

CONNECTICUT



WAR RECORD.

OUR STATE POINTS TO

DEEDS, NOT ACRES.

VOL. II.]

NEW HAVEN,

JANUARY, 1865.

[NO. VI.]

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THE CONNECTICUT WAR RECORD.

OUR STEEP POINTS TO DEEDS, NOT ACRES.

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NEW HAVEN, JANUARY, 1865.

VOL. II. NO. VI.
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For the Connecticut War Record.

Major Henry W. Camp.

"The memory of Major Henry W. Camp," said Col. Otis, in reporting his death, "is deserving of more than a passing notice. The service has never suffered a heavier loss in an officer of his grade. Brave, and cool in every emergency, of spotless character and refined intellectual culture, he was one of the brightest ornaments of the volunteer service, a soldier without fear and without reproach." Maj. Camp was known and beloved by many. Had he lived he would doubtless have been the admired centre of a far more extended circle, for his opening life gave promise of a career of rare brilliancy and usefulness. Said one who knew him well in army life, "He had all the elements of greatness." He lacked

but time and opportunity to develop those elements in their fullest power and beauty.

Born in Hartford, Feb. 4th, 1839, in a home of refinement, he was trained under the choicest of New England's social and christian influences. Even as a child he attracted marked attention from his sweetness of face and manners, and from his evident purity of heart and innate strength of mental and moral character.

Fitting for college at the Hartford High School, he entered Yale in the autumn of 1856. In College he was known as a thorough scholar, a perfect gentleman, a consistent christian. No man of his class was more highly esteemed or more truly beloved. Of splendid physical development, he took pleasure in the sports of the gymnasium and in the excitement of boating. He was one of the picked crew which represented Yale in the University race at Worcester, in July, 1859, and which first carried off the palm from long victorious Harvard. Graduating with honor, in the summer of 1860, he taught six months as principal of the East Hartford High School; then entered the office of John Hooker, Esq., for the study of law.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, he would gladly have been among the first at the front but for circumstances quite beyond his control, which kept him back until the autumn of 1861; meantime he was acquiring proficiency in military drill in the ranks of the Hartford City Guard. When at length the barriers before him were removed, he sprang forward joyfully to his new sphere of action, giving God thanks for the privilege of standing and of striking, and, if need be, of dying in defense of his imperilled government. He entered service as Second Lieutenant of Co. I, 10th C. V., December 5th, 1861, joining his command at Annapolis, Md., where it was encamped with the other troops of Gen. Burnside's Coast Division.

The Burnside Expedition sailed for North Carolina in January, 1862. During the tedious delay of the fleet on the

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Hatteras Swash, Lieut. Camp gave encouragement to others by his uniform cheerfulness, and accomplished much by his energetic and untiring endeavor for the comfort of those shut with him on a close and unhealthy transport, winning steadily the respect and fervent esteem of officers and men about him. When the steamer City of New York was wrecked in his sight, he volunteered to accompany the Captain of his vessel in an attempt to rescue the survivors. The old salt at first looked contemptuously at the fair faced youth who proposed to venture on such a trip, but was induced to accept his proffered service at one of the oars. The storm was fearful. The little boat which put off for the wreck was a mere plaything in the boiling surge, tossed hither and thither by the lashing waves, and the driving gale, shipping more than one sea that seemed sure to swamp it, and being kept on its way only by the stoutest hearts, the strongest arms, and the steadiest nerves. The attempt to reach the steamer proved vain. Human strength was helpless against the combined power of the enraged elements. One after another of the boat's crew gave up in despair, until only a single sailor remained with Lieut. Camp, self-possessed and undaunted. The order was given to return to the transport. When again on his own deck, the captain, whose distrust of the ruddy checked youth was changed into admiration for the brave hearted, unflinching, skillful oarsman, said that if he had had a crew of such men as that Lieutenant he could have reached the wreck in safety. Said one who told of it afterwards, "Fear was no part of Lieut. Camp's composition. He would never have turned back without orders."

The battle of Roanoke Island was fought Feb. 8th, 1862. The Tenth Regiment was then first in action. Just as it came under fire, Lieut. Camp was designated by one of Gen. Foster's staff to return to the landing and order up ammunition. The errand was one requiring promptness and energy, involving the securing of a steamer and hunting up the ordnance vessel for supplies, on which the fate of the day might depend, and would not have been entrusted to any but an officer of character; yet it was to the bitter regret of Lieut. Camp that he was thus deprived of the privilege of sharing with his comrades their first baptism of blood. He made great

est haste on his mission, but before he could rejoin his regiment the fight was over. He had done his duty, simply and wholly; he had nothing to reproach himself with, nor did he fear that others would doubt him while yet untried in battle; but he bemoaned what he deemed his personal loss in the satisfaction of risking and doing for the cause he loved.

He had not long, however, to wait for an opportunity of participating in the perils and duties of a bloody field. In the hard fought battle of Newbern, March 14th, 1862, the Tenth Regiment was again actively engaged, and Lieut. Camp was then with his company. So cool was he and self-possessed, even while the fight was fiercest, directing the fire of his men and aiding them when their pieces needed attention, "ever," as one said, "with the same pleasant smile on his face," that in admiration of his courage, his brave boys called him their Iron Man. In writing of this his first fight to a friend at the North, he said in his quiet and modest way:

"The sensation of coming under fire is to me very much like that I used to feel in boat racing—exceedingly nervous business waiting for the signal to give way, but comfortable enough as soon as one has an opportunity to work off the surplus excitement. How a bayonet charge or a repulse of cavalry might seem I cannot tell, but there has been nothing in such work as has fallen to us hitherto more exciting than there was for the oarsmen in one of our grand boat races between Harvard and Yale."

Once in camp at Newbern, his fear was, that he had seen his last work at the front. His restless longing for active service showed itself in his every letter to home or friends. "Save me," he wrote in the early spring, "from a summer in Newbern, or any other place. Our life, except when in active service, is mere machine-work at best; endurable, even enjoyable, by way of preparation for something better, but as a 'regular beverage,' altogether too insipid and flat. Our wits grow so rusty in this treadmill business—that's the worst of it. I was beginning, a while ago, to fear that the result of our campaigning would be in having more brains softened from within than perforated from without." He was not so constituted as to be content in God's service to "only stand and wait;" yet his desire was rather for the

results of endeavor than for its excitement. He wished to do something towards closing the war. He would "finish his work; then rest." While the peninsular campaign was at its height, in the summer of '62, he wrote:

"We groan in spirit at having to stay here idle, while the fight at Richmond is so fierce—every man needed—every man there worth a hundred elsewhere. Nothing else that the war can bring forth will furnish cause for so proud a satisfaction as to have thrown one's weight into the scale while the balance yet trembled. When the race is won there's nothing like feeling that you pulled a good oar on the home stretch." Then, as showing his real interest in hard service, he added, "I don't want to fight for the sake of fighting, but for the sake of accomplishing something that will tell on the grand result." For that "grand result" he was glad to work, or willing, if need be, to wait. "I have chosen," he said, "my sphere, in which I think I can work most efficiently for God and my country, and if we have thirty years war instead of three, I expect to see it through—or as much of it as comes in my lifetime."

Lieut. Camp had his full share of picket service, and scouting, during the summer and autumn of 1862, for the regiment was by no means inactive. On one occasion, when a party from the Tenth had been cut off by rebel cavalry, and word came in that its entire numbers were killed or captured, he asked the privilege of leading a few brave volunteers beyond the lines, in search of his missing comrades. Permission being granted, he went out in this truly hazardous enterprise, and the result was the ingathering of all the scattered party he sought to aid.

In July, 1862, Lieut. Camp was advanced to a first lieutenantancy and put in command of Co. D, where he is still remembered gratefully for his valuable service in disciplining and improving his charge. In August he was called to the adjutancy of the regiment. In that position, on parade and at headquarters as well as in the hour of battle, he filled his place always gracefully, and with marked ability.

He was at home on his first leave of absence, for a Thanksgiving visit, when Gen. Foster's advance was made to Goldsboro', and again he was disap-

pointed by missing battles in which his regiment participated. So deep was his regret at this that when, shortly after, unusual promotion was pressed upon him, he refused it unqualifiedly, preferring that it should be given to some one who had been in the recent engagements. When, a month later, an expedition was fitting out for the South, which it was thought his regiment would not accompany, he proposed to volunteer on the staff of a general of division, that he might there share a part in anticipated battles and thus, in a measure, redeem what he counted as his recent loss. But the Tenth Regiment moved with the other toops, and Adjutant Camp was glad to remain with it. The long delay after arrival at Port Royal, and the inaction at St. Helena, with the transfer of command from brave and beloved Gen. Foster, proved a sad disappointment to him as to others. In the early part of spring, the taking possession of Seabrook Island, as a preliminary to an advance on Charleston, was an exciting incident of the opening campaign. Then, picketing lines over against the enemy, with an occasional skirmish, and frequent scouts to neighboring islands, furnished a pleasant variety of adventure for three or four months, and in the scenes of greatest activity Adjutant Camp was with the foremost in exposure and in efficient endeavors. His love of the beautiful was as marked and sincere as his satisfaction in excitement. His home letters, descriptive of expeditions among the sea islands of the South Carolina coast, like those from other points of interest which he visited in army life, are of rare beauty in their appreciative, graphic truthfulness. Of a visit to the Seabrook place on Edisto Island, he writes thus glowingly: "The grounds about the place were very pleasant, only needing care. There were paths winding through dense shrubbery and passing by ornamental bridges over a little stream; there were arbors and walks shaded by foliage too close and thick to give passage to a single ray of sunlight; there were enormous rose-trees lifting far above my head such masses of gold and crimson as I had never seen—cloth-of-gold roses, do you know them? each as large as half a dozen of any ordinary variety, crowded with petals of golden velvet, so rich and thick and of a color

so soft that you can compare them with nothing but bits of sunset cloud—a single one is a magnificent bouquet. There was a grove of orange trees, some of them in blossom, the pure white buds bursting out of glossy deep green leaves and filling all the air around with perfume almost too rich and overpowering. There were strange century plants, like mighty cactuses, and unfamiliar tropical-looking growths to which I could give no name. The luxuriance and fullness of vegetation is wonderful; every plant seems to feel itself at home and abandons itself to utter dissipation and wantonness of unrestrained development. A Southern April has more of glowing bloom, fierce intensity of color and brilliance, in contrast with more of sombre shade, density of massive growth, and depth of green gloom beneath, than Northern midsummer. I have spoken of this before, but it was peculiarly noticeable in this garden where cultivation had done its utmost, and then left nature to work its own will."

Leaving Edisto Inlet, July 7th, 1863, Adjutant Camp moved with his regiment to James Island, where he had a part in the sharp fight of the 16th; thence, by a hurried night move to Morris Island, in season for the second assault on Fort Wagner on the evening of the 18th. At noon on the 19th, during a cessation of hostilities for the removal of the wounded and burial of the dead, he went out with Chaplain Trumbull—the two being almost inseparable in their army service—to render, at the suggestion of their commanding officer, what aid they could in the humane work progressing. By gross perfidy they were seized and held as prisoners in spite of the demand for their surrender on the part of Major-General Gillmore. First in prison at Charleston, they were taken thence to Columbia, S. C., where they were in confinement together nearly four months, when Chaplain Trumbull was released. In prison as elsewhere, Adjutant Camp commanded the respect of all. No prisoner of any rank was treated more uniformly with deferential courtesy than he. The most haughty Southern official, and the most brutal of his guards, recognized, alike, and paid involuntary tribute to, the superiority of the pure and noble soul which shone out

in the young officer's winsome face and dignified presence.

