

Times says it cannot inform us positively the rebel soldier meant, by insisting on "Equal States, or Independence!" but it presumes to refer to the right of slave-owners to use labor in any territory belonging to the United States. It says that the Slave States shall carry their local laws into the territories; but the Free States must keep their local laws of freedom at the Territories of the whole must be dominated by the local laws, abhorrent to the feelings, the sentiment, and the statute-books of the North, simply to maintain slavery within their rights as States! That is not "equal rights as States"! The assumption of the right of the minority to rule the majority; and gives the Southern States an equality in the territories, which the rest of the States is a fundamental principle which we can respect the "Volunteer" for fighting; we too might echo the cry; but it would be in the interest of the Union, and not as a palliation of a lawless rebellion.

**CONNECTICUT CAPTAIN.**—We take great pleasure in publishing the following from the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune. The correspondent on Monday stated that there was one captain who through all the confusion and rout of the battlefield led his company with as much coolness and precision as though on dress parade. The editor of the Tribune inquired the name, and the correspondent replied:

"The Captain who did his duty in the midst of the shot and shell, for whose name you inquire, was Joseph R. Hawley, Captain of the 3d Connecticut Regiment, and formerly Editor of the Hartford Press. This worthy journalist soldier, who has been seen about the Washington hotels, camped in his company, and, when one was sick, took his place as mounted guard."

And that same Joseph R. Hawley subscribes the following paragraph, in his own paper:

"I have not seen that man's face and he dare not show it—Eaton's Speech at Bloomfield." William W. Eaton did you impose upon any man's credulity by Bloomfield by such bragging? You know that you are not a traitor in the true sense of the term, for you omit the overt act. How you thinking of a chance at a libel suit, if anybody called you traitor? Does not your sensitiveness to the consciousness that morally you deserve the name? Don't you know that you are doing ten times more, according to your feeble influence, to denigrate your country and degrade your flag than if you took up arms? If you will shoulder a musket and go down into Virginia, I will call you traitor in your own ears at the further end of Long Bridge.

**J. R. HAWLEY.**

**The Cause of the Abolitionists is a More Just and a More Glorious Cause than that of Our Fathers in American Revolution.** These were the words of Henry L. Miller, by which he expressed his sentiments last spring; but when he was made to see himself as others see him, by reading the universal contempt with which he was regarded for uttering such atrocious treason, he made several weak attempts at explanation—claimed that he had been misrepresented—that he was a true patriot, and would allow no man to out-do him in loyalty to his government, &c.

We have been disposed to give Miller the full benefit of his explanations, but his recent speech at Bloomfield shows the craven as well as the cloven. The paternity of the brazen which he disowned in Hartford, he proved upon himself at Bloomfield, and the cowardly sneers which he bestowed upon the Federal troops at Bull Run will one of these days return home to roost. Pray, Mr. Miller, let us have no more cards of explanation.

Garibaldi has offered his services to the government. With a large experience in military affairs, in the organization of raw recruits, and a personal magnetism as a leader, never surpassed, his name and service would be invaluable. We should rejoice to learn that his services had been accepted. Thousands of brave men would rally around him, and follow his lead.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Illinois State Journal evidently needs a little Biblical "reading up." In alluding to the death of Abner by treachery, he says:

"What was the name of the man, spoken of in the Good Book, who rushed up to a relative, in an apparently friendly mood, and, after saying, 'How are you, brother?' stabbed him under the fifth rib? I forget his name, but I know he earned an infamous notoriety."

the government and the war for the Union and civil liberty, he invited to address the meeting. Will the Times editor, who will have something to do in getting up the meeting, oblige its own party by inviting it is very singular that such patriots as Eaton and Miller should have failed to utter one word of rebuke against their dear southern brethren, who inaugurated this war, and who are determined, if possible, to divide the Union and destroy our free government. The South may do all this; they may shoot down and murder Northerners; they may rob them of their property; may commit the foulest crimes against justice and humanity; and it is all right in the eyes of these wretches and their fellows. But let the North strike a blow in defense of the Union and the government, and it is in their eyes a great crime. Why don't such men, who hate freedom and a free North, and love slavery and a slave-trodden South, emigrate to that region? That is their place, and there they should go.

