

WATERBURY (CT) AMERICAN - 10/17/62

foreign exhibition are many from Africa and the most distant parts of the world. I noticed a plaster-of-Paris mould of the African gorilla, taken from a living one—I think in Germany—one of the most horrid-looking creatures imaginable. All the varieties of American and foreign bears, wolf, fox, and hundreds of other animals, whose names are known only to naturalists.

The feathered tribe is represented from the condor down to the most insignificant humming-bird, embracing, I should judge, several hundreds. The walls are covered with shelves, on which are all the varieties of reptiles, each classified and placed by itself in glass jars, filled with spirits to preserve them. The bones of the great *Mastodon* are also here, about which there has been so much speculation and theory. It hardly seems possible that an animal of that size ever existed, and yet there is abundant proof in those very bones, which certainly must have belonged to a creature of the animal species. A bone from one of its limbs lay outside the case, which was fully one foot in diameter. The whole of one side of a long gallery is devoted to the exhibition of skulls and bones, while the other contains specimens from the mineral kingdom, where one interested in geology might spend a day or so profitably.—There is, also, a library of 30,000 volumes, and a large gallery of paintings. *The fur clothes* worn by Dr. Kane when in the Arctic regions, and also a few relics of the Franklin party, are to be seen in a case by themselves. In another part of the building are various curiosities, among which I noticed the presents from the Emperor of Siam to Franklin Pierce, then President of the United States; curiosities from Japan, China, and all parts of the eastern hemisphere.

I thought I could give something of a description of the contents of this building when I commenced, but find I have failed; so those interested will have to come and see for themselves. Perhaps I may succeed better with the Patent Office, which I will attempt in my next letter. W. J. A.

From the 14th Regiment, C. V.

We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from Capt. Isaac R. Bronson, Company I, of the 14th, who shared in the honors of the bloody battle of Antietam. The letter is long, but as most of the general facts in relation to the battle have already been anticipated, we quote a few random passages, which convey an inside view of the contest and its bearing upon the troops while facing the enemy for the first time. The Captain goes on to say:

TUESDAY, Sept. 16—9 A. M.
Had a very comfortable night's rest in a large wheat stubble, which was packed by thousands of weary men. While I write, the regiments having "taken arms" and waiting the order to "march," have been receiving the compliments of a rebel battery, over the hill to the westward. Several shot have fallen within a few rods of me, and one shell exploded a short distance in the rear. They are evidently "stray shot," thrown at our batteries, which are firing at the rebels over the hill. Order comes to "fall in."

11:30 A. M.—Since 9 o'clock, we have been under arms and under fire of the enemy's batteries. Soon after the firing commenced, the ridge (a few rods west) was lined with spectators, which showed the enemy that there were troops this side—and for an hour or two the roar of artillery was continuous, and the scream of shot and shell ditto. I confess that standing to dodge shot and shell, without seeing how the fight progresses, or being of any sort of use, is anything but pleasant. You could hear the unwelcome customers scream for seconds before they struck, and after a little practice, be able to get the range from the sound; but, I tell you, it was one of the most difficult things I ever did, to stand erect in the early part of the storm, while six or eight regiments standing in columns, "scrouched" as the shot and shell came howling towards us. Strange, that so many could fall in our midst, and only one man in one field killed and but few wounded! A Lieut. Hale (at whom I was looking at the instant) had a foot shot off. Only two or three of the shells exploded—so we had a capital chance to "try our nerves" at small cost.—I found my only support in looking up to my Father's God, and asking him to order all, and prepare me for His will. After this, I have faith to believe that I can face the foe under any circumstances, especially if there is anything to do. The rumor this P. M. is, that 20 guns and 8000 prisoners have been taken by us to-day. *Burnside* is cheered wherever he appears, which has been several times to-day.—McClellan is cheered, but not so enthusiastically as Burnside.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 17, 8:30 o'clock.
The artillery, just in front, have opened fire, and a tremendous cannonading is going on and has been for half an hour. It is the general impression that the decisive battle is to be

ing lain in a ploughed field for two days, and only just now relieved. Do not be alarmed, if you should not hear from me for weeks, as we are so situated that no dependence can be placed on transmitting anything by mail. In the battle, day before yesterday, I lost 3 killed and 5 wounded—Richard L. Hull and Edmund I. Field, of Guilford, killed. The enemy has departed, and blown up a stone bridge about a mile in our front. I am very well, and have not the satisfaction of even a scratch upon my clothing, to say nothing of my person.

