a soldier's hand that smote him. His garments lay at the foot of the cross, and while he was dying, while the mother of our Lord was standing by, soldiers cast lots for his raiment. When he hung



dead upon the cross a glittering weapon pierced his side; it was a soldier's spear. A strong guard was stationed around the tomb and vainly strove to hold the buried Redeemer there; those heaven-defying men were soldiers in the Roman army. But that day has passed, and the time has come when throngs of soldiers come and worship at the feet of Him whom soldiers crucified.

ED. RINER.

*For the Connecticut War Record.*

### From the Seventh Regiment.

ST. HELENA ISLAND, January, 1864.

Let me make haste to correct an error for which I know not whether some lapse of my pen or of your types was responsible. In the enumeration of the batteries manned by members of our regiment on Morris Island during the operations of the siege, there was no mention made of a battery of three thirty-pounder rifles commanded by Capt. S. S. Atwell of Co. C, and manned by our men. Some of the most accurate shooting was done from this battery. This would make in all seven batteries entrusted either wholly or in part to our officers and men.

My last communication brought the history of the Seventh Connecticut up to about the close of September. There was not a great deal of startling or interesting incident in the weeks succeeding the evacuation of Forts Gregg and Wagner. But the labor of conducting the siege was by no means diminished, nor were the perils lessened. The toil and the exposure involved in the reconstruction of the forts just named, and in the erection of other forts on the island, were perhaps as great as had been endured at any period of the operations. All of these toils, with the various hardships and privations to which the men were subject, greatly reduced the strength of the regiment, so that at one time out of six hundred and seventy-nine men and officers in camp not less than two hundred and forty-four were upon the sick list.

In this connection I may mention a circumstance which speaks for the spirit of the regiment. Immediately after the fall of the forts (Sept. 7th) the sick list of the regiment increased. This effect, incomprehensible at first sight, was due to the fact that many men, really sick and hardly able to go on duty, had concealed their illness and had omitted to apply to the Surgeon lest they should be put on the sick list and thus deprived

of the honor of bearing a part in manning the batteries and urging forward the siege of Charleston.

About the middle of October the regiment received orders to embark for St. Helena Island. The object of this movement was two-fold; to afford the wearied men a change of location and an opportunity for rest and reinvigoration, and also to enable them to perfect themselves in the use of a new arm and in a new class of duties. Of the precise nature of these and of other facts of interest and importance relating to the regiment and its movements, it will perhaps best accord with military propriety not to speak at present in detail. Perhaps in this I err on the side of excessive caution. But it is quite impossible for one who has not remarked it personally, to conceive of the evil that is done and of the obstacles interposed to our military progress by the injudicious and premature publication of items of military intelligence. To cite one instance of this: After our occupation of Wagner and Gregg, the enemy maintained a moderate cannonading against our men engaged on those works. This cannonade of course hindered our men in their labor, and caused some casualties. After a week or so appeared this item in one of the New York papers, communicated by some rabid correspondent or reporter: "Our men still are at work on Cummings Point, though much endangered by the fire from Fort Johnson and Sullivan's Island." This item was eagerly republished in the Charleston papers, and upon the day succeeding its appearance in them a most furious shelling was maintained all day upon our men who were on fatigue, and many casualties occurred and some lives were lost. For all these casualties, and for the interruption to our progress, the injudicious communicativeness of the reporter was responsible. Possibly he would have written with less freedom had he been expecting to be in the trenches himself to perceive the effect of his paragraph

It was upon the 16th of October that we quitted Morris Island, a spot which had become the centre of interest and expectation to the whole nation, which had been to the regiment a scene of hardship, peril and triumph, and whose sands covered the remains of some of the bravest and noblest of our number. The events of our lives while upon that barren sand bar will certainly never be forgotten by any who participated in them.

Just before we left Morris Island, fourteen of the enlisted men received furloughs to return home for thirty days. Among these fourteen were the three who had recently escaped from imprisonment in Richmond, whose safe return to our lines was chronicled in your October number. The remainder received furloughs as an award for meritorious services rendered in the field during the siege.

On the evening of the 16th we arrived at St. Helena. This island lies on Port Royal harbor, nearly opposite Hilton Head. The water along the shore is very bold, and a wharf three hundred feet long gives accommodation at low tide to vessels drawing eighteen feet. No one can enter the magnificent harbor of Port Royal (the best on the coast south of Hampton Roads) and examine its capabilities without receiving a lesson upon the blighting influence of slavery. Here is an unequalled harbor, giving admittance to the largest vessels that float, while on the inland side the inlets afford passage for light draft steamers; here is a cluster of islands, having had the monopoly of the long staple cotton, and yet how has slavery succeeded in rendering all these advantages of no avail! Under the inspiration of liberty these waters would have reflected the flags of every nation, and these shores would have been lined with wharfs on which the wealth of remote continents would have been gladly exchanged for the products of the Sea Islands and of the Uplands.

After remaining in camp for two weeks, the regiment received orders to start at once for Folly Island, in light marching order, leaving behind knapsacks, tents, the sick, and all save the necessaries of daily life. They remained bivouaced on Folly Island for about two weeks, (having an opportunity once during that period to repair to the camp on St. Helena for a change of clothes,) all the while expecting from hour to hour to be summoned to an assault more desperate than had been recorded in the annals of the war. But without being called to this attempt, the regiment returned to their encampment on St. Helena, where we still remain.

During the bivouac upon Folly, there was opportunity for remarking the capacity to provide for themselves which the men have acquired during the experience of two years' service. Without tents, or floors, or stoves, or camp equipage, they yet succeeded in making themselves

comfortable, and met every privation with lighthearted cheerfulness.

On the same day that the regiment returned to St. Helena, a body of one hundred and sixteen men, the fruit of the draft, arrived to recruit the ranks reduced by battle and disease to less than the minimum. This welcome reinforcement brought up the number to about nine hundred and sixty. These men, whatever the antecedents of some of them, are settling down into good and faithful soldiers. Indeed, experience seems to show that although all men do not by any means make *equally* good soldiers, yet a competent commander can make good soldiers out of anything.

So on St. Helena we remain at present. Of what changes, of what movements, of what perils, of what losses, another letter may tell you, who can say?

Mindful of our New England origin, we celebrated to the best of our ability the day set apart by national and State authority for Thanksgiving. Divine service was held in the forenoon, under the open air. The proclamations of the President and of Gov. Buckingham were read, excellent singing was provided by the Glee Club, and some of the mercies of the year were recounted and made the occasion of thanksgiving and praise. Each of the companies sat down to as good a dinner as the island could furnish, in which the beef of the West, the apples of New England, and the oranges and sweet potatoes of South Carolina united to remind the sons of Connecticut of the good cheer with which the festival has always been celebrated.

There has just transpired among us an event almost without a parallel, I believe, in the history of the war: a promotion declined. Lieut. Col. D. C. Rodman received from his Excellency Gov. Buckingham a commission as Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut. He declined the offered advancement on the ground that in view of his long continued connection with the Seventh he thought that he could serve the country most effectively by remaining with them, and also that in view of his yet unhealed wound, he felt that his health was hardly adequate to the cares and labors which the proposed position would involve. This decision on his part has enhanced the regard in which he is held by all of his comrades in arms, and has reminded them that valor and modesty are near of kin.

