

poored upon them more furiously the nearer they approached the work. The right angle of the work where it connected with the sea face, was selected as the point of assault. There was no possibility of either a flank or rear movement. Right on with firm steps and rousing shouts, moved our brave sailors and marines led by the gallant Porter. They reached the heavy and high stockade; scores of them were either killed or wounded; some of the dead and wounded were swept from the shore by the heavy surfing the very edge of which this assaulting column charged. The brave Porter was killed while gallantly encouraging and leading on his men. Up the sloping sides on to the blazing parapets rushed the sailors; but the fire of the enemy swept them down by scores. After Porter's death the marines and sailors became somewhat disorganized and were finally repulsed with heavy loss. Their dead and wounded numbered nearly three hundred. The sailors and marines fought bravely, and well, considering their previous preparation and experience, but veteran soldiers who have been carefully organized and drilled, who have made assaults, are the most efficient men for such a desperate and hazardous work. By saying this I would cast no reflection upon our gallant navy which has so harmoniously and effectually co-operated with our land forces in the reduction and capture of Fort Fisher. We will now describe as far as possible, the operations made by the land force under command of Major-General A. H. Terry. Early on the morning of the 16th an advanced line of skirmishers and sharpshooters was pushed forward along the beach near the Cape Fear river, and took position in successive lines of rifle pits within a few hundred yards of the work. Here they remained in a cooperative safety as few rebels showed themselves on the parapets, owing to the terrible and constant fire of the gunboats and ships of war. At 2.30 p. m. our infantry forces made a desperate assault upon the left angle of the Fort near the river. The 1st Brigade 2d Division 24th A. C. under command of General Curtis, led the assault. They pushed on under a galling and destructive fire of grape and canister from a light field piece which commanded the road over which they advanced. Just before reaching the stockade they crossed a low, narrow bridge leading to the sally-port which halted and while a storm of bullets was poured upon them from the enemy posted behind the first traverse on the left, they cut a passage through the stockade and rushed with axes, spears and muskets, up the high sloping sides of the Fort. Here began in earnest, one of the most desperate and bloody fights ever witnessed. The gallant Curtis, who moved fearlessly with drawn sword, upon the first traverse, was finally wounded in the left eye and temple, and carried to the rear. His own regiment (I think the 142d New York) was first in the fort and was immediately followed by the 117th New York and 20th Pennsylvania. These regiments lost heavily. The 20th Pennsylvania, although a new regiment, fought with conspicuous gallantry and dash. Up the slope of the fort they rushed—some were shot dead, some were severely wounded, some were washed into the water, many more were severely wounded. Their unsharpened colors were stained with blood and torn with fragments of shell. After the most desperate fighting, exhausted men to the end had had to find, the first traverse was carried and the Stars and Stripes hoisted over one angle of the work while the rebel standard waved over another. Gen. Ames' whole division had been sent in and yet only one-half the work was done. Nine traverses had been carried one after the other by assault. The garrison, which consisted of 2500 picked men from South Carolina and North Carolina, vigorously disputed most desperately every foot of ground. Col. Lamb commanding the garrison, a merchant in Wilmington before the rebellion and a bitter secessionist, was severely wounded while attempting to tear down our flag which had been planted on the parapet. Maj. Gen. Whiting (rebel) was also severely wounded. Gen. Terry directed the movements on our side in person and had many narrow escapes. Up to this point every one of our field and line officers had been either killed or wounded. The Colonel of the 20th Pennsylvania was shot dead. Captain Denison of Gen. Ord's staff was wounded in the left arm and Captain Smith of Gen. Terry's staff was shot in the breast but not mortally wounded. Colonel Bell of the 4th New Hampshire was mortally wounded and Colonel Pennypacker of the 7th Pennsylvania was severely injured by a shell. But a legion had been made in the fort and Gen. Terry was determined to carry the whole work. His gallant troops were no less brave and determined than their capable and gallant leader.

