

her complement of men. Be it so.

If it is her interest & duty, which I think it is, she should do it quickly - not sparingly & grumblingly, not crouchingly - but boldly & manly. Now sir I am satisfied the free states will not be satisfied until they make an effort - and a powerful effort - to crush out the rebellion by force of arms - until they can try to preserve all the states in rebellion. I am fully satisfied that 9/10 of the feeling to do so arises from a desire to sustain the Union - Gov. & preserve it, to protect & preserve themselves as they believe in doing so. For they are as fully aware its destruction will bring loss & damage & that great upon them & for well as upon the slave states.

If the border Slave States as Maryland, Ky. Mo. &c who stay in the Union & will do their duty in helping those Northern States to this work, then no occasion will arise or can arise by & from which this feeling will be turned into hostility against the institution of slavery, but which would certainly be the case if we were to remain inactive with them & pass no laws against any of our people or denizens assisting the rebellion. The thing is now almost reached this point.

We must act - quickly with the Gen. Gov., or be wasted & ruined. Not believing that you could be influenced by any thing in it unless it accords with your sound judgment that it is the Constitutional duty of you to act - the best interest as a matter of policy - Respt. Ed. F. Dublin

May 12. 1861 - Ed. F. Dublin

xxxx Wadsworth was nominated as our candidate for Congress. xxxxx I regret the loss of a single man in either house. I had hoped & believed after the Election the Union majority would have been increased and made more compact. xxxxx I have seen nothing to induce me to believe we can maintain neutrality, but on the contrary more than ever do I disbelieve, in either the feasibility or policy of it. The Legislature

should not break up without passing a law such as I suggested. Call it what you may, a Reason or Reluctant Bill, but such a law must be had or we are gone.

I am against arming the state, or organizing the Military unless the arms are put into the hands of none but Union men. I have no confidence in Magoffin & as by the Const^l laws he is Commander in Chief, I would rather not arm at all than to let his call. I am certainly of opinion that the reported arrangement made by a Committee consisting of Mr Guthrie, Crittenden, Brickenridge &c. to put the funds & armory of the Military into the hands of Gov Magoffin, the Adjutant Gen., & a Unionist, will end in our ruin.

If this is done we are gone to hell certainly. First Magoffin will have more weight than either of the others. 2nd Butler the adjutant, is a Disunionist, you may rest assured, no matter what are now his avowals, he will in a controversy always defer to the Gov. And if anything could make me more certain of this, than anything else it is the fact, that the few Secessionists hereabouts are gratified at the measure. This evening, not an hour ago, I heard Stanton chuckling over it. He is for an open & immediate rupture.

I tell you now, if this goes through in this way we are a ruined people because in some parts of the State we can't get a majority of Unionists and the others will organize, produce some raid or disturbance that will involve us all in ruin. If this measure passes I will surrender what hope I now have.

Now there is no other way it seems to me to avoid all this other than the way you suggest of organizing home guards & putting the public arms in their keeping, but to do this you must pass some law authorizing them, legalizing them.

The trouble here is we have no men that can drill us. Companies could be formed readily enough, if we could get men to drill us, in whom we had confidence. I want you Young Hord is raising a camp in this Co to go off at the call of the President I am told he has about 40 & can make it up. I don't know who will go.

Greenup May 16. 1861. Ed. S. Dublin

I have heard that the Union men hereabouts, all to a man, approve of the ~~legislature~~ suggestion that the Legislature stay in session to nearly August election, that is take recess for a while or so, but now they are called together legally, keep themselves in legal existence until their successors are appointed at August by the people. x x x Stanton by his disunion talk rather rallied that small lot of disunion men here, brought back to their first faith who had wavered or renounced it. Whatserthens here yesterday, but being after court he made no speech. He has not put out his appointments x x x We have a county convention here on the first Monday of June to nominate a Union candidate for the H. R. from this county. It is arranged that each district will elect a certain no. of delegates who will meet here, this is the fairest. Now, you ought to have the refusal of the place, if you want it. x x x

Mansfield near Lexington August 16th 1861. Thos. H. Clay.

Allow me to congratulate you upon your reelection to the H. of Representatives, and upon the success of the Union party throughout the State.

Thrice within 90 days have the people of the State cast a large majority in favor of the Union and the neutrality adopted by the Union Party. After these revelations of the popular will, it would seem that the minority should at least have remained quiet.

