

The Daily Courant.

HARTFORD:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1861.

GENERAL POMEROY, now a member of the United States Senate from Kansas, has proposed in a bill which has been ordered printed, that from and after the passage of his bill there shall be no slavery in the States that have seceded, and the slaves thus emancipated shall be used in the prosecution of the war. The Seceded States have cast off the Constitution of the U. S., and are not in a position to set up their usual howl about the "unconstitutionality" of such an act. Doubtless it would be unconstitutional, if they remained faithful to their allegiance; but having declared war upon the United States, they cannot complain if the rights of war are exercised against themselves; they have lost theegis of our Constitution, and must find protection like other foreigners, somewhere outside of our fundamental laws, which they have disowned. At the same time, we have no doubt, such a step at present would be premature and unadvisable. There are slaveholding States still in our Union, and faithful to the laws, which would inevitably feel disastrous effects from such a step in the contiguous slave States. As the Springfield Republican justly says:

"It is not true that the issue on which the war is made up is 'whether American slavery shall die or American freedom shall live.' It may come to that, but that is not the question to settle which the loyal people of the country are pouring out their blood and lavishing their treasure. The sole issue is the maintenance of the authority of the Federal government by the suppression of a formidable insurrection against that authority. Success in this involves the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the constitution and laws. It does not involve any change of the constitution, much less any such radical change as the abrogation of the acknowledged guaranties of slavery, and if Congress could by any possibility be brought to take Gen. Pomeroy's view of it, the war would stop at once for lack of popular support. The men of the North are fighting for the Union as it is, and the constitution as it is. Transform this into an anti-slavery war and you disband at once the patriot armies, the grand conspiracy succeeds, and the Union is forever sunken. There can be no doubt on this point in the mind of any man who understands what public opinion is. Massachusetts hates slavery as honestly and heartily as any state in the Union; but there are few men in Massachusetts who would volunteer for a war of forcible emancipation."

THE Hartford Times and an equally impudent correspondent of the Post accuse the COURANT with inconsistency, because we publish the Tribune's warfare at one time and afterwards aver that we have always been in favor of allowing Gen. Scott to prosecute the war untrammelled by unprofessional advice.

We inserted the paragraph of "Forward to Richmond" in just one issue of our paper, at the time it first appeared in the Tribune, a month ago, and not two weeks, as alleged. By an accidental omission we failed to give that paper credit for it. We have never endorsed any such opinion, but as we have before stated, have invariably, as our files will show, neglected no opportunity to rebuke the leading New York papers for their querulous and injudicious attacks on the Administration. We challenge the Times or the Post to prove it otherwise except in the single instance alluded to, which was the result of an oversight.

MR. CHARLES L. BRACK, formerly of this city, was sent by the Sanitary Commission, on Monday evening last, to see what could be done for our wounded. The army had retreated so rapidly that Fairfax Court House, where a few wounded men had been brought, was already outside of our lines, and the extremest picket was only nine miles from Washington. He says—what Connecticut men will read with pride:

"Finding it so uncertain ahead we struck across to Falls Church to get more information there. Within half a mile of it, we found Gen. Tyler with the Connecticut regiments, holding a position temporarily. They were in the advance at the attack, their colors were the last to leave the field, and now, seven or eight miles behind even the reserve, they were defending the rear in perfectly good order. Col. Terry said their regiments left the field of battle in as good order as if at drill—and the fact of finding them here, at that hour of night, in orderly shape, gave strong confirmation of these statements, which should make the little State proud of her men. Dr. Bacon, Surgeon of the Second, said that they had but few wound-

Interesting Letter from Dr. P. W. Ellsworth—Tribute to the Connecticut Troops.

—We have had the pleasure of seeing a letter written by Dr. P. W. Ellsworth, surgeon of the Connecticut Brigade, in which he gives a particular account of the battle of Bull's Run; also of that on the following Sabbath, at both of which he was present. He says that the Connecticut troops receive the highest praise from their commanders. Gen. Tyler gives them unqualified commendation, and Col. Keyes, who acted as Brigadier General, declares that he never saw such a storm of bullets as the enemy poured upon us, and never saw veteran troops stand the shock of battle so bravely.

"It is a fact that our Connecticut troops stormed a battery before which the regulars had previously been repulsed. The Third Regiment suffered most severely. The enemy fought chiefly from behind masked batteries, and when one was taken they had another concealed which commanded it. Three, however, were taken by great bravery in succession. Col. Burnham, of the Connecticut First, distinguished himself for his coolness and courage.

"The victory would have been on our side had not Johnston come up with his twenty thousand fresh troops, although the enemy had eighty thousand on the ground, and we not more than half that number.

"A Georgian colonel, taken prisoner, says that our artillery they could stand, but our musketry was irresistible, it swept all before it. One crack company of Georgians lost every man but three, and the destruction on the side of the rebels is enormous.

"He says that in an open fight it is certain that Southerners are no match for our men.

"The view of the battle was grand, beyond description. The volume of smoke was not so great as I had expected, but the roar of artillery, and not less than one hundred and twenty thousand muskets, was terrific. The deep-toned roar of a huge thirty-two pounder, rifled gun, in our army could be distinguished above all. Every moment bomb shells burst in the air, scattering death, and rife cannon also were pouring out their shells with great destruction on both sides.

