Jeffersonville July 26th 1861

My dear Barrett, "Here I am," as the "Eleven days in the Circuit," I am in this the dullest of dull towns recruiting. Theoretically I am recruiting men for the United States Army. Practically I am recruiting myself, for I have been here a week and have got no one as yet. But I eat well, sleep well and am generally in good condition.

There interfere with my Recruiting several things. In the first place, Jeffersonville has been pretty well drained already. Secondly, the volunteer service is generally preferred by those who want to enlist. Thirdly, Philadelphia has a Camp but a mile and a half below here. Fourthly, in Louisville and Kentucky on which I am expected chiefly to operate, the Union men say they often work on my part. Would embrace them—until after the August election. I suppose you already know...
that the Union men of Kentucky are really with us heart and hand. And
the neutrality dodge is merely used by them as a means to get a Legislature
and strengthen themselves as to be able to impeach the Governor
and defeat him, and to make them
They will say after the leugest
election. Speak quite act and boldly.
Of course the secessionists will
the time afforded by the neutrality
for strengthening themselves. The Union
men are all of the time trying to
prove that the Secesh have been the
men. In this way, they can get some
timidly. Union men who merely
want to see fair play and have "un
ucky kept out of the fight." They wish
besides to have the able to carry when
the fight comes and they do act boldly.
Why we promised to go getting it
the other side wouldn't but they have
forced us in self-defence and to pro
serve our own honor to die to take
up Arms. In one word, they wish
to put the burden of beginning the fight
upon the Secesh.
Bloody times are feared in the Dark
"and Bloody Ground," before and at the
election—though the Unionists claimed to
be at least three to the Secesh's one.
I never saw anything so singular as the
date of Secesh in Louisville. The diw
of houses against houses foretold by our
Lord was never more complete and
utterly. - New Years day is a
young literature of some ability which
you have heard perhaps. Mr. Father and
Mr. are associated in the Grocer
business. I called on Mr. one day
and learned that he has a Mr.
Who is an officer in the Mississippi
Army. New is a Unionist strong his
faith sympathizes wholly with the Secesh.
New introduced me to some of his acquaint
ances, only half of them Secesh half
of them Union. Louisville is a center
I expect every day to see the vava of
human blood flow in the streets.
The "New Year's" affair encouraged the
Secesh wonderfully. They hung out confederate flags and were generally noisy.
Mr. Lumpkin who was killed was a
Pangleader of the Rebels and if he had
lived there was to have been a race that
night. Everyone tells that his death
saved Louisville from a bloody riot. The policeman Greene who shot him was hardly justifiable, except on the broad and righteous ground that all "Seese" ought to be killed. But a truce to Louisville.

I sec by the papers, that the military authorities in Washington have discovered that some of the departments contain traitors. Of "Oh fools and blind!" Why do they not declare now what they should have declared long ago. Martial law in the Federal City and summarily dispose of a few of the traitors? O profus of that. How many "Seese" has friend at. He got in his department now on the plea of their "being necessary to the business of the Office?"

It seems to me that it is due the purity and self-respect of the Senate that Breckenridge, Powell, and one or two more should be expelled; can any one doubt that the U. S. Senator, who "does not conceal his sympathy with the wounded" of the Army that are trying to destroy the Government he has
devote to protect, will communicate to the Army any information he may acquire in the secret sessions of the Senate? In the House whose sessions are open and their sayings and doings patent, the case is different. But the Senate being the constitutional advisers of the President and so to some extent an executive body, it seems to me, should be careful that, in this exigency, no traitors are allowed to know its doings and retail them to the enemy.

I must say that I like the course pursued towards Vallandigham and Burnett & Co. To let them talk till they are tired (and their hearers too) and then to punish them by a private vote in favor of a war measure, has a dash of comicality about it that relieves the serious aspect of this gravest of sins and at the same time shows that the people mean war and can afford to allow the utmost freedom of speech. Mr. When Vallandigham returns from Washington to Dayton I want to see such a demonstration in that town.
as will convince him that the people of Ohio are not of his mind.

Your objection speaking about the length of the War to me;
I think now that they were superficial who predicted its close in a few months
The Corrections which brought on this War are of the growth of years.
And the chances, now, of the Acre to the violence will be proportioned
I think to the length of its incubation.
Possibly we may have a fearful terrible disease never, but I think the disease will run sometime yet before
the crisis is reached.

What privation, what poverty, what suffering we shall be in to
before the War is ended I know not. Yet it seems to me that no live
man or woman who has ever felt
the significance of ideas, and the utter insignificance of everything else,
should shrink from the struggle. My call
this a "wicked War" is wholly avoid all
that. So it is for those who make it;
But how great and noble for those
who enter it to defend their Country
And the moral idea on which that

Country has been built.

Do you ever see Fort Sumter now a days? he promised me a Sharps rifle when I was in Washington and said
he would give it to me when I got my commission. He never did. If you see him, will you be good enough to remind
him that Sam of yours is dead and
may need to use a weapon before long, and that further my opinion
on guns is asked almost daily by
those friends. I say that "I have a high opinion of Sharps rifle but have
also had much practical experience
with it." There are splendid chances here
for long range shooting and I want to
improve it but cannot afford to buy
me a rifle. I think it ought after
What he has said to give me one.

If you can get this will you ask
write me. It is very lonely here and I have
not had a letter since I've been here.
Please remember me very kindly
to Mr. B. and to all inquiring friends.

P.S. There's 2 men here who served in Florida
in U.S. Army between 1849-1854. She entitled to a Warrant

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