Within the past week a feeling of sad-

ness has pervaded many hearts among us on account of the death of one of our most esteemed and beloved comrades, Frederick O. Bulkley of Co. C. He was from Avon, and joined the regiment a year ago last October. During the year that he passed among us, his purity of character, his conscientiousness in the discharge of every duty, and his elevated religious principle, gained universal regard and esteem. The exposures of Morris Island proved too severe for him, and in September he was prostrated by gastric fever, which was succeeded, as almost any severe attack of whatever kind is liable to be, by diarrhea. Under this he gradually sunk till the afternoon of Thursday, the 26th, (Thanksgiving day,) when he died. During his entire sickness he was exceedingly patient, but as he approached the close he was pervaded by a peace more complete and perfect than I had ever witnessed. He had felt an intense longing to see his widowed mother once more. "Pray," he said, "that I may live to see my mother again. I must see my mother. The sight of her would be an inspiration to me." But this longing ceased to trouble him, and he was able to say, "I am perfectly content. It is all well." When I had prayed with him, two days before his death, he added the prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep," &c., repeating those sweet lines, and adding, "how often my mother has taught me to repeat that verse." He had intended, if he survived the war, to devote himself to the ministry of the Gospel. He was certainly one of the most pure-minded, lovely, Christian young men I ever saw. In view of his death, we feel anew, as we have done so often before, the hardship and inhumanity (not intentional, of course, but real.) of the regulations (from whomever they proceed) which hinder the removal of such cases of disease to the North in time to afford them relief and recovery. According to all human appearance Bulkley might have been saved by a timely removal to a Northern climate. I hope that all who are interested in the welfare of our Connecticut soldiers will never cease to press the matter till a stop shall be put to the needless sacrifice of our men from diseases which are incurable here, but which readily yield to treatment at the North.

Also, on Saturday, November 21st, died in the General Hospital at Hilton Head, Private A. Benson, Co. K, a worthy man and faithful soldier. Indeed the

Windham County boys rarely fail to be worthy men and good soldiers.

During the bivouac on Folly, and since our return to St. Helena, the religious meetings have been of peculiar interest and solemnity, and a number have expressed a resolve to lead a Christian life. Will not all the good throughout our State pray that the erring among us may be reclaimed, and that morality and piety may prevail in our ranks.

DIXWELL.

*For the Connecticut War Record.*

### **Twenty-First Connecticut Volunteers.**

CHAPTER SECOND.

The smoke of the battle rose slowly up from the hard-fought field of Fredericksburg, revealing to the contending armies "the mighty wreck of ruin they had wrought."

The wounded and dying were conveyed to northern hospitals, there to receive the kind care and sympathy of friends, and the dead were laid tenderly to rest beneath the unfriendly soil of old Virginia.

Quietly the "Grand Army" settled down once more, upon the banks of the Rappahannock, and daily drills became the order of the day.

We of the 21st were with the 25th New Jersey, the 13th New Hampshire, and the 4th Rhode Island, formed into a new brigade, under command of Col. Arthur H. Dutton, of the 21st C. V., and designated the 3d Brigade, of the 3d Division, of the 9th Army Corps; thus leaving the regiment in command of Lieut. Col. Burpee. Gen. Burnside having determined upon again attacking the enemy's works, marching orders were again issued to the army, and the troops which were to act upon the extreme right, had moved several miles up the river, when a severe storm came on, lasting several days, and so completely softening the ground as to render it utterly impossible to move artillery and it was with great difficulty that infantry could be made of any advantage. Consequently, the attack was abandoned, and, worn out and exhausted, the troops again returned to camp, and once more rested from their labors.

Gen. Burnside was now, by his own request, relieved from the command of the army by Gen. Hooker, and "all was quiet along the lines" once more. And thus quietly the time passed on, with only the old daily routine of duty, and nothing of importance to vary the sameness of our soldier-life, except that now and then the muffled drum sounded out the departure of a comrade to another life. Marching orders, however, soon startled us from the comparative

quiet into which we had settled, and on the 7th day of February, the 9th Army Corps bade adieu to the "Grand Army of the Potomac," and proceeded to Aquia Creek, with orders to report to Gen. Dix, at Fortress Monroe.

We arrived by railroad at Aquia Creek on the evening of the 7th, and embarked on board transports, where we remained until noon of the 8th. Precisely at 12 M. the signal for our departure sounded, and the anchors were weighed, and the steamers turned their prows to the winding channel and steamed gracefully down the peaceful Potomac to the Chesapeake, and thence to Fort Monroe, where we arrived on the morning of the 9th, and reported for orders. At about noon, orders were received to proceed to Newport News, Va., where we disembarked and pitched our tents.

Here we passed another month of daily drilling, with nothing transpiring worthy of record, until on the 13th of March we left Newport News, Va., on board transports, and proceeded to Norfolk, Va., and thence by railroad to Suffolk, Va., arriving there the evening of the same day, and encamping near the city. Here the programme was very materially changed, and instead of daily drills with the musket we were exercised in the use of the "Shovel and the Hoe," and other agricultural implements, in the handling of which we soon became so well skilled that we could perform almost any exercise, in a style to honor a native of the Emerald Isle. This fact may account for our soon being ordered about six miles below Suffolk upon the Nansemond river to build a fort. Here we laid out a splendid camp, and much Yankee ingenuity was displayed in the construction of rustic seats and chairs, and other articles of furniture for camp use. We also laid out a fort, called Fort Connecticut, and worked upon it daily until it was nearly completed, when the siege of Suffolk having commenced, we left our fort, yet unfinished, on the 11th day of April, and proceeded to the defense of the city. Here we were for a day or two lying idle, without shelter or food, after which we were placed on the banks of the Nansemond in the rifle-pits to do "picket duty," where we remained without relief for 12 days. At the time of our going on duty there, picket firing was carried on with much zest, and some of our men were wounded by the rebel pickets, and it was considered at least imprudent for a person to expose himself unnecessarily to their fire. After a day or two, however, they seemed to abandon the practice by mutual agreement, and soon began to converse together. Each day they

became more and more familiar, and might often be seen conversing together from the banks of the river, and in some instances they swam the river and shook hands, and after a friendly chat together would return to their camps, with a more friendly feeling towards the "nasty Yankees," who in many instances supplied them with "*good old plug*," which they had long been without. This friendly intercourse and converse was however, soon forbidden by the commanders of both parties, and during the latter part of our duty there, they held only stolen interviews, which were quite frequent.

At the expiration of twelve days in the rifle-pits, we were called upon to take part in the advance determined upon by the commanding general.

By the plan of attack or advance proposed, Gen. Getty with a heavy force was to cross the river at Suffolk or a little below the city, while Col. Dutton with his Brigade (excepting the Twenty-First C. V.) were to cross at the same time several miles below at "Reed's Ferry," and the Twenty-First, under command of Maj. H. B. Crosby, were to cross still further down the river at "Sleepy Hole," and the whole force to press their way into the enemy's country.

