

For the Connecticut War Record.

From the Fourteenth Regiment.

CAMP OF THE 14TH CORPS, VOLS.
11 MILES NORTH OF RICHMOND, VA.,
June 9th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—In compliance with your request I send you a list of the casualties in this regiment from the commencement of the campaign up to the present date. I cannot attempt at this time to give you an account of what the regiment has done. Suffice it to say that we have taken a part in all the movements of the Second Corps, and have been engaged some seven or eight times, not wholly without credit to the regiment.

Colonel Carroll, our brigade commander, who is a regular officer and one of the best in the army, told us that in the battles of the 5th and 6th "the Fourteenth did nobly, men couldn't have done better." This we consider high praise, coming from such a source.

In the charge made by our corps upon the morning of the 12th of May, after pursuing the fleeing enemy for some distance beyond their entrenchments, we turned upon them their own cannon, and worked them with some effect. Lieut. Colonel Moore was particularly active in this, and was ably assisted by our Sergt. Major and Orderly Sergeant Bradley of Madison. Capt. Nickols of Norwich, with a small guard took back to Corps Headquarters a large number of the captured rebels.

When we left our winter quarters on the Rapidan, we had about three hundred and fifty fighting men. Our loss has been somewhat over half that number, and many of those who have left us are men whom we could ill afford to lose. Among them are such men as Henry Lyon of New Haven, our Color Bearer, Sergt. Charles M. Scoville of New Britain, and Sergt. Edwin Stroud of Middletown. Stroud is the man who single handed captured and brought in five armed rebels at Bristoe's Station last fall.

Three of our little company of officers, Captain Fiske and Lieuts. Shalk and Wadhams, were killed or have since died of their wounds. Their memory will always be very precious to us. The friendship between us was of no common order. It had been strengthened by the many dangers and hardships we had passed through together, as well as by the social intercourse of the past winter. Perhaps at some future time I may be able to give you some little sketch of the men and their services.

We now number about ten officers and one hundred and seventy-five men, a number of our men who have been absent in hospitals or in camps paroled, having joined us

again within the past few days. We are in hopes that some of our number at least, may be spared to witness and participate in Grant's triumphal entry into Richmond, but all feel convinced that more hard labor and fighting awaits us before that object can be attained. The Fourteenth forms a part of the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps.

Our Corps commander is Hancock, our Division commander, Gibbon, our Brigade commander was Colonel (now General) Carroll; since he was wounded the Brigade has been commanded a part of the time by Colonel Ellis of our regiment, and a part of the time by Colonel Smyth of the first Delaware, the senior officer.

Yours truly, H.

For the Connecticut War Record.

From the Second Conn. Light Battery.

ALGIERS, LA., June 21st, 1864.

The Battery left Brashear City on the night of the 17th inst. and arrived at daylight the next day at this place. We have gone into park, temporarily, near the depot, and as we understand, are awaiting transportation to some point up the river. Our destination is supposed to be Morganza. Just previous to our leaving Brashear City our section of the battery went on a reconnoitering expedition up the Teche country. We were accompanied by cavalry and infantry, and two gunboats. The object of the expedition was to ascertain whether any force of the enemy were in our vicinity. Some attempts had been made by Dick Taylor's forces to cross the line of the Atchafalaya, but without success.

The right section of the battery under Lieutenant Hotchkiss has just joined us. This section has been on detached service at Thibodaux for some months. Several men who were sent thither under Lieutenant Gray to man a couple of howitzers to operate with cavalry have also returned to the battery. We have a full complement of men, although a few will be left here in the hospital. The weather is getting to be very warm, but having become acclimated we are enabled to perform any duties to which we are assigned. We are expecting active service in General Bank's army.

UNION.

Corp. Chas. E. Young, son of the late Charles Young of New London, of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, was killed in one of the late battles in Virginia.

Warren S. Smith, of the 2d Vermont, who has been a brave and faithful soldier from the beginning of the war, and was killed on the 13th ult. was a native of Hartford, and a son of the former standard bearer of the Phalanx.—Hartford Post.

For the Connecticut War Record.

From The Eighth Regiment.

CAMP OF THE 8TH REGIMENT, CONN. VOLS.,
CHESTERFIELD CO. VA., June 20, 1864.

FRIEND MORRIS:—Another month of the unparalleled campaign has passed; another month of marching and fighting. Gen. Grant engages in war as other men engage in the ordinary avocations of life. He is neither ashamed nor afraid of his work, but adapting his plans to developing circumstances persistently presses forward. Unless the old adage, "Where there's a will there's a way," now for the first time proves untrue, then Richmond, like Fort Donelson and Vicksburg, will surely fall, even if to accomplish it the campaign last a full twelve month.

Following the date of my last, a few days were spent by the Eighth Conn. in strengthening the fortifications between the James and Appomattox rivers. On the afternoon of May 28th, our corps, (the 18th,) and part of the 10th, Major Gen. W. F. Smith of the 18th Corps commanding the whole, moved to Bermuda Landing, where all embarked for some, to us unknown, destination. And here let me say, that if Gen. Grant's plans are as completely unknown to the rebels as to his own soldiers, no wonder they are puzzled. The beautiful Sabbath sun of May 29th saw us gliding down the noble James river. Monday we ascended the York, and after too many delays to be mentioned,—(government transports are supposed to be paid "by the day," and time spent aground may be no loss to the owners; but hours seem long when men are packed, as we were, like cattle, into every nook, corner or space of a leaky old barge whose water tanks were empty)—after too many oaths to be respectable, and some singing and praying, for we held our Sabbath services even there, we reached White House at sunset, and in time were again upon "sacred soil." Our position secured a firm base for the Army of the Potomac, and the next P. M. we advanced rapidly towards Richmond. The following morning, June 1st, we resumed our march, and although considerable time and strength were lost in turning towards New Castle on the Pamunkey, and returning again, by mistaken orders, yet about 3 o'clock P. M. we formed a junction with Grant's advance near Coal Harbor, and immediately prepared to press the foe. The whole of Gen. Smith's command was weary with marching in excessive heat, and almost blinding, suffocating clouds of dust. But our lines of battle were soon formed, and immediately advanced in the direction of the rifle crack of the skirmishers. The fight was sharp and continued until dark. The enemy were driven along the whole line. In front of our brigade two lines of rifle pits were carried by charge, a strong position was taken and the Eighth C. V. left in the front for the night. Monday night revealed strong rebel entrenchments and sharpshooters only a few yards in our front. Further advance at that point would cost too many lives, and we in turn entrenched and eyed the enemy. In holding this ground we were constantly exposed more or less to rebel bullets, and each day some brave boys fell. During the first four days of June twenty-five were cut down. This might not seem a large number in some regiments; but it more than decimated our already reduced ranks. All our casualties at Coal Harbor were thirty-seven; six were killed on the field and three mortally wounded.