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**STRONG HOPE OF WILKINSON'S SAFETY.**  
—A correspondent of the Bulletin, writes from the Camp of the 2nd Regiment, under date of July 28th, the following comforting extract:  
"Wilkinson and Rosenblatt were wounded, though it is believed not mortally, and Corporal Jennings was taking care of Wilkinson at the time of the panic and has fallen into the hands of the enemy. I am sorry to see Mr. Jennings mentioned in your paper as killed. There is no possible foundation for such a rumor. He will doubtless be safe with his friends after the first exchange of prisoners, and as regards Rosenblatt and Wilkinson, there are good reasons to believe that they will both be safe again with their friends. Mr. Rosenblatt to assume his old position on the bench, and Mr. Wilkinson to wield his pen for the benefit of his Windham County friends."  
**EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING IN NORTH WOODSTOCK.**—During the shower on Monday, the harness shop of L. M. Dean, Esq., was struck by lightning. Providentially no one was injured, although four men were at work within three or four feet of the track of the fluid. They were considerably frightened for a few moments, not knowing what had happened. The building was somewhat damaged. A portion of the chimney was torn out, a few boards torn off, and some glass broken.  
—There have been two brilliant exploits during this war, which were the result of genius and the other of courage, and eclipse all else that has been done on the part of the North. The first was the magnificent retreat of Col. Sigel in Missouri, some time since, when he fell back before a greatly superior force, fighting and conquering as he retreated. That exploit deserves to be recorded in poetry, and those who write only prose are altogether unworthy to describe it. Had any of our brilliant generals been in his place they would inevitably have lost their whole command. He saved his men and changed defeat into glorious victory by strategy and skill. There has been nothing like it before or since in this war. The glory of this belongs to a foreigner, for Sigel is a German. The other exploit was performed by a negro. We refer to the recapture of the S. J. Warring by the negro Tillman, who in the shortest imaginable time despatched three of the prize crew to watery graves, after he had knocked them on the head with an axe, placed the two remaining in irons, and taking command of the vessel brought her to port in safety. This was done by simple resolute courage—a determination to escape from slavery, and it ranks Tillman among the heroes. It will also make him rich, for the vessel and cargo are valued at \$100,000, and probably nobody will think him entitled to less than quarter of that amount.  
**THE FOURTH REGIMENT.**—A letter from the regiment, dated Hagerstown, July 21st, contains the following:  
"Our Regiment is at present pretty well scattered, and it would take some time to again get them together. There are now only three companies on the camp ground, and very few men in those. Yesterday they detailed twenty men from each company to go to Harper's Ferry to guard some forty wagons of government stores, and they will probably be gone four days, as it is sixty miles there and back. There are also men to guard the magazine, at the different hospitals in this place, over the government stores, &c., leaving only twenty-nine men in company, out of 101 originally. Those that remain are just about enough to guard the camp ground, and so that all our Regiment has at last found some duty to perform. Rumors, of which there are great numbers here, say the military hospitals are to be removed to Harper's Ferry this week, and if true, we shall all be there by this time next week. There is little doubt here but we shall see

**CAMP OF SECOND REGIMENT.**  
WASHINGTON, July 25th, 1861.  
Editor Transcript:—Long before this letter reaches you, you will have learned that your assistant editor, J. F. Wilkinson, was wounded in the battle at Bull Run, on Sunday last. I was close by him when he fell, yet I can give you only the following particulars concerning his fate:  
The battle had continued about four hours, and our regiment had been stationed in a deep ravine, covered with wood, where the balls from the rebels' battery on the hill above us, were flying over our heads like hail, when we received orders to change our position. We had commenced marching, when he fell, exclaiming, as he did so, "My God, I am shot!" and soon after fainted. He appeared to be wounded just above the ankle.  
His comrades asked for permission to leave the ranks, and convey him to a place of safety, if possible. The privilege of doing so was not granted, but corporal Jennings was detailed to assist him to the hospital. Our regiment moved on, and as nothing has been heard from either of them since, we are forced to the belief that if living, they are prisoners in the rebel camp.  
Several times during the battle he had expressed the opinion that he could not endure the heat and labor we were subjected to, and should be compelled to leave the ranks. His comrades, knowing what his fate would be if he did so, encouraged him to renewed efforts, and he fell at his post, nobly doing his duty. You are so intimately acquainted with him, that it is almost unnecessary to add, that no man was more ready to meet the enemies of his country, or would have braved more dangers to have secured a victory.  
Dr. McGregor, of the 3rd Connecticut Regiment, is also a prisoner. He was attending to the wounded in the hospital at the time of the charge, and could have secured his safety by flight, but refused to leave the wounded.  
I had not time to write more at present, as the mail is about to close.  
Yours, &c.,  
J. T. P.  
P. S. The Second Regiment will probably leave for home in a few days.