Accompanying the Twenty-First was one section of a Wisconsin Battery and twelve mounted riflemen from the First New York.

We left camp at 11 P. M., and marched to "Sleepy Hole," where we crossed the river at the appointed hour (3 o'clock A. M.) on board the gunboat "Stepping Stones." Arrived on the opposite side of the river, we halted for daylight, and for rest, as we had marched very fast. Daylight came, and sending out skirmishers in the front, we began slowly to push into the enemy's country, intending to keep within supporting distance of the forces next on our left under Col. Dutton.

We pushed steadily and carefully along for one or two hours before we came upon any obstacles, when the skirmishers came upon the village of "Chuckatuck," where we were informed by the people that there were rebel cavalry ahead.

Still onward we went through the village, and just beyond it we were startled by rapid firing by the line of skirmishers and mounted riflemen. The regiment was immediately formed in line of battle, and the cannon trained on the roads. The firing soon ceasing the riflemen returned, and reported one of their number killed and one wounded, they having come suddenly upon a squad of rebel cavalrymen in ambush, who discharged their pieces and fled.

We halted to bury the killed and attend

to the wounded, and still moved on, expecting soon to come up with a larger force. We proceeded some distance farther, and finding no force, proceeded to form a junction with Col. Dutton's force, whom we now supposed to be on our left, but who had been unable to hold his position after crossing the river and had been compelled to fall back, and the same was the case with all of the force before named. None had effected a crossing and held their position but the Twenty-First C. V., and they were now alone and unsupported six miles in the enemy's country, endeavoring and expecting to make a junction with the 3d Brigade. Had they known their position and the danger they were in they would have succeeded but poorly in the assault soon to be made against them, and towards which they were now unconsciously marching, for having arrived near the point where we had expected to join the Brigade, we were suddenly saluted with a sharp fire from the enemy, and though it came upon us unexpectedly and from a concealed foe, no one seemed surprised, and the men moved up splendidly to the support of the skirmishers, who were holding their ground in good style. The enemy being under cover of the woods, their number could not be very correctly estimated. One of the cannon was moved into position, and commenced shelling the woods, while four companies of the regiment with the skirmishers, poured a rapid fire into the rebel ambush, and, with such effect, that in a very short time, they finding their position growing uncomfortably warm, began to show themselves, and intimate by waving of handkerchiefs and other signs, their willingness to surrender. Some 18 thus came forward and gave themselves up, and the remainder, (about 20 more,) made good their escape.

Our loss was one man killed and two wounded. The enemy were closely followed, but succeeded in swimming a creek and escaping. The prisoners stated that they were completely taken by surprise, not expecting that we were on their side of the river. We now fell back to the banks of the river near Reed's Ferry, and throwing up rifle-pits in our front to protect us in case of an attack, we encamped for the night, the gunboats coming up and taking position so as to aid us in holding our position until we could recross the river. We remained here unmolested by the enemy until the evening of the next day, when we recrossed on the gunboats and returned to camp, feeling that we had at least accomplished our part of the expedition.

(To be continued.)

☞ Against passion we must oppose reason.

*For the Connecticut War Record.*

**From the Tenth Regiment.**

CAMP TENTH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS., }  
ST AUGUSTINE, FLA., Dec. 22, 1863. }

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

Our regiment is still quietly encamped here, and the men are rapidly improving in health, every day adding several to the ranks who have for some time been under the doctor's care. While we remain here, however, we shall not be able to relate to you anything of very thrilling interest in the way of brilliant achievements, daring exploits, and hair breadth escapes, for we are pretty snugly esconsed out of harm's way just now. In fact, I may say that our position and condition are, in many respects, just the opposite to what they were throughout the spring and summer of last year.

But the arrival of a steamer, which is almost a weekly occurrence, is a subject of great interest and much importance to us. While rough weather prevails we do not look for an arrival, but should it be delayed one, two or three days after good weather has set in, our anxiety increases in proportion to the delay. On the 10th ult. the steamer "Maple Leaf" arrived, bringing our commander, Col. Otis, who had for some months previous been on detached service commanding the U. S. rendezvous at New Haven. The joyous feelings resulting from this happy reunion, were made manifest at the first dress parade. Ah! Messrs. Editors, I wish you could have witnessed that parade. It was—well, I will not try to describe it, or you will be putting yourselves to the trouble of coming to see us on parade, and so long a trip might be too expensive for *Editors*. But there was more joy in store for us, for, behold, on the 14th, the Steamer Cosmopolitan arrived and restored to us our beloved Chaplain, the Rev. H. C. Trumbull. Of course the officers, and all the men who could obtain leave from camp, were at the wharf to welcome him. We were all glad and happy to see him again with us, and especially to see him looking so much better than we had expected after so long and bitter experience in rebeldom. On Saturday last he favored us, as well as many civilians and officers from other regiments, with an outdoor oration, in front of our Regimental Hospital, which was a recital of his experience from the time of capture on Morris Island to his liberation at Fortress Monroe. We who have never been in rebel jails, can sympathize with, but can never realize the suffering which the treatment he received must have occasioned. The indignities were entirely unnecessary, and probably harder to be borne than the miserable and men-

tions served, though in contemplating the latter, we are happy to remember that we have a Chaplain whose gastronomic propensities were never such as to superinduce corporosity, while natural science has lost nothing from a compulsory study of one of its most beautiful (B) branches—Entomology, which seems to have been presented in such vast fields for observation as to preclude the possibility of neglect.

The oration concluded, the Chaplain was presented with a Field Glass, and an elegant silver mounted Sword, the contributions of the rank and file of the regiment. The presentation was made by our esteemed Hospital Steward, Mr. Kellogg, accompanied by a thrilling address, which was replied to in eloquent and affectionate terms by the Chaplain.

On the 17th, the Steamer "Mapleleaf," after a trip to Hilton Head, again returned, bringing the U. S. Paymaster, who favored the regiments with two months pay, including the 31st of October. This was a very agreeable and welcome visit, and we hope the echoes of Major Porter's stentorian tones may be heard round many a Connecticut fireside this winter.

We are now anxiously awaiting the arrival of another steamer. The latest papers we have seen were of the 6th, and we would like to hear from other parts occasionally.

Before closing this letter let me make a few remarks on the zoology of this District. The horse is here represented by a tribe of marsh ponies, of diminutive size and dejected appearance, and of a semi-amphibious nature. They may be seen in squads standing deep in the water during a whole tide, motionless, contemplating the scene in a most grave and meditative manner. The cattle are wild and brought in after being run down by mounted men sent out for that purpose. They are small, but produce good beef unless the steaks are taken off very close to the horns, which too often happens.

Game is abundant in the marshes, and now and then, by the energy of the medical department, rare specimens find their way into town. But only very occasionally snakes are abundant enough to please the most fastidious. One of our men a short time since succeeded in taking from one hole, a possum, two skunks, and a rattlesnake. We have reason to believe that Messrs. Possum and Skunks were consigned to the spit, while his Snakeship remains a member of Company B, and has not yet paid the penalty for being found in such odoriferous company. OPTICUS.