**Third Connecticut Regiment—A Reliable Statement from Rev. J. M. Willey, its Chaplain.**

We visited the encampment of the 2d and 3d Connecticut Regiments, and witnessed their dress parade on Thursday afternoon last, and were gratified at their general good appearance. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, Senator Dixon, and chief clerk Faxon, were present to witness the parade, and to show their interest in the volunteers from this State. We heard an excellent report of Mr. Willey, the Chaplain of the 3d Regiment. He has been untiring in his efforts for the welfare of the men, and will ever be held in grateful remembrance by them.

Mr. Willey is disposed to forgive the rebels for stealing several of his manuscript sermons at Bull Run, provided they will read and profit by them; still they are such rebellious people, that he has but little hopes of their salvation, with any weapon short of shot and shell. The following addressed by him to the Waterbury American, will be read with interest. We give it at his request.

I don't think that I should now intrude upon you, except to ask you to put little reliance upon the newspaper reports of the great battle of the 21st. The accounts of "hairbreadth escapes and wonderful exploits" which I have read are most ridiculous and absurd. So far as my observation aids me, the reports have obtained many of their startling particulars from those who were the first to run away from the fight—whose lightness of foot enabled them to present full reports of the battle as much in advance of Government dispatches as they were in advance of men of courage in their stampede to Washington. On my arrival at Willard's Hotel, on Tuesday morning, I heard men recounting their own daring achievements, whom, with my own eyes, I saw practicing the "double quick" from the battle field before it was known through the army that a retreat was ordered. Regiments are praised for their bravery, who were not ordered to fire a gun, and encomiums are bestowed upon officers for rallying their Regiments, when for hours the Regiments had not the slightest idea where their officers were.

For the sake of common honesty, I must insist that the 3d Connecticut Regiment, which was the only Connecticut Regiment who made a charge on that memorable day, should not be entirely ignored for the simple reason that none of its officers ran away to "post up" reporters as to its daring deeds.

About half-past two, p. m., the 3d Connecticut and 2d Maine were ordered to charge upon a battery of the rebels. The Colonel of the 3d did not send but led his Regiment to one of the most perilous labors of the day. Amid a shower of bullets and grape shot that sounded like the humming of bees, the work was done; the enemy were driven back, and the possession of the place obtained. Our officers were determined to mark the place as our own, and Major Warner called for the Regimental Flag. The Stars and Stripes were advanced. "Not that one," shouted the Major, "give me the Connecticut Flag!" and I tell you, Mr. Senior Editor, that your old blood would have coursed in quicker currents could you have seen the Major and Color Sergeant erecting on that spot, amid a leaden storm, the "Qui Trans. Suet." of old Connecticut.

This was not all. When at length the column was ordered to retire from the field, it became necessary for some Regiment to cover the retreat. Col. Chatfield was ordered to do so. Had he and his Regiment been on their way to Washington, this honor and a dangerous duty might have been avoided, but the 3d Connecticut happened to be on the field and their confidence in the coolness and discretion of a Colonel who could walk down the lines with a smile upon his face, as he informed them how he should lead them in a charge that must end in the bloody death of some for whom he felt a brother's solicitude, inspired them with courage to which some of the Regiments were strangers.

One of our officers seemed ubiquitous. I mean Adjutant Duryee. In any part of the Regiment where he was needed he always appeared. Before

it is therefore positively necessary that the people should move in the matter."

A series of resolutions were passed, expressing confidence in the Federal Government, declaring undying attachment to the Union, and in favor of electing honest men to office.

God Almighty himself cannot abolish American Slavery.—A. V. Day book, July 29.

Then why did the Southern States secede. They averred that the North intended to abolish it. Is the North more powerful than God Almighty? If so what's the use of trying to resist them?

Wm. W. Eaton says "that if he is a traitor, he will die a traitor." We feel sad, we do, for we had hoped that Mr. Eaton would have repented before he died.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing Monday, says:—

Professor Lowe left this morning for Philadelphia, with an order from the government to build a man-of-war balloon, to be used for the army.

The steamship Great Eastern sailed from Quebec for Liverpool, Tuesday morning, with 356 passengers.

Police officer David Martin of Brooklyn was fatally stabbed on Monday night, by a burglar that he was about to arrest.

**THE LATE GREAT FAILURE.**—The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the liabilities of Claffin, Mellen & Company, it is now ascertained, are near four millions, of which about a million is "bank debt." The surplus of the firm is probably not over a million and a quarter, as on the 1st of January last the yearly statement showed an excess of but two millions.