His active mind could not rest in prison. He must be again free, again with his regiment. In the month of December, after several postponements of the attempt, he escaped with Captain Chamberlain of the 7th C. V., and the two tramped nearly a hundred miles through the woods and swamps before they were recaptured. Once more in Columbia, a new escape was planned in which he was to share, but it was discovered just in time to prevent its fulfillment. Yet another was interfered with by an order for him to go to Richmond for special parole procured through the intervention of friends at the North. This was in April, 1864. After a brief stay at the Libby, he came through the lines on the 1st of May. The narrative of his prison life and escapes, written in his admirable style, is of thrilling interest. Not even extracts from it can be given in a brief sketch like this, but its substance will appear in his extended biography now in preparation by his friend the Chaplain.

How he felt when again at liberty, he thus told his comrade in his first letter after release: "It was 12.30 when we reached City Point, and saw, for the first time in many months, the stars and stripes as they floated above the New York, which lay there at anchor. I used to think that enthusiasm for the flag was principally a manufactured article, and indulged a philosophical contempt for those who allowed a natural object to occupy the place in their minds which should be filled by the great abstract principle. But I shall have charity henceforth for all 4th of July orators, knowing myself better than I did; and honest feeling, even if it flies the spread eagle a little too high for my taste, shall have cheers instead of sneers from me." Again, writing from Annapolis, he said: "I am just beginning to realize that I am free. Until within a few hours the jesting cry of 'Boat up—300 officers on board,' would send the same thrill through me which it did at the Libby. I have still a great respect for enlisted men on duty, and half expect some of them to take me in charge as I pass through the streets. My hand doesn't rise to a salute spontaneously—it requires a distinct volition.

Did you jump at once back to your old position?" "How good it is to be free!" he said again. But as yet he was not entirely at liberty. He longed for a full exchange that he might rejoin his regiment, then at Gloucester Point, about moving to the front. "There is a captain here," he wrote, "who has been paroled, and for whom the authorities are to arrange a special exchange. I wish they'd put my name on the same paper. Uncle Sam may take back my leave of absence, and I'll throw in the half pay and all he owes me too."

He went to his home. Only those who know that home, and how he loved it, and who have suffered in long absence as he endured in campaigning and in prison, can appreciate his full joy in that return. Only such can realize what nobleness of self-forgetful patriotism induced him, on learning, when but five days of the twenty allowed him had passed, that his exchange was effected, to throw up all the remainder of his leave and hasten by the very first train, without even stopping to pack a valise, towards the field where his regiment was already engaged. Forcing his way through every obstacle from Bermuda Hundred towards Drewry's Bluff, and against the warning of nearly all whom he met by the way, on the morning of the defeat of August 16th, he rejoined the brave boys of the noble Tenth just as they were coming out of one sharp fight and preparing for another. Those who witnessed that glad meeting will not soon forget how, even under fire, those tried and trusty soldiers rent the air with welcoming cheers, nor how their brigade and division as well as regimental commanders hurried forward to give the gallant young officer a hearty greeting.

From that hour of reunion with his regiment, Adj. Camp shared in all the perils and endurance of the Army of the James in its full five months of unintermitted campaigning. No brief record can tell of the many nights of wakefulness, of the many days of burning heat, or of driving storm, in the which the officers and men of that army have shown their devotion to the cause they represent. Establishing new picket lines in the darkness, carrying orders along the front in the thickest of the battle's fray, while standing against the most furious attack of the enemy, or while charging upon the intrenched positions of the foe, in advance skirmishing, or while covering the retreat of a large army, in engagements by the score, at Bermuda Hundred at Deep Bottom, at Strawberry Plains, at Deep Run, at Fussell's Mills, and for weary weeks in the trenches at Petersburg, Adj. Camp showed himself the ever brave, faithful, efficient soldier, gaining constantly in the confidence and affection of those above and those beneath him.

Again tendered unsought promotion, he was mustered in as major of his regi-

ment in September 1864, while yet before Petersburg. He was with his regiment in its new move across the James, and at the battle of New Market Heights, and again in its brilliant and daring dash up the New Market road to Laurel Hill Church, in support of Gen. Terry's advance on Richmond by the central road. When Gen. Birney recovered the ground lost by Gen. Kautz, Major Camp was the only officer besides brave Col. Otis with the battle line of the Tenth to meet and repel the determined onset of Law's Alabama brigade.

On the 13th of October, Maj. Camp fought his last fight. After skirmishing from daylight until 2 P. M. of that day against the enemy's position between the Darbytown and Charles City roads, about four miles from Richmond, the 10th C. V. was ordered to report to Col. Pond, commanding the 1st brigade of Gen. Ames' division, to lead in an assault on the rebel works. Those works were strong intrenchments with slashing in their front. The advance to them must be for several hundred yards by a dense thicket of scrub oaks and tangled laurels and vines, through which men could force their way but slowly even if otherwise unimpeded, and which was raked by a deadly fire of artillery and musketry on both front and flank. For the fearful advance through this, Maj. Camp quietly asked leave to take position with the front line instead of with the second, where he was first assigned, believing that he could thus do most in encouraging the men in their terrible trial. Then, while many about him were despondent, he was cheerful as ever. Speaking hopefully of the possible result, even while he could not shut his eyes to the more probable issue of the move, and expressing to his friend his firm unshaken trust in the Savior, whose cause he had long openly espoused, he pressed forward in advance of the line when the word of command was given. Unchecked by the crash of grape and canister, undaunted amid the shower of bullets, faltering not while comrades fell by the score, perseveringly and determinedly he forced his way on, up to the far front of that bloody advance, and there in full view of the enemy's works, sought to rally the scattered remnant of his little band under the folds of the tattered flag they had clung to so faithfully and followed so long. "Come on, boys! come on!" he called encouragingly as he stood right before the bristling parapet, in the face of open-mouthed artillery, and over against the double battle line of the defiant foe. Scores of hostile rifles were leveled against his prominent form as for a second he stood waving his sword and shouting there the onward cry, and the words had hardly passed his lips ere he fell, shot through and through, again and again, to die without a struggle but to die gloriously, to die as he had lived, the brave, self-sacrificing, heroic Christ.

ian soldier, to die in the work to which he had given himself, and for the cause which he loved—the cause which grows dearer and seems holier for every new sacrifice laid upon its sacred altar.

The remains of Maj. Camp being left on the field when the assaulting column retired, they were recovered the day following by flag of truce and taken to Hartford for interment.

A life of rare symmetry and of rare promise was closed to earth when this young officer lay down to die. He was a fine scholar, of clear head, close reasoning powers and mature judgment. His correctness of taste and delicacy of sentiment were as marked as the vigor of his intellect and the strength of his character. He seldom uttered an idle word. His sentences were full, forcible and polished. His purity of speech was proverbial, yet he had the keenest appreciation and enjoyment of humor, and his wit was of the sharpest edge. He was as graceful and attractive as he was manly and dignified. His unbending integrity, his strict conscientiousness, his high sense of honor, were well known and remarkable. None ever knew him do a mean or ungenerous act, or heard from his lips an ungentlemanly expression. And above all his retiring modesty was as marked as his ability. He shrunk from notice, and never aspired after station or prominence. Yet every place he was in he filled with distinction, and as advanced position imposed on him new duties, his latent powers would have been aroused to the full discharge of all his responsibilities.

"Our cause cannot boast a nobler martyr than Henry W. Camp," said good Col. Plaisted, his brigade commander; "his name will be recorded with those of Ellsworth and Winthrop, youthful heroes who have given their lives to their country." And his name is doubtless also written in the Lamb's Book of Life.

H. C. T.

The Patriot's Pledge.

Our native land! to thee,
In one united vow,
To keep thee strong and free,
And glorious as now—
We pledge each heart and hand;
By the blood our fathers shed,
By the ashes of our dead,
By the sacred soil we tread,
God for our Native Land.

THE USUAL APOLOGY.—Logan happened one evening to be at a convivial party in Irvine, when the toast and the song performed their merry round. A lady present being called on to contribute to the hilarity of the evening, excused herself by saying that she had only one song, and it was so threadbare she was afraid to sing it. "Hoot, madam," cried our wag, "so much the better, for if it's threadbare you'll get the easier through it."

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Two Hours Among the Records.

Many have no idea of the nature and amount of business done at the office of the Adjutant General of Connecticut, and few have adequate conception of the thorough system, the neatness, accuracy and minuteness of detail with which the work is done.

Let us glance at matters in the office, and first sit down at the

DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS.

Here are hundreds of original documents, including official reports by the commanding officers, of all movements of regiments—all engagements and the casualties—the muster rolls of every regiment and battery from the State sworn into the service of the U. S., containing the name, company, rank and residence of every officer and man, filed away with full descriptive lists—all the subsequent bi-monthly muster rolls prepared and forwarded from each regiment and battery, stating the actual number of men on duty, the number on the rolls, with all promotions, casualties, men detailed or sick, additions, losses or other changes. Besides, reports as complete as persistent effort can secure, are obtained concerning Connecticut soldiers in various hospitals throughout the land. All these original documents are carefully assorted, labeled and filed away for future reference.

The design of these voluminous and detailed reports is to keep accurate record of every man who has entered the service of the U. S. in Connecticut organizations with the facts of his subsequent career essential to correct returns, and to ensure justice, as well as prevent fraud in distribution of pensions, and back pay or bounty.

In the confusion and press of labor succeeding a sanguinary engagement, wounded men get scattered through many and distant hospitals and here trace of some is inevitably lost, but so far as the work in the office of the Adj. General is concerned the system is perfect and, all facts obtained are preserved, systematized, and made available.

Records of this sort are kept in every State, with more or less accuracy. For this purpose, in the office of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts there is a long row of racks, one for each regiment, and the muster rolls as returned are placed each on its proper rack. But the muster rolls grow numerous and unwieldy, and it often becomes necessary in tracing the history of a single soldier to hunt through a voluminous pile, and not unfrequently the search is fruitless.

Gen. Morse has adopted a comprehensive system of records by which this ever increasing difficulty is entirely obviated, a vast amount of valuable time saved and much vexatious and unavailing search avoided.

Large books are provided with columns ruled for name, regiment, company, residence, date of muster, and a wide column for remarks concerning promotion, transfer, re-enlistment, desertion, discharge or any other important fact of a soldier's career. On these books are entered alphabetically, all names on the original muster rolls of all regiments and the names of all recruits, whether drafted men or substitutes, when taken up

on the rolls of the regiments. Opposite each name, in the proper columns, are recorded the regiment, company, date of muster in, and residence. Then just as soon as the regular bi-monthly muster rolls of the regiments arrive they are carefully compared with the books and every promotion, transfer, discharge, death or other important fact is noted down against the proper name, and in the proper column. The same is done when reports are received from the various hospitals. Thus a brief tabulated history is kept of every man in the service.

Reports are also received from every Provost Marshal, and the names of all drafted men and substitutes entered alphabetically on suitable books, with residence, date of muster in, regiment to which the men are assigned, and other facts which occur before their names are taken up on the rolls of the regiment. Their subsequent career may be traced on the books first mentioned. Another set of books indicates the names and number of men credited to each town on the books of the Adjutant General at Washington.

From these minute and classified records the authorities are able to determine at once the precise condition of the quota of the State and of each town. Thus also returns are made to the State Comptroller Paymaster-General and Selectmen of towns, by which fraudulent payments of State and town relief are prevented. Thus, too, without delay, disabled soldiers are enabled to obtain evidence of enlistment and discharge. Widows and others entitled to pensions or back pay can secure evidence to establish their claims, and an accurate list of the heroic defenders of the nation's life is perpetuated for posterity to examine and glory in.

This elaborate and complete system of tabulated records also renders it possible to prepare what we venture to affirm can be accurately prepared in the offices of few Adjutant-Generals in the Union—namely:

A CATALOGUE OF THE STATE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

This catalogue, complete to July 1st, 1864, has been compiled at the office of our accomplished Adjutant General, and issued in a large and handsome volume. The classification is by regiments and companies, batteries and detachments, as they were mustered into service. Here will be found the name of every man, with the facts collated from the records above described.

Some men are marked as deserters, who probably would disclaim the treasonable act of desertion. But in such cases, either through their own carelessness or that of officers in charge of hospitals, no report of their location has been received at their respective regiments.