Gen. Butler's mother intended him for a Baptist minister.

*For the Connecticut War Record.*

**From the Fifteenth Regiment.**

CAMP 15TH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS, }  
PLYMOUTH, N. C., Jan. 25, 1864. }

On Thursday morning, the 21st inst., the 15th broke camp at Portsmouth, Va., our supposed destination being Newbern, N. C. On the evening of the 21st we embarked on board the steamer S. R. Spaulding, with four companies of the Sixteenth, the other six companies having preceded us in a smaller steamer. We rounded Hatteras at 5 P. M., on the 22d, in calm, fine weather, and on the following morning landed at Morehead City. Taking the cars there, after a ride of about thirty-five miles, through a very desolate looking country, we arrived at Newbern at 6 P. M. For about half an hour we had the pleasure of congratulating each other on the good fortune of being located so splendidly, but we soon found out that we had still to travel. At 9 P. M. the same evening, six companies embarked on board one steamer, the Thos. Collyer, and the remainder with the horses, &c., on board the Pilot Boy. We arrived at Plymouth at 6 P. M., on the 24th, and remained on board all night. Disembarking on the following morning; after the necessary delay in getting the baggage ashore, the camp was laid out, and at the time your correspondent pens this short communication, 1 P. M., we are again encamped, all tents being pitched, some even already stockaded. There are three regiments here, the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Third Penn., and Eighty-Fifth N. Y., and two companies cavalry. The majority expect to leave here in a few days, having re-enlisted. I believe that accounts for our transfer to this point.

MASKERY.

*For the Connecticut War Record.*

**From the Ninth Regiment.**

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

I have been somewhat delayed in writing to you about the Ninth Regiment Conn. Vols., in consequence of waiting for a decided disposition of the different regiments in the lately contemplated, but most successful expedition into Texas, the regiment then being under marching orders, and not knowing what day we might start, or in what direction. But while Brig. Gen. Weitzel and others made certain movements through the Teché country and thereabouts, threatening Texas by land, Maj. Gen. Banks, with his main force, undertook an expedition and effected a landing without difficulty in the neighborhood of Brownsville, the success and importance of which movement will be more properly and vividly set forth by other

correspondents, or at another time. The Ninth, meanwhile, were assigned to a brigade under command of Col. Cabill, acting as military commandant of New Orleans. The regiment is therefore disposed in various places throughout the defenses at Lakeport, Proctorville, Chalmette, U. S. Barracks, La Fayette Square, (the Headquarters, but with small representation, of the regiment,) and Company Canal, on the Opelousas railroad; these separated stations, together with a large number gone North with rebel prisoners, and a portion in Texas as Field Signal Corps, spread the regiment over a wide field, so that though not with the advance in Texas, yet the Ninth are doing equally as important service in and about the city they helped to take and are now helping to hold, for there are many deluded rebels, both male and female, who still persistently believe that New Orleans is to be retaken and ruled by *their Nero* in place of *our Butler*.

Occasionally an expedition is made into adjacent rebeldom which, though not showing any great public benefit upon its face yet is of advantage, in keeping the men active, in annoying the enemy and in compelling them to keep up their coast guard, as has been the case in three different raids lately made by Capt. Sawyer, of Co. H, and his men, into Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis, in which, though he lost three captured and four wounded, (but which latter were afterwards gallantly recovered,) he inflicted some severe punishment upon the rebels, and has kept up along the shore of Mississippi Sound the reputation which the Ninth acquired in these parts in April, 1862. We therefore have but little of interest except our daily routine of duty, perhaps monotonous, though servicable, yet affording no particular information to our friends at home, except the assurance of our continued health and triumph over rebeldom.

MANCHAC.

## PERSONAL.

### Promotions.

(OFFICIAL.)

Jan. 4.—Dr. N. A. Fisher of Norwich, appointed Surgeon 29th Conn. Vols.

1ST CAVALRY.

Jan. 6.—2d Lieut. Coley James, to be 1st Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 2d, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

Private Addison G. Warner, to be Captain, with rank from Jan. 2d, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

Private James McKane, to be 1st Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 2d, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

Jan. 7.—Thos. L. Porter of Farmington, to be Acting Quartermaster 29th C. V., (colored.)

1ST ARTILLERY.

Jan. 7.—Sergt. Philip Manix of Co. K, to be 2d Lieut., with rank from Dec. 18th, 1863, vice Post, resigned.

16TH REGIMENT.

Jan. 9.—1st Lieut. M. C. Turner, to be Captain, with rank from Jan. 5th, 1864, vice Tennant, deceased.

29TH REGIMENT.

Thos. McKinley of the 1st Artillery, to be 2d Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 7th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

Newton Willey of South Windsor, to be 2d Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 7th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

1ST REGIMENT RIFLEMEN.

Jan. 9.—Wm. S. Rowland, to be Colonel, with rank from Jan. 7th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

1ST CAVALRY.

Jan. 11.—Assistant Surgeon Geo. A. Hurlburt, 1st Light Battery, to be Surgeon of the 1st Cavalry, with rank from Jan. 9th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

Jan. 12.—1st Lieut. Joseph Backus, to be Captain, with rank from Jan. 12th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Sergt. James R. Straut of Co. G, to be 2d Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 12th, 1864; original vacancy.

1st Sergt. Levi E. Tyler of Co. C, to be 2d Lieutenant of Co. L, with rank from Jan. 12th, 1864; original vacancy.

29TH REGIMENT.

Joel W. Hyde of Greenwich, to be 2d Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 11th, 1864, vice Willey, transferred to the 30th Regt.

18TH REGIMENT.

Jan. 20.—Wm. C. Walker of Putnam, to be Chaplain, with rank from Jan. 19th, 1864, vice Cooper, resigned.

29TH REGIMENT.

Frederick E. Camp of Middletown, to be Captain, with rank from Jan. 19th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

1ST CAVALRY.

Jan. 21.—Henry S. Phillips of Norwich, to be 2d Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 20th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

29TH REGIMENT.

Edward W. Bacon of New Haven, to be Captain, with rank from Jan. 20th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

Thos. G. Bennett of New Haven, to be 1st Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 20th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

1ST CAVALRY.

Jan. 22.—James W. Gore of Hartford, to be 1st Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 21st, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

6TH REGIMENT.

Jan. 22.—2d Lieut. Martin Stottler, to be 1st Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 19th, 1864, vice Stowe, resigned.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Wm. F. Bradley, to be 2d Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 19th, 1864, vice Stottler, promoted.

17TH REGIMENT.

Jan. 23.—2d Assistant Surgeon Elijah Gregory, to be 1st Assistant Surgeon, with rank from Jan. 22d, 1864, vice McEwen, resigned.

Henry S. Turrell of New Milford, to be 2d Assistant Surgeon, with rank from Jan. 22d, 1864, vice Gregory, promoted.

11TH REGIMENT.

G. Berry Reynolds of Sprague, to be 2d Assistant Surgeon, with rank from Jan. 22d, 1864, vice Carpenter, transferred.

29TH REGIMENT.