Here the leaders of the Secessionists seem wholly regardless of the expression of popular sentiment and seem as determined as ever to stand Ky. in opposition to the Federal Government.

At the approaching session of the Legislature the repeal of the Law establishing and organizing the State Guard will be imperatively demanded by the Union party. Our Seceders in Congress both of whom recognize the right of instruction, should be instructed by the body that elected them, to resign. The Legislature will too I have no doubt pass a Law authorizing and empowering a Commission to effect a loan from the Banks of our own Commonwealth, to pay the tax of the State called for by the General Government as Ky's proportion.

to carry on the war in which the Government is
now engaged with the Confederate States.
An impeachment too of the Governor I have
no doubt, if sufficient grounds for his removal
are shown, will be resolved upon.

I view the next Legislature as perhaps the
ablest body of men ever convened in the General
Assembly at Frankfort. That their actions
will be all that their friends can wish I do
not entertain a doubt of.

The election of Speakers will be the first
duty devolved upon the House of R.
As candidates I have heard the following
gentlemen named, Alf. Allen, John B
Horton, Harrison Taylor, and Judge R. A. Buckner.

The election of Judge Buckner would give
his friends great gratification. His national
ability and cautious bearing eminently fit
him for the position. I would not derogate
from the just claims of any of the gentlemen
named, but I know Judge Buckner so
intimately that I cannot forbear urging his
claims upon the friendly consideration of your
friends. I shall be pleased to hear from
you and to see you at Mansfield, whenever
you can make it convenient.
With regards I am your friend Thos H. Clay

Maryville. Aug. 6. 1861.

Our election went off quietly yesterday.
Comparatively a small vote was polled. Our majority
ranges from 1100 to 1200. Many weeks since Union
men have been affected by the cursed blunder
at Manassas & others have been alarmed terribly
at the direct war tax, though the secessionists have
not increased their vote over that of Williams for
Congress exceeding 100. Then many relying upon
an immense majority were careless and stood
away from the polls. I have no doubt from the
news which has been received here from other counties
that the Union party will have a large majority
in the next House of Reps. Buckner for Fayette, Clay
for Bourbon, Campbell for Nicholas are elected.
I doubt whether the secessionists will have more
than 7 or 8 members from Northern Ky. Harrison, Scott

Down & Gallatin may go for them & perhaps they may
get them from the mountains xxxxx

Peace & no War taxes, no more the political war
of the Revolutionists. They say they will resist the
collection of the direct tax & will attempt to nullify
& bring in collision with the Federal authorities.
You see this will be as good a plan as any for accomplishing
their purposes. They say here that they
are all sound Union men, don't want the government
overthrown nor the Capital at Washington taken,
but are against furnishing a soldier or a dollar
for the defence of either. They will hold onto their
gold and let this country and their own liberties
go to the devil. They were perfectly willing to incur
a heavy state debt - to assist Magoffin in organizing
a standing army to fight the Federal government to
force Ky out of the Union. They will contribute
with alacrity the means to overthrow, but not a
cent to defend the Government. xxxxx Whilst
the Revolutionists are thundering at the gates of the
Capital with an army of 150000 men their brother
Revolutionists in Ky are pulling in the other
end of the single line, by depriving the
means of defence. If Congress had refused
to provide for the defence of the Government
the rebel flag would this moment be floating
over the Capital of the nation! - Refer to
his candidacy for the speakership, and that he
intends claiming that position for himself.
Wason, "one of the oldest & noblest counties in the
State," that "has always been true & true honored
with anything in the shape of an office at
Frankfort." H. Taylor

Closing 1861.

Am W L Ireland.

On behalf Union loving women of
Greensburg beg you to accept the accompanying
banner as a slight token of our regard for you as
a man and a patriot.

Whilst the women of our County are not per-
mitted to engage in political or military strife,
they can approve the acts of the true statesmen and
applaud the deeds of the gallant General, exercising

this right let us assure you that your course
in the Legislative Halls of our noble State meets
with our most cordial approbation, and our confident

by trust that in the future as in the past, your efforts
may be directed against any measure, which would
tend to bring the horrors of civil war into Kentucky.

In conclusion let us hope that the present un-
happy condition of our beloved country may soon
end, and that "not a stripe may be raised nor
one star obliterated from our glorious flag".

Believe me
your friend.