The immense and fatiguing labor of this vast work has been performed under the supervision of Mr. A. L. Hunt, and its admirable execution reflects great credit on his ability and perseverance.

THE STATE MILITIA.

The roster of commissioned officers is accurately kept in tabulated form. No record is kept of enlisted men, because there is no legal provision for the purpose. Laws should be passed at the next session of the Legislature so to organize the militia, and systematize its records, that they may be kept in the same thorough manner as those of regiments in active service.

Capt. Duryee, Assistant Adjutant-General, has recently undertaken to collect, free of charge,

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,

Or other monies due to soldiers or their friends. The design is truly beneficent, namely, to secure the largest possible amount to a class of persons who generally need every penny. It interferes with business of others no further than is for the advantage of the great majority of those concerned. The facilities for information and system at the Adjutant General's office are greater than they can elsewhere be—and hence the business can be done there with greater dispatch and economy of time than any where else, and with trifling cost to a class of citizens generally of genuine worth, but limited means.

True economy and patriotism approve the beneficent design, and we sincerely hope that our next Legislature will establish this as a permanent department.

It is gratifying to notice that the idea daily gains favor. Persons from all parts of the State are sending in applications for the collection of moneys due. A considerable number of claims have been already collected at the trifling cost to the applicants of the affidavits before the Clerk of the Court of Records, and a few cents for postage.

Persons sending letters of inquiry, or documents, should address

Captain Redfield Duryee,

Ast. Adj. Gen.,

Hartford, Conn.

Printed instructions will be sent by him for preparing necessary papers. The parties to whom they are sent will save much time and trouble if they will conform very carefully to the directions. The most frequent mistake is that of witnessing papers before a notary public or justice. All papers of this character, must be sworn to before a JUDGE OR CLERK OF A COURT OF RECORD.

RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES

Has not been entirely unsuccessful; 75 recruits have been obtained and mustered into the U. S. service, to the credit of Connecticut, at Fort Monroe, by Col. Selden, 41 at Newbern, by Col. Pardee, and 217 by Capt. Peck, at Hilton Head. Colonel Selden is now recruiting quite rapidly, and will soon report a much larger number. Very little has been attempted and nothing accomplished at other points.

Fitch's Home for the Soldiers.

In our last number we suggested the establishment of a Home for the Soldiers of this State. We now call the attention of patriotic citizens to a "Home" generously endowed by the beneficence of Benjamin Fitch, incorporated by the Legislature of 1864, and located at Darien.

Wm. A. Cummings, Darien; Joseph B. Hoyt, Stamford; Philander Button, Greenwich; Stephen Hoyt, New Canaan; Edward C. Bissell, Norwalk; Charles Marvin, Wilton, form the body corporate of Fitch's Home. These gentlemen, with the Senator elect of the 12th District, form the Board of Trustees.

The endowment of Mr. Fitch consists of, property, \$4,500, cash, \$5,000, with \$5,000 toward the erection of buildings for kitchen, dining-room,

chapel and school-room; total, \$14,500. Other donations toward furnishing the establishment amount to about \$2,000 in materials of various kinds. Some 20 patriotic ladies of Darien have met weekly for the last three months to make up sheets, comfortables, and other necessary articles.

Applications for admission will now be received by the executive committee, and the "Home" will very soon be opened.

This "Home" is intended primarily for disabled soldiers of the 12th senatorial district, but its field will be enlarged just so far as means are provided.

Here, then, is the foundation of The Home for the brave disabled defenders of the nation's life whom Connecticut has sent to the field.

Let a structure be built adequate to receive and provide for all who, by wounds or arduous service, are made dependent—a structure worthy the patriotism of our gallant State and the lofty heroism of "our boys in blue." Generous and loyal people of Connecticut, "Let us not be weary in well doing."

The 26th Regiment.

Nearly three hundred members of the 26th met in Norwich, Nov. 14th, for a social reunion. They assembled at Treadway's Hall, at 9 A. M. Col. Kingsley was chosen Chairman, Adj. Meech, Sec'y. A capital address was read by Chaplain Allen. Brief and appropriate speeches were delivered by Maj. Stoll, Capts. Bently, Champlin and Gallup, Lieuts. Fish and Comstock, and several others.

The Regiment paraded through the city, organized as of old, with stirring music, and returned to the Hall to partake of a sumptuous dinner provided by the officers.

After dinner, jubulatory speeches were made, patriotic letters from officers unable to be present, were read,—joke and laugh and cheers enlivened the passing hours.

There is talk of re-organizing the regiment for active service. We assuredly hope that it will be done.

Our Veterans.

NUMBER NINE.

Fifteen officers and 127 enlisted men of the THIRTEENTH REGIMENT,

Left Winchester on Friday, Dec. 23d, for home—arriving at New Haven on the afternoon of the 28th. The officers had neglected to announce their coming, and were themselves the bearers of the tidings. Hence, it was impossible to prepare and extend a fitting welcome. It is a matter of sincere regret because that many people in New Haven earnestly desired to honor the gallant 13th. The men were marched to U. S. Draft Rendezvous, and received furloughs on the 29th until Jan. 5th. The boys were at the Rendezvous punctually, to receive discharge and back pay. But alas for their expectations of greenbacks, the Paymaster failed to appear. Vexatious formality postponed the day of freedom and funds. The boys grumbled and justly, but they had been too long soldiers not to accommodate themselves to unpleasant circumstances.

On the Monday following they received full

pay and honorable papers. The following is the list of returned officers:

Colonel C. D. Blinn.
Quartermaster William Bishop.
Adjutant F. N. Stanley.
Captain J. J. McCord.
Captain C. H. Cornwall.
Captain D. H. Finley.
Captain Perry Averill.
1st Lieut. Robert A. Ripley.
1st Lieut. J. S. A. Baker.
1st Lieut. Wm. F. Norman.
2d Lieut. J. J. Squires.
2d Lieut. George E. Fancher.
2d Lieut. C. H. Beaton.
2d Lieut. J. M. Lyman.
2d Lieut. E. S. Dunbar.

About 400 men remain in the field, under command of Capt. W. E. Bradley. These will probably be consolidated as the 9th and 12th, into a battalion to be ultimately commanded by Lieut. Col. H. B. Sprague, now a prisoner.

We hope that the three battalions may be united under the command of one Connecticut officer.

The Treatment of Prisoners.

More than a hundred paroled or escaped prisoners, belonging to Connecticut regiments, reached Connecticut during the month of December. Careful inquiry from them and from others previously released or escaped has thoroughly satisfied us on several points.

1. That the frightful suffering of "Our Boys in Blue" is not and cannot be overstated.

2. That this horrible suffering need not be inflicted. Food is abundant in that part of the Confederacy in which they are confined. It can always be purchased for money, jack knives, watches or brass buttons, and if it can be so furnished, it can be readily obtained by Confederate authorities. If the officers in charge desire to prevent scurvy, they can easily procure vegetables and issue them at any time. If they wish to preserve the health of the prisoners, they can at any time confine them on high land instead of filthy and malarious swamp—near clear and good water instead of sluggish and polluted pools. They can confine them where wood is abundant, and give out axes, not enough for means of resistance, but enough to enable the houseless captives constructing rude huts, to protect themselves from sun and storm, and chill night air.

3. Hence we infer that it is the deliberate and fiendish purpose of the heartless Confederate leaders to undermine the health and impair the constitutions of our brave boys, that they can never again serve in the army. The records of barbarism in all ages reveal no such wholesale, persistent, aggravated cruelty.

It remained for a people boasting itself Christian, but breathing from birth the baleful atmosphere of human bondage, to achieve unapproachable infamy through perfection of relentless brutality.

This inhuman purpose is further revealed by the circumstances of the recent exchange. Those selected were, in the main, emaciated, ill, hopelessly broken down. A few of the healthier and stronger must be sent as attendants. These were chosen almost invariably from the men whose time had

or would very soon expire. No re-enlisted veteran was permitted knowingly to come. If any did come, they escaped by deceit or by personal favor.

4. We are also led to a conclusion apparently somewhat at variance with the others, namely, that supplies sent through the lines by the Sanitary Commission, have been for the most part equitably distributed. The rebels seem, in this single particular, to have a commendable sense of honor. From the demon Turner, of Libby Prison, however, we must withhold even this praise. But let us rejoice that of other prison-keepers we may say so much. We venture to suggest further that larger quantities of supplies be forwarded immediately. It may be that if stores were poured in so abundantly as to be likely to defeat the malign purpose of the traitors they would refuse to receive them, or apply them to their own use. But this is not yet the case. We believe it in our power, ere full exchange can be effected, to alleviate the unspeakable misery of thousands, and save the lives of hundreds of our bravest and best. Need we say more?

The Votes of the Soldiers.

J. Hammond Trumbull, Secretary of State for Connecticut, affirms the whole number of votes received by Commissioners to be 2898. He estimates the number of these votes actually deposited in the ballot boxes as not exceeding 2291. To these must be added the votes deposited by the soldiers at home, certainly not less than 400. If the friends of McClellan assume that every soldier voted for Mr. Lincoln, they may claim that Connecticut on the home vote gave a majority for McClellan. But if one soldier in ten voted for McClellan, his supporters can not fairly claim Connecticut for him on the home vote.

It is evident that, as we stated with regret in the Dec. Number, neither the whole number of soldiers' votes nor the number polled for each candidate, can be accurately ascertained.

Books and Papers.

Again we remind the people that days in winter quarters in the Valley, on the James, and along the coast, must be whiled away by the boys in occupations either useful and improving, or unprofitable and harmful.

It depends on us, in no small degree, to furnish means to make these winter days a season of rational enjoyment and instruction. Send books which have been read—magazines, illustrated papers, by the Christian Commission or other means. Send papers to your friends. Subscribe for a good weekly for your son or brother. Subtract a good book or two from the shelf and send it with a God-speed to the brave boys. The vacant place reminding you of a generous act will be worth more than the book.

These are cheap methods of doing much good. Shall we allow indolence or selfishness to leave them untried?

INTELLIGENT CRITICISM.—"Well, how do you like the looks of the varmint?" said a Southwester to a Northeaster gazing with staring wonder for the first time on a huge alligator.

"Waal," replied Jonathan, "he aint what yeou may call a harnsum critter, but he has got a great deal of openness when he smiles."

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the 21st Regiment.

CAMP 21ST CONN. VOLS.,
In the Field, Va., Dec. 20th, 1864. }

EDITOR CONN. WAR RECORD:—It is with great diffidence that the present writer accedes to your request to occupy the place in your columns so ably filled by Capt. D. D. Brown. But with no attempt at a literary entertainment for your readers, he will endeavor to lay before them the simple history of events in the career of the gallant 21st.

From the 1st to the 29th of July very little occurred to break the monotony of life in the trenches at Petersburg, save the frequent artillery duel which generally subsides after creating a vast amount of noise and smoke, with no particular damage to either side. But the greatest praise is due our noble soldiers for the patience and fortitude with which they endured the almost intolerable heat during this period. The line held by the regiment being in the open field, was fully exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, which poured down with the utmost intensity. The men were obliged to lie under ground, as it were, where no circulation of the air could be obtained, and one could do nought but lie still and swelter in the sultry air. Any appearance of a head above the breastwork, was sure to secure attention of some hard hearted southron, with a crack and a whistling ball by no means pleasant to hear. Day after day dragged slowly by, each one like its predecessor. Some spent the days in sleep, some in conversation, and some taking sly shots at the rebel line. The advent of the Co. cooks was always hailed with delight, not only on account of the "grub" they brought, but as forming a break in the vast monotony. And no sooner did a cook "heave in sight" than a commotion was at once visible. Tin cups joined in a lively chorus, and hungry stomachs began to grow ravenous. The usual amount of grumbling must be bestowed upon these devoted sons of the cuisine, who finally retired from the field abashed, ducking their heads around each corner, calling forth roars of laughter, and then the usual quiet resumed its sway. At this time the regiment remained in the trenches two or three, and often four days at a time, being occasionally relieved for the purpose of washing clothes, and cleaning up generally. But the close confinement, and want of exercise, together with the heat, exceedingly debilitated both officers and men, and the sick list was accordingly larger.