Jan. 26.—Henry C. Ward of Hartford, to be Captain, with rank from Jan. 25th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

Orrin L. Case of Canton, to be 2d Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 25th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

Private Wm. C. Williams, Co. C, 16th Regt., to be 2d Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 25th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

Jan. 27.—Corp. Edwin A. Thorp, Co. E, 15th Conn., to be Captain, with rank from Jan. 26th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

Gordon W. Stewart, to be 1st Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 26th, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

20TH REGIMENT.

2d Lieut. Henry Lewis, to be 1st Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 26th, 1864, vice Doolittle, deceased.

21ST REGIMENT.

Sergt. Major Luther N. Curtis, to be 1st Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 26th, 1864, vice Shepard, resigned.

2D ARTILLERY.

Com. Sergt. Franklin J. Candee, to be 2d Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 26th, 1864, vice Gaylord, deceased.

1st Sergt. Daniel E. Marsh, to be 2d Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 26th, 1864, vice Cleaveland, promoted.

1st Sergt. Warren Alford, to be 2d Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 26th, 1864, vice Shumway, promoted.

30TH REGIMENT.

Jan. 29.—C. V. R. Creed of New Haven, is appointed Acting Surgeon of the 30th Regt. Conn. Vols., (colored.)

13TH REGIMENT.

Jan. 30.—1st Lieut. Frank Welles, to be Captain, with rank from Jan. 29th, 1864, vice Grosvenor, promoted.

2d Lieut. John C. Kinney, to be 1st Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 29th, 1864, vice Welles, promoted.

Sergt. John M. Lyman of Co. C, to be 2d Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 29th, 1864, vice Kinney, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

1st Lieut. Wm. S. Knapp, 17th Regt., Dec. 1st, 1863.

Capt. W. M. Grosvenor, 13th Conn., Oct. 29th, 1863, to enable him to accept a commission as Colonel of the 2d Regt. Corps d'Afrique.

Assistant Surgeon E. M. Pease, 16th Conn., Nov. 30th, 1863, to accept promotion.

Surgeon Robert Hubbard, 17th Conn., Dec. 28th, 1863. Cause—disability.

Quartermaster J. B. Bromley, 13th Regt., Dec. 29th, 1863.

2d Lieut. Andrew Cole, 9th Regt., Dec. 30th, 1863.

Assistant Surgeon Geo. W. Avery, 9th Regt., Dec. 10th, 1863, to accept promotion.

1st Lieut. F. B. Hawley, 14th Regt., Jan. 20th, 1864.

2d Lieut. Chas. Daniels, 13th Regt., Jan. 8th, 1864.

Surgeon N. A. Fisher, 29th Regt., Jan. 29th, 1864.

H. C. Ward has resigned his position as A. A. G. of Connecticut, and gone into the 29th Regt., (colored,) as Captain.

DISMISSED.

1st Lieut. Chas. W. Galpin, 14th Regt., Dec. 2d, 1863. Cashiered.

2d Lieut. George W. Sherman, 20th Regt., Jan. 18th, 1864. Dishonorably discharged.

HARTFORD, Jan. 23d, 1864.

[Special Order, No. 11.]

The commission issued to Sergt. Gad N. Smith, 2d Conn. Artillery, as 2d Lieut. in the 29th Regt. Conn. Vols., (colored,) is hereby revoked, he having declined the appointment.

ITEMS.

So much of Special Order No. 27, Jan. 17th, 1863, from the War Department, as dismissed 1st Lieut. Wm. R. Harmount, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged, as of the above date.

Jan. 25th, 1864.

The order dismissing Capt. Joseph Jordan, 21st Conn. Vols., has been revoked, and he having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, as of the date of the above mentioned order.

Capt. Charles L. Norton of Farmington, has been appointed Colonel of the Fourth Engineer Corps, Corps d'Afrique.

Sergeant Amos R. Ladd of Norwich, a member of Co. F, Thirteenth Regiment, has received a 2d Lieutenant's commission in the First Louisiana, (colored) regiment.

Dr. Hubbard (formerly of the 17th C. V.) has resigned his position as Medical Director of the 11th Corps, on account of ill health. He retires from service with the hearty good wishes of many friends in the army.

Edwin A. Thorpe, a member of Co. E, 15th C. V., has recently received an appointment from the Military Board, as a Captain in the 29th C. V.

Orrin L. Case of Canton, and private Wm. C. Williams of Co. C, 16th C. V. have been appointed 2d Lieutenants in the 30th (colored) Regiment.

Wm. J. Ross of Greeneville, a corporal in Co. A, 18th Regiment, has been appointed a Captain in the 29th Regiment.

Rev. H. L. Wayland has resigned his position as Chaplain of the 7th C. V. Private affairs compel him reluctantly to this step. He has served twenty-eight months faithfully and nobly. The sincere esteem and affection of the regiment finds a most gratifying practical expression in the gift of an elegant silver pitcher and a purse of money. The handsome testimonial is thus acknowledged:

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20th, 1864.

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an elegant silver pitcher, bearing the inscription: "To the Rev. H. L. Wayland, from his friends in the ranks of the 7th Conn. Vols." For this unexpected and most welcome token of regard from his comrades in arms, as well as for the handsome purse of money presented by members of Companies C, D, and I, the undersigned begs leave to return his most grateful thanks.

H. L. WAYLAND.

Mr. Jesse H. Lord of Hartford, received a commission as First Lieutenant in the First Connecticut Cavalry, and joined his regiment at Baltimore a few days since. He has labored diligently for some months in recruiting a company for that fine regiment, and has secured a large number of excellent men.

His conduct as a recruiting officer has been honorable and worthy of all praise, and his success is the just reward of honest, efficient work. As the able author of the history of the "Three Months' Volunteers," published in our columns, he will be remembered by our readers with interest and high esteem. As a true gentleman and a sincere patriot, we heartily wish him happiness, success, and honor.

Col. John A. Nelson of Hartford, of the 10th colored infantry, has been removed by Gen. Butler from his position for injuring recruiting among the negroes by impressment.

The Rev. T. J. Holmes, pastor of the Congregational Church, sent in his resignation Nov. 22d, announcing his determination to "go to the war." The Church was somewhat surprised by the act, as they had looked on him as their settled pastor. They declined accepting his resignation, but instead, granted him a leave of absence with a salary of five hundred dollars. He accordingly enlisted as a private, was uniformed, and went into camp in New Haven. On Sunday, Dec. 20th, he returned and preached his farewell sermon, in which he expressed his view of the war, and declared himself actuated, in the course he had taken, by motives of Christian duty. His departure was regretted by many of his people, who had become much attached to him, and whose best wishes and prayers will follow him wherever his duty calls.

*The Elm Leaf.*

IMPROMPTU PRESENTATION.—Co. H of the 7th Regiment, were conducted to the store of Knevals & Co., on Wednesday evening, to make some purchases, and after transacting their business surprised their officers by a presentation to Capt. J. B. Dennis of a silver pitcher, and Lieut. E. S. Mar-

ble a sword, sash and belt. Capt. Dennis managed to thank the boys for himself and wife, but Lieut. Marble was struck "all of a heap," and was unable to give expression to his feelings at this mark of the respect and confidence of his men. The affair was wholly impromptu, and made a pleasant incident that will long be remembered by those who participated in it.—*New Haven Register.*

Lieut. H. R. Billings, Co. A, 20th Regiment, has been presented with a valuable sword. It is the gift of eighteen of his friends at Sharps' factory, where he was formerly a workman. It was forwarded to Cowan, Tenn., where he is now stationed.