We learn that a cipher has been arranged for the use of the government by M. J. A. Talcott, of the American Telegraph Company. It will enable them to send important information and orders over the wires, so that none but those furnished with the key can understand—nor even the operator knows the meaning of what is being sent; and if any connection be made by the enemy, they catch what is passing over the wires, it will not avail them anything. It is believed, now, that every message that passed over the wire to and from Patterson's column, was taken off and communicated to the enemy.

**Union Victories in Kentucky.**

At the legislative election on Monday Harney, editor of the Louisville Democrat, was elected over ex-Governor Merriweather by from 900 to 1100 majority, which represents the Union majority in Jefferson county. The Union majority in Louisville was about 6000.

Judge Buckner, Union, is elected over James B. Clay, a seceder sort of "Harry of the West," in Lafayette county, by from 500 to 600 majority. Richardson Anderson, Union, nephew of Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter, is elected in Franklin county by from 300 to 400 majority. J. W. Jacobs, Union, is elected in Oldham county. The returns thus far indicate a relative Union majority as large or larger than at the last Congressional election.

**What will the Confederates next do?—Will they Venture to Attack Washington?**

[Richmond correspondence N. O. Delta, 24th]

Opinions differ here materially as to what will, or should be, the war policy of the Confederate Government after the Manassas victory. Many think that the victory should be instantly followed up by a dash upon Washington and a rush into Maryland. They say that we have forborne from the aggression long enough to convince the most stupid and most deluded of the Northern people that we did not aim at conquest, that we had no wish to destroy the Federal capital, or to overturn the government which they were supporting, but that our only desire was to be let alone and to live under a government of our own choice. It is time now, they think, to set about conquering a peace by carrying the war into the enemy's country, since it is evident we can not secure peace by scrupulously remaining within our own. There are others, however, who argue that it is best to prove at once our forbearance and our invincibility, by passing after every victory, and giving the enemy an opportunity to profit by the "sober second thought." These last are for letting Washington alone, and advancing no farther than the Potomac, from the belief that an attack upon the Federal Capital and an invasion of territory beyond the limits of the confederate states, would cause the same universal outburst and uprising throughout the North as was witnessed on the capture of Sumter. Such views are plausible, but they are totally without practical value.

The North has explicitly, in word and act, challenged to a fight to the death, and forced us to the deadly issue. It has shown no repentance under frequent failures to overpower us in battle; and much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the encouragement of partial success. We must disable it from harm, or put our power to do so beyond question, before it will be ready either to tender or accept the olive branch.

furnished as usual with files of the containing valuable information.

Prince Napoleon, accompanied by the with a salute, and a battalion of marine-presented arms. The French flag with the American colors. He visited the and expressed much interest in them. He of the Pensacola, and witnessed the first battery of Dahlgren guns.

The following nominations for addi-diers are said to have been confirmed by Monday night: Hurlbut, McClernan, Grant, Baker, Lyon, Cox, Prentiss, At Siegel and Couch. The principal old army regiments were also confirmed, with commissions only a few minor a Lieut. Col. Emory's nomination was at

A recent law authorizes the Secretary the Secretary of the Navy to assemble a terminating facts as to the nature and occasion ability of performing military service by their retiring from the army and marine report of the board is to be subjected dent's approval. Those retired are to proper of the highest rank held by the of retirement, and four rations per day other emoluments or allowances; but is made in favor of Lieut. General Scott be retired under this act, it will be with of his current pay, subsistence or allow

The following extract from an Eng- ed July 2, is of interest to American some consolation at the present time:

"I fear there will be much ignorant the mistakes which must inevitably take ling very large bodies of men. A few fifty years' experience, with great ability a diversion well in front of an enemy, m- ble mistakes when he had 60,000 me- and these were regular troops. W- be the difficulties of Gen. Scott and his such vast bodies of irregulars to mov of Wellington, in giving his testimony bility of a French invasion, said there old general officers in the English ar- handle 100,000 men without throwing fusion. And it now turns out that th- shals at Solferino made such a mess o- men that anybody but the Austrians w- ed thus. I shall not be surprised, in of some serious misadventures in Ge- vance into the South, and only trust t- like the Roman after Cannae, will sup- erals more resolutely after reverses th-

**OUR VOLUNTEER GENERALS.**—T- a list of the Major Generals, Brigadi- Assistant Adjutant Generals of volu appointed, in the order of their rank. sions of the Major Generals all bear those of the Brigadiers 17th:

