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Dear Members and Friends:

The Wheeling Area Historical Society acknowledges with thanks the contributions from the following people. It is hoped that the enthusiasm of these authors will serve to generate interest for continued historical research in the Wheeling area.

ARTICLES

"The Influence of the British Proletariat in the United States Civil War".....Dr. Walter F. Renn, Wheeling.

"Wheeling Days Are Happy Days"....Jessie M. Price, Wheeling.

"The Goshorns of Wheeling, Rebel Sympathizers".....Dr. David F. Menard, Wheeling.

Sincerely,

Julia E. Pollock,
Editor
The Influence of the British Proletariat in the United States Civil War

by

Dr. Walter F. Renn  Wheeling College

It is well known that during the United States Civil War, the government of England was pro-Confederacy because of British dependence on cheap southern cotton for their mills. Yet, despite anti-Northern acts, the British government never joined the South. Had the British allied with the Confederacy, the course of the war and of history might well have been changed. This paper suggests that the British government was strongly influenced in its policy of non-intervention by the pro-Northern attitude of public opinion and even the cotton operatives themselves, despite the fact that the workers did not have the franchise in the 1860s. Karl Marx, an acute observer of the English proletariat, described how such influence could be brought to bear on the government by an unfranchised people:

"The working class... is known to be unrepresented in Parliament. Nevertheless, it is not without political influence. No important innovation, no decisive measure has ever been carried through in this country without pressure from without... whether it was the opposition that required such pressure against the government or the government that required the pressure against the opposition. By pressure from without the Englishman understands great, extra-parliamentary popular demonstrations, which naturally cannot be staged without the lively cooperation of the working class. Pitt understood how to use the masses against the Whigs in his anti-Jacobin War. The Catholic emancipation, the Reform Bill, the abolition of the Corn laws, the Ten Hours Bill, the war against Russia, the rejection of Palmerston's Conspiracy Bill all were the fruits of stormy extra-parliamentary demonstrations, in which the working class, sometimes artificially incited, sometimes acting spontaneously... played the principal part or... the noisy part."

Because the government's policy was in harmony with the workers' sympathies toward the Union there were no demonstrations until late in 1862. As late as May, 1862, the Marquess of Hartington discovered "no remonstrations" in his district; the Earl of Shaftesbury reported to Commons that the workers
"had been guilty of no excesses... nor attributed their sufferings to social distinctions."; Minto Farquhar reported that "the workers had not sought the intervention of the government... but continued to bear up," and Lord Overstone averred that "their suffering was... in consequence of the firm adherence of the Government to the law of nations in not interfering with either of the belligerents...".2 The laborers' silence, so long as the government remained neutral, was interpreted by Marx: "The working class is... fully conscious that the government is only waiting for the intervention cry from below, the pressure from without, to put an end to the American blockade and English misery. Under these circumstances, the obstinacy with which the working class keeps silent, or breaks its silence only to raise its voice against intervention and for the United States, is admirable." 3 So silent, in fact, were the workingmen at first that Marx, in a letter to Engels in November, 1862, complained of the "sheep's attitude of the workers in Lancashire. Such a thing has never been heard of in the world." 4

But workers' opinion seemed adamant on the point of neutrality. The spokesmen for the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in the heart of the Midlands industrial district, said, "the leading opinion in this district is wholly opposed to intervention in the American dispute. It is necessary to make clear a pronouncement on this, because strong pressure would be put on the government if there was any doubt of it." 5 The Index, official Confederate organ published in London, noted with un concealed dismay the absence of political demonstrations to urge the government to do "its duty towards its suffering subjects." 6 In July, 1862, Richard Lyons, British Ambassador to Washington, wrote a colleague that, "public opinion will not
allow the Government to do more for the North than maintain a strict neutrality..." 7 And when William Lindsay, a strong pro-Southern supporter, motioned in Commons for mediation in the war, his opponents answered him with the assertion that "the operatives [are] well known to be united against any action..." which departed from English neutrality. 8 When Palmerston, who strongly favored the success of the Confederacy, decided on intervention in September, 1862, he based his decision on the urgings of Napoleon III, on Union defeats, and on the distress in Lancashire. However, before he delivered his offer of mediation (which he knew would be rejected, and thereby give England a pretext for a rupture with the Union) the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. Charles Adams, in his book Transatlantic Historical Solidarity, concludes that because of Emancipation Palmerston decided not to "provoke an unnecessary home contest. Why rouse a sleeping dog? — the dog in question chancing in this case to be the British conscience." 9 The implication is clear: Adams believed the workers were ready to provoke a contest if neutrality were broken. He concludes that although the suffrage had not been extended to include the working class, governments were no less concerned about their views on that account, and especially if a deep-seated moral issue was clearly involved. Thus, Richard Cobden would write to Charles Sumner, the great abolitionist, in early 1863, "I now write to assure you that any unfriendly act on the part of our government... towards your cause is not to be apprehended." 10