Frederick E. Camp of Middletown, who went out with the 24th Regiment, has received a commission as Captain in the 29th (colored) Regiment.

Sergt. Henry P. Johnston of Co. G, 15th Regiment, has been promoted to be Lieutenant in Co. D. He has received a sword, sash, belt, and field-glass from his friends and college classmates, and also a valuable testimonial from Co. G. Lieut. Johnson was a graduate of the class of 1862, at Yale, beloved and honored by all. He enlisted as a private immediately after taking his degree. He has proved himself brave, faithful, and thoroughly competent for the position which his merits alone have won for him.

Brig. Gen. O. S. Ferry of Connecticut, succeeds Gen. Cadwallader as Military Commander of the city of Philadelphia.

Lieut. Col. Rodman of the 7th Regiment is home on recruiting service. He has declined the Colonelcy of the 6th Regiment. His health has not been good since his return to his regiment.

Lieut. J. Dean of Co. F, 2d Conn. Artillery, has been presented by his company with a beautiful sword and sash, at a cost of seventy dollars, as a testimonial of their sincere regard.

Maj. A. C. Brady of the 17th Regiment, a very gallant officer, who was wounded severely at Gettysburg, has been appointed Major in the Invalid Corps.

Capt. Thomas K. Bates of Danielsonville, of the 18th Regiment, has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received.

Col. Wm. Whistler, who was the oldest army officer in the United States, except Gen. Scott, died at his residence in Cincinnati, on Friday morning, at a very advanced age. Deceased had been on the retired list for a number of years.

## REGIMENTAL.

The Twelfth Regiment is under command of Lieut. Col. F. H. Peck, Captain Clark acting as Major. The regiment forms a part of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 19th army corps.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments are now at Plymouth, N. C. They were ordered there to take the places of some veteran regiments who are about to go home on furlough. It is not expected that they will be permanently located there. Letters should be directed (*via* Newbern.)

The First Conn. Cavalry is now filled to its maximum, and all detachments on recruiting service are ordered to report to their regiment. Connecticut may well be proud of her cavalry.

The location of Regiments, except those who have returned home, and the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, remain unchanged.

Lieut. Col. Wilcoxson of the Seventeenth, wants musicians to form a brass band for his regiment.

Seven hundred men have enlisted in the Second Conn. Artillery since Dec. 1st.

We are glad to give the following appeal further circulation. A number of subscriptions have been already handed in from Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport.

[From the Bridgeport Standard.]

St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 23d, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—The soldiers of the veteran Tenth need a new Chapel Tent. They had one, which, like many of their old comrades, was long since worn out in hard service. It was a comfort to them while it lasted, as a gathering place for Sabbath services and evening prayer meeting, and as their library and reading room. They want another just like it. Will not some of the generous Bridgeport citizens provide funds for the purpose? If so, let them forward their contributions to S. D. Pardee, Esq., New Haven, and thus do something more for the brave men who are doing so much for them.

Respectfully yours,

H. CLAY TRUMBULL,  
Chaplain 10th C. V.

Wm. H. Bacon, Henry Wilson, George Smith, Osceola Pochahontas, James Shay, Wm. McDonald, and James Robinson, deserters from the rebel army, came to New Haven on the 7th, and enlisted in the First Conn. Cavalry.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments have been ordered to Plymouth, N. C. The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh are in the State. The Tenth and Twelfth are no doubt on the way home. The Ninth and Thirteenth are said to form a part of the expedition against Mobile. It is hardly probable however.

A part of the Twentieth regiment on a remote guard-post, at Tracy City, Tenn., was suddenly attacked, but defended the stockade with great bravery. Private Knowles was killed. Capt. Upson, commanding the post, was reported mortally wounded. He was shot twice after he was entrapped and had surrendered. Later reports give us hopes that the wound of Capt. Upson is less severe. He is a brave, efficient, and manly officer.

The Twenty-First C. V. had a brisk skirmish near Smithfield, on the Chickatuck river.

The Fifteenth C. V. has made a successful reconnaissance from Plymouth.

The Fourteenth C. V. suffered severely in the recent movement of the Army of the Potomac. The old Fourteenth fights with a vengeance whenever it meets the enemy.

Satisfactory details have not up to time of going to press been received concerning any of the above events.

## CASUALTIES.

### DIED.

At the Regimental Hospital at St. Augustine, Fla., of chronic diarrhoea, Jerry Kane of Co. A, 10th C. V., aged 26.

In camp, at Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 6th, of typhoid fever, the wife of Dr. H. V. C. Holcombe, Surgeon of the 15th C. V.

Dec. 22d, at the Hospital of the 10th C. V., at St. Augustine, Fla., Sergt. William N. Salter of Co. F, of Greenwich, Conn. Measures were taken to send his body home to his friends for interment.

On the 11th inst., Mr. C. Jewell, formerly a member of the 18th C. V.

The New York Herald publishes a list of the names of Union prisoners who died in Richmond from Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st. Among them are the following soldiers from Connecticut: Sixth Regiment—Corp. George Ketterer, Co. II, Dec. 28th; P. Deary, Co. I, Nov. 12th; W. Abbott, Co. I, Nov. 27th. Seventh—W. P. Bates, Co. D, Oct. 17th. Fourteenth—D. Goodwin, Co. I, Nov. 8th; O. C. Pritchett, Co. K, Nov. 11th; J. Rimple, Co. A, Nov. 24th; C. Dorman, Co. E, Nov. 29th.

Alexis J. Seymour of the First Conn. Artillery, died, after a short illness, at Alexandria, Va., on New Year's day, aged 20. His remains were embalmed and sent home by his comrades, and his funeral was attended by a large and sympathizing audience, at the Congregational Church in Terry-

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned would call the attention of those in want of good

**TEA, COFFEE AND SPICES,**

to the large and varied assortment of the above article now on hand, at the

Corner Tea Store, 225 Chapel St., cor. of Orange.

Making a speciality of Teas, Coffees and Spices, we are enabled to pay the attention necessary to secure the best the market affords, and at prices lower than elsewhere.

Our stock of Teas embraces all the various kinds known. Notwithstanding the recent great advance in Teas, we are still enabled to sell at previous prices, in consequence of having purchased a large stock previous to the advance.

We Roast and Grind our Coffee fresh every day.

SPICES also ground by ourselves, and warranted perfectly pure. Give us a call.

**MOSES THOMAS.**

**J. E. SPENCER,**

Manufacturer and Importer of

**SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES AND JEWELRY,**

Union Street, one door north of Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

**GROCERIES.**

THE readers of the *War Record* are invited to examine at

219 STATE STREET, NEW HAVEN,

an uncommonly well selected assortment of

**GROCERIES,**

Wholesale and Retail.

