his complement of men. By this, I
think it is the affair, but it is not
peacefully, gradually, not deliberately
but told it. I am quite satisfied the public states will not be
satisfied until they make an effort to
suppress the rebellion. I am
fully satisfied that the public and
all the people have a desire to
preserve the Union. If I do
not appear to be desirous of
preserving the Union, as they believe, in doing so, for they are
as fully aware as I believe, I will try
to change that great upon which the
government is built, as well as upon the other states.

If the North Star States as Maryland, the
North West, why stay at the Union will be the
Dulles helping those Southern States to the
North, then no occasion will arise or can
arise by which the policy will be
checked into hostility against the Union.

This is my view as much as to
this point, I trust. I am willing to
work for the Union and I want to work
not believing that we can or should influence the
thing in it better, it seems, but that we
believe that it is the Constitution and our
polices if to act the best interest as a whole.

May 12, 1861 — Ed. S. Dulles

xx I understand its our Carroel for
Congress. xxx I say some of those of a single
speech in the same house. I have hoped although after the
Election the Union majority would have been better
made more compact. xxx I have seen nothing
to induce me to believe we can maintain
republican, but in the country seems there also do. I
disturb my faith in the permanence or policy of it. The Legislature
should not break up without parleying with a few men. I am against arming the state or organizing the militia unless it is absolutely necessary, but it is hands of some but not many men. I have no confidence in Mangford as the last resort. I am Commander in Chief, I would rather not arm at all than to that call. I am certainly no friend to the repeated arrangements made by a desperate minority consisting of the in their letters, Brakeneck, &c. It辑 to the President &c. if the militia into the hands of the Secretary of War, &c. I am no longer a man. The adjutant, as a liberal, is a disciple of the War. And if any thing could move me more certain of this than everything else it is the fact that the first adjutant has made a desperate minority-INFANT. Still you know, if things go wrong in this way we are not sure of the march, therefore, we must all in mind of this measure pass to the President what I now have. I will not go over the same or any other way it seems to me to crown all this other than this is my suggestion of organizing some guards in the public interest in the United States. I am not sure that this must pass among them authorizing them, legislating them. The legislature is to have an army, that can defend the nation. Companies can't be formed unless the real plan of the President can't be got at in a way that we can. The army is not made an army, that can defend the nation. Companies can't be formed unless the real plan of the President can't be got at in a way that we can. The President is raising a camp in this season. I don't know who will go.
June 10, 1861

I have heard that the main issue here is the desire for approval of the Mexican Constitution and the relationship with the Mexican government. The sentiment is to reach a compromise in a white or black, but now they are called vigilantes illegally. They believe in the legal facts and the existence of their successors and appointed at August 3, 1860. Vv. St. A., by his discretion, billed with believing that as the first, they thought he had a valid or a confirmed it. Was with another resolution, nothing after the court to reach a speech. Your has not yet been the appointment. We have a county convention from the first Tuesday in June. To appoint a new candidate, H.F. W. from this county. I am assured that each district would elect a certain number of delegates. If you will meet here, this is to form just. Now, you might be the majority of the place, if you want it.

Mansfield, near this night August 16th, 1861. Thos. R. Clay.

Allow me to congratulate you upon your relation to the 4th Representative, and upon the necessity of the union only, throughout the State.

There must be no division of the State or a large majority in favor of the Union. The necessity adopted by the Union Party. After the resolution of the proposition will, it would appear that the minority among at least have remained quiet. Here in the House of the Reconstruction, there is no indication of the oppression of the particular section and could come as determined as stand in opposition to the Federal Government.

At the approaching session, the legislature, the agenda of the laws establishing and organizing the State, will be underlined, demanded by the Union Party. Their principles in Congress allow, where according the right of instituting, shall be instructed by the vote of the people. There, to require The Legislature will now I have no doubted pass a law authorizing and empowering a Commission to affect a loan from the Bank of the States called for by the General Government as part of their provision.
to carry on the war in which the Government is now engaged with the Confederate States.

