

their presiding officer have been disregarded. If on my part, on any occasion, I may have seemed un- impartial or regardless of the rights or the feelings of any Senator, or of the respect due to his official station, I desire most heartily that the act may be forgiven as well as forgotten.

Before this session shall finally close and the official record of our proceedings shall be completed, to constitute a part of the history of the State, I beg that Senators will indulge me in referring again briefly and perhaps for the last time to the all engrossing subject of our national affairs.

We can not, if we would, shrink from the awful responsibility resting upon us in our public as well as private capacity.

Let each one of us, I beseech you, Senators, rise above any selfish or partisan consideration of the great issues involved in this fearful struggle to a higher and a nobler patriotism that shall lead us to a more united, determined and successful effort to preserve and perpetuate our glorious fabric of government and the union of these States.

Our relations to the federal Government are becoming daily more important if not more intricate, and while your constituents require of you the utmost watchfulness and scrutiny to protect them in all their individual and State rights, they can also expect you to perform ungrudgingly all your obligations to the General Government.

The session has been a protracted one—almost beyond precedent. It is hoped, however, and believed, that it has not continued beyond the demands and necessities of the day, and without corresponding benefits to your constituents.

Many important measures have been brought before you for consideration and disposal, involving the dearest rights and the most vital interests of the people of the State. Some of them contemplating great and radical changes in the legislation and condition of the State. Your actions on these great measures are to be submitted to and tried by that tribunal from whose decision there is no appeal—the free and enlightened public sentiment of the people. I hope and believe you will receive the highest reward of your labor, which is faithful public service—is our respect—the full and unqualified approbation of your constituents.

Senators, before separating from you, I beg leave to tender to each and all of you, and to each of the respected and faithful officers of the Senate by whom we have been attended and assisted during the present session, the assurance of my highest respect and profound regard; and I trust and pray that upon your return to your respective homes and households around, which you have clustered so many hopes and fears during your absence, and from which springs so much that makes life happy, you may find that the same wise and beneficent Providence which has preserved you in health while discharging high public trusts, has also guarded and protected those whom you love.

The messenger then uncovered a table upon which appeared a silvered clock, a pocket watch, and a large Egyptian vase and stand. Mr. Mitchell said:

SPEECH OF HON. MR. MITCHELL.

Mr. President:—We are about to close our labors after a session of unusual length, held under circumstances calculated to give our deliberations intense earnestness. In behalf of and by request of each and every member of this Senate, I communicate to you our sincere acknowledgments of the obligations we are under to you for the uniform, courtesy, kindness and impartiality with which you have discharged your duties as presiding officer. Permit me, sir, to present to you in the name of this Senate, a slight testimonial, as an earnest of the high regard we have for you personally;—true, it may have little intrinsic value, but as a memorial of the kind relations that have grown and strengthened during the period of our legislative session, we beg that you will receive this offering of the Senators.

Mr. President: We meet in troublous times; a dark cloud hangs over our political horizon; differences of opinion are known to be entertained as to the causes of our troubles—equally radical differences as to the policy that should be adopted to restore the blessings of peace, and to bring our afflicted country into harmony and prosperity.

It was to be expected that more or less asperity would be thrown into our debates. Permit me to say, sir, that the prevailing feeling of personal kindness has been very much aided by your uniform suavity of manner and personal courtesy, Mr. President. Please accept my personal acknowledgments for your kindness and urbanity during the session.

One word to my fellow members, in parting. We meet as strangers; but we part as friends. We have proved that men may differ, but at the same time believe that every difference of opinion does not involve a severance of kindly social relations.

Mr. President let us hope that we may meet at a time when the storm shall have been succeeded by the rainbow of promise; when he who overrules for good all things shall say to the troubled and surging waters of strife, "peace, be still."

REPLY OF LIUT. GOVERNOR AYRILL.

I have no language, sir, in which to express in an ap-

of this government must be subdu'd, a sentiment with which every loyal heart beats in unison, being quickened into patriotic life by the declaration, uttered with like unanimity, that the "Union must be preserved, and the laws obeyed in every State." The sentiments are worthy the age and the crisis, in which it is our privilege to live and to act.

Let our lives testify that at all times, and under all circumstances, we are governed by these convictions, and let the people be moved by the same principles; and this rebellion will soon be suppressed and the blessings of civil liberty be fully realized.

Grateful for the uniform kindness and courtesy which I have ever received from each of you, I desire, before separating, to express my sincere prayer for your individual happiness, and with you to renew our pledge of devotion to the interests of our suffering country.

The Secretary of state declared the General Assembly adjourned sine die.

The Loss of the 14th Connecticut.

The chaplain of the 14th Connecticut sends to the Press the following list of the losses in that regiment during the engagements of July 23 and 31, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania:—

Killed—Corp. Samuel G. Huxam, Co. B; Wm. Goodell, D; Walter F. Standish, E; Thomas J. Brainerd, F; Aaron A. Clark, Alfred H. Dibble, Moses G. Clements, Wm. D. Marsh, G; Thomas H. Ames, H; Corp. Joseph Poff, I.

