nice article and that will secure your nomination

Now I am perfectly satisfied that Nickman’s friends will

vote for you when they find there is no chance for him.

I talked with many of them, and they all said any

body before Mr. Pocahontas before you.

You may think that my desiring the nomination

for Lemmon did may have influenced me: the Lemmon

men have to nominate a Judge first. You will then see him

faithfully. I have acted. I am satisfied your nomination

will be highly satisfactory to the Lemmon men in the District.

Think of this matter. At any rate let the French

legation come to Mayville for you forbid or not

instructed at all. You must then see that this how the

matter is. Mark what I tell you. I have surveyed

the ground and at any time think I am mistaken. I may

come to this third Court if I will see you there. Write to

return mail. I want to know before I go to Mayville.

Your friend

W. C. Beland

Your friend

Rev. M. Thomas
CIRCULAR.

MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Provost Marshal for Eastern and Middle Kentucky,
COVINGTON, KY., JUNE 5, 1862.

Having been appointed, by General Order, No. 25, Chief Provost Marshal, to act within that portion of the State of Kentucky, embraced in this Department, I hereby enter upon the duties of the office. With the view to suppress marauding and guerilla bands, and the more effectually to secure peace, in my native State, now seriously threatened, and at the special instance of the people immediately interested, and after consultation and with the express approbation of Brigadier-General Bottle, the Military Commander of the State, the gentlemen whose names are hereto appended are appointed Provost Marshals, to act within the Counties and Districts named respectively, clothing them with power to organize such force as may be necessary to effectuate the object; and when so organized, such force shall, at all times, be subject to the orders of the officer organizing it; which orders shall have the force and effect of military rule. Said officers are charged with the duty of co-operating, when called on, with the civil and military authorities, in all matters pertaining to the execution of the laws of the Federal and State Governments, but they shall act independently in the arrest of marauders, guerillas and fomentors of civil discord. They shall make immediate reports to this office of their proceedings. They will be governed by the following instructions, which are extracted from the circular of the Major-General Commanding, dated Wheeling, April 30, so far as the same are applicable, viz:

1. Prisoners will not be surrendered to the United States Marshal until they are indicted.
2. When the Major-General Commanding is in the field, and it is not convenient to communicate with him on urgent cases, they shall be referred to the Department Judge Advocate, Major R. M. Corwin, for his opinion and direction.
3. Persons who are charged with disloyalty, and sent to prison by the order of any Commanding Officer of a Division, Brigade, Regiment or Post, shall be sent to Camp Chase, to await the order of the Secretary of War.
4. Persons arrested, who are charged with having served under the Rebel Government, whether in the Military, Judicial, Executive or Legislative Departments, will not be discharged, but will at once be committed to Camp Chase, with a statement embodying a history of their case, there to await the order of the War Department.
5. All persons taken with arms in their hands, who shall have been actually engaged as guerillas at the time of their capture, shall be tried by Military Commission at the headquarters of the nearest Brigade Commander, and the proceedings of such case submitted for final decision to the General Commanding the Department.

Said Marshals shall likewise make arrest, when commanded, by the Military Board of Kentucky, making their reports thereof to said Board and also to this office.

When arrests are made, the fact shall immediately be reported to this office, accompanied by a statement, when the officer making the arrest will be further instructed.

County and City prisons may be used by Marshals in their discretion, and the keepers thereof are hereby ordered to afford all facilities to carry out this order.

Marshals have authority to make requisitions on the Commander of the nearest Military Post, to furnish such force as may be necessary to execute special orders or to insure arrests in particular cases, requiring extra force.

Particular attention is called to Articles 80, 81 and 82, of the Articles of War, for your government, in all matters not hereby specially provided for, relating to the arrest, the receipt and discharge of prisoners; and you shall be governed by the same in all cases except where herein the said articles are enlarged or specific rules laid down for the case.

This Circular is your Certificate of appointment, and your instructions.

Respectfully,

R.M. Corwin

Chief Provost Marshal.

To

William Pinckard

Provost Marshal for

Boyd, Green

and Carter Counties

[Signature]
A LIST OF PROVOST MARSHALS.

Campbell County.
HENRY C. GASSAWAY, Newport.

Kenton County.
Capt. JAS. L. FOLEY, Covington.

Grant County.
Capt. W. J. HUME.

Powell, Montgomery, Morgan and Wolfe Counties.
JOHN EVANS, Mt. Sterling.

Mason County.
DAVID CLARK, Sen., Maysville.

Clark County.
JOHN W. KARRICK, Winchester.

Boone County.
JAMES CALVERT, Burlington.

Harrison County.
Col. J. W. BERRY, Berry’s Station.

Pendleton County.
WM. G. WOODSON, Falmouth.
Boyd, Greenup and Carter Counties.

WILLIAM IRELAND, Greenupburg.

Bath County.
Dr. W. S. SHARP, Sharpsburg.
Washington, D.C.
July 30th 1862

Mr. Clarke,

In view of the 14thinst.