Our FLOUR and TEA will certainly please.

Our OLD AFRICAN COFFEE is decidedly the best article for the price.

Every article warranted, and prices as low as possible. People from the *Country* can here find a ready sale for their produce at good prices.

**H. W. THOMSON.**

**A. SMITH,**

SHOW GLASS AND GLASS SIGN

**PAINTER**

—and—

**ORNAMENTAL LETTERER,**

Room 36, Hungerford & Cone's Block,

HARTFORD, CONN.

**M. & T. SAULT,**

Engine and Tool Builders,

BEG to call the attention of MANUFACTURERS and others in want of machinery, to their facilities for furnishing TOOLS of a superior style and quality; constantly keeping on hand a large assortment of the different parts. Those in want of LATHES, &c., can have their orders filled with the least possible delay.

We would likewise call your attention to our style of ENGINE, which is emphatically *the style*, both for economy and durability, made of the best materials, and of the best workmanship, samples of which can be seen in operation, and the *different parts* in the process of manufacture. We warrant them to be the best and most economical engine made. All interested will be fully satisfied by calling on the subscribers, corner of Chapel and Hamilton Streets, New Haven. Jobbing solicited.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL,**

301 CHAPEL ST., NEW HAVEN.

PARTICULAR attention to Prescriptions, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUPPORTERS, and KNEE BANDAGES.

Agency for S. S. WHITE'S Mineral Teeth and Dentists' materials.

S. NOYES and WM. H. SHEPARD, Principals.

**MIL0 PECK & CO.,**

**MACHINISTS,**

and Manufacturers of their

**PATENT DROP PRESS,**

for Gun Forging, New Haven, Conn.

**R. G. RUSSELL,**

**ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT,**

No. 10 STREET BUILDING, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Will give designs and Specifications for DWELLINGS, CHURCHES, BANKS, STORES, FACTORIES, &c. All work entrusted to me will be done satisfactorily and promptly.

**STEVENSON'S JONVAL TURBINE.**

**An Improved Helix wheel,**

Admirably adapted for high heads and small quantities of water. At the great trial of Water Wheels at Farmount Water Works, Philadelphia, in 1860, this wheel gave nearly six and one half per cent. of power above all others.

Manufactured by

**A. SKAATS, Jr.,**

No. 14 Artizan st., New Haven, Conn.

Castings and Mill Machinery of all kinds furnished and put up.

**C. B. WHITTLESEY,**

Dealer in

**SUPERIOR DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES,**

Acids, Soda Powders,  
Dye Stuffs, Seidlitz Powders,  
Potashes, Alcohol,  
Kissingen, Kerosene,  
Viehey, and Camphene, and  
Saratoga Waters, Burning Fluid.

224 Chapel, and 194 State Streets, New Haven, Ct.

**J. D. SHELLY,**

Dealer in

**STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,**

295 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

**COWLES & LEETE,**

175 & 177 STATE STREET,

NEW HAVEN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS,**

PAINTS, VARNISH, BRUSHES,

DYE WOODS,

AND

**PATENT MEDICINES.**

ALSO,

300 Barrels of the Best Brands of

**KEROSENE OIL.**

WE also manufacture OLMSTED'S Waterproof Leather Preserver, the discovery of Professor Olmsted of *Yale College*, which is conceded by all who have used it, to be the best article known for rendering leather in all its different forms IMPERVIOUS TO WATER; it is one of the most useful of the many applications of science to the useful arts, with which the distinguished name of Prof. O. is identified. It perfectly penetrates the leather, and renders even *old and hard* leather almost as soft as buckskin, and is so perfectly neat that it will not soil the fingers or the carpet, even when applied to the soles of the boots. Blacking may be applied over it with added effect—indeed, to *prevent cracking in leather, to restore its natural color, to add to its durability,* and to make it equal to India rubber in turning water, without any of the disagreeable qualities of rubber, this chemical compound is unequalled, so much so, that its use must become universal. Like the little sulphur match, no one can dispense with it, while it is a constant witness to the advanced arts, and an addition to the means, comfort, health and progress of mankind.

**Agriculture and Wooden Ware.**

The largest establishment of the kind in the State.

**AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL**

Implements and Tools of the latest improvements.

ALSO

**SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS**

of every kind. Agent for the Quinipiac Co's celebrated Fish Guano. All kinds of

**Staple and House Furnishing Wooden Ware,**

at wholesale and retail. We are introducers of low prices, and can give evidence of the same at 242 State Street.

**ROBT. B. BRADLEY & CO.**

Sign of the Golden Ox Yoke.

**DENTISTRY.**

DR. J. H. SMITH would respectfully announce to the citizens of New Haven and vicinity, that, after having been absent for two months in New York with Dr. Colton, in developing the value of the nitrous oxide, or

**Laughing Gas,**

IN THE

**EXTRACTION OF TEETH,**

has returned, and is now ready to wait on such as may desire his services; having had large experience in the GAS, can make and administer it with safety.

Particular attention paid to filling and making artificial teeth. Office, No. 52 Olive Street, corner of Court Street.

**J. H. SMITH.**

**H. T. DAYTON,**

Dealer in

**Flour and Produce,**

and Manufacturer of

**MINERAL AND SODA WATERS,**

228 STATE STREET,

New Haven, Conn.

**P. C. C. I. & G.**

—o—

**C. G. PENDLETON'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE AND GLYCERINE,**

For chapped hands and face, sore lips, sunburn, &c.

Prepared only by

**C. G. PENDLETON,**

**DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,**

Noble Street, East Bridgeport, Conn.

Sold by all Druggists. PRICE 12 CENTS. Perfect satisfaction given, or the money refunded.

**PARMELEE'S  
PATENT ISOLATED VIOLIN  
PIANO FORTE.**

—o—

THIS instrument, for durability and power to keep in tune, excels every other. In purity and power, and especially in that sympathetic sweetness and duration of tone necessary to a singing instrument, it has no equal. This instrument and the Elm City Gem, a smaller instrument on the same principle, are manufactured in New Haven, Conn., and may be seen at the Wareroom of the subscriber, No. 234 Chapel St.

**S. T. PARMELEE.**

## \$1000 REWARD!

For a Medicine that will cure  
**COUGHS,**  
**INFLUENZA,**  
**TICKLING in the THROAT,**  
**WHOOPING COUGH,**  
 Or relieve **CONSUMPTIVE COUGH** as quick as

## COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

**OVER FIVE THOUSAND BOTTLES**  
 have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.  
 We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from

**EMINENT PHYSICIANS,**  
 who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over any other compound.

**IT DOES NOT DRY UP A COUGH,**  
 but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

Two or three doses will invariably cure Tickling in the Throat.

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most

**STUBBORN COUGH,**  
 and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of **CROUP**, we will guarantee a cure, if taken in season.

**No family should be without it.**  
 It is within the reach of all, the price being  
**ONLY 25 CENTS.**

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you.  
 For sale by Druggists in city, country, and everywhere.