**The Transcript.**  
PUTNAM, THURSDAY, AUG. 1.  
J. F. WILKINSON, Editor.  
A GREAT BATTLE has been fought and the Grand Army, which went forth in undoubting confidence to crush to earth a monstrous rebellion, has been beaten back. The hillsides of Virginia strewn with noble dead, and a chilling gloom has settled over many a Northern home. Never was the faith of a people, in the justice of its cause, in the courage of its soldiers, in the skill of its generals, and in the certainty of success greater than that with which we bid our soldiers God speed, on their advance. Never was sorrow and disappointment greater, than that which this temporary check occasions. Few realized the importance of the work in which we are engaged. There has been too much of that faith in an easy victory, which so often lures men on to certain defeat. But our eyes are at last opened, though it be by starting tears, and it is well that it should be so. Our people, and our government, now see before them war, not merely for the preservation of a certain form of Government, not merely to keep in motion a certain arrangement of states and order of society, but for the national existence and preservation of any government whatever.  
We can no longer carry on the war under the fiction of a riot, or liken our Army to the *Peace Comitia* aiding a civil officer in enforcing the laws. It will no longer do to rest on the presumption that all men are loyal, closing all the argus eyes of suspicion till treason has done its work, and escaped unhindered. It will no longer do to release prisoners taken with arms in their hands, which none but perjured men could raise, on their taking a new oath of allegiance to be broken as soon as made. It will no longer do to feel that this is but a tilt to test courage, a cunning play of foils, the settlement of a point of honor, the fighting of a few battles, as necessary but unpleasant preliminaries to an amicable and honorable adjustment of the trifling points in dispute.  
A great cause must no longer be sacrificed to conciliate doubtful friends, or to crowd our camp with followers who sicken our march, weaken the force of our onset, and embarrass our retreat. It will be but a poor consolation to us in the day of Southern triumph to know that the Border States, by our kindness, have been kept on our side till their power could be made effective against us; to meditate in the hour of defeat, that we out of respect to a Constitution which our enemies trampled and trample under their feet, have refrained from striking at their most vulnerable point.  
Unless history be a fiction and God's providence a dream, the North must triumph in this contest, but to secure this, it must realize what it has to do, and set about doing it. Whatsoever and whosoever stands in the way of our onward progress must be set aside or trampled under foot; any weapon, and any institution that can be made a reliable to secure success must be made use of. If it was the principle of the Roman Army to spare the humble, it was also their rule to beat down the proud. It is best for us to show first our power, then our justice, and last if not least, our mercy. Let us cast away all fear, and especially the fear that we may hurt our enemies too much, and all will be safe.  
—The latest intelligence from Washington gives us some reason to fear that our friend, Mr. James F. Wilkinson, is no more. But we still cherish the hope, that amid these varied wars, by which men

in private or military service, that professional skill, and to manifest those qualities of mind and heart that make him so popular with his patients, and that so fit him to fill with advantage to the State, and with credit to himself, the responsible office of Surgeon in the army.  
**PUTNAM.**  
The friends of temperance still keep up their union monthly meeting with commendable interest. The last Sabbath evening in June, a large audience met in the Methodist church, and listened to a lecture on temperance from Rev. B. S. Morse, of Thompson. It is needless to say the speaker did justice to his subject, and gave universal satisfaction. Bro. Morse handles the rummies "without mittens," (as they should be) and aims his guns with telling effect at their sympathizers and customers. He belongs to a company of sharpshooters, which, by the way, is rather small in Windham County. It has been announced that he is soon to leave his present pastorate, which must be a source of deep regret to all the friends of truth and temperance in this part of the County. His loss will be widely felt.  
Last Sabbath evening, 28th inst., the Putnam Temperance Alliance held another meeting in the Baptist Church, which was well attended. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Danielsonville, Dr. Plympton, of Putnam, and Rev. Mr. Morse, again, from Thompson. These addresses, and the exercises generally, were interesting and profitable. Remarks were made with reference to the demoralizing influence of intemperance, especially in our army. It is to be feared that old King Alcohol had something to do with the late disastrous repulse and subsequent shameful retreat of the Federal Army at Bull's Run. If reporters tell the truth, some of the field officers, at least, were incapable of army service through intoxication, on that long to be remembered day. But recent reports indicate a more thorough and rigid discipline in existence now—and God grant, for the credit of our army, and the success of our cause, it may continue, and prove efficient in removing the crying evil complained of.  
The writer is of the opinion that the developments of the last few days should arouse every true patriot and Christian to greater efforts in suppressing intemperance—at home as well as in our army. Now is the time, especially, when our excellent prohibitory law should be rigidly enforced. Temperance societies should hold their meetings regularly and frequently—the temperance pledge should be circulated, and all—men, women and children, should come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty.  
**INDEX.**  
—Mr. Benjamin Mitchell, of Putnam, musician in the 4th Connecticut Regiment now at Williamsport and Hagerstown, was brought home sick on Tuesday last.  
**THE WAR.**  
It appears on investigation in official quarters that the number of killed in the late battle is constantly being reduced, until it now amounts to only one hundred and fifty. A large number of our troops who were taken prisoners have been placed among the killed. The official account gives as the number of First Zouaves lost or disabled in the late battle 23 killed, 25 wounded and 55 missing.  
The Washington correspondent of the New York World says:  
"A private letter has been received here from Virginia, saying that the rebel loss was between one thousand and fifteen hundred, and that Gen. Eppa Hunter, of Prince William county, of Va., was killed, making the fourth General lost by the enemy. The letter adds that Sherman's Battery was taken at the point of the bayonet, which is not true, every gun of the battery being now safe in this city. It