Major Generals—N. P. Banks, Joh- jamin F. Butler; Brigadier Generals—Joseph Lyon John Pope, of the Topographical E- A. McCall, of Pennsylvania; Samu- Iowa; Philip Kearney, of New Jer- Reynolds, of Indiana; Rufus King, J. D. Cox, of Ohio; Stephen A. M- nois; Julius Sigel, of Missouri; Rob- of Ohio; S. S. Prentiss, of Illinois. Assistant Adjutant Generals—Donn Assistant Adjutant General, rank of eph B. Smith, of New York; Marcu Kansas; Henry J. Biddle, of Penns- S. Rose, of Indiana; Simon M. Prent-

Messrs. Drexell & Co. of Philadel- ferred to furnish the government with I needed this month.

Considerable disgust is felt at Spa, regard to a wager which lately took two French gentlemen, in which two backed against each other to run fort in sixteen hours. One horse died in thirty-second league, the other did the but died in the way home to the stab-

At a party in New York a few night came rather late, and was chided for said she, "I have a good excuse to me come at all, with all my babies at home, corrigible wit, a well-known public belief, madam, you are good at mak- sec."

The strength of the Confederate Ar- estimated by the Montgomery Mail; "ate government has now 250,000 soldi- and armed, and judiciously deposite operations. Jones/Hooper, editor of Secretary of the Confederate Congress summed the information in his paper official sources."

The Charleston Courier has the fo- cant item: "There are many vessel Southern port, and the number will ceased, concerning whose movement ments good policy and patriotism for- tion."

MARK FORD (G?) DAILY COURANT 8/7/61

8/7/61

**Davis Secession Meeting in Bloomfield—Eaton and Miller Encourage the Rebellion.**

EDITOR.—Of the sympathizers with rebellion through the loyal States, Bloomfield confers few. The particular mischief about which men are now engaged is an attempt to distract from the loyal sentiment of our people—to put an inglorious, a suicidal end, to the war in not of the Union but of civilization. This is to be operated, if possible, with the old machinery.

Monday night, the conspirators from Simsbury, Bloomfield and "round-about," came from hiding-places to meet and encourage each other. Eaton, the man who said last Spring he would vote for nobody for Governor who would not vote for a policy which would inaugurate war in Connecticut, came out to minister unto "Peace!" "Peace!" was the burden of his tongue. The great Democratic party, said Eaton, ought to conquer this war, right away. His audience cheered the declaration just as heartily as if they really believed there was a Democratic party to do it good. It is very easy to make peace, said he. What is necessary is that Lincoln shall ask Mr. Davis for a suspension of hostilities for six months. Mr. Eaton is modest; so is Jeff. Davis; so are Floyd, Toucey and Satan. It reminded me of the proposition which the latter individual once made to the Saviour of the world, when he took him into a high mountain and offered to give him all the kingdoms of the world for—a consideration.

Eaton proved, to his own satisfaction, probably, we couldn't "conquer" the South, and that the attempt would cost a mighty sight o' money. Great God! is it possible that this good old Commonwealth of Connecticut, in whose soil repose the ashes of Sherman, and Putnam, and thirty-one thousand heroes and sages, who freely, gloriously, joyfully gave their fortunes and their lives to secure this noble heritage of free government, contains one man so fallen that he can prize its value with money?

These two interesting allies of Jeff. Davis, Floyd & Wm. W. Eaton and H. L. Miller, of this city, will be seen from the above, immortalized themselves at Bloomfield on Monday night. Bloomfield is a good spot for them to talk treason and pour out their denunciations of our government, the Union and the flag of our whole country, for it is there that the rankest kind of secession Democracy flourishes; is there that renegade Democrats can pour out their nameless vulgarity and foul abuse of our government, and heap ridicule upon our brave Connecticut volunteers. Messrs. Eaton and Miller are fit subjects to address the Bloomfield secession democracy. Mr. Eaton is the brave man who declared in last campaign, that if Massachusetts troops un-

the battle he had secured the love of the Regiment—after the battle the mention of his courage and bravery was on every lip. He rendered incalculable service to the Colonel in keeping the lines in order.

The field and staff lost most of their baggage.—The officers had laid aside their dress uniforms and everything that could encumber them. The Col. retains his sword and horse; all else has gone, but in exchange he has secured a military reputation of which Waterbury may be justly proud.

Very truly yours, J. M. W.