The 23d Regiment, C. V.

The following list of the officers of this regiment, now in "Camp Terry," New Haven, has been sent to us:

FIELD & NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS.
Colonel—Chas. E. J. Holmes, Waterbury.
Lieut.-Colonel—C. W. Wordin, Bridgeport.
Major—David H. Miller, Redding.
Adjutant—Samuel Gregory, Danbury.
Quartermaster—John Jackson, Derby.
Surgeon—W. H. Trowbridge, Stamford.
Sergeant-Major—Eli Ferry, Danbury.
Q. M. Serg't—J. H. Cogswell, Bridgeport.
Com. Serg't—H. L. B. Pond, Waterbury.
Musicians—Frank Hurlbut, Waterbury, and George W. Peck, Bridgeport.
Hospital Steward—Roderick S. Woodruff, Waterbury.

LINE OFFICERS.
Co. A (Waterbury)—Captain, Geo. B. Thomas; First Lieutenant, Alfred Wells; Second Lieutenant, John A. Woodward.
Co. B—Capt., James H. Jenkins; 1st Lieut., Fred'k Starr; 2d Lieut., Wm. B. Betts.
Co. C—Capt., Julius Sanford; 1st Lieut., Jas. R. Jenkins; 2d Lieut., John F. Peck.
Co. D—Capt., Chas. W. Hall; 1st Lieut., S. H. Nichols; 2d Lieut., Chas. G. Plumb.
Co. E—Capt., Geo. W. Godfrey; 1st Lieut., Hiram St. John; 2d Lieut., John N. Main.
Co. F—Capt., David T. Johnson; 1st Lieut., Henry Middlebrook; 2d Lieut., H. M. Jackson.
Co. G—Capt., Geo. S. Crofut; 1st Lieut., Oscar H. Hubbard; 2d Lieut., Chas. Bailey.
Co. H (Waterbury and Naugatuck)—Capt., A. D. Hopkins; 1st Lieut., James H. Birrell; 2d Lieut., Charles D. Hurlbut.
Co. I—Capt., W. H. May; 1st Lieut., John G. Stephens; 2d Lieut., J. W. Buckingham.
Co. K—Capt., Samuel G. Bailey; 1st Lieut., Edw'd H. Nearing; 2d Lieut., Geo. Quinn.

The Naugatuck Ready for Service.

The United States iron-clad gunboat *Naugatuck* is now ready for active service again. She is at present at the wharf foot of Eleventh St., East River, where she was removed from Hoboken some time since, to undergo repairs, but will return to her old berth on to-morrow or Thursday, to take in provisions for her future cruise.

The *Naugatuck*, it will be remembered, suffered very severe damage internally, from the explosion of her immense gun at Fort Darling. The deck was torn in several places, and splinters knocked out of the hull here and there.—Her machinery, too, was out of order, so that on her arrival in New York, there was quite a large amount of work to be done on her. It is all about finished now, however, and when our reporter visited her yesterday, the berth for the new gun, which is to replace the one that burst, was receiving its finishing touches.

The old piece used by the *Naugatuck* was a 100-pounder, or thereabout. It has been, we believe, condemned, and will be replaced by an entirely new piece of ordnance, which is said to be able to throw fifty pounds more of shot than its predecessor. Besides this extraordinary cannon, there are two medium sized rifles on board, which can do first-rate service when circumstances favor their use. She will have a crew of 30 men, of whom some fine-looking fellows are on board.

The general appearance of this singular-looking craft, has been much improved since her visit to New York. The cabin, engine-room, deck, and crew's quarters, are in better trim than before, and were it even advisable to sink the whole of them temporarily, as they are intended to be sunk in a hot battle, there would be breathing facilities for a considerable time. Orders to send the vessel to sea will be looked for at any moment, after her condition is reported to the Navy Department. She now only awaits her guns and a few trilling rubs of the finishing brush. Her destination is, of course, a mystery.—*N. Y. Times.*

Thomas E. Beck, of Portland, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Cavalry Battalion.

H. Clinton Bunce, of Glastenbury, has been appointed First Artillery Surgeon of the First Artillery.

The 24th Regiment, in camp at Middletown, has now between 700 and 800 men. The Hartford Post says: "The volunteers are getting anxious to proceed to the seat of war, as they find the present life rather monotonous."

At what time of the day was Adam created? A little before Eve.