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

Almost despond 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 must
have been accomplished before now,
as I am inclined, but for the
"Perpetuating Negro." The conduct of the
Abolitionists North have fed the flames
of Rebellion, as per your instructions.
Camp furnace Jan 10th 62

J.M. Marshall's rebel forces about 25 to 3500 infantry and from 500 to 500 cavalry, left their intrenchments near Paintsville. The cavalry in front protected by Infantry - 4th Cavalry - Among the cavalry were Wagons, Carriages, horses, camp принцесса generally. British forces being to judge of the boats all being destroyed. Our forces near kept same forts that we saw infantry. Up to this time the 15th Ohio and Majors cavalry not having gotten up to Harfords. Banks cavalry about 500 reached him first, a part about 160 from Paint 2 Cannon and the 15th Ohio - 3 miles and Banks cavalry help with about 330 rebel cavalry and New grays of the rebels, the infantry cavalry and they were 4 of New Prestonburg. I think fight nothing place into the three forces of cavalry and Cavalry as I have been from participants in it for about five miles the following in the front of the rebels. 13 being killed 12 killed of our men and surrounded. As no wounded rebels have been found up to last report. A man was now in the gray long they had a country. They in much probable...
And so much news for the Cavalry. Putting Cavalry here being hard, Infantry constant need. Capt. Smith to prep book for regiment or two or three of Mounted Rifles, for 2 years service, under the late law of Congress. They are the only force to help Burns Reid. Third are a majority of hand now Scotland and the country of me he worked to the head of sticking & Sandy. They are all Mounted. A small

Will Mounted my send last from this place a few days ago, under a 3rd Infantry. Who attacked Bells

In the band of fame or fri

I will to Capt. and this hand

Smith. This is the only way to give peace to the part of the state. If such forces are armed to be raised I will try myself to raise a company and go as Capt. or 3rd Infantry for a year. Write to R. H. Moore, C. S. Field

Garrison, B. J. Smith who will give you information as to fortify you in your efforts. Good will

upon it. I think, if he is unprepared with the ideas he will be kept here this winter. I think the Mounted to have a change of their to the crews Camp of 20

an hour. I gave order under waving 3

of same. We are ordered to stay here for the present to guard town. L. F. Dunne
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

By an Act passed at the last session of the Legislature of Kentucky, for the reorganization of the Militia of the State, all the powers which had by the legislation of the previous year been vested in the Military Board, were by that Act, as construed by me, re-vested in the Governor, where the Constitution had placed them. I have faithfully and persistently endeavored to carry out the provisions of that Act; but in consequence of a different construction having been given to it by the Military Board, they still claim the paramount military authority of the Commonwealth, and are unwilling to resign the powers heretofore exercised by them, or to permit their exercise by me. At such a time as this, a contest for authority in so grave a matter was dangerous to the peace of the Commonwealth, and I was unwilling to inaugurate it. The recent invasion, therefore, found the State defenseless, and her Militia, for the same reason, remains to this day unorganized, and without a single commissioned officer beyond my personal staff. Civil conflict is impending over us. I am without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, property, and liberties of the people, or to enforce the laws. Daily appeals are being made to me, as the Governor of the State, to protect our citizens from marauding bands, and in the peaceable enjoyment of their property and rights under the Constitution. I am without the means and the power to afford relief, and I am left no alternative but to appeal to you, their Representatives, in the hope it will not be in vain. Any attempt upon my part to organize a force to that purpose will certainly but precipitate the evil, and I therefore, not unwillingly, convene the General Assembly, that they may themselves determine the extent of the authority granted by them; and looking to the policy adopted in the State, and the late action of Congress and the President, touching the question of Slavery, provide for the safety of our institutions, and the peace and tranquility of the Commonwealth.

At the earnest request, therefore, of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a number of distinguished members of the House and Senate, and other prominent citizens, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Thirteenth Section of the Third Article of the Constitution of Kentucky, to convene the General Assembly on extraordinary occasions at the seat of government, its necessity having been previously seriously contemplated by me in our present alarming condition—

I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby call upon the members of the General Assembly to convene at the Capitol in Frankfort on THURSDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to take into consideration the interests of the Commonwealth, as the same may be involved or connected with the present distracted condition of our country.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort this, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1862, and in the seventy-first year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor,
NAT. GAITHER, Secretary of State.
London July 14, 1863

My dear Sir,

I confess that I had not answered your kind letter promptly as it deserved, but it has been chiefly owing to my not being able to decide as to future movements. The difficulties between the two sections of the States do not seem to be in a fair way for a speedy settlement and I sometimes think that persons wishing to occupy neutral ground do not see a very happy time in any part of the States. Brother Mr. has just arrived from Memphis and is of the opinion that the South will never yield and that a long and bloody struggle will prove at last the utter folly of trying to subdue them. I am nearly through with my engage
ments here, and but for the unhappy
Conduct of affairs in the States would
declare at once to return to Ky. Brother
War is detestable of locating near me. And
it occurred to me that if your school
was vacant in Treasurer we would
like to take it jointly. How could
teachers Latin Greek & French. Yet
of them could teach for you'd
would as soon do something else. Were
Martie perhaps, or anything that might
come in my line, not being at all partial
so that usefully employed & making a
living. In regard to the last business
would not any more Citizenship be a
decided obstacle? Do you think the quite
Certain to demand under Uncle Sam:
Mutual Consent
in Case of a Diversion of the States?
However all this will do when I see you
Which I hope will be at no far distant
time. If I conclude to return to Ky. I shall most likely ride or drive. I have a buggy and a Nol Mare. The buggy I will endeavor to sell but I would not like to part with the mare especially if I were likely to teach Vocal Music in the States.

We regret very much the unhappy condition of affairs in the States and it does not appear to us that things will be much better for some time to come. For our own part we wish to pursue the same policy as in war which we always adhered to thus peace. namely—Non-interference. I hope some Americans will be there. I should much like to know if this circumstance would not be likely to interrupt our peace and progress during the present difficulties.