**C. G. CLARK & CO.,**  
 Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Conn.  
 Proprietors.

**FAIRMAN & BRONSON,**  
 333 and 335 CHAPEL STREET, NEW HAVEN,  
 Wholesale and Retail dealers in

## PAPER HANGINGS,

Decorative Papers,	Window Shades,
Curtain Goods,	Trimmings,
Oil Cloths,	Carpets,
Mats, Rugs, &c.	
James Fairman.	Jonas Bronson.

## STATIONERY AND MUSIC TRADE.

Paper, staple and fancy Stationery, fine engravings and WORKS OF ART, Artists' materials,  
**SHEET MUSIC, CHURCH MUSIC BOOKS,**  
 Glee, Juvenile, and elementary instruction books,  
**INSTRUMENTAL, STRING, and**  
**MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.**  
 Publishers of the  
**CHURCH PSALTRY,**  
 a new Episcopal Music Book.  
**SKINNER & SPERRY,**  
 232 Chapel Street, New Haven.

## "NEW ENGLAND PAINT WORKS."

Established in 1805.  
**RUSSELL T. CURTISS,**  
 74 Water Street, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Wholesale and Retail dealer in **WHITE LEAD,**  
**ZINC, LINSEED OIL, &c.** Manufacturer of  
**COLORS PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, &c.,**  
 Importer of French Window Glass, and  
**Brown's Glasgow Mineral Green, for Blind Makers' Use.**  
**CARRIAGE MAKERS' COLORS A SPECIALITY.**  
 Merchants, Painters and Builders will find it for their interest to give me their orders. Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of  
**BROWN'S ENGLISH ROOFING PAINT.**  
 N. B.—Roofing circulars sent on application.

**JOHN E. EARLE,**  
 Solicitor of **AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,**  
 250 CHAPEL STREET,  
 New Haven, Conn.

Refers, by permission, to  
 Dr. C. O. Crosby; Bennet Hotchkiss; H. B. Bigelow, New Haven. Parkers, Snow & Co., West Meriden. Thomas Kennedy & Co., Branford.

**HARNES, SADDLE AND TRUNK STORE,**  
 267 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

**Charles Bostwick**  
 CONTINUES the manufacture and sale of Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags in every variety.

HORSE BLANKETS,	HORSE BRUSHES,
LAP BLANKETS,	CURRY COMBS,
BUFFALO ROBES,	HALTERS,
FANCY ROBES,	COLLARS,
SLEIGH BELLS,	BRIDLES,
WHIPS,	CIRCLES.

All articles in the line of our business made to order. Repairing promptly attended to.

**Allyn Hall Harness and Trunk Store.**  
**J. D. BULLARD & CO.,**  
 No. 90 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fine and Common Harness, Collars, English Riding Bridles, Halters, Rubber Horse Covers, Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, Sleigh Bells, Whips, &c., &c.

All of our Harness work is of our own Manufacture, made of the best materials, by first-class workmen, and warranted equal to New York or Boston work. We also have the largest and most complete stock of Trunks, Traveling Bags, &c. in the State, comprising in part, Sole Leather Trunks, Ladies' French Trunks and Hat Boxes, Shopping Bags, French Morocco Sacs, &c., Gent's Traveling Bags and Valises. Harness and Trunks Repaired.  
**J. D. BULLARD & CO.,**  
 Allyn Hall Building, 90 Asylum Street.

## DESIRE FOR TOBACCO.

**CHEWING,** Smoking and Snuffing cured and prevented by

**DR. BYRN'S ANTIDOTE,**  
 not a substitute, but a cure. Send, postage paid, by mail, on receipt of 50 cents.

Druggists and merchants send for circulars. Address,  
**CHARLES H. DAY,**  
 New Haven, Conn.

**BOOKS, PLAYING CARDS, &c.,**  
 sent anywhere in the United States, to soldiers or civilians. Postage paid by mail at the regular retail prices. Catalogues free. Address as above.

## B. K. MILLS & CO.,

Manufacturers of  
**COACH LACES, FRINGES, GIMPS,**  
**TASSELS,**  
**SPEAKING TUBES, &c.,**  
 Nos. 56 and 58 CANNON STREET,  
 Bridgeport, Conn.

## BUNDY & WILLIAMS' PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,

314 and 326 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.  
 OIL PAINTINGS, Cabinet and life size.  
 IVORY TYPES and CARTES DE VISITES in every variety.  
 Particular attention paid to  
**COPYING OLD DAGUERREOTYPES.**  
 N. B.—Our Rooms are up but one flight of stairs.  
 J. K. Bundy. S. Williams.



## A Standard Family Medicine. A Wholesome and Pleasant Tonic.

Prepared from the best and purest articles known by the Medical Faculty, for their Strengthening and Invigorating properties.

Read the annexed testimonials of Prof. BENJ. SILLIMAN, Jr. of Yale College, and Prof. A. A. HAYES, State Assayer of Massachusetts.

From Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., of Yale College.

DEAR SIR:—Having been requested to examine your process and the materials employed, with a view to suggest any improvements in the method of your manufacture, I have now the pleasure of handing you a memorandum for this purpose.

I am happy to recognize the fidelity and care exercised, as well in the selection of the various tonics which you employ, as the skill with which they are compounded, for the purpose of producing an agreeable and useful Bitters.

Yours, very respectfully,  
 B. SILLIMAN, JR.  
 Yale College, New Haven.

From Prof. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Mass.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS.—The sample, free from any deposit, was a perfect solution of bitter aromatic barks, with a trace of resin extracted by the spirits used as a solvent, and entirely free from metallic or mineral matter; they afforded the principles found in bitter and aromatic barks used as tonics, and in general character and composition closely resemble a kind of Bitters extensively consumed in England, under the name of Dinner Bitters.

Respectfully,  
 A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.  
 16 Boylston street, Boston.

Sold by Druggists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants everywhere.

**MERRICK & MOORE,** Proprietors,  
 Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Conn.

**G. C. MEAD,**  
**MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,**  
 19 Wall Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Agent for the sale of Prof. HUBBELL'S  
**RACAHOUT,**

An aliment rich in all the nutritious principles found in the most valued forms of food.

Its wonderful digestibility, nutrient properties and exquisite taste, particularly adapt it as a diet drink for invalids, convalescents, enfeebled and nervous persons, and also as the daily food of females and children. (Its constituents are Carracas Cacao, Bermuda Arrow-Root, Farina of Wheat, Sugar of Milk, Salip and Vanilla.)

DIRECTIONS.—Make a full table-spoonful into a smooth paste with a little cold water, pour into it a pint of boiling milk and water; boil five minutes.

## ANNUAL CLEARING OUT SALE,

AT  
**IRVING'S NEW YORK STORE,**

Sterling Block, Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 \$15,000 worth of **FANCY DRY GOODS** to be sold before March 1st. 200 doz. linen Bosoms from 18 cents up. 250 doz. Ladies and Misses' Hoop Skirts, at less than manufacturers' prices. 300 doz. Handkerchiefs below wholesale prices. 50 doz. Under Shirts and Drawers. Ladies and Misses' Felt Hats at half price. Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Best French and American Corsets, and all kinds of fancy Dry Goods. Job lots half price. Remnants of all kinds almost given away.

Constitution of the United States gratuitously circulated.