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HARTFORD (CT) DAILY COURANT

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ton uses the wound and produces an abscess; while oakum drains the pus from the opening and enables the wound to cicatrize, and heal perfectly. It is said that more than two hundred deaths, among wounded soldiers brought to New-York, are traceable to cotton lint.

The Soldiers' Aid Society of this city are doing a large business; contributions are pouring in from all parts of the county; and the number of little and large hands busily at work, raveling and scraping linen, is very large. The Hartford Soldiers' Aid Association do not receive cotton lint. They have so much business now that, in addition to their regular headquarters under Allyn's Hall, they have taken a room in the Charter Oak building for their "lint room." Dry goods packing boxes are fast filling up, here, with the contributions of the humane. Let no one slacken exertion, for the position of the armies must necessitate bloodshed, and we may hear at any moment of wide-spread collisions, involving awful suffering to the wounded. The Soldiers' Aid people have the best of advisers, and will see that what is sent to them reaches the right spot.

THE opinion prevails, that Gen. Halleck is well-pleased to have a rebel force in Maryland. If Jackson has 10,000 or 40,000 men, it ought to make no difference. We have at least 200,000 men, within striking distance about Washington, and ought to capture the whole rebel force. If Gen. McClellan succeeds in "bagging" the whole army, we shall all credit him, with playing his game, finely; but if the rebels escape severe punishment, the mortification to our government will be severe: and we cannot expect that European recognition will be much longer withheld. We cannot afford to have our capital beleaguered for two winters in succession by a band of rebels, which Mr. Seward considers so contemptible. Lord John Russell might well consider our military achievements, since the war began, "quite indecisive," in presence of the fact, that Washington is in peril, and the rebels are invading a loyal State. The danger is that Maryland will not stay loyal, unless Jackson is captured or expelled. This is an hour of humiliation and anguish for the loyal North; but we have yet to hear the first syllable of doubt, as to the ultimate success of our Government. The righteousness of our cause, it is expected will make up for the unskillfulness of our War department and our Generals.

It is said that the same hour that Gen. Stevens was killed in battle a number of prominent gentlemen filling influential positions were in consultation in Washington and in other parts of the country, with a view of having him assigned to the command of the Army of Virginia. Successive manifestations of incapacity during a year of war have caused thinking men to cast about for a leader. These gentlemen had fixed upon Gen. Isaac I. Stevens as the man. His splendid conduct in the battles of Friday and Saturday had just directed attention to him.

The Union officers taken prisoners in the late battles were detained at Gainesville until Friday last, when they were all conducted to Richmond, with the exception of some of the more severely wounded, who were, by the humanity of Dr. Guild, Medical Director of Gen. Lee, allowed to proceed to Washington in our ambulances under the protection of a flag of truce. The 139th Pennsylvania regiment went to the late battle-field on Saturday by flag of truce, for the purpose of burying the remainder of our dead.

The Tribune's Washington

9/19/62

your name shall be honored in all future time.
GREY HAIRS.

A Voice from the 14th Conn. Volunteers.
CAMP FORT ERHAN ALLEN,
Near Washington, D. C., Sept 5th.

Editors Hartford Daily Courant:—I suppose you have been posted already as to the incidents of our march hither from old Connecticut. My purpose now is to ask a few questions which have been in my mind destroying my appetite for food, and precluding sleep, labor, or study, to a considerable degree, for eighteen months, and to answer them in candor according to my own experience and observation. Is McClellan a patriot? I have been able to find no man amongst the thousands and tens of thousands here, who fought in that series of battles from Richmond to Harrison's Landing, who does not seem ready to vouch for his patriotism with his life. Is McClellan a soldier? "Every inch of him," is the sole response from the heroes of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill. Is it true that the army is enthusiastic at sight of McClellan? Let me explain: Men who have slept less than ten hours, eaten less than would be sufficient for two comfortable meals, marched upon an average twenty-five miles daily (a part of the time in the rain, and bivouacked nightly without overcoat or blanket in the raw atmosphere of North-eastern Virginia) for a week, don't hurrah except they feel like it. You should have heard Porter's division yell as I did, seen their expressions of ecstatic delight as I did, as McClellan rode along their files, two days ago. There's but one opinion amongst the soldiers: "McClellan is a patriot, and every inch a soldier." You may well believe they know what he is if anybody does. So much about McClellan from one who came to Virginia ten days ago believing him a humbug. If McDowell should swing at the end of a hemped rope one of these days, nobody here will feel bad except Damphool or Damknav. "Why don't the army do something?" I don't blame you, gentlemen. I well remember with what an emphasis I could ask the same question fourteen days ago. My friend, the army does do something. Go out into the rockiest, stumpiest lot on your New England farm, march backward and forward over it with forty to sixty pounds of personal baggage strapped upon your back, a heavy musket in hand, through rain and sunshine, often without food for twenty-four hours, very often without sleep for three days, twice or thrice a week encounter your deadly foe in the wildest and most exhausting struggle for life, and you will get a tolerable conception of what "our army in Virginia" is just now doing.

God forbid that anything I may write may divert one able-bodied man from the service of his country. God forgive me for that I remained quietly at home while these noble men were suffering and dying for that majority principle, without which there can be no Republic, and for that Union which is a necessity.

I am astonished that men can endure so much. I never dreamed the extent of my capacity in this respect. Had I been told on leaving Hartford what I was to endure within the next ten days, I should have felt confident of now being quietly in my grave. I am not even fatigued; I am well. Chronic aches and spasms have given way—the underpinning of pastry and effeminacy having been completely knocked from under them. Come, you men of property, of education, of refined feelings; come, you lovers, husbands, lawyers, doctors, clergymen; come, New England and the loyal North, a short pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether, and that brazen god at Richmond will fall with a crash which shall ring through the centuries.

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