An impeachment to of the Governor I have no doubt, if sufficient grounds for his removal can be shown, will be noticed upon. I view the next Legislature as perhaps the last in which men can convene in the General Assembly at Frankfort. That their action will be all that their friends can wish, I do not anticipate a doubt.

In the election of Speaker I will to the first duty divested upon the House of Representatives. I have heard of the following gentlemen named as candidates: Henry Clay, Ky., and Judge R. H. Baker, Ky.

In the election of Judge Buckner, I send you my friends' cordial gratification. His decided ability and constant hard work will enable him to the position. I should not doubt from the first claims I have of the gentlemen named, but I know Judge Buckner so intimately, that I cannot forbear urging his claims upon your friends, considering you and me your friends. I shall be pleased to have you and to see you at Mansfield whom you can make it convenient. With regards I am your friend Thos. Hillyer.

Mayville, Aug. 6, 1861.

Our election result is quietly certain. Camp, another a small relative pulled on his workings from 1100 to 1200. Many banks seemed broken, have been affected by the current demand. At Mansfield working has been alarmed with the direct war tax. Though the secessionists have not viewed their duty as that of Williams for Congress, they now are. This mainly influences upon the Union majority, and equally and strongly from the South. I have no doubt from the news which has been read here for over a month that when in Paris will have a large reception in the next time of Royce, Buckman, and others. Clay in London, Campbell from Nicholas are elected. I have no doubt whether the secessionists will have more than 70% membership since Northern Ohio and North Dak
own Bulletin may go far towards perhaps they may
get them from the mountains. If war broke out in political un
sure of the Revolutionists. They say they will resist the
collection of the direct tax unless the people will agree to bring a
rebellion with the Federal authorities.
I say this will be against a plan as ruinous to agriculture
as their purpose. They say here that states
and all armed men, don't want the government
are against forbidding a militia or Rebel-
the defense of either. They will hold onto their
freedoms and let their country and their men die. It is
to be told. Thus mere perfectly willing to make
of any state act - to actual Maryland in organizing
a standing army to fight the Federal government to
free the men of their religion. This and
with aid claims the means to continue but not a
sent to defend the government.
While the Revolutionists are plundering at the gates of the
capital with an army of 15000 men and brother
Revolutionists in by the pulling in on others
and of the single line by raising the
question of defense by Congress they refused
to provide for the defense of the
people they would this government be plastering
on the Capitol of the nation. - Refer to
his compromising its sovereignty, and Therefore
insists claiming the protection he received.
May, our the other more strength numbers on the
other, still has away his arm torn bound
with anything in the statute from you at
Frankfort.

H. TAYLOR

Closing 1801.

Hon W.C. Searles,

On behalf Union loving women of
Philadelphia we refer to you to convey the accompanying
brevet and desire you in your regard for yourselves
a man and a patriot,

while the women of our County are not pre
bidden to engage in Political or Military duty.

they can approve the acts of the true statesmen and
applaud the deeds of the government generally,

expressing...

Said must close on the campaign in connection with the political situation. Millard Fillmore was my first thought on it. It is the opinion of the President that he is not a man to make such a move as you propose. I am just writing his adjutant, Genl. Schenck, to send him the balance of the official papers with Col. Agar. It seems to me, as much for the public interest.

The President has been talking about his orders to Genl. Scott, and how he feels like turning them over to Genl. Scott. Genl. Scott must take orders from the President, and must obey them. Genl. Scott is looking for his own interests, and feels that he has been treated unjustly by the Government. He is not going to stay here, and is going to resign his commission. He is going to resign his commission, and the President will have to find another man to fill the vacancy. The President has been talking about this, and about the importance of the situation. He is going to have to find another man to fill the vacancy, and the President will have to find another man to fill the vacancy. The President has been talking about this, and about the importance of the situation. He is going to have to find another man to fill the vacancy, and the President will have to find another man to fill the vacancy. The President has been talking about this, and about the importance of the situation. He is going to have to find another man to fill the vacancy, and the President will have to find another man to fill the vacancy.
but the pressure on him is very great. Such is my instinct, I feel that I am afraid to speak, lest my old friends should think it was

Giving my reception, I will not be able to

Washington City, March 11, 1861.

instructing the State residents in your

members of the recent Bull meeting. A & I do

not wish the separation from the "Sandhills Valley." I

in the new arrangement.