There were present at the meetings—day, eighteen missionaries, viz: Daniel and Lewis Crane, of the Zulu Mission; Bushnell and E. J. Pierce, of the Gal. L. Lord, of the Ceylon; J. E. Chandler, Madura; S. B. Munyan, A. Hazen Wood, of the Maharrats; G. W. Coan Wright, of the Nestorian; Daniel Bliss, W. Edly, of the Syrian; H. J. Van E. E. Bliss and J. Peabody, of West- key; and L. H. Gulick, of Micronesia.

226 of the honorary members of the were present, classified as follows: New Hampshire 24, Vermont 27, Mass. 181, Rhode Island 6, Connecticut 10, York 50, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 3, Illinois 4, Wisconsin 1. It was stated the Board have ten less missionaries year ago, and thirty less than six years ago.

On Thursday, Gov. Buckingham, of ticut, was in attendance, and was upon the stage with hearty cheering. a few words upon the finances of the and the importance of securing fund- money is plenty. There never will be opportunity. We must cultivate the personal sacrifice, and contribute to mis- rably as we have for the war. God is v- ant for us a brighter, fairer country, ac- complishing the removal of our greates-

In the afternoon there were commu- nions in three of the churches. A greater number of persons being unable to get into the churches to take part in the com- munion, a prayer meeting was organ- ized at the City Hall.

Friday, at 9 A. M. the farewell sess- ion held at the City Hall. There was a ten- dence, and an interesting meeting.

NEW HAVEN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The 37th anniversary of the New- Haven Baptist Association, was held with the Church, in this city, on Wednesday and day, Oct. 1st and 2d; and considering the weather, the attendance was quite resp- in numbers.

The introductory sermon was preach- ed the Rev. D. Henry Miller, from the t Amos 5: 11 and 12: "Behold, the days saith the Lord God, that I will send a in the land; not a lamine of bread, nor- for water, but of hearing the words of Lord," &c. We were not present, but it to have been a sound and practical disc- orator, and Rev. R. J. Adams and Rev. Chase, Clerks.

The afternoon session opened with a s- by Rev. E. P. Bond, of New Britain, fro- 17: 7:—"For he shall be as a tree plan- the waters, and that spreadeth out her ro- the rivers," &c. Perennial piety, as cont- with that which is fitful and transient, w- theme, and it was presented with grea- pressiveness.

The reading of the letters followed, and a good report from the churches. The- grade number of baptisms reported was 1. Special prayer was offered with refer- to the death of Rev. B. H. Lincoln and Mr. ler, widow of Rev. Harvey Miller.

Rev. D. Henry Miller, having joined t- my as Chaplain of the 15th Regt., addres- few parting words to his brethren of the- ciation; and the following resolutions, of- by Dr. Phelps, of New Haven, were adop-

Resolved, That we heartily approve of Proclamation of the President of the U- States, concerning the emancipation of slaves of those States in rebellion, as a r- ure eminently wise, just and timely, and lieve that it will be powerfully influen- bringing the rebellion to an end, as it st- at its origin and chief support.

Resolved, That as two of our pastors, Br- ren D. Henry Miller, of Meriden, and B- Stevens, of Cromwell, have entered the- as Chaplains, and as many members of churches are also in the service of the Gov- ment, fighting its battles against those- have conspired to overthrow its rightful- authority, we hereby express to them our- fraternal sympathy in their Christian and patri- endeavors, and pledge our earnest prayers their success and safety.

A resolution in behalf of the Baptist Edu- cation Society, was cordially adopted, and Secretary of the Convention said a few w- for Domestic Missions.

In the evening, the Missionary Sermon- preached by Rev. J. N. Chase, of Deep Ri- from the text, "Thy kingdom come," were deeply interested by this instructive- hibition of the nature and the claims of Redeemer's kingdom, and the audience sep- tured for the night, after prayer by Br. Jew returned missionary, and a united singing the "Shining Shore."

An interesting prayer meeting was held Thursday morning, after which the conce- of the Church were discussed, and a circ- letter read, prepared by the Rev. J. C. Ada- on systematic benevolence, the ideas of wh- were to inculcate an increase of resour- by a systematic combination of all the cher-

10/17/62

Correspondence of the American.