The Meriden Recorder.
LUTHER G. RIGGS, Editor.
Wednesday, February 8, 1865.
Union State Convention.
The Union State Convention will meet at Music Hall, on New Haven, WEDNESDAY, February 15th, 1865, at ten o'clock, a. m. Towns are requested to send the usual number of delegates.
Slavery Abolished.
An President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1st, 1863, was the crowning event of the year, so the action of the House of Representatives of the Federal Congress, on Tuesday, January 21st, 1865, by a vote of one hundred and sixteen to fifty-six, adopting the Constitutional Amendment forever abolishing African Slavery throughout the United States—consummated the most important measure of this age since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. To-day, the whole land is Free! Slavery, the crime of all crimes, the stain upon the name of our nation, the viper which for more than three-quarters of a century we have hugged to our bosom, has been cut from us. The blot on the scroll of our national honor and fame has been erased—and now we stand before the world a free and constant fire of the gunboats and ships of war. At 2.30 p. m. our infantry forces made a desperate assault upon the left angle of the Fort near the river. The 1st Brigade 2d Division 24th A. C. under command of General Curtis, led the assault. They pushed on under a galling and destructive fire of grape and canister from a light field piece which commanded the road over which they advanced. Just before reaching the stockade they crossed a low, narrow bridge leading to the sally-port which halted and while a storm of bullets was poured upon them from the enemy posted behind the first traverse on the left, they cut a passage through the stockade and rushed with axes, spears and muskets, up the high sloping sides of the Fort. Here began in earnest, one of the most desperate and bloody fights ever witnessed. The gallant Curtis, who moved fearlessly with drawn sword, upon the first traverse, was finally wounded in the left eye and temple, and carried to the rear. His own regiment (I think the 142d New York) was first in the fort and was immediately followed by the 117th New York and 20th Pennsylvania. These regiments lost heavily. The 20th Pennsylvania, although a new regiment, fought with conspicuous gallantry and dash. Up the slope of the fort they rushed—some were shot dead, some were severely wounded, some were washed into the water, many more were severely wounded. Their unsharpened colors were stained with blood and torn with fragments of shell. After the most desperate fighting, exhausted men to the end had had to find, the first traverse was carried and the Stars and Stripes hoisted over one angle of the work while the rebel standard waved over another. Gen. Ames' whole division had been sent in and yet only one-half the work was done. Nine traverses had been carried one after the other by assault. The garrison, which consisted of 2500 picked men from South Carolina and North Carolina, vigorously disputed most desperately every foot of ground. Col. Lamb commanding the garrison, a merchant in Wilmington before the rebellion and a bitter secessionist, was severely wounded while attempting to tear down our flag which had been planted on the parapet. Maj. Gen. Whiting (rebel) was also severely wounded. Gen. Terry directed the movements on our side in person and had many narrow escapes. Up to this point every one of our field and line officers had been either killed or wounded. The Colonel of the 20th Pennsylvania was shot dead. Captain Denison of Gen. Ord's staff was wounded in the left arm and Captain Smith of Gen. Terry's staff was shot in the breast but not mortally wounded. Colonel Bell of the 4th New Hampshire was mortally wounded and Colonel Pennypacker of the 7th Pennsylvania was severely injured by a shell. But a legion had been made in the fort and Gen. Terry was determined to carry the whole work. His gallant troops were no less brave and determined than their capable and gallant leader.

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AND
Deafness, Blindness,

DE. F. A. CADWELL,
Oculist and Aurist, 64 Clinton Place, New York.

ARTIFICIAL EYE
inserted without pain or previous operation; corrected for the most refractive errors, and to perfectly resemble the natural organ.

CROSS-EYE
completely removed in one week, and guaranteed never to return, whether in one or both eyes of children or adults.

DR. CADWELL'S
Remedy for Deafness, Blindness, and other eye diseases.

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