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Windham County (CT) Transcript, 8/1/61 (Bull Run)

FOURTH REGIMENT.—After from  
Hagerstown, July 21st,  
ains the following:

Our Regiment is at present pretty  
well scattered, and it would take some time  
to again get them together. There are  
now only three companies on the camp  
ground, and very few men in those. Yester-  
day they detailed twenty men from each  
company to go to Harper's Ferry to guard  
some forty wagons of government stores,  
and they will probably be gone four days,  
as it is sixty miles there and back. There  
are also men to guard the magazine, at  
the different hospitals in this place, over  
the government stores, &c., leaving only  
twenty-nine men in company, out of 101  
originally. Those that remain are just  
about enough to guard the camp ground,  
and so that all our Regiment has at last  
found some duty to perform. Rumors, of  
which there are great numbers here, say  
the military hospitals are to be removed to  
Harper's Ferry this week, and if true, we  
shall all be there by this time next week.  
There is little doubt here but we shall see  
more active service within a very short  
time, which all are ready for."

**AN APOLOGY.**—The editor was called  
from the office the early part of last week,  
to the bedside of a dying mother, and we  
offer this as an apology for not answering  
more promptly several business communi-  
cations.

**ERRATUM.**—In the notice of Rev. Mr.  
Eldridge's work, the sentence beginning  
"while the Christians believe," &c., should  
have read—"while the Christians believe  
that the death of Christ was necessary as  
the foundation or ground of forgiveness,  
the Unitarians assert it necessary only as  
a motive, or as one of the means to induce  
repentance, and that man could have been  
saved without it."

**DR. LIGHTHILL,** who has become noted  
as a skillful surgeon, remains at Norwich  
a few weeks longer. The statement made  
of some of his cures seem almost incredible.

—We were sorry not to be able to be  
present at the School Picnic at Alexander  
Pond on Friday last. A large number of  
the pupils of our Academy with friends  
were there and we learn passed a pleas-  
ant day in sailing, riding, singing &c.

—The First Connecticut Regiment ar-  
rived at New Haven on Saturday. The  
Second will follow next week.

—The Thirteenth Massachusetts regi-  
ment passed through here on Monday night.  
It was a late hour at which they arrived,  
but a large crowd was in attendance to  
cheer the soldiers.

**THE RETREAT.**—All of the accounts  
which have reached us state that the Con-  
necticut troops behaved very bravely in  
the retreat, not only saving their own  
property, but \$200,000 worth, which had  
been left by other regiments, and brought  
it safely to Washington. They also se-  
cured the Rhode Island battery, which had  
been left on the field.

—Gen. McClellan, who is a Philadelphian,  
arrived in this city on Thursday on his way  
to Washington. He is not over five feet, eight  
inches in height, and although brown from ex-  
posure during the campaign is yet fresh and ac-  
tive. He did not wear epauletts, but the simple  
fatigue dress of an officer—blue blouse with  
shoulder bars, and black pants with gold stripes.  
Beads were showered upon him from the la-  
dies at the windows, and all the bustling on  
Chestnut and Spruce streets was displayed.

