

(German alluded to.) Let us send two more regiments. The Irish regiment is organized. They ask to be equipped and armed, then they will march.

The notion that traitors are to be treated tenderly is exploded. It is time the dispensation of hemlock commenced. Hang the leaders in mercy to the people, who are given over to delusion to believe a lie; then pray that they may be brought to their right minds and dwell with us in the bonds of friendship.

**From the Third Regiment.**

[Extract from a private letter from Lieut. Rolles, of Capt. Lewis' Company, 3d Regiment, dated Washington, July 23d.]

I arrived here last evening with three rebel prisoners—a lieutenant and two privates. Our men stood up to the fight nobly. We were several hours in front of one of the masked batteries, and were constantly trying to take advantage of any weak point which might present itself to us. Gen. Johnston, (rebel), sent forward 15,000 rebel troops against us, when the 71st and 72d New York fell back, (after we had really won the day), and the result was a perfect stampede among our troops. Officers deserted their regiments, men were running all sorts of ways fleeing from the enemy; but after all the fear and cowardice that was shown by the officers and men, our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed 500, while that of the rebels (so Gen. Mansfield informs me), exceeds 5,000.

The Connecticut troops came off the field together, excepting Capt. Lewis' Company, who were detailed to serve as rear-guard to the baggage train, which owing to the stampede was on the extreme left of the line; that was twice attacked by cavalry, but we succeeded in keeping them off until the rebels opened a fire from their flying artillery of shot, shell, and grape, that of course with only 55 men we could not contend with, and our Captain received orders to retreat, which we did in good order. Our company have only lost two men. We arrived at our camp at Falls Church at 4 A. M. Monday. We arrived footsore and completely worn out, having been up two nights with one day's hard fighting. This company stood up nobly before a brisk fire of shot and shell from masked batteries. Shot and shell flew thick about us, but their aim was too high, and they passed over us. Captain Lewis proved himself a true soldier, and Lieut. Brenner stood by him nobly.

Mr. McKay, Gen. Mansfield's aid, informs me that a box came directed to him Tuesday morning, which he opened and found to contain the heads of our men who had died or been murdered on the field of battle. Our boys will pay them for such treatment. Wounded men were murdered. I saw two on the field belonging to the Maine 2d who had been wounded by balls from musketry, and afterwards bayoneted. We will return this outrage by giving them a thrashing.

**Capt. J. R. Hawley.**

There appears to be some anxiety about the safety of Mr. Hawley, and many of his friends still cling to the fear that he is a prisoner. The reason they give for their fear is that he don't write or telegraph home.

Our opinion has been that he knew of the message sent home by Mr. Faxon, and supposing that to be sufficient to assure his friends of his safety, he has not felt the necessity of sending himself. He has probably been so overwhelmed with getting his men together, and in preparations for coming home that he has had no time to write, even if he had the heart to do so. We have no fears for his safety.

**MR. CLAY ON COERCION.**—During the grand controversy of 1850, it was intimated by certain southern senators, that "the whole South" would resist the compromise then advocated by Mr. Clay, because it did not furnish a sufficient guarantee of southern rights. Referring to the probability of such resistance, Mr. Clay said:—

"If a state chooses to assume the attitude of defiance to the sovereign authority, and set up a separate nation against the nation of twenty-nine states, it takes the consequences upon itself, and the question is reduced to this; Shall the twenty-nine yield to one, or the one yield to the twenty-nine? Call it by what mystic name you please—a state, a corporation, a sovereignty—whatever force of a state is put in array against the authority of the Union, it must submit when a revolt is made."

Subsequently, in a letter to some New York friends, Mr. Clay wrote as follows:—

"But suppose we should be disappointed and that the standard should be raised of open resistance to the Union, the constitution and the laws, what is to be done? There can be but one possible answer. The power, the authority and dignity of the government ought to be maintained, and resistance put down at every hazard."