Cobden could feel assured of his predictions only because public opinion was making itself strongly felt throughout Great Britain. Notwithstanding the Marquess of Hartington's inability to discover any "remonstrations" in
May, 1862, there had been demonstrations as early as December, 1861, in response to threatened government intervention over the Trent Affair. Workers held protest meetings in Brighton and elsewhere, and "forced the Palmerston government to adopt a more conciliatory tone throughout the entire Trent Affair." Pro-Southern meetings became increasingly difficult to conduct. Marx, in January, 1862, felt confident in stating that "even in Manchester, the temper of the working classes was so well understood that an isolated attempt at the convocation of a war meeting was almost as soon abandoned as thought of." A pro-Confederate lecturer, invited by a Liverpool association of Southern sympathizers to speak before a meeting held in Rochdale, a town suffering great distress, was censured in a resolution by the cotton workers for trying to mislead them.

Workers’ meetings were held throughout England toward the close of 1862. Resolutions expressing the workers’ support were passed in Manchester and London in meetings of more than 6,000, and sent to Lincoln. Charles Adams, Minister to London, reported "petitions coming in a steady and increasing stream, congratulating the president on emancipation and offering their support for his cause." On January 29, 1863, a mass meeting was held in Exeter Hall, London, which, according to Cobden, "has had a powerful effect on our newspapers and politicians. It has closed the mouths of those who have been advocating the side of the South." The next month the workers in Lancashire addressed a resolution to the commander of one of the three relief ships sent by the Union, the Griswold, stating that although they desired peace in order that "the sound of strife be exchanged for the conquests of industry," they understood that it must be terminated only in a way which would "not be inconsistent with your honor as a people." So strong was pro-Union sentiment in England, and so
effectively manifested through workers' mass meetings, that Marx wrote to Engels on January 2, 1863:

The Times and Co. are utterly furious over the workers' meetings in Manchester, Sheffield and London. It is very good that the eyes of the Yankees are opened in this way... Opdyke [Mayor of New York and political economist] has already said at a meeting in New York: "We know that the English working class are with us, and that the governing classes of England are against us." 18

The effectiveness of the worker demonstrations on British policy may only be inferred, but it may not be too presumptuous to assume that the leaders of the government were influenced by these manifestations of public mood. Similarly, the government may have been sensitive to the views being expressed in the newspapers of the time.

At first, the only strongly pro-Union newspapers of the time were the nascent labor sheets, led by the Bee-Hive, the leading London trade journal. These papers were against any departure from neutrality in the war. The Miner and Worker Advocate constituted a small threat to the large opinion molders such as the Times and Morning Post, but they were the sheets read by the workers. 19

The London Economist, a representative pro-Southern paper, asserted with delight that letters from Lancashire "were pouring in", demanding recognition of the Confederacy. This was in October, 1861. 20 By January 1862, however, the Economist was forced to admit that:

Now we doubt whether the great body of the British people are yet prepared for any interposition which would even have the semblance of siding with, or aiding the establishment of, a slave republic... Any intervention on the part of our government... would scarcely be supported by the hearty cooperation of the British nation. 21

Marx interpreted this to mean that intervention would lead to the fall of the Ministry. Even such a friend of secession as the Liverpool Daily Post, in January, 1862, was forced in candor to concede that there had been a revulsion
of public opinion against the South:

The Confederates have certainly done nothing to forfeit the good opinion entertained of them. . . . Public opinion, however, has now run counter to their claims. They are no longer the fine fellows they were six months ago. . . . A reaction has set in. The anti-slavery people. . . . now come forth to thunder big words against man-sellers and. . . . slave-owners. . . . The sympathy of this country will be withdrawn from them. . . . They have been ill-used but they will have no redress. 22

The cause, then, of the Confederates was engulfed in a rising tide of pro-Union sentiment centered on a desire for peace with the Northern Republic fighting for free labor.