—A young couple in Danbury, contemplated  
marriage, but the match was opposed by the  
parents of both. The consequence was, that the  
young lady, named Josephine Morton, drowned  
herself on Friday night last.

proves to be true, it is a great  
when the teams are not fit to  
commenced a stampede. This was soon com-  
municated to the volunteers. At the same  
time an inconsiderable effort to fall back  
was made, when some of the men behaved  
badly, though the main body fell back in  
good order.

The Connecticut Regiment behaved  
well, both in the fight and retreat, saving  
all their own baggage and equipment and  
that of four other Regiments besides.—  
(The loss of our three Regiments is thought  
to be less than 100 men in killed, wounded  
and missing, among whom we have to re-  
cord Dr. McGregor, Surgeon of the Third  
Regiment, supposed to be a prisoner, and  
James F. Wilkinson, about whom  
nothing has been heard from since the re-  
treat.

The last known of Dr. McGregor, he  
was in the hospital doing his duty, and  
although advised to quit, it seems he pre-  
ferred not to leave the poor wounded men,  
even to save himself. All honor to such  
heroism.

The 1st Connecticut Regiment started  
for home last night; and here let me say  
a word about the Captain of the 1st com-  
pany, (I. R. Hawley, Esq.) who instead of  
being at the hotels, where too many officers  
were, I found him with his own men, shar-  
ing with them all the hardships of the day,  
and for this devotion to their interests the  
men all love him. Always esteemed, he is  
now loved a thousand fold more than be-  
fore. We need more such men as Capt.  
Hawley.

The troops are putting in here from the  
North, and we shall soon see 150,000  
men here under McClellan, who, you may  
be assured, will make the rebels dance.

When I learn more definitely about Dr.  
McGregor and Mr. Wilkinson I will inform  
you. In great haste,  
C. BLACKMAR.

### ARMY WORM IN THIS COUNTY.

The army worm appeared in Wauregan  
during last week in numbers defying com-  
putation. They attacked oat fields chiefly,  
but having destroyed every green thing  
in them, they are now seeking gardens and  
corn fields. I have just visited an oat  
field in which I should judge there must  
have been at least two worms to every oat  
stalk. They devour clover and other  
leaves with perfect ferocity. Not only  
that, but they are perfect cannibals when  
put on short allowance.

I saw two worms fighting; one killed  
the other, and then devoured it—and from  
their innumerable numbers I doubt if this  
mode of self-extermination is not the only  
way by which we shall be able to say good  
bye to them. They eat with a snap, and  
the sound from a field infested by them is  
not unlike that of ten thousand grand-  
dames, with their knitting-needles.

Many ways have been devised for their  
destruction, and to prevent their spreading;  
the most successful has been to plow a deep  
furrow around the field they occupy.  
They fall into it and cannot get out.  
They may then be destroyed or left to  
starvation when they will kill and devour  
themselves.

Allow me to add, a mighty cauldron has  
been suggested in which all the army worms  
of the state, shall be boiled and labelled  
"Jeff Davis Soup."

—Rice & Lorthrop's table cutlery man-  
ufactury at West Winsted, Conn., was  
destroyed by fire on Friday morning.  
Loss about 15,000; fully insured.

vulnerable point.  
Unless history be a fiction and God's  
providence a dream, the North must tri-  
umph in this contest but to execute this,  
it must realize what it has to do, and set  
about doing it. Whatsoever and whosoever  
stands in the way of our onward pro-  
gress must be set aside or trampled un-  
der foot; any weapon and any institution  
that can be made available to secure suc-  
cess must be made use of.—If it was the  
principle of the Roman Army to spare the  
humble, it was also their rule to beat down  
the proud. It is best for us to show first  
our power, then our justice, and last if not  
least our mercy.—Let us cast away all  
fear, and especially the fear that we may  
hurt our enemies too much, and all will be  
safe.

—The latest intelligence from Washing-  
ton gives us some reason to fear that our  
friend, Mr. James F. Wilkinson, is no  
more. But we still cherish the hope, that  
amid these varied ways, by which men  
have returned from the battle-field, after  
all hope was lost, some way may be found  
by which our friends may be returned to  
us. We shall defer to a future time, when  
the doubt in relation to his fate has been  
cleared up, any extended comments upon  
his connection with this paper and the war;  
but we cannot allow this number to go to  
press without expressing our deep convic-  
tion, that among all the volunteers who  
answered to the call of their country, none  
were animated by a purer patriotism, by a  
more earnest devotion to the Constitution  
and the laws, or by a more determined  
spirit to bear every trial, and perform every  
duty, without repining and without  
fear, than was Mr. Wilkinson. He enlisted  
in no spirit of excitement, but from a  
strict sense of duty; he left us, not for a  
frolic, or for a triumphal march, but to  
meet dangers which he did not under-  
estimate, and to oppose traitors whose power  
he neither despised nor feared. He felt  
confident that this rebellion was not to be  
put down without hard fighting, and we  
have the best reason for knowing that he  
fought with gallantry. He never closed  
his eyes to the fact that danger and death  
lay before him, but this did not abate his  
courage, but strengthened him to bear all  
the trials which he has been called upon to  
go through, and if he still lives—as we  
would hope he does, will strengthen him to  
the end.