On the 11th of July, the whole Brigade being in camp, was ordered to relieve a Brigade in the trenches that night. Our road to the front ran directly past a number of the enemies' heaviest batteries planted on the opposite bank of the Appomattox river, and within easy range. The troops, however, were habitually relieved in the night time, so that they were undisturbed in passing to and fro. But by some mistake this night, the Brigade was ordered out before dark. The men well knew what would be the result, but like true soldiers faltered not, but marched steadily under the very mouths as it were of those frowning guns, which of course immediately opened with a terrific fire, and not the less

appalling from the fact that we were defenseless, and must take it as it came. But then did our brave boys show their mettle. Although the shot ploughed up the ground on every side, and the air seemed thick with fragments of bursting shells, they marched steadily on, scarcely quickening their step. And the 21st at the head of the column, proved themselves fully entitled to the name of veterans. A few cowards there were, and for the sake of their brave companions behind whom they skulked, we give them passing notice. But for the honor of the regiment be it said, they were few. The members of the 21st as a whole, are not men to show their backs to the enemy, as several bloody fields can testify. Yet, by a merciful Providence, not a man was injured under the fiery test just described, though many a wonderful and narrow escape occurred.

On the evening of the 29th, we were again relieved from our position on the right of the line, by the 2d Corps, and the 18th Corps, to which we belonged, was moved just after dark farther to the left, and in rear of the line held by the ninth Corps, where we were allowed to obtain a little repose such as soldiers obtain while lying on their arms and the bare ground. After a short nap, however, we were called up and moved into the trenches, relieving the ninth Corps, which was then massed just in our rear, preparatory to a charge. And then we found we were in the vicinity of the celebrated mine under the enemy's forts, of which we had heard rumor after rumor, and that it was in fact a reality, and was to be sprung that morning, and the explosion was to be the signal for a grand attack. Slowly the night wore away. The grey dawn crept up the eastern horizon. The morning beams were just darting across the heavens all unconscious of the carnage they heralded, when suddenly the earth shook and heaved as with an earthquake. And though we were expecting it, still the shock was so sudden, and so much nearer than we supposed, that every man was startled and leaped to the breastwork, when a fearful sight met the eye. A huge mass like a mountain was thrown hundreds of feet in the air, while a blue sulphurous flame issued from every crevice and fissure, and the vast mass of earth curled over like the crest of a huge wave, appearing in the uncertain light as though it would entomb our whole line. Every man was in his place, and then along our whole front from right to left with deafening roar, "far flashed the red artillery." Volley after volley of musketry was also hurled at the foe, who, startled and terrified, wildly rushed to and fro appalled at the awful fate of their brethren in the fort. And then with a shout the 9th Corps rushed into the breach and the Stars and Stripes waved over the rebel stronghold. The 21st forming part of the supports, was engaged in holding our line of works, and in attracting the attention of the enemy from the assaulting party, by keeping up a continual fire of musketry. And nobly did they perform the task assigned them, though one of the enemy's batteries enfiladed our line, and their shot frequently swept down inside the rifle pit, through its whole length. The sun, too, poured down with such intensity as it rose higher, as to render it almost impossible to keep the works manned. Many received severe sunstrokes. So rapid was the firing also, that the gun barrels be-

came so heated as to scorch the hands of the men. Yet they stood nobly to their work while required. The regiment there lost three men killed, and twelve wounded. One of its bravest officers there sacrificed his life upon the altar of his country, Capt. Francis S. Long, of Willimantic, Conn. Being in command of a corps of sharpshooters, he was on the extreme front directing their movements, entirely neglectful of self, when a piece of shell pierced his neck, killing him instantly. Many a heart felt sad when his death was announced. No better tribute can be given him than to say he died loved and respected by all who knew him.

The fatal results of the day so auspiciously begun, are known to all. After lying in the hot sun all day, we were at night relieved and marched to the rear, where we were allowed to obtain the rest we so much needed. And throwing ourselves again on the bare ground, we soon forgot the fearful scenes just passed through.

And this closes the history of the month.

21st.

From the 2d Conn. Light Battery.

MONTGOMERY POINT, ARKANSAS, }
Nov. 22d, 1864. }

After two months respite in the city of New Orleans, since our return from the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, we received orders on the 12th inst. to report to Gen. Reynolds at the mouth of the White River. We accordingly left our comfortable quarters in the crescent city, which we had begun to believe we should occupy during the winter, on the night of the 13th, and after six days on the river, reached our destination, and on the morning of the 20th disembarked and went into camp. We are uncertain about remaining here any length of time, but expect to be sent ere long either up the White River to St. Charles or Duval's Bluff, or to Memphis.

During our trip up the river we had stormy weather nearly all the way. Nevertheless, we had an opportunity of seeing Port Hudson, Natchez, and Vicksburg. We stopped at the latter place a half a day to coal and wood, and thus had time to take a view of the fortifications of that stronghold, once deemed by the rebels impregnable. It was there we heard the welcome intelligence of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, and a salute was there fired in honor of the event.

Just previous to our departure from New Orleans, Lieut. George Munger resigned. His resignation was caused by disability, occasioned by service in the field. He was generally esteemed as an officer, and as a man, and takes with him to civil life the warmest wishes for his happiness, and prosperity of those with whom he has been associated since the organization of the battery.

We left but one or two sick behind, and among them was Lieut. Whiting. Lieut. Hotchkiss is in command of the battery, assisted by Lieutenant Gray.

On reaching here we found quite a difference in temperature from New Orleans, and our shelter tents, (all we have ever had since we have been in the Department of the Gulf,) were but little protection against the piercing cold and driving storm. Our men are now busy, even with a prospect of marching orders, in constructing

log huts. Several regiments have recently left here abandoning an abundance of material for the building of comfortable quarters. We do not expect to stay here to enjoy them if either Price or Hood come within striking distance.

UNION.

From the 8th Regiment.

8TH REGT. C. V. V. I., 24TH CORPS, }
ARMY OF THE JAMES, Va., Dec. 22d, 1864. }

FRIEND MORRIS:—Two months have passed since I last reported for the Eighth. Since then the Army of the James has been reorganized. The white troops of both the 18th and 10th Corps were formed into a new Corps, the 24th, and the colored troops into another, the 25th. The latter occupies the left of this position on the north bank of the James, and the former the right. Our regiment is still retained on guard duty now at Headquarters 24th Corps. It is said that our men please the officers in command, very much. These headquarters are on the ground of the old 10th Corps. Hence we were obliged in the reconstruction, to leave the comfortable houses our men had prepared, and found ourselves as a severe storm was approaching, with very little to cover our heads. However, houses grew rapidly and we are better provided now than before. Immediately succeeding my last communication, a reconnaissance in force was made upon the extreme right. The Eighth being on guard did not participate. Our men could scarcely content themselves as they listened to the thunder of artillery on both right and left, and knew that earnest work was progressing, and they not taking an active part. Many were the words of gratitude that we could be relieved from the severity of battle. But soon we were made sad. For, though the Regiment was not in the fight it had worthy representatives there.

Capt. Charles M. Coit, A. A. Gen. on Brigade staff, was severely, and we then feared, mortally wounded. And Sergt. Hickok, Co. A, of the sharpshooters, was wounded and taken prisoner. These, with one other wound from a chance shell, some days afterwards, are all the casualties, we have suffered. Capt. Coit, who by the way, had just previous received a commission to the majority of the regiment, after suffering severely, and hanging for a long time apparently midway between life and death is, we hope, slowly recovering.

Since I wrote you, we have all rejoiced over the re-election of President Lincoln. The thrilling victories since, are but a fair expression of the approval which the army, and we believe, God also, desires to render to the decision of the nation.

Thanksgiving, too, has come since I last wrote you. Many thanks we return to all the kind friends who conceived the idea and labored to secure for us a real New England Thanksgiving dinner. We fully appreciate their bountiful hearts, although we enjoyed only the anticipation. Other regiments somewhere in the service, we suppose, enjoyed the reality. However, we received if not *these* supplies, a fine set of recruits for our wasted ranks. Nov. 29th, 95 out of 100 sent, actually arrived. They seem to promise well. We have now an aggregate of nearly 300

in the old Eighth. So you see we are not dead yet. Nor do we propose, D. V. to yield while rebellion and slavery, the primal cause of rebellion, resist our national authority.

During these two months Capt. Goodrich and Lieut. Rathburn have been mustered out of service, and Capt. Emmons Graves, on Major Gen. Weitzel's staff, has been added to us.

Yesterday, Dec. 21st, our regiment was called to execute five deserters, all from Co. G, 1st Conn. Heavy Artillery. They were new comers to that regiment, but apparently not novices in crime. They deserted on the 14th inst. were tried and found guilty on the 19th, and executed on the 21st. They were informed of their fate about two hours before their execution. It was a hard place for the Chaplain, for Capt. Morgan, who commanded the squads, and for our men who did the summary deed. But they faithfully performed the requirement, and with the sharp sound "fire," each prisoner fell insensible. I can but feel that the influence will prove eminently salutary. Bounty jumping by some is thought to be only a sharp trick. Several to my knowledge, who witnessed yesterday's execution, have enlightened views of justice, authority and law, and more than one in N. Y. has been warned by letter to-day, of what may be expected in attempting to escape from the front.

Tell the friends at home that we still hope for the favor of God, and are preparing to serve again with vigor, our betrayed but redeemed country. Yours, ever, in this good cause.

CHAPLAIN.

From the 2d Conn. Light Battery.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, ARK., }
December 21st, 1864. }

The battery is still detained at this point, notwithstanding we are under semi-marching orders and are required to keep on hand ten days rations and to have transportation in readiness to convey us to Memphis, Morganza, Little Rock or wherever else our services might be demanded. The place where we are located is not of any particular military importance, but lying on the Mississippi between the White and Arkansas rivers, and being an island formed by a "cut off" between the two last mentioned. It is easily defended from attack—the principal patrol being gun boats, and affords a very convenient depot and rendezvous.

Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds has taken command of the Department of Arkansas, relieving Gen. Steele, who has been ordered to report to Gen. Canby at New Orleans, for assignment to command. Gen. Reynolds' command is not confined to the Department of Arkansas, and we are required to report to him as well as to the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf. We are daily expecting marching orders either to Memphis or Little Rock, as the rebel Generals Hood and Price develop their intentions.

Since the date of my last letter, Capt. John W. Sterling has been honorably discharged, and 1st Lieut. Walter S. Hotchkiss has been promoted to the Captaincy of the Battery. The latter has been in command of the battery for some months; he is a good commanding officer, has the confidence of the men and will, doubtless, prove to be "the right man in the right place."

There is a general complaint among the men in regard to the rations, which are insufficient, particularly in the items of bread or flour, rice and beans and potatoes. The old ration of 1863 should be restored. It was a grand mistake that it was ever altered.

The majority of those who went North last summer on sick furloughs, have rejoined the battery, and we have now a pretty full complement of men. During the past month we have lost one by death in camp, John C. Newton of Stratford.

We have had a severe storm of a week's duration, which has left us surrounded by a boundless contiguity of mud. Our shelter tents would have been no protection against such inclement weather, notwithstanding they are all the government affords us. But old soldiers are not long in constructing a log hut which they make not only dry and warm but convenient and comfortable.

UNION.

From the 11th Regiment.

11TH CONN. VOLS., }
BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., Nov. 30, 1864. }

DEAR EDITOR:—The last of autumn with us is warm and beautiful as spring. Thanksgiving came with unusual smiles and certain substantial tokens from home. Mars hid his grim visage. We received our turkey and apples with thankfulness and with a fresh determination to push the war till Thanksgiving and other New England customs are observed in each of these United States and throughout the National Domain.