U Brown & Gross have received Blackwood's

**State Items.**

Asa Graves, of Killingly, has been fined \$20 and costs for violation of the liquor law.

Hen-roost robbing is so profitable in Windham county that fowls are put into the citizens' coops by the thieves.

Oliver W. Tucker, an old offender, was arrested in Salem, on the 18th inst., charged with various burglaries in New London and Windham counties. The evidence against him is conclusive, and he is in Norwich jail, awaiting his trial.

The disaster of last Sunday sets people to thinking about the mental and moral calibre of Abraham Lincoln. The leading New York papers have so weakened the confidence of the people in our Government that it is not strange that many minds ask, "What manner of man is Abraham Lincoln?" The *New York Herald* says:

All who know Mr. Lincoln concur in pronouncing him an honest, intelligent, humane, patriotic and exceedingly amiable man. We know too, from his proclamations calling out a great army, and strengthening the navy, from his embargo of the ports of our revolted States, and from his suspension, in a case or two, of the writ of habeas corpus, in advance of the authority of Congress, that he is a man who can assume the responsibility when instant action is required to save the government from a revolutionary armed occupation. In these acts he stands not only justified by Congress and the country, but applauded by every intelligent loyal citizen in the land. In assuming these responsibilities he saved our capital from a revolutionary coup d'etat; for, had he hesitated to act from constitutional technicalities and delicate quibbles of law, we all know, from the astounding developments of the last six months, that the government of the United States would have been forcibly ejected from Washington by the armed followers of Jefferson Davis.

Horace Greeley is out with a manly card in the *Tribune*, disowning the responsibility of hurling 30,000 men against 90,000 in their entrenchments. He says:

If I am needed as a scapegoat for all the military blunders of the last month, so be it! Individuals must die that the Nation may live. If I can serve her best in that capacity, I do not shrink from the ordeal.

Henceforth, I bar all criticism in these columns on Army movements, past or future, unless somebody should undertake to prove that Gen. Patterson is a wise and brave commander.

**The Second Regiment Falls Village—Letter from Col. Terry.**

Col. Terry's family received, Tuesday evening, a letter from him, dated on Monday the 22d, at Falls Church, Va., where the Regiment is encamped. It is, therefore a mistake that it had arrived at Arlington Heights, as our Congressman, Mr. English, supposed when he telegraphed. Col. Terry says the cause of the retreat was the double number of the enemy, their superiority in cannon, and the sufferings of our men from hunger and thirst, after their long and fatiguing march. He retreated in good order. His loss in killed and wounded is quite small, though there a good many stragglers, and doubtless some of them are prisoners. The First and Third C. V. suffered more than the Second. All were under a heavy fire, and bore it bravely, but the artillery of the enemy was poorly served, which accounts for the small loss. His letter is, of course, brief and hasty, no time for returns have elapsed, but he says he knows positively of only one man in the regiment who is killed, though probably there are several others.—*New Haven Journal*.

**Precautionary Measures—Fort Monroe, Wednesday.**

Two important reconnoissances are taking place today. A flag of truce went from Newport News to Yorktown today with two ladies and gentlemen who wished, under peculiar circumstances, to return to their homes in Virginia.

Several rifled and 42-pounders have recently arrived from New York. Some of them will be mounted on Rip Raps.

A number of artillery officers, recently from the Fortress, are among the missing in the defeat at Manassas.

There was an alarm last night. It is expected that Col. Magruder will soon make a demonstration in these directions.

Col. Webster commands at Hampton. The regiment had been drawn inside the entrenchments, which nearly surrounded the village.

The government has made an application to the Boston Banks for a loan of five millions of dollars, for treasury notes, to be issued therefor, payable in sixty days at six per cent interest, or certificates payable in three years, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3/10 per cent. A meeting of the Banks was held and a hearty response made to the call of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is reported that all the United States officers now on non-combatant duty in the Department of the East will be called into the field immediately. General Scott has declared that he will henceforward keep the educated men at the seat of war.

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