Of our friend, Dr. McGregor, over  
whose fate some uncertainty hangs, we can-  
not think or write, save as of one who will  
in time be returned to us. If a prisoner,  
his professional position in the army would  
secure him merciful treatment from any  
enemy raised above the lowest drops of  
barbarism—and we would not, until com-  
pelled by the most conclusive evidence,  
class the Southern rebels below the Caman-  
cho Indians. We know that he came out  
unharmful from the shock of battle, and we  
cannot think that he has been murdered  
while engaged in the performance of his  
duties. When last seen he was busy min-  
istering to the wants and alleviating the  
sufferings of the wounded, with that kind-  
ness, coolness and skill which has made  
him so popular among us. He was busy  
"ing with the boys," nobly and fearlessly  
performing his duty, and we cannot but  
hope that he may live to exercise either

THE WAR.  
It appears on investigation in official  
quarters that the number of killed in the  
late battle is constantly being reduced,  
until it now amounts to only one hundred  
and fifty. A large number of our troops  
who were taken prisoners have been placed  
among the killed. The official account  
gives as the number of Fire Zouaves lost  
or disabled in the late battle 85 killed, 80  
wounded and 55 missing.

The Washington correspondent of the  
New York World says:

"A private letter has been received here  
from Virginia, saying that the rebel loss  
was between one thousand and fifteen  
hundred, and that Gen. Eppa Hunier, of  
Prince William county, of Va., was killed,  
making the fourth General lost by the  
enemy. The letter adds that Sherman's  
Battery was taken at the point of the bay-  
onet, which is not true, every gun of the  
battery being now safe in this city. It  
further alleges that the loss of our army  
was from five to ten thousand; whereas,  
in killed, wounded and missing, our total  
loss is below seven hundred. The writer  
further makes the preposterous statement  
that the disunion force actually engaged  
was only eight thousand men; and adds  
that forty pieces of our artillery fell into  
their hands, and that most of the execution  
done on our side was by Sherman's Battery  
which is equally untrue.

**THE WAR RUMORS.**—The intelligence  
from Washington continues as conflicting  
as before the last battle. Some of the de-  
spatches assure the country there is no  
danger of an attack upon Washington,  
while it is asserted by others that the re-  
bels intend three simultaneous attacks on  
the approaches to the Capital. Our read-  
ers, in their quiet homes in Connecticut,  
probably have as good means of judging of  
the intentions of the rebels, as do the scrib-  
blers at Washington.

—There are fears of an attack upon  
Newport News, but it was believed at  
Fortress Monroe that the encampment  
would be able to withstand any force that  
Col. Magruder could send against it.

—The Union troops in Missouri are  
exceedingly active and successful in their  
forays upon the enemy. At Springfield,  
on Saturday, General Sweeney dispersed a  
band of rebels and took possession of the  
town, together with some twenty thousand  
dollars worth of military stores. Near  
Rolla, on the same day, a party of fifteen  
Home Guards attacked and defeated sixty-  
five rebels. On the 25th, Superintendent  
Williams and fifty men attacked three  
hundred mounted rebels, who, on the third  
round fled precipitately from the field.  
On the following morning the Union troops  
took possession of the town.

**REPORTED DEFEAT OF GOV. WISE.**—The  
telegram of yesterday report that Gov.  
Wise with 7000 rebels had been defeated  
by 3000 loyal Virginians and 600 Unionist  
and 1200 rebels killed. This looks some-  
what bogus.

—The following is given in a letter from a  
young officer in the 2d Rhode Island regiment:

"After the battle was fought I went into a  
grove where the schoolboys had been recon-  
ciled. I found the ground covered with the dead  
and dying. The sight was one that I pray never  
to see again. One poor fellow with his leg  
blown off called me to him, and asked me to  
shake hands with him. He then asked me if I  
had any ill feelings towards him. I replied  
'No,' but I am sorry that brothers should be  
obliged to slaughter each other in this manner.  
The poor fellow burst into tears, and said he  
came from Georgia, and that they would have  
shot him in his own house if he had not come.  
I saw many heart-rending scenes, too numerous  
to mention."

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