This Thanksgiving was a day of special gladness in our regiment, for it brought us, so often and sorely bereaved, a Field Officer again. Captain Randall H. Rice, who has been with the Eleventh from its formation, known and helped make our history, and who was wounded for the second time, and we feared mortally, at Petersburg, on the 18th of June, returned to us as Major, with improved health, and zeal for the cause and for the honor of the Eleventh, unabated. The successive deaths of Major Converse, Adjutant Barnum, Colonel Stedman and Lieut. Col. Moegling, with the long days of mourning which followed these repeated strokes, had prepared us to extend to him a most hearty welcome. Besides these losses by death, Major Kies, who had succeeded the heroic Converse, has been compelled to leave the service from continued ill-health, incurred by continued exposure in the field.

Lieut. Davis has been absent all the campaign, as Acting Quartermaster of the 2d Division, 18th Army Corps. Our Veteran Surgeon, Dr. Whitecomb, together with Dr. Satterlee, have been away, called to other and larger fields. And so it is, that with one exception, none of Col. Stedman's Military Family is left with the Regiment, and four of them—just half—are among the dead.

Similar to this, is the record of the Line Officers and of the Regiment. Our men have been separated somewhat, as well as diminished in number. But now the detachment of one hundred men, under Captain Kranzynski, who have been doing duty at the Siege Train Depot of the 1st Conn. Heavy Artillery, have come back with words of warm commendation from Colonel Abbott. Yet

gathering together the little remnant of so many bloody days we count in this Department barely 300 men. At the first of May we had 801 for duty, while our rolls gave a total of more than a thousand. Then, too, we had 30 Officers for duty—now 12. Our losses began at Swift Creek, on the 9th of May, 12 in all. One week from that Monday at Drury's Bluff our total loss was 184. At Cold Harbor, June 2d, 90. Then Major Converse fell, and Adjutant Barnum and Captain Allen received wounds which afterwards proved fatal. Then followed those days in the trenches and with Old Virgil, "I shudder recalling them." Again at Petersburg, June, 18th, our casualties were 49. Among them Captain Sackett, who fell in the thickest of the fight, and three other officers wounded.

July was a month of sluggish but uninterrupted war. We lived in ditches and holes of the earth, exposed to the sun and dog star by day, the dew by night, and both rebel fire and diarrhoea—another Virginia evil—at all times. The month ended with the explosion at the Crater when, though spectators merely, we sustained a loss of 8 men.

But with the Eleventh, August 5th was the dark day; for on that evening Colonel Stedman received his mortal wound.

LIEUT. COLONEL MÖEGLING,

was also slightly wounded. He was even then indisposed. Ill health followed, and after a partial recovery he grew worse again. His sickness finally became a typhoid, and it was soon thought advisable that he should visit his home and try a Northern climate. But he went home to die. Exposure and hardship during four campaigns, had been doing this work. The vital powers were overborne. No care of friends or home attentions could avail. He had been thrice wounded, and had been in frequent battles and desperate charges, yet had escaped them all only to meet death in another form. To this land of his adoption, to Constitutional Government, and to Universal Liberty, which is the same in every land, he gave the blossom of his manhood and his life. He had the real Germanic love of Liberty and its opposite fate, a keen hate to slavery. He was one of the first to join the first Volunteer Regiment in the State; he served faithfully, fought fearlessly, and having before spilled his blood, finally offered his life in the National cause.

In your last some things were said of

COLONEL STEDMAN.

A friendship dating from my first acquaintance with him—a friendship now purified, but even then sometimes exalted to a tender love, will not allow me to close a letter which has become but a necrology of the Regiment, without a tribute to his memory. His culture, his refinement, his urbanity, his taste, his delicacy and purity of sentiment, fitted him well for social concourse and the evening assembly. But he had royal and martial qualities to which a drawing room could give no scope. His promotion in military life only followed acknowledged merit, and that at a long interval. While acting Brigadier General in this terrible campaign, he had been recommended for that rank, by all his superior officers, by General Martindale of the Division, General Baldy Smith,

of the Corps, and twice and in most flattering terms by General Butler, of the Department, and yet, as if to mock all earthly honor, his Brevet as Brigadier, only came after he had received his mortal wound. He was eminently fitted for command. His judgment was sound, ripe beyond his years and wide in its range. Few subjects came up on which he had not thought and formed his opinions. Men naturally trusted him in an emergency. He was rigorous in discipline; sometimes severe, but justice, not passion, ruled in it all. His courage was of the truest and most unflinching kind. It was supported by toughness of frame and physical vigor. But it was not brutal; it was not animal; it was not insensibility to danger, but a moral principle, based on convictions of duty, calm, cool, firm as a rock and reliable as a Damascus blade. He sheltered his men, but was prodigal of his own life. He ruled in camp, but on the field he had a paternal care for his regiment. I have seen him without the least apparent solicitude for himself arranging his command and caring for them man by man. I especially remember his bearing at the battle of Drury's Bluff. It was after our second stand at the breastworks, when the terrible slaughter that we inflicted on the rebels at first, was paid back to us in like carnage from our exposed flanks, when a hundred of the regiment were caught in that storm and rain of ball and fell into the enemy's hands. I had never seen such a martial figure and look before. I thought if the War God had come down in the form of men, and Mars had become incarnate, he would have found a family resemblance in Col. Stedman.

But more than of his valor, do I love to think of his virtues. His voice was not the loud trumpet of war, but those silver tones which the ear of friendship could gather in, and which come back from the grave in still sweeter echoes. These virtues were his crowning excellencies while living; they make his memory sacred when dead. The vices of the camp did not tarnish him. The leprosy was all around him, but it spared him. His integrity was rooted fast. It stood like the monarch of the forest, while the weaker fibre of other growth yielded to the tempest and fell.

This young life, so eventful, so full of promise and bursting with new hopes, was cut off by a random blow. But I can not tell you how gloom gathered in the darkness of that fatal evening, and how the morning light, which broke upon the dying man, brought night to us. He lay in his own tent, within sound of the enemy's guns, with his face turned towards their lines, but his eyes turned heavenward. His staff were about him, and others from the Eleventh. The tide of life ebbed away gently at the last. The soul was free and the body at rest. But the soil which drank that blood is ours and shall never be alienated. The cause which is glorified by such sacrifices, shall never be abandoned. D. F.

Commissions.

During the months of October and November, 184 new commissions have been issued to officers in the Connecticut Volunteer force. Of these officers, 76 have been promoted from "enlisted men," and six appointed from civil life; 41 commissions have been sent to the 1st Artillery alone.

PERSONAL.

Promotions and Appointments for Nov., 1864.

1ST CAVALRY

Q. M. Sergt. Henry W. Robertson to be 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster, with rank from the 7th of Nov., vice Harris mustered out, term expired.

Sergt. Lester W. Cowles to be 2d Lieut. with rank from the 10th of Nov., vice Phillips, promoted.

1st Lieut. James R. Straut to be Captain, vice Colburn, deceased.

1st Sergt. Elias S. Brown to be 2d Lieut., vice Marcy, commission revoked.

1ST ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut. John M. Twiss to be Captain, vice Dow mustered out, term expired.

2d Lieut. John Odell to be 1st Lieut., vice Twiss, promoted.

Sergt. Wm. B. Burgess to be 2d Lieut., vice Day mustered out, term expired.

Sergt. Gardner Reynolds to be 2d Lieut., vice Twining mustered out, term expired.

Sergt. James H. Casey to be 2d Lieut., vice Morgan mustered out, term expired.

Sergt. Wm. S. Maloney to be 2d Lieut., vice Odell, promoted.

All with rank from the 31st of Oct.

1st Lieut. George D. Sargeant to be Captain, vice Gillett mustered out, term expired.

1st Lieut. Glenroy P. Mason to be Captain, vice Osborne mustered out, term expired.

2d Lieut. George F. Bill to be 1st Lieut., vice Sargeant, promoted.

2d Lieut. Sterling A. Woodruff to be 1st Lieut., vice Mason, promoted.

Sergt. Chas. A. Chittenden to be 2d Lieut., vice Andrews mustered out, term expired.

Sergt. John W. Miller to be 2d Lieut., vice Manix mustered out, term expired.

Sergt. James J. Bergin to be 2d Lieut., vice Bill, promoted.

Sergt. Wm. H. Batterson to be 2d Lieut., vice Woodruff, promoted.

All to take rank from the 11th of October.

Major Thos. S. Trumbull to be Lieut. Col., vice White mustered out, term expired.

Captain Geo. Ager to be Major, vice Trumbull, promoted.

Both with rank from the 29th of Nov.

2D ARTILLERY.

2d Lieut. Michael Kelly to be 1st Lieut., vice McCabe died of wounds received in action.

2d Lieut. Orasmus B. Tyler to be 1st Lieut., vice Cleaveland, promoted.

1st Sergt. Salmon A. Granger to be 2d Lieut., vice Kelley, promoted.

1st Sergt. John E. Sedgwick to be 2d Lieut., vice Tyler, promoted.

All with rank from the 18th of Nov.

1ST LIGHT BATTERY.

2d Lieut. Sylvanus C. Dickinson to be 1st Lieut., vice Bliss mustered out, term expired.

1st Sergt. Arthur E. Clarke to be 2d Lieut., vice Dickinson, promoted.

Both with rank from the 9th of Nov.

2D LIGHT BATTERY.

2d Lieut. Miles Gray to be 1st Lieut., vice Munger, discharged.

1st Sergt. Justus B. Hawley to be 2d Lieut., vice Gray, promoted.

Both with rank from the 21st of Nov.

1st Lieut. Walter S. Hotchkiss to be Captain, vice Sterling honorably discharged.

2d Lieut. Frank H. Whiting to be 1st Lieut., vice Hotchkiss, promoted.

Both with rank from the 29th of Nov.

3D BATTERY.

William C. Beecher of Derby, to be 2d Lieut., with rank from the 2d day of November, to fill an original vacancy.

2d Lieut. Nelson B. Gilbert to be 1st Lieut., with rank from the 9th day of Nov., to fill an original vacancy.

Erastus M. Leffingwell of Bozrah, to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank from the 29th of Nov., to fill an original vacancy.

5TH REGIMENT.

1st Lieut. James Stewart, Jr., to be Captain, vice Chapman, transferred to Invalid Corps.

2d Lieut. Chas. W. Wakeley to be Captain, vice Packer mustered out, term expired.

2d Lieut. Haslan P. Rugg to be Captain, vice Chincy mustered out, term expired.

2d Lt. Isaac Killum to be Captain, vice Smith mustered out, term expired.

2d Lieut. Albert E. Gavitt to be Captain, vice Doyle mustered out, term expired.

2d Lieut. Michael Donovan to be Captain, vice Dibble mustered out, term expired.

Sergt. James Butterfield to be 1st Lieut. vice Stratton mustered out, term expired.

Sergt. James P. Henderson to be 1st Lieut., vice Raymond mustered out, term expired.

Q. M. Sergt. Wesley H. Botsford to be 1st Lt., vice Covey, discharged.

Sergt. Napoleon J. Stone to be 1st Lieut., vice Reynolds, discharged.

Sergt. Dennis Beach to be 1st Lieut., vice Johnson, promoted.

Sergt. Herbert D. Redfield to be 1st Lieut., vice Carter, discharged.

2d Lieut. Perry P. Wilson to be 1st Lieut., vice Parington mustered out, term expired.

Sergt. Albert C. Burdick to be 1st Lieut., vice Hewison, discharged.

Sergt. Elisha R. Starr to be 1st Lieut., vice Stewart, promoted.

All with rank from the 17th of Nov.

7TH REGIMENT.

1st Lieut. John B. Young to be Captain, vice Bacon mustered out, term expired.

2d Lieut. Henry B. Gill to be Captain, vice Burns mustered out, term expired.