"The battle raged thus from six A. M. till four P. M., with scarcely a moment's cessation, excepting when our men were carrying the rebel batteries at the point of the bayonet. When the enemy saw our bayonets coming, they whipped off with their artillery and were ready again, so that it was hard work to get them.

"Our men labored under every disadvantage, from fatigue, hunger, and worst of all, from thirst—not a little, also, from the want of cavalry, to which the enemy were greatly indebted for their success: though their location and deliberate preparation, with their masked batteries, gave them a decided advantage. The federal troops declare that the rebels carried a flag staff having on one end the secession banner and on the other our own, and they showed either as suited their purpose. Their uniforms being very similar to our own, they often came close to our men in this treacherous way, preventing our fire until they had given their own.

"No provision for retreat had been made on our side; no one imagined the possibility of such an event. Consequently our troops were confused and subjected to the greatest privation and exposure.

"He says, 'I saw no one running, though they moved rapidly. Our Connecticut battalion retreated in the best order of all. No nobler men live than our Connecticut brigade, and I'll not exclude the soldiers who fought with them. I am filled with admiration when I look upon them. Their country can never discharge the debt it owes them.

"The Southern troops are well fed, but where or how they obtain provisions, I know not. What was found proved a good commissariat, and greater variety than we have had, though they do not appear to be well supplied with tents."

MR. EDITOR:—You have copied from the Tribune a and account of a promising young man in Canada, in consequence of a disappointment in love, —a man of wealth, who devised a large estate and directed his body to be interred at 'Ivy Glen,' near Yonkers; and one well known through New York and the Eastern States.

The name has not been much known here. But one of that name not long since was, after serving out his time, for horse-stealing, discharged from the State Prison at Wethersfield. He was not old enough to be the father of the young subject who

The Connecticut Troops at Bull's Run.

Mr. Faxon writes from Washington to the Press, saying that Capt. Hawley is safe, and with his company. The Connecticut troops behaved nobly at the battle. They neither assisted in creating the panic nor participated in it after it had commenced. Having been on the reserve, they, with two or three other regiments, were the last brought forward on their column to engage the enemy, which they were doing with good effect when the panic commenced in their rear. The rank and file were not aware that a retreat had commenced, and even supposed that their retreating movements for half an hour were to effect a more favorable change in position, or to avoid some of the numerous batteries, so that they retired in unbroken column. They stopped two hours at their camp in Centreville, made fires, cooked and eat their supper, and about 9 o'clock were ordered to fall back to Falls Church, where they had been two or three weeks encamped. This place was reached about 6 o'clock, Monday morning. Their tents, which had been left standing, were struck, and, with all their camp equipage, placed in wagons and sent onwards. Towards night they moved forward and came to the well-equipped camps of the First and Second Ohio, the Second New York and Second Maine, which had been totally abandoned. This property—worth between \$100,000 and \$200,000—was all carefully got together, placed in wagons, and under guard sent to Washington. And so the regiments moved to Arlington where they arrived on Tuesday night.

As they were retiring from the field on Sunday, Col. Chatfield of the 3d saw the Rhode Island battery standing abandoned, horses either attached to or near it, and sent a detachment of men to bring it off the field.

Mr. Faxon tells a story of the brave Lieut. Col. Spiedel, of the First. While retiring from the field, he noticed three of the rebel cavalry approaching to dispatch him. As the Colonel is not wanting in personal bravery, he prepared to defend himself, but as usual when a man's life appears to depend upon his pistol, it missed fire. He then drew his sword, of course his only dependence, but the heavy cavalry sabre of one of his opponents soon struck it from him. Just at that moment, and in the nick of time, a rifle ball, fired by one of the members of the First, pierced the heart of the soldier with whom Col. Spiedel was immediately engaged, and as he fell from his horse his sabre turned in such a way that Col. S. could seize it, which he did. The other seeing Spiedel again armed and their companion dead, hastily retreated.

It is impossible to give a list of the missing. Some who have not yet reported are undoubtedly in Washington, and of the nine only, in the First Regiment, not accounted for, probably the greater part will yet appear. Eight in this regiment were wounded—none of them dangerously.

From the Wars.

Mr. James Plaskett has received a very interesting letter from his son, who was in the fight of Sunday, as a member of the 14th regiment New York militia. We make a few extracts. He says:

We had to march about 17 miles over a rough road, and without stopping, as our division was behind time. The last mile and a half we were put forward in double quick time, so that we went into action tired out. After fighting until our artillery ammunition—2600 rounds—was used up, we had to retreat, and fall back for some six miles, to a point leading out of the wood, where we received a murderous fire from the enemy, which proved very disastrous, killing our Colonel, and wounding one Lieut. Colonel. One of the most inhuman occurrences which we were compelled to witness that day, was the destruction of a building erected by us for a temporary hospital. The building was about a mile from the batteries, and was filled with the wounded and dying, and they were also lying all around the outside of the building. The rebels pointed their guns, and threw bomb-shells into the building, which blew it up and killed all who were in and around the building. A negro regiment came on to the field after the fight was over, and killed those who showed signs of life.

The sight upon the battle-field, in view of the carnage, was a sad one to me. There were only 18,000 of our troops in the engagement, against 80,000 or 90,000 of the rebels. We were on the move from 2 A. M. Sunday till Monday noon; fought five hours, and marched 60 miles. —The only company.

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