CAMP CHASE, Va., Oct. 8, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—When at home, we often heard of "Virginia mud," and the great difficulty in traveling on account of the abundance of that article. Would that we might see it now, for a while at least, in preference to its opposite—dust—which is decidedly more inconvenient than the much talked about "mud." During our stay here, we have had but one smart shower, and one or two drizzling rains, which came soon after we arrived, and the clayey soil in consequence is baked and parched till it is almost of the consistency of stone. The constant travel over it produces a dust which excels in quantity and quality anything ever seen in Connecticut, and which, on account of the fineness of its particles, is very injurious to health. A regiment, in marching a half-mile, is completely covered with it, and look as if they had been on service a dozen years without once brushing their apparel.—The time of year is approaching, however, when rain is a more frequent visitor, and when dusty roads and arid fields are supplied with sufficient quantities of the article.

It seems to be a settled principle that some important change must take place in this regiment once a week, or oftener, and this time I have the pleasure of announcing the promotion of our Colonel, Dexter R. Wright, to a Provisional Brigadier General, over the 15th Conn., 12th New Hampshire, 147th and 157th N. Y. regiments. Lieut. Col. Tolles assumes command of our regiment in place of Col. Wright, while Major Osborne takes the Lieut. Colonelcy. Gen. Casey, to whom this favor is due, seems to appreciate the superiority of the 15th, and evidently intends to give us a good chance if we wait long enough and behave ourselves, though we oftentimes get out of patience with his orders.

I paid a short visit to Washington, the other day, and during my stay there took a look into the Smithsonian Institute, and the Patent Office, and was decidedly well paid for the trouble. As many of the readers of the American rarely ever get to Washington, perhaps a short account of these two places may prove acceptable. Like all the other public buildings they are splendid specimens of modern art, though I consider the Institute the superior of the two in that respect. The latter building is of red sandstone, and was erected at a loss of about \$300,000, the funds, as you are aware, being donated by an Englishman, in honor of whom the building is named. The original sum was over a half-million, which was allowed to remain at interest till it had accumulated to about \$800,000. It contains the choicest collections of natural curiosities in the country, which were acquired by exploring parties sent to all parts of the world by Government, and also by private contributions. One side is devoted to the animal kingdom of North America, while the other contains those of foreign countries. It would be impossible to attempt giving a detailed account of different tribes of birds and animals here represented, though I will mention a few. I recollect, however, that they are not like Barnum's "living curiosities," being only stuffed specimens, though no doubt as lively as are most of his. There were all the varieties of the latter native to this continent, some rare and curious specimens obtained by great trouble and expense, while among the foreign exhibition are many from Africa and the most distant parts of the world. I noticed a plaster-of-Paris mould of the African gorilla, taken from a living one—I think in Germany—one of the most horrid-looking creatures imaginable. All the varieties of American and foreign bears, wolf, fox, and hundreds of other animals, whose names are known only to naturalists.

The feathered tribe is represented from the condor down to the most insignificant humming-bird, embracing I should judge, several hundreds. The walls are covered with shelves, on which are all the varieties of reptiles, each classified and placed by itself in glass jars, filled with spirits to preserve them. The bones of the great Mastodon are also here, about which there has been so much speculation and theory. It hardly seems possible that an animal of that size ever existed, and yet there is abundant proof in those very bones, which certainly must have belonged to a creature of the animal species. A bone from one of its limbs lay outside the case, which was fully one foot in diameter. The whole of one side of a long gallery is devoted to the exhibition of skulls and bones, while the other contains specimens from the mineral kingdom, where one interested in geology might spend a day or so profitably.—There is, also, a library of 30,000 volumes, and a large gallery of paintings. The fur clothes worn by Dr. Kane when in the Arctic regions, and also a few relics of the Franklin party, are to be seen in a case by themselves. In another part of the building are various curiosities, among which I noticed the presents from the Emperor of Siam to Franklin Pierce, then President of the United States; curiosities from

fought to-day, and here. No shot or shell have fallen in our immediate vicinity, but we are expecting them momentarily. If I fall to-day, and my body should be sent home, let it be buried in Middlebury.

2 o'clock, P. M.—We have been for five or six hours under a terrible fire of artillery, and a portion of the time (about an hour) under a terrible musketry. I do not know our loss—four of my Guilford men are killed, or I think so badly wounded that they must die. While I write, we are lying behind a battery, and the shot and shell are flying over and around us. There remain nearly half the number I had in my Company this morning. I know that a portion of the absent were well an hour since, as some of them were sent to the rear with the wounded. Our loss must be numbered by thousands—possibly by tens of thousands. I am yet unhurt, and perfectly well. I suffered less from nervousness to-day than yesterday, and after getting into the blaze of musketry this morning, I got on very well. Most of my men did well; but a few of them I had to bring up at the point of the bayonet. As there were soon plenty of spare rifles and cartridge-boxes, I could not resist the temptation of "taking a hand in," and I succeeded in getting in a few shots where I had faith to believe they would do good. We marched about two miles west of the position we occupied last night and yesterday.

THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 18, 7 o'clock.

We have lain in a ploughed field all night—ground held by the enemy yesterday morning: dead men and horses around us, muskets, cartridge-boxes, haversacks, etc., etc., lie strewn in every direction. A few rods in our front, a battery was placed yesterday afternoon, which was used up, and the dead horses lie just before us. It was near this point that Gen. Richardson was wounded badly, yesterday, and our men took him to the hospital. There is constant cracking in front, where our skirmishers are exchanging compliments with the enemy. We are momentarily expecting the battle to reopen. What will be the result, God only knows—He alone has thus far kept us.

FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 19, 8 o'clock.

Yesterday, we lay all day, dodging sharpshooters, expecting momentarily the ball to open. We could hear the drums beat in the rebel camp, heavy rumbling as of artillery or baggage-wagons, and this morning all is quiet. Scouts are sent out, but the coast seems clear. Only two shells have been received from the rebels, in answer to our "beating the bush," and they were followed by an explosion, as of a magazine or a bridge—undoubtedly the rear guard. Whether the late battle will break them up in this latitude, or whether they have retreated to some other position, time will determine. In going over the field in front of us, the scene is the most fearful imaginable—a few wounded rebels still lying, who have been lying two days uncared for, as neither party have had possession since the rebels were shelled out of it. Men and horses strewed the ground, and were sometimes literally piled up—showing this to be a position that was only yielded after a most desperate struggle. Two Captains—Willard and Blinn, were killed, and three Lieutenants wounded, in the 14th. I send F—a charm, which I found on the neck of a rebel Lieutenant Colonel, left dead on the field near our position. We are covered with dirt, having lain in a ploughed field for two days, and only just now relieved. Do not be alarmed, if you should not hear from me for weeks, as we are so situated that no dependence can be placed on transmitting anything by mail. In the battle, day before yesterday, I lost 3 killed and 5 wounded—Richard L. Hull and Edmund L. Field, of Guilford, killed. The enemy has departed, and blown up a stone bridge about a mile in our front. I am very well, and have not the satisfaction of even a scratch upon my clothing, to say nothing of my person.

The 23d Regiment, C. V.

The following list of the officers of this regiment, now in "Camp Terry," New Haven, has been sent to us:

- FIELD & NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS. Colonel—Chas. E. L. Holmes, Waterbury. Lieut.-Colonel—C. W. Wordin, Bridgeport. Major—David H. Miller, Redding. Adjutant—Samuel Gregory, Danbury. Quartermaster—John Jackson, Derby. Surgeon—W. H. Trowbridge, Stamford. Sergeant-Major—Eli Ferry, Danbury. Q. M. Serg't—J. H. Cogswell, Bridgeport. Com. Serg't—H. L. B. Pond, Waterbury. Musicians—Frank Hurlburt, Waterbury, and George W. Peck, Bridgeport. Hospital Steward—Widerick S. Woodruff, Waterbury.

LINE OFFICERS.

- Co. A (Waterbury)—Captain, Gen. B. Thomas; First Lieutenant, Alfred Wells; Second Lieutenant, John A. Woodward. Co. B—Capt. James H. Jenkins; 1st Lieut.,

Religious Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, began at Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday afternoon of last week, and continued till Friday. From the abstract of the annual report for 1862, we take the following facts of general interest:

Seven corporate members have died since the last annual meeting.—Theodore Prellinghuysen, L. D., Thomas S. Williams, L. D., Thomas McAuley, D. D., Thomas Snell, D. D., John Wheeler, D. D., Charles White, D. D., Hon. Wm. Pennington.

Six persons have entered upon the missionary work, for the first time within the year; and eleven have embarked for posts which they had previously occupied. Eighteen persons are under appointment.

The entire income of the year has been as follows: Donations, (including \$14,901.82 from foreign lands) \$247,488.22; legacies, \$71,225.86; other sources, \$18,366.48; total, \$337,080.56.

Owing to the retrenchments effected by the missionaries, and the donations which were made by English friends to them directly, the expenditures have amounted to only \$322,298.64. The year began with a debt of \$27,885.54; it closed with a debt of \$11,103.32.