2d Lieut. Morton A. Taintor to be 1st Lieut., vice Barker, killed in action.

Sergt. Major Willard Austin to be 1st Lieut., vice Young, promoted.

1st Sergt. Benjamin A. Hill to be 1st Lieut., vice Hayden, discharged.

1st Sergt. Wm. H. Pierpont to be 1st Lieut., vice Hatch mustered out, term expired.

Private Albert M. Holden to be 2d Lieut., vice Lee killed in action.

Sergt. Dennis O'Brien to be 2d Lieut., vice Merriam, died of wounds.

Sergt. Albert W. Burgess to be 2d Lieut., vice Taintor, promoted.

Sergt. Andrew H. Kinney to be 2d Lieut., vice Gill, promoted.

All with rank from the 29th of Oct.

8TH REGIMENT.

1st Lieut. Eugene Emmons Graves, 15th C. V., to be Captain 8th C. V., with rank from the 26th of Nov., vice Hall, killed in action.

9TH BATTALION.

Rollin McNeil of New Haven, to be Surgeon, with rank from the 18th of Nov., vice Gallagher mustered out, term expired.

Capt. John G. Healey to be Lieut. Col., with rank from the 22d of Nov., vice Fitzgibbons mustered out, term expired.

10TH REGIMENT.

Asst. Surgeon Chas. A. Hart to be Surgeon, with rank from the 2d of Nov., vice Porter mustered out.

Sergt. John S. Bartlett to be 1st Lieut.

Sergt. Brainard Smith to be 1st Lieut., vice Peck, declined commission.

1st Lieut. George H. Brown to be Captain, vice Brewster, honorably discharged.

All with rank from the 7th of Nov.

William H. Trowbridge of Stratford, to be 1st Asst. Surgeon, with rank from the 29th of Nov., vice Hart, promoted.

11TH REGIMENT.

Major. Randall Rice to be Lieut. Col., with rank from the 30th of Nov., vice Mougling, deceased.

Capt. Chas. Warren to be Major, with rank from the 17th of Nov., vice Rice, promoted.

12TH REGIMENT.

1st Lieut. and Adjt. James E. Smith to be Capt. vice Lowell, killed in action.

2d Lieut. John Mullen to be 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, vice Smith, promoted.

Both with rank from the 2d of Nov.

Sergt. Major Chas. W. Coe to be 1st Lieut., vice Bulkley, killed in action.

1st Sergt. Henry Gibbons to be 1st Lieut., vice Phelps, killed in action.

Both with rank from the 15th of Nov.

Lieut. Col. Geo. N. Lewis to be Colonel, vice Peck, killed in action.

Maj. Sidney E. Clarke to be Lieut. Col., vice Lewis, promoted.

Capt. Leonard A. Dickinson to be Major, vice Clarke, promoted.

All with rank from the 23d of Nov.

13TH REGIMENT.

1st Lieut. Wm. F. Norman to be Captain, vice Comstock, promoted.

1st Lieut. Newton W. Perkins to be Captain, vice Sprague, promoted.

2d Lieut. Louis Beckwith to be Captain, vice Tisdale, resigned.

2d Lieut. Everett S. Dunbar to be 1st Lieut., vice Ripley, promoted.

2d Lieut. John M. Lyman to be 1st Lieut., vice Miner, dismissed.

2d Lieut. Frederick N. Stanley to be 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, vice Whittlesey, resigned.

All with rank from the 19th of Oct.

15TH REGIMENT.

1st Lieut. Herman B. French to be Captain, vice Smith, deceased.

2d Lieut. Julius B. Bissell to be 1st Lieut., vice French, promoted.

2d Lieut. Philip C. Rand to be 1st Lieut., vice Thompson, deceased.

Sergt. Major Chas. F. Harwood to be 2d Lieut., vice Bissell, promoted.

Sergt. George M. Beach to be 2d Lieut., vice Rand, promoted.

All with rank from the 9th of Nov.

20TH REGIMENT.

2d Lieut. Wellington Barry to be 1st Lieut., vice Foley, promoted.

Sergt. C. Myron Talcott to be 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, vice DuBois, honorably discharged.

Both with rank from the 14th of Nov.

21ST REGIMENT.

Asst. Surgeon Nehemiah Nickerson, 16th Conn. Vols. to be Surgeon 21st C. V., with rank from the 8th of Nov., vice Lee mustered out, term expired.

1st Lieut. Cyrus W. Cook to be Captain, vice Spittle, promoted.

1st Lieut. George W. Shepard to be Captain, vice D. D. Brown, discharged.

2d Lieut. Charles Fenton to be 1st Lieut., vice Cook, promoted.

1st Sergt. Courtland G. Stanton to be 1st Lt., vice Shepard, promoted.

1st Sergt. Dyer A. Clarke to be 1st Lieut., vice Fowler, discharged.

All with rank from the 9th of Nov., 1864.

COL. T. W. CABILL and Capt. Wm. Wright, of the 9th Regiment, are dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty in failing to prepare rolls and records of their commands, as directed by circular No. 36, of May 2, 1864, from the War Department, thus working prejudice to the interest of the enlisted men under their command.

2D LIEUT. WM. B. PEASE, of New Haven, is promoted to first Lieut. in the 8th U. S. Infantry, (colored.) He has earned promotion by courage and efficiency.

EDWARD DOWNING, of New Haven, enlisted Dec. 19th. His father and two brothers have died in the service. One brother still remains in the 1st Connecticut Artillery.

WM. MARBLE, of Manchester, enlisted as a private in the 7th Connecticut, served three years, and was mustered out as 1st Lieutenant. He has received a commission as Captain in the same regiment.

CAPT. WHITE, of the 15th, promoted to be Colonel of the 10th regiment, cannot be mustered in as such, under army regulations, on account of the small number of men in the 10th. Capt. White is a thoroughly educated and accomplished officer.

SECOND LIEUT. THOS. W. GARDINER, 31st U. S. C. T., is the recipient of a handsome sword, belt, sash and set of shoulder straps, from the loyal people of Mystic Bridge and Mystic River. The presentation was very appropriately and neatly made by Col. Appelman.

CAPT. GEO. B. SANFORD, of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, has been transferred to the 1st U. S. Regular Cavalry, and placed on the staff of Major-Gen. Torbert, now commanding the cavalry of the Army of the Shenandoah. Capt. Sanford is an enterprising and efficient officer.

MAJOR BROOKER, of the First Conn. Artillery, is in command of the siege batteries before Petersburg. The line officers of the regiment recently manifested their sincere regard by presenting him with a magnificent sword, sash and belt, with horse equipments. The value of this substantial token of esteem is nearly one thousand dollars.

LIEUT. COL. HENRY C. WARD, of the 29th regiment, has declined the Colonelcy of the 11th regiment. We sincerely regret that he did not accept the appointment. The regiment has good material and has been second to none in discipline and valor. Col. Ward, with his thorough education, and wide experience, would again make the 11th one of the best regiments in the service. Col. Ward has accepted an appointment as Colonel of the 41st U. S. (colored). Few men bring to the position the culture and capacity of Col. Ward, and we unhesitatingly prophesy that the 11st regiment will do credit to the service.

LIEUT. GIBSON WELLS, of Springfield, who is reported in the War Record, as captured, writes that he is utterly unable to give "graphic narrative of hairbreadth escapes, heroic endurance of privations, wonderful fidelity of intelligent darkies, &c." for the simple reason that he wasn't captured. "I was sent," he says, "with orders to proceed to Harper's Ferry, and report at the Headquarters of the Middle Military Division, supposed at that time, to be at Harper's Ferry, but when I got to the Ferry I found the aforesaid Headquarters to be somewhat peripatetic—exactly where located not known—supposed to be somewhere between Winchester and Richmond, so of course I marched on. I was gone some fifteen days, and my company hearing nothing from me, somewhat naturally supposed I was gobbled, which item of intelligence was speedily communicated to Springfield, where the news immediately fell into the all devouring maw of a local editor—hence its currency."

CHAPLAIN W. C. WALKER, of the 18th, has regained his health and rejoined his regiment.

COL. W. H. NOBLE, 17th Regiment, has been captured. The rebels may well congratulate themselves on the prize they have taken.

COL. HENRY L. ABBOTT, of the 1st Artillery, has been made brevet Brigadier-General for distinguished service before Richmond.

SURGEON LEBEUS C. CHAPIN has been detailed for service in the Department of the South. The hearty good wishes of many friends go with him.

MAJOR-GEN. MEADE presented, Dec. 15, medals for gallantry to the following soldiers of the 14th Regiment:

Adj. W. B. Hincks, of Bridgeport; E. W. Bacon, Co. F, of Berlin; Corp. Christian Flynn, Co. K, of Sprague.

CAPT. DANIEL A. LYON, 29th Connecticut, has been honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

LIEUT.-COL. WM. T. CLARK, of Norwalk, late chief of staff to Gen. McPherson, has been promoted to be a Brigadier-General, and ordered to report to Gen. Sherman for duty.

BRIG.-GEN. ROBERT O. TYLER has returned to the field. His numerous friends fear that his enthusiasm has impelled him to resume duty before he was really able.

FRANK BOND, of Co. E, 11th regiment, has been appointed hospital steward in the regular army. He has been on duty at the Knight Hospital for 8 months.

CHAPLAIN T. J. HOLMES paid a flying but very successful visit to Connecticut. He secured New-Year's dinner for his brave boys, a lot of mittens, and made arrangements for a superb battle flag.

LIEUT. COL. NELSON L. WHITE, of the 2d Artillery, has returned home. His term of three years expired seven months since, but he was unwilling to leave the field in the face of the enemy. He will practice law in Danbury.

LIEUT.-COL. GREELEY has been entirely exonerated from misconduct in going ashore while the 10th were at New York, and complimented by Gen. Butler for previous good conduct. The compliment was well deserved.

CAPT. JOHN H. AUSTIN, of the 20th Illinois, has served three years in the Western Army. He enlisted as a private, and by bravery and efficiency rose to the position of Captain. He belongs in New Haven, and is a son of Ansel Austin, Esq.

HON. L. S. FOSTER, our accomplished and popular Senator, will please accept sincere thanks for valuable reports of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

SELF-COMMAND.—Charles XII., King of Sweden, was one day dictating letters to his secretary, when a bomb fell directly in front of his tent. The secretary dropped his pen in fright. "What's the matter?" said Charles. "The bomb," was the reply. "The bomb!" said the King; "what have we to do with the bomb? Go on." Such coolness is now no longer surprising to us. It is often more than paralleled by our countrymen.

Can a man that keeps a fish market be justly called a sel-fish man?

REGIMENTAL.

THE FIRST CAVALRY—formed a part of the force sent down the Valley on a reconnoissance Dec. 19th. They were surprised on the morning of the 21st. A sharp skirmish ensued and they withdrew without loss. They suffered severely from the cold, and a number had their feet frozen. On New Year's day, 350 pairs of mittens and a substantial dinner were received with three hearty cheers for the friends at home. A new and magnificent battle flag has been ordered, and will soon be completed.

THE FIRST ARTILLERY, are garrisoning forts along the line of defences, in quiet and comfortable quarters. News is scarce.

THE SECOND ARTILLERY, are yet with the Sixth Corps as infantry. Lieut. Col. Hubbard is promoted to be Colonel. This honor once modestly declined, we trust that he will now accept. Justice has by no means yet been done in our columns to this gallant regiment.

They have recently forwarded a petition to Congress for a return to the old army ration. It will be noticed that the correspondent from the 2d Light Battery also affirms that the new ration is insufficient. Information from these and other sources seems to indicate that the new ration is inadequate, at least, during the winter season.

It always has seemed to us that the ration ought to vary with the seasons, both in actual weight and in relative quality of articles issued;—more rice and vegetables, and less meat are needed in summer.

THE FIRST LIGHT BATTERY is with the 24th Army Corps, in splendid drill and good health and spirits.