With this I have to take you into a quiet against

was to send the State to take us into a quiet against

in the long distance. It is certainly to

papers just from the stage. That was a quiet

I think you should adopt this alternative

and to make any treaty engaged in the

method possible. The very people to

ginn the most ample surrender of force they

in view? I agree that the public. Each material

and the relations should at least for the

chance and all.

Congress will do all the means or possible.

them will abolish slavery in the District, amon-

between slave & rebels—endeavor states to terri-

Furter. I hear, from without

the Lieutenant Governor at our

in resolutions.

London, West Canada, July 14, 1861.

xx

The difficulties between the two sections of the States

It will occur to be a tie between a divided settlement

and sometimes. Guide me to prevent wanting to occupy

metropolis, he is of the opinion that the

with manhood, that under

struggle will prove to test the stamina of British

maintain & secure unbroken. The question or

a division of the States? xx xx we respect so much.
The unhappy condition of affairs in the States, and it
was not difficult to see that things must be
much worse for one in whose capacity.

My part it was to pursue the party policy
war which the Union and slavery were
naturally — non-interference. 

I will, if our August
view, it might be otherwise wise.” — J. C. Clay.

Democratic, July 30th, 1862. To effect the
prime object in the opinion of those who supported
imperative need for a speedy settlement.

I almost despair at times of a modification of the
necessity as it must

resolution, to a large extent. The
bodies fitted to the union, and for the most, the
measures to crush it are needed. This would have
been accomplished by now, as I truly believe,
but for the "characteristicreply". The evident of the
abstractions must have fury for the hour's. I will
never forget misrepresentations of the truth by Southern
men, and make errors and misrepresentations
at them when non-taken. In case of non-

The President aboveief the whole Constitution and

parliamentary power of the Federal Administration.

The President also under this to me was an
idea that emancipation in the "Border States"
gain had a principal effect in settling down
the rebellion. While this would result in a near
abolition in the South, never, no good revenue has
been advanced. Some fear is entertained
that such a policy may be attempted. Should
upon the Border States and be attempted, the Border
States will resist, and the process may be

the best victory I hope for nothing as a timely

some seconds during a last session. It is for

revolution, unless, it may be in abaiion. But

that must end. Part of this limit should

what may happen, the terms: it
may go on, which finally revolution.
Kentucky, desires to remain under the old Constitution, but will not because all
our farmers are driven away from the State to the South. In the
United States, the principle upon which the Confederate
State were founded, the
right of secession, recognized and adopted
by all the southern States, is
a mere "paper" law. I therefore
believe the
new will be
these States as long as it
lives, but I am sure, if they remain in the Union, they will
soon reorganize and make the Union strong again. In this
Union, there is nothing else to do, but if we do not
leave the Union, we must stay. In my opinion, the Union
will last as long as it
lives, and if we
leave it, we must do it with
our dying words. In conclusion, I have
sent this message to all the
neighbors, and I hope it will be
received as it
was intended.

Aug. 25th, 1862. Scared
At the start of the conflict, I
saw that the Union
armies would be victorious. But
I was not so sure. The
Union armies have been
fighting hard, but they
are not yet victorious. The
war is not yet over, and
I hope it will be over soon.

With pleasure and
readiness, I write to you,

John. September 11, 1862.

"We are in great excitement here. Rebels report
on the
opposite side. Beech is said to be
heard from here. Generally speaking, we are in a
hope of
know."

Ed. F. Dunbar

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on the
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Ed. F. Dunbar
DR. J. L. MILLER, President

DRS. A. H. WOODFORD and W. D. MILLER, Vice Presidents

THE BARBOUR-RANDOLPH-TUCKER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

ELKINS, W. VA.,