Number of missions 20, stations 110; number of ordained missionaries 114, whole number of laborers 1,075; number of papers printed last year, 10,229,200; number of churches, 173; whole number of pupils in schools, 8,229.

The attendance has been very large. No large that some of the churches were used for lodgings. Over 4,000 strangers were entertained in Springfield, and the adjoining towns, Wednesday night. The meeting has been one of great interest, and it cannot but result in giving a fresh impulse to the cause of missions.

The report of a native ministry, shows that 170 churches connected with the Board have native pastors. As yet, there are none in the African, Syrian or China mission. The Ceylon, Malabatta and Sandwich Islands, have each 4; the Madura mission has 6; and there are 11 in the 3 missions to the Armenians of Turkey.

The sum total of the expenditures of the home department, for the last year, is nearly \$2,500 less than last year. It is thought this reduction may be greater next year. Less than 6 per cent. of the income is expended in the home work—that is, of raising funds and sustaining the missionary interest throughout the country, so that 94 per cent. remains for the direct work of missions.

There have been 17 deaths among the missionaries during the year,—9 males and 8 females. This is an unusual number, the average having been about 6 per year.

Among the resolutions was the following:

Resolved, That we humbly and gratefully recognize the good hand of our God upon us during the past year, in saving our missions from disastrous curtailment, and our finances from serious perplexity; so that pending a civil war of gigantic and ever-growing dimensions, by placing unexpected gains in one quarter against unexpected losses in another, He has taught us how easy it is for Him, according to his own good pleasure to "open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys."

There were present at the meetings on Thursday, eighteen missionaries, viz: Daniel Lindley and Lewis Grant, of the Zulu Mission; A. Bushnell and E. J. Pierce, of the Gaboon; N. L. Lohr, of the Ceylon; J. E. Chandler, of the Madura; S. B. Munyan, A. Hazen and W. Wobol, of the Malabatta; G. W. Coan and H. Wright, of the Nestorian; Daniel Bliss and W. W. Eddy, of the Syrian; H. J. Van Lennep, E. E. Bliss and J. Peabody, of Western Turkey; and J. H. Gulick, of Micronesia.

425 of the honorary members of the Board were present, classified as follows: Maine 12, New Hampshire 24, Vermont 27, Massachusetts 184, Rhode Island 6, Connecticut 103, New York 30, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 5, Ohio 3, Illinois 4, Wisconsin 1. It was stated that the Board have ten less missionaries than a year ago, and thirty less than six years ago.

On Thursday, Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, was in attendance, and was welcomed upon the stage with hearty cheering. He said a few words upon the finances of the Board, and the importance of securing funds while money is plenty. There never will be a better opportunity. We must cultivate the spirit of personal sacrifice, and contribute to missions as nobly as we have for the war. God is working out for us a brighter, fairer country, and is accomplishing the removal of our greatest curse.

In the afternoon there were communion services in three of the churches. A great number of persons being unable to get into either of the churches to take part in the communion services, a prayer meeting was organized in the City Hall.

Friday, at 9 A. M., the farewell session was held at the City Hall. There was a large at-

Dr. Jewett, Teeloogas, gave a The closing session Phelps, was good impression. After prayer inington, and Ben Association was

The Trian

THE CHURCH

As the discussion increase in interest, evident that the beginning of are losing ground day (the 11th) and able speaker ningham, of New Jersey, Rev. Dr. Goodly of Ohio, all in the Church is bold of its loyalty and Dr. Hawkes should have only room

After the usual resolution of Clarkson:

Resolved, That which is now the resolutions of the and the amended 2 o'clock on the vote of this

Rev. Dr. Mahan an opportunity issue before the

Judge Conyn speech in defense He proceeded to evidence of the is a part of the gentlemen who inquire, and the person. What is to be no rebellion, discussion is to would have no

For twenty believing that not be soiled by always been a put the men in Government; they, and have against the Bel of them are in raid was made left their business their country, their neighbors, vices be needed

Rev. Mr. N. owed to the God heart and loyalty maintained that pression of approval us. The expression. E. an exclamation to be silent.

money, yet we are strewed with silent; Penns are to be silent tongue if he is tons. When there, shall we little about Pe should pray to may perch upon

When we co of our chance friends at the them? If the return as loyal not a pet law movement, us at Sumter, L. tion. The Gr should be will of the danger He was here member of the citizen. God

The Rev. D of a ship at applied the illustration. His pre offered by his quoted from Hoffman's de hours of the had come. Seceders out

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