Wounded—Surgeon F. A. Dudley, arm, by fragment of shell; Co. A, John Fox, arm fragment of shell; Russell Glenn, face and hand, Co. B—Serg. Geo. H. Hubbard, arm, fragment of shell; Corp. E. B. Taylor, foot, musket ball; James H. Page, head, musket ball; Augustel Guild, back, fragment of shell; Patrick Daily, foot, slightly; Hiram H. Fox, hand, musket ball. Co. C—Lieut. J. W. Knowlton, back, contusion; Wm. Patrick, foot, slightly; Valentine Lungwitz, slightly; Owen McKeowan, hand, fragment of shell; Theodore C. Byington, ball in leg; Wm. C. Rice, buckshot in leg; Cornelius Daily, back, fragment of shell. Co. D—Capt. Walter M. Lucas, leg, contusion; Serg. Geo. N. Brigham, seriously, ball in side; Sergeant Benj. Hirst, shoulder, fragment of shell; John F. Julian, seriously, temple, fragment of shell; Chas. Morrison, slightly, ball in groin; Corp. David W. Whiting, ear, fragment of shell. Co. E—Lieut. Frederick Shalk, slightly; Michael McDermott, ball leg, and fragment of shell in side; Francis Hebo, in jaw, musket ball; Henry R. Frisbie, hand, buckshot; James Riley, arm, musket ball. Co. F—Lieut. J. A. Tibbits, arm, musket ball; Danford J. Davis, head, slightly; James A. Strozzi, ball in arm, contusion on head; Thomas Fenn, head, fragment of shell; Michael O'Connell, contusion, slight. Co. G—Corp. Stanley L. Chapman, ball in leg; John B. Stephens, ball in arm; Edgar L. Ely, ball through leg; Corp. John S. Stannard, ball in neck; Albert M. Hill, temple, fragment of shell. Co. H—Lieut. Henry L. Snagg, leg, fragment of shell; Lt. Frank E. Stoughton, seriously, ball through lung; Thomas W. Gardiner, head, musket ball; James Crengan, knee and side, musket ball; Theodore Kohlriss, hip, concussion of shell. Co. I—Lieut. Frederick S. Seymour, ball in leg; Samuel H. Seward, stomach, musket ball; James W. Bonham, ball through thumb and wrist; Nelson Hodge, ball in knee; Thomas L. Crittenden, head, musket ball, severely; Henry H. Frankenfield, shot in neck; Serg. Geo. W. Baldwin, severely, ball in abdomen. Co. K—Capt. James B. Coit, run over by horse; Francis McVey, ball in arm.

Missing—(Supposed to have been taken prisoners)—Serg. Henry M. Cooley, Corp. Wm. Jacobs, John Getty, and James W. French, Co. A.

War Matters

A Harrisburg dispatch says Sigel is to command the Pennsylvania State militia in the immediate advance.

The American has the following special dispatch, dated Boonsboro, Md., July 10th:—"The two armies are confronting each other. The rebels hold Funkstown, two miles from Hagerstown."

At one o'clock, the hour of visited the mills and found ev- twenty minutes of two—for t- ses marks this hour, it havin- plosion occurred—they retu- house, a small shanty about the mill which first exploded ing a sort of hatch way, which side, leading to the entrance there was a sudden crash, a- were precipitated to the groun- ing upon one side of the l- upon a stone which bruised hi- the ground directly opposite been more than a second or t- a heavy piece of timber struc- them, and it is somewhat re- caped without injury. It wa- either of them returned to explosion occurred in the "C- the grains to the powder are t- ted that at the time five tons building. One hundred and- plosive material were being, amounting to a little over two is attached to any one. It good reason, that some po- gave way, so that additional fr- rollers. The north easterly d- of fire took ignited the powder. where was some three tons o- powder, thus producing the powder were heard. Most of the pe- process of manufacture for th-

The extent of the damage, it is not possible to state ex- tending the loss which will be o- the immense amount of prop- works have received, togethe- property destroyed outright, i- thousand dollars will not mor- One brick building—the pa- which was built at a cost of- aged, the roof being nearly c- where the refining is carried \$5,000, are also much inju- value suffer considerably, co- resurrection.

The "Corning Works" stood for forty-two years wit- explosion. The building wa- kin who carried on the buaine- will be remembered by some- cles by cutting his throat and the pond near the mills. Th- his coat, money, etc., before pe- be seen there yet. The first on the premises stood for over- explosion occurring. Prior t- Haumer & Forbes owned the them for sixteen years, seven n- lieve, having been killed by e- and bought out Messrs. H. S- and one man—Frederick N- killed. If this explosion had as they usually have been here to twelve men are constantly have had a careful loss of lif-