THE THIRD INDEPENDENT BATTERY is in the second line of works beyond City Point, daily gaining in efficiency. Recruiting for the Battery still continues.

THE FIFTH AND 20TH REGIMENTS made the splendid triumphal march with Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to the seaboard. They write that beef, mutton, pork, turkey, chicken, sweet potatoes, and other toothsome edibles were abundant. The boys are in high spirits, and place enthusiastic confidence in their far-sighted and tireless leader. The experiences of their march were those of every other regiment, and need not be repeated here. Letters should be addressed 20th Corps, Savannah, via New York.

THE 6TH AND 7TH REGIMENTS are in the 2d Brig. (Hawley's) 1st Division, (Terry's) of the 24th Army Corps. They have constructed quarters as comfortable as circumstances will admit. The usual picket duty and frequent fatigue work are no news. The boys gratefully acknowledge the receipt of mittens. They need more.

Wounded men and convalescents gradually swell the depleted ranks, and spring will find these and other Conn. regiments with a goodly number of well disciplined and efficient men.

THE 9TH AND 12TH BATTALIONS are as they were in the Shenandoah, in well built winter quarters, with picket duty less frequent than along the James, but exceedingly uncomfortable when it comes. The same may be said of the

13TH REGIMENT, which will probably be consol-

idated into a battalion. The return of the non-re-enlisted veterans is recorded in the Home Department.

THE 10TH REGIMENT, is situated almost exactly as the 6th and 7th. It is now under command of Lieut. Col. Greeley. Its members are also increasing by return of veterans from the hospital and by recruits. We print this month a portrait and biography of Major H. W. Camp, killed in one of the most daring though unavailing advances ever made by a gallant battalion.

THE 11TH REGIMENT have received a tent fly for a chapel, from the Christian Commission. Chaplain DeForest will now do a noble work for Christ and the country. He needs books for circulation. 180 recruits have been received.

THE 14TH REGIMENT still shares the hardships and unsurpassed glory of the old 2d Corps. Our correspondent writes:

"About the 1st of December, the 14th was withdrawn with the Corps to which it belongs, and ordered to put up winter quarters, about a mile west of the Weldon Railroad. Before the quarters could be completed, the first and second Divisions of this Corps were ordered to relieve the fifth Corps, and hold the line of works from a point a little west of the Weldon Railroad down to the extreme left of our lines. This was done to enable Warren to go on his expedition towards Hicksford. For two days the Second Division of this Corps held the line alone, to enable General Miles to make a diversion in favor of Warren towards Hatcher's Run. During all this time the 14th Conn. was called upon to do heavy picket duty, but not to participate in fighting."

THE 15TH REGIMENT shared in the advance on Kingston, which was a move co-operative with that of Warren, and did their duty as they always do with alacrity and efficiency. This large and finely disciplined regiment has not shared the severe campaigns of the summer but has displayed fortitude fully equal to that of any in the service. It is harder to face pestilence than cannon. But through all those dark and ghastly days, the boys of the 15th were brave, cheerful, ready for any duty, risking life daily in caring for their fever-tossed comrades.

Much dissatisfaction has been felt at the tardiness of our government in paying off the men, many of whom need every dollar for the support of dependent families. We can but feel that the debts first and most promptly paid by the government should be those due to her gallant defenders. The boys signed pay rolls for six months and received pay for but four, and we suppose that they will receive no more until Congress makes its appropriations. But the boys may be sure that eventually they will receive every cent which is due. The government intends this and the people will insist on it.

THE 16TH REGIMENT.—(Co. H, and individuals) is at Roanoke Island. Chaplain Dixon has returned. About 50 of the boys have been released from prison and are at home and in Annapolis. We fear that the regiment will not be fully organized before the expiration of its term of service.

THE 17TH REGIMENT still do garrison and picket duty along the Florida coast. They have reaped

little newspaper glory this summer—but have done hard and efficient service, and have gained respect from the people and won praise from the officers of that department.

THE 18TH REGIMENT are in comfortable winter quarters at Hall Town, four miles from Harper's Ferry. They muster 475 men in good health. They need books and papers.

THE 29TH REGIMENT are in the new Corps d'Afrique—the 25th, commanded by Gen. Weitzel. They have done noble service during the past summer. They are now in winter quarters, and there are few camps in the vast army more carefully laid out, or more neatly kept than theirs. The regiment is in fair health and excellent discipline. The men are drilled for hours daily, by officers who understand their business, and who are determined to make the 29th equal to any regiment in the service. The men are prompt and faithful and are proud to be in the regiment and in the service.

We neglected to mention in our last, the presentation of a handsome stand of colors, by Col. Doubleday, of the 45th U. S. C. T. They were received appropriately by Lieut. Col. Ward. The ceremony was witnessed by Gens. Terry and Hawley, and by the Election Commissioners, then in that department.

THE 30TH REGIMENT, (now 31st U. S. C. T.) are situated very much as the 29th.

OTHER CONNECTICUT ORGANIZATIONS are represented in our correspondence.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER. By W. H. Ainsworth. New York, Dick & Fitzgerald. Sold or sent by mail to any address, by JAMES DAY & SON, New Haven. Price 75 cents.

The title of this book seems to have no connection whatever, with the book itself, for the Constable is hardly mentioned. It is, however, a historical novel, decidedly attractive in style, and interesting and instructive in incident. It individualizes English history during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. and the reign of Edward VI. Elizabeth, afterwards "the virgin queen," was then a young lady, in love with Lord Scymour. The jealousies and the intrigues of the High Church, and Roman Catholic parties afford abundant materials for the plot. The customs, dress and minutiae of social life are portrayed much more minutely and agreeably than they can be in the stately pages of authentic history. And many who can not endure history unornamented, will peruse with delight and profit these graphic and animated chapters of Ainsworth.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE. By Miss Braddon. New York, Dick & Fitzgerald. Sold or sent by mail, to any address, by JAMES DAY & SON, New Haven. Price 75 cents.

Like all Miss Braddon's novels, this is of the intense, highly spiced, homicidal order. The heroine, an imaginative girl, develops into a sentimental, novel-reading, Byron-adoring woman; imagines that she loves the practical, honorable and affectionate Doctor Gilbert, marries him with a vague regret that he was only a worthy man and not a corsair;

and discovers that his poor cottage is hateful, and his homely tastes and single life disgusting. Of course it needs only a Don Juanish lover to make a pretty plot, and he enters in the person of the rich, aristocratic, and rakish Roland Lansdell. They fall in love, and he at length proposes elopement. She is not a bad woman at heart and refuses. Then comes in the ruffian, who bangs around all Miss Braddon's heroines to perform the tragedy part. In this case, he is the father of the Doctor's wife, and a returned convict, who extorts money from her, is seen walking with her at night, and is watched and finally caught by the jealous Lansdell, who receives a fatal wound for his pains. Meanwhile the Doctor is taken sick and dies; his wife then receives Lansdell's repentance on his death-bed, and inherits his fortune, and spends it, with the remnant of her life, in works of benevolence.

The novel is more carelessly written than some others from Miss Braddon's pen. But people will read just such, and enjoy them, and while people will read, others will write them.

EXPERIENCES OF A FRENCH DETECTIVE. By G. WALTERS. New York, Dick & Fitzgerald. Sold, or sent by mail to any address, by JAMES DAY & SON, New Haven. Price 75 cents.

A series of fragmentary sketches, apparently drawn from real and exciting experiences. The last 100 pages are occupied by a series of brief narratives, also apparently drawn from real life, intended "to illustrate the widely accepted truth that there is a 'skeleton in every house,' and that it may be exercised by a true contrition."

THE DUTY OF EMANCIPATION.—A discourse by Rev. E. W. Bentley, Ellenville, N. Y. He vividly portrays slavery as morally, socially and politically "the accursed system." He forcibly urges immediate emancipation—because

1. The political power of slavery is now in a measure broken.
2. The business adjustments which will follow the war, favor the change.
3. The solution of the Constitutional argument by the war.
4. Emancipation will ensure and accelerate victory.

He concludes with an eloquent appeal to energetic activity, patient endurance, and fervent prayer.

AN ADDRESS at the funeral of LIEUT. GEORGE W. BRANKSON. By the same author. It breathes a spirit of manly and intelligent patriotism, and offers appropriate words of tender consolation.

A JUSTIFIABLE WAR. A DISCOURSE by the same author. The text, "the battle is the Lord's," he applies literally, and maintains with convincing earnestness that our battle is the Lord's, because—

1. It is in defence of the National life which he has given.
2. In defence of principles dear to Him.
3. Against crimes which He abhors.
4. Conducted by means which He approves.

The discourse is bold, clear, sound and satisfying.

CATALOGUE OF CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS—pp. 847. Hartford, Case, Lockwood & Co. For sale by H. C. Peck, New Haven. This important and well printed work is properly noticed in our article entitled "Two hours among the Records."

The American Conflict.

By HORACE GREELEY, vol. I. pp. 648, O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn.

When I received from the liberal publishers, the large, well bound volume, and placed it under my arm, my feet made eager and happy haste toward the study table, as to a royal feast.

In the circular "To the Editor," the publishers first inform me, with evident complacency, that though the country had been extensively canvassed for several other popular histories of the rebellion before the intention of Mr. Greeley was made public—the list of subscribers already exceeds 50,000, and the demand constantly outruns the supply. This proves that my high anticipations were accordant with the great expectations of thousands, and serves to sharpen my appetite. It is natural to survey the repast as a whole, with serene comfort, ere we enter on it in detail. So this volume. The paper is fine, white and strong, the type clear and full, the press-work admirably executed, the binding neat, firm, and durable; the whole mutely announcing a solid and standard work.

The illustrations of Vol. 1st are principally portraits of eminent Chieftains or Generals of the North and the South, neatly engraved in groups. This arrangement in groups enables the reader conveniently to compare the characteristic features of associates in common undertakings, both good and evil.

There are no battle pieces in this volume. Perhaps the publishers think battle pictures to be always so inadequate to the actual scene that it is not best to introduce them.

But description must fail equally in representation, and if care be taken that illustrations convey no erroneous impressions, they greatly assist the common mind in acquiring the fullest conception, which without individual experience, cannot be attained.

The central idea and meaning of Mr. Greeley's work, is foreshadowed in the fitting dedication of the volume to that sturdy champion of human rights, "John Bright, British commoner and Christian statesman," in which the American conflict is termed "a nation's struggle up from Darkness and Bondage to Light and Liberty."

The subject "naturally divides itself into two parts, I. *How we got into the war for the Union*, and II. *How we got out of it*." Volume first is submitted as a clear elucidation of part first. In it the author can of course but enter on part second. In this volume Mr. Greeley aims chiefly to make the thoughtful reader "see that the great struggle in which we are engaged, was the unavoidable result of antagonisms imbedded in the very nature of our heterogeneous institutions; that ours was indeed an 'irrepressible conflict,' which might have been precipitated or postponed, but could by no means have been prevented; that the successive compromises whereby it was so long put off, were, however intended, deplorable mistakes, detrimental to our national character; that we ought so early at least, as 1819, to have definitely and conclusively established the right of the constitutional majority to shape our national policy according to their settled convictions; subject only to the Constitution as legally expounded and applied."

With outspoken and ardent purpose to establish these propositions, he presents a condensed, yet exhaustive review of events from 1620 to 1860, as influencing or influenced by Human Slavery. In support of his theory he cites authorities, copious, varied, apposite and decisive, on the points which they are adduced to substantiate.

With vast wealth of materials, garnered through years of elaborate research, there is no vain parade of superabundant means, but strict subordination of resources to the end in view, sound judgment in selection, matchless skill in shaping and imparting to the mass continuity, life and meaning.

The plan is symmetrical and natural, the subject seems to develop itself. Each event or topic is finished when reached in the progress of the narrative. There is very little repetition, and no confusion.

The well known style is at once recognized—simple, genial, terse, direct, vigorous, bearing the reader on with unabated enthusiasm.