1862-

Washington Jan 11/62.

xxxxxx I am regarding the Campaign in
Sandy with deep interest, & shall feel no envy if our soldiers
will capture Humphrey & all his robber band. By the
by don't include me in your firing as one of Nelson's aids
I was his adjutant sent to Prestonsburg - there resigned
& served the balance of the Campaign as a private
soldier under Col. Apperson - so much for the truth of
history -

We have now in town, just arrived, Genl Jno W Simmell,
Genl Geo B. Huston & Lady; Jno S Fisk & Lady, Osborne of the
Journal, J H Johnson (Editor of the Commonwealth), & others
of your friends &c &c. It feels like home to see so
many from old Ky. Can't you come & bring Mrs.
Julia D? We want some good looking Kentucky
women here badly, to give our Presidential
Court a little brilliancy - for (don't tell it) the
town is full of hideous Yankee women. I know
they have handsome ones, but they keep 'em
at home. Tell Mrs Duland & Mrs Ross it is a
Christian duty urges them to come here - Certainly
if they are Union women. I had one handsome
Unionist here who did illumine the place
but she departed & left it dark again. It was
Mrs Dowsley, of Winchester, daughter of Jno F
Robinson.

The Union though not in a majority in
the House, are numerous, & by their audacity
& activity are my tribulation. I don't think they
will succeed. The President is against them.

the unhappy condition of affairs in the States and it does not appear to me that things will be much better for some time to come. For our part we wish to pursue the same policy as war which we always adhered to during peace, namely — non-interference. Were I an American I might be other wise. — J. Clark

Bloomington, Ky. July 30th 1862. W. C. Ingham to J. Clark

"I concur with you in the opinion that our difficulties do not seem to be in a fair way for a speedy settlement."

I almost despair at times of a restoration of the Union as it was.

Kentucky is loyal and a large majority of her people, devoted to the Union, and for the most energetic measures to crush the rebellion. This would have been accomplished before now, as I truly believe, but for the "everlasting regret". The conduct of the abolitionists north have fed the flames of rebellion, deepened & intensified the hatred of Southern men, and made thousands of secessionists out of those who were loyal. In case of separation Ky. will adhere to the old Constitution and go with the North, unless she shall be forced to a different policy by the Federal Administration. The President and some of his advisers have an idea that emancipation in the "Border States" would have a powerful effect in putting down the rebellion. Why this would result — for emancipation in the states named, no good reason has been advanced. Some fears are entertained that such a policy may be attempted & forced upon the Border States and if attempted the Border States will resist, and then pass away the last vestige of hope for restoration as the Government has no power to interfere with slavery in the States and an attempt to do so would involve a most flagrant violation of the Constitution. And then pass away the last vestige of hope for restoration, unless it may be in a northern revolution by which the party in power should be crushed. But if this should occur, what may happen God only knows — it may be anarchy & finally despoliation.

Kentucky, desires to remain under the old Constitution, & wish the North, not because she prefers her own people & Southern, for this contrary is true, but she is unalterably opposed to the principles upon which the Confederate States have proceeded.

The right of secession, recognized and adopted makes the league among the Southern States a mere "rope of sand". The passing of the war will hold them together, so long as it lasts, but that passed, & local interests will soon spring up that will separate the parts, bound together only at the pleasure of the states, each having, whenever interest, caprice, or any other thing may prompt a legal right to withdraw. No government can stand long having such seeds of dissolution in its organic law. I have said enough upon this subject. In regard to the position of those who would be neutral, it is difficult to get along without taking sides, all who do not openly avow themselves for the Union are put down as secessionists, and if for the Union, secessionists will look cold."

Aug. 25, 62. Group.

I see the Star Ad. Gen. Funnell has given notice that drilling will commence 3rd Sept. Is it to be by the plan of the Federal War Dept? What is the basis. How is it to be ascertained the number each County - has sent in Vols. xxx with Wdsun Comp now recd. Group has fully 700 with the U.S. service, hardly 20 in Rebel -

Ed. F. Dublin

Adj. Gen. Office Ky Vols. Sumner Sept 11. 1862
"No news here. Rebels approaching in all directions. The d - c ahead, but will whip them. The war for the result. - Geo W. Funnell. (A.S.)
Do. Do. 9/18/62

"We are in great excitement here. Rebels reported near Shepherdsville. Buell is said to be off the Brazos, but it is feared is too far behind to save the city. Generally speaking we are in a hell of a fix. Geo W Funnell. Ad. Ky Vols.

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