**THE SECOND CONN. REGIMENT.**—The following list of casualties in the Second Regiment appears in the New Haven Palladium:

Co. A, Middletown, Capt. Dickerson, Corporal Wm. E. Rich, missing.

Co. P, Norwich, Corporal David Rosenblatt and privates James Wilkinson and John Jennings are missing. Joseph Stokes died in the Hospital. Jennings remained behind on Sunday the 21st, to assist Wilkinson, who was wounded in the leg, and it is supposed that both were taken prisoners.

Co. C, Norwich, Capt. Peale. Private Charles Murray is missing.

Co. D, Birmingham, Capt. Russell. Private Charles Hawks was taken prisoner by the aid of the fascinating Misses Scott.

Co. E, New London, Capt. Chapman. Charles Payne and Martin Harvey are missing.

Co. F, Winsted, Capt. Cook. Private Samuel Cooper had been made orderly to Col. Neyes, and was last seen on horseback on Sunday the 21st. Supposed to be a prisoner.

Co. G, New Haven, Capt. Osborn. Private D. C. Sprague (by letter reported killed), is a prisoner at Richmond.

Co. H, Hartford, Capt. Gore. Privates E. G. Lamb and John McManus are missing.

Co. I, New Haven, Capt. Durivage. Private James Fritz was killed by a canister shot; Wm. Brown was wounded slightly in the left shoulder by a fragment of a shell. (Capt. Downs resigned a few weeks since on account of ill health, and Lieut. Durivage was appointed in his place.)

Co. K, Winsted, Capt. Kellogg. Private Harvey U. Chapin was wounded in the leg; Charles McLutosh was shot through the hand; James U. McCauley is missing. (Capt. Kellogg was taken prisoner through the agency of the Scott girls, and Lieut. Morse has since commanded the company.)

Total—Dead, 2; wounded, 3; prisoners, 2; missing 19.

The shooting of the Alabama colonel is thus stated: As the regiment was passing within a few rods of a wood, he rode out and advanced toward them. Capt. Gore and Lieut. Scott, of Co. II., of Hartford, immediately ran toward him with drawn swords, demanding his surrender; seeing his mistake he drew his pistol, when Lieut. Scott, of Co. II., "Billy" Goodyear of the New Haven Grays, and "Johnny" Peters of the Palladium office, (also of the Grays) fired at him, when he fell. As he fell a dozen balls were put into him by both companies. Capt. Gore and Lieut. Scott secured his sword, pistols and sash, and Mr. Peters brought home his wallet, containing \$83 of South Carolina money and a number of papers.

**Straggling Items.**

The Postoffice at Whitneyville has been discontinued—no one being found willing to accept the office of Postmaster!

A Portuguese sailor was drowned at Stonington, while bathing, Sunday.

**CITY INTELLIGENCE**

**BRIEF MENTION.**—Capt. Hawley, is raising another company. No office returned with such unanimous expression and affection, as Rifle Company "Jo. Hawley."

A Hartford man was robbed of \$7 in New Haven, Monday evening. If you go down and shove that village out!

The Piscatorious Club start to-morrow annual trip to the fishing places, on "Boy," Capt. Risley.

The 1st Vermont Regiment, from Rome, passed through the city, homeward. The train conveying them consisted of

We understand that a call for the 1st Regiment may be expected in a few days. It will give the three months' volunteers to re-enlist for the war. Capt. Johnson announced in last night's Press that he will raise a new company. He is bound to see

**THE NEWPORT EXCURSION TRIP.**—Left New Haven at 2 P. M., Thursday, Aug. 11th. Arrived Providence with the steamer Perry, at 8:15 P. M. Excursion tickets will be sold at the ticket office of the R. R., good for one passage to Newport, and good for return passage on Friday, Aug. 12th. It will be necessary to reach Hartford the same day.

**THE HORSE TRADE.**—Yesterday Mr. Murphy lost his horse and wagon to the custody of some of his fellow citizens, from the hitching post and cleared up. Mr. Murphy was entitled to a tea table in front of the Post Office, and was about the same time, two boys who were a part of the town, and taken to the safe keeping. The bill for the safe keeping, livery man at fifty cents, and he was thirteen cents to make him good for the horse worth only 12 cents and

**From Washington**

Gov. Sprague has been made a member of the (Kerrigan) Regiment was found at camps near Alexandria, and arrested her person, and sent to Headquarters by her effeminate voice.

Six thousand dollars worth of

3rd Conn. (next pg.)