The first volume carries us to the end of the year 1861. Much space is devoted to the events of the year 1860, and their connection with preceding and succeeding events.

The long cherished purpose of disunion and the infamous treason of the Southern leaders are indisputably proved—the bold, persistent and ultimately successful efforts of the minority to precipitate secession are vividly portrayed, while the "new prostrations and more grovelling abasements" of Northern submissionists—the quivering servility of the irresolute and recreant Buchanan, stand forth in all their shameful reality.

The actual events of the war, touched upon the battles of Bull Run, Wilson's Creek, Ball's Bluff and Dranesville—the career of Fremont in Missouri—the appearance of the first pirate, and the threatened complications with foreign nations.

The facts are concisely stated, movements candidly and fearlessly criticised, and the true policy, according to the judgment of the author, emphatically indicated. It is solid comfort to peruse such a volume, and to linger often with thumb and finger between the pages. The second volume, prepared at greater leisure, and in the same spirit of fairness, justice, and enthusiastic devotion to American "Freedom and Union," will be welcomed both by admirers and opponents, even more heartily than the first. Mr. Greeley closes his first volume with the then freshly uttered stanzas of Whittier, of which the first is—

We wait beneath the furnace blast,
The pangs of transformation;
Not painlessly doth God recast
And mold anew the nation.
Hot burns the fire
Where wrongs expire;
Nor spares the hand
That from the land
Uproots the ancient evil.

We devoutly hope that he may ere long close the Second Volume, with the sentiments, if not the language of the same poet, whose noble words "in these dark days" have thrilled and strengthened many a patriot heart.

I knew that truth would crush the lie,
Somehow, sometime, the end would be;
Yet scarcely dared I hope to see
The triumph with my mortal eye.

But now I see it; in the sun
A free flag floats from yonder dome,
And at the nation's hearth and home,
The justice long delayed, is done.

Monument to Capt. Hitchcock.

With a Brief Sketch of his Character and Services.

In the Northeast corner of the Old Cemetery, in New Haven, just beyond the massive granite columns of Mayor Skinner, and Dennis Kimberly, Esq., rises a new monument of rare merit. It is designed and executed by John Ritter, Esq., to perpetuate the name and services of Capt. Edwin S. Hitchcock.

The visitor is first impressed with an agreeable perception of perfect symmetry—closer inspection reveals elaborate chiseling of the tasteful and appropriate design, on the finest material, with exquisite finish.

The base is of plain solid granite; the body of purest Italian marble. On each corner of the body is carved a neat tracery of oak leaves and acorns. The shield bears this inscription:

CAPT. EDWIN S. HITCHCOCK,
TOWNSEND RIFLES,
CO. G, 7TH REGT., CONN. VOLS.

KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF JAMES ISLAND, S. C., JUNE
16, 1862.

On the opposite face—his own words.

"If I fall I would have 'dust return to dust,' with no ceremony. Quickly I will sleep with my comrades, with no record to be left behind me, save that 'He has done his duty faithfully and well.'"

On one side—

BULL RUN.
PORT ROYAL.
PULASKI.
JAMES ISLAND.

On the other—

Monument erected by the members of his Company, on the lot given by their patron, James M. Townsend.

The body is surmounted by a well proportioned cap, on which is graven the family name,

HITCHCOCK.

The monument is completed by the fluted column of faultless marble. At the foot is the eagle—wrought into lifelike expression—with wings outspread, and talons grasping the palm—while the Stars and Stripes, looped up on spears, appear above its head.

At the middle of the column are carved the sash and belt, over which are crossed the sword and scabbard, and directly beneath is lettered "James Island."—the battle in which he fell. From the top gracefully hangs the spotless wreath of choice flowers, delicately and exquisitely cut.

This chaste and beautiful monument is erected by the members of his company, on the lot donated by Hon. James M. Townsend, the untiring and generous patron of the company, whose patriotism and beneficence seem to increase with the burdens of the war. It will be neatly inclosed by a handsome fence, and will prove one of the most attractive spots in the yard.

A contribution of \$20 was sent unsolicited from New York, by Chas. G. Judson, Esq., of the firm of Sawyer & Judson. He was informed that the boys of the company insisted on paying for the monument themselves. Accordingly, with his permission, the money is applied to the purchase of a neat, appropriate and substantial railing.

The following extract from the letter of Mr. Judson is kindly furnished by Mr. F. W. J. Sizer, of the New Haven Palladium: "He (Capt. H.) was for a year or more previous to residing in New Haven, in my office, and in a position where all his noble and generous qualities came under my immediate observation. His impulses were always toward truth, justice and liberty; his thoughts and words came quickly; his advocacy of the right, under all circumstances—knowing no expediency, no policy—might be safely emulated by many older men. Seeing in him these qualities I loved him and could not forbear adding this rude tribute to his memory."

Such was he, when at the first call for troops he hastened to enroll his name among the defenders of the nation. He went as a private in the New Haven Grays, the first full militia Co. in the State to offer its services, and the only one which went to the field organized exactly as before the outbreak. He served with ardor and efficiency and won admiration and praise at the battle of Bull Run. His letters to the Courier were eagerly sought after, and extensively reproduced in other papers.

On his return he was appointed deputy Postmaster, under Hon. N. D. Sperry, but a new call for troops appealed so strongly to his love of country that at the earnest solicitation of Col. Terry he at once began to organize a company.

He was assisted by Mills and Townsend, both of whom are now Captains, and have since proved themselves in many hardships and perils, worthy associates of one so noble and brave.

Hon. James M. Townsend, a former Captain of the Grays, and who had, during the three months' service, still further endeared himself, by repeated acts of kindness—decided to allow Capt. H's Co. to be organized under his guardianship, and called "The Townsend Rifles." The just popularity both of patron and commanding officer accelerated enlistment. Men crowded in, until nearly 200 names were enrolled, and a second company filled. He now refused to enlist more, because they must be disappointed by assignment to another company. The watchful kindness and thorough discipline of H. made the Townsend Rifles, at once equal if not superior to any company in the regiment. On the 7th of Nov. 1861, Capt. H's Co. was the first Co. of the first regiment to land on the soil of South Carolina, and his wisdom, coolness and courage in no small degree conduced to the rapid and successful debarkation of the troops.

For weary months he shared the trials and fare of the boys in constructing Battery Halleck, of which he was placed in command, and from which, April 10th, 1862, the action was commenced which ended in the surrender of Fort Pulaski on the 11th. Capt. H. was made ill by the care and hardship of the siege, but insisted, when marching orders came, on leading his brave boys. And nobly did he lead them in the gallant but well-nigh fruitless operations of that movement.

A day or two previous to the battle of James Island, Capt. H. was sent forward in command of companies B, and G, to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. By his firmness and good judgment he accomplished all that was requisite, and

was able to bring back his battalion with the loss of two men.

They were compelled to return across an open field in full view and easy range of the enemy's artillery. They moved through the fierce raking fire with measured step and regular line, as on parade.

Col. (now Gen.) Hawley, could not repress his enthusiastic admiration of leader and soldiers, and turning to the rest of the regiment exclaimed—"Take example from that, my brave men."

Preparations were made in accordance with the information gained on this reconnoissance, and in the evening, June 10th, the troops were under marching orders, and lay, expecting to assault the intrenchments at daylight.

Capt. H., though cheerful and enthusiastic for the onset, yet apparently with vague instinctive consciousness of coming doom—wrote two letters, one to his brother, one to a lady friend—bidding his Lieut. to mail them only in case he fell on the red field of the morrow.

On that field he entered promptly, almost gaily. Early in the action he was severely wounded in the hip, but kept the field, firm, self-possessed, and cheerful. The skirmish line nears the works. The fire of the enemy grows deadly. Capt. H. bids his men lie low, load their pieces, and hand them to him. He, erect and prominent, discharges them with fatal aim. Six of the enemy fall, and then he falls fatally wounded. Faithful men spring to bear him from the front. Two are wounded. It cannot be done. The forces retire, and the brave young Captain dies within the rebel lines. Yet distinguished valor claims from enemies rude honor, for they are moved to place the body in a box and bury it decently.

He was Captain and friend of his men. He was obeyed without question or audible murmur. He was indefatigable in promoting the interests and securing the rights of the men. He set the example of justice, morality, purity and courtesy. He forbade gambling and counselled the men to prudent husbandry of their hard-earned money. He appealed to the self-respect of the brave boys of Co. G, and never failed to secure noble response.

The beautiful tribute to his worth, deftly wrought in purest marble, is not more spotless and enduring than is his memory in the hearts of his comrades and friends.

Other Military Monuments.

Monuments to Major-General Sedgwick, and Rear-Admiral Foote, will be completed soon, by John Ritter, Esq. They are very different in style from that of Capt. Hitchcock, being plain and massive. The designs are exceedingly appropriate.

THE MERIDEN RECORDER.—Among our exchanges none evince greater enterprise or show a more steady and decided improvement than the Recorder. Fearless and outspoken in loyalty, the editor gives hard knocks and frankly avows himself responsible for them. He is determined to do sturdy service for Freedom and the Union. We sincerely trust that the generous people of Meriden, so thoroughly and nobly patriotic, will heartily sustain him, both by words of encouragement and by liberal support.

EDITORIAL COLUMN.

"I fear nothing for this country but injustice. Let us stand honestly by our principles, and trust in God."—SENATOR WADE, JAN. 9th, 1865.

HARPERS' WEEKLY AND MONTHLY.—The steadily increasing circulation and popularity of these publications is indisputable evidence of their interest and value. No one who becomes a reader of the Weekly will ever cease to be one until his eyes grow dim. The editorials are comprehensive, honest, earnest and vigorous. The miscellaneous matter wide in its range, superior in quality, and always fresh and racy.

The original illustrations by Thomas Nast are unsurpassed, we truly believe, by those of any artist in the world. They alone, we are confident, have by their graphic power and noble suggestiveness done more than the entire circulation of some good newspapers to promote intelligent and genuine loyalty, inspire and rightly direct enthusiastic devotion to the Union and the "Dear Old Flag."

The other illustrations are almost invariably accurate and interesting, and even where, as in battle scenes, they fail, as all illustrations must, to give adequate representation of the magnificent scene, they do not give erroneous impressions. We cannot do without Harpers' Weekly.

Nor do we find it easier to get along without the Monthly. The topics are selected with rare judgment, and are varied, spicy and delightfully instructive. The illustrations are exceedingly appropriate and tasteful. The Editor's Drawer is always full of choice clippings, enlivening thoughts and gems of humor. No publications more truly accord with the spirit and meet the wants of the present generation.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.—The authentic information and scientific discussion of our military affairs contained in the files of the Army and Navy Journal has justly constituted it the standard authority in this country on military matters. Its weekly record of current events is a clear, consistent and complete pointing out of the meaning of each movement, its connection with other movements, and its bearing on the grand result for which we contend.

It is judicious and impartial in criticism—justly estimating and indicating the excellencies of our nation's foes, fearlessly pointing out our own mistakes and stating without extravagance the real gain or loss of the several actions.

Meanwhile it is thoroughly American, combating claims of the English or French to discoveries which are ours, and to superiority which is imaginary, frequently setting them right on matters of military science and history, which they had overlooked or mis-stated—doing all this with a comprehensive grasp and hearty vigor which can come only from thorough knowledge and genuine enthusiasm.

UNITED STATES COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE.—The enterprising managers of this excellent institution give practical and generous expression to their patriotism by receiving wounded or disabled soldiers at half tuition. This is additional proof that they deserve liberal support.

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Harper's NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fire-side never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore.)

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General Headquarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Hartford, Nov. 11, 1864. }

[Circular No. 6.]

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At least 3000 recruits have already deserted from the regiments of Connecticut, and there are many more whose desertion would benefit the army. At least one half the money now expended for bounties, is paid to men whose enlistment is a disgrace and a disaster to the United States. For this contemptible evasion of patriotic duty we are responsible, and our conduct, if not amended, may in history be written infamous.

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