An eloquent testimony to the feeling of the Lancashire districts may be seen in a workingman's doggerel verse written in the enforced leisure of unemployment.

Our mules and looms have now ceased work, the Yankees are the cause
 But we will let them fight it out and stand by English laws
 No recognizing shall take place, until the war is o'er: 23
 Our wants are now attended to, we cannot ask for more.

There seems little doubt that the British working class identified with the Northern cause strongly enough not only to endure their suffering in its wake, but to influence their government effectively from any departure from neutrality. In any case, British labor leaders themselves in 1864 insisted that it was worker pressure that prevented the government from adopting a belligerent policy toward the North. 24 United States Secretary of State William Seward wrote a personal letter of thanks to the members of the International Working Men's Association in January, 1865, for their support of non-intervention and peace with the United States. 25 Lincoln himself, replying to one of the 1863 petitions sent by the cotton operatives, thanked them for their "decisive utterances."

In conclusion, there are strong indications that the British laborer, despite lack of the vote, was able to play an influential, if not a decisive
role in the non-intervention policy of the British government, and that the government feared a critical lack of public support if they launched an anti-republican war. As Marx glowingly wrote... "It ought never to be forgotten in the United States that at least the working classes of England... have never forsaken them. To them it was due that... not one single war meeting could be held in the United Kingdom during all the period that peace trembled in the balance." 26
Notes


3. Marx, 140.

4. Ibid., Marx to Engels, Nov. 17, 1862., 261.

5. Ibid., 149.


8. Ibid., 20.


11. Marx, xv.

12. Ibid., 47.

13. Charles Adams, 94.

14. Marx, 142, 313n.


16. Ibid.

17. Sideman, 214.


25. Ibid.

26. Marx, 47.
WHEELING DAYS ARE HAPPY DAYS

BY Jessie M. Price

The following meanings are found in Webster's Dictionary:

BI in two directions at once
CYCLE an age
an entire circle
a recurring series of events

The above definitions surely apply to bicycling. A novice, if truthful, would agree emphatically. Who, in learning to ride, has not gone in two directions at the same time, bumped into objects in a recurring series of calamities, fallen and after an age of trying-completed a circle maneuver only to find himself again rising from the ground.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica states that the bicycle is a valuable instrument of self transport, a pleasant means of recreation and exercise. You will agree only if you have mastered the contrary contraption.

Who was responsible for this means of pleasure (or pain as the case may be)? You may blame one of my ancestors, Kirkpatrick MacMillan, a blacksmith in Scotland. He dreamed up the first ridable type in 1839. Many similar but less efficient inventions had preceded his work. The earliest devices lacked any form of steering and had to be propelled by pushing the feet against the ground. Machines of this type appear on bas-reliefs in Babylon and Egypt and on frescoes in Pompeii. The French, in 1816, had a "wooden steed" which consisted of two wooden wheels, a wooden frame and a steering rod. The steering rod was a handle fixed to the front axle. The English called it a HOBBYHORSE.

MacMillan's HOBBYHORSE of 1839 solved the problem of balancing and propelling without touching the ground with the feet, with a rear wheel
drive. This development later led to the present chain-and-sprocket drive. By 1845 another Scot, Gavin Dalzell, moved the pedals back under the saddle, designed handlebars more like our modern ones, and used a drop frame to make mounting easier.

A two-wheeled velocipede was made by the French in 1865. It had a wooden frame with wooden wheels and iron tires. This was the "boneshaker". About this time a mechanic, Pierre Lallement, working for the Michaux bicycle concern in France, became disgruntled and in 1866 emigrated to the United States. With James Carrol of Connecticut he took out the first bicycle patent here.

The September 18, 1971 issue of the National Observer printed the following:
"Bicycles: Velocipedes or bicycles enjoyed great popularity in the 1860's. Here's an excerpt from the publication 'Velocipedist' of that day stressing the difference between animal and machine--'The Two-wheeler is the animal which costs but little to keep. It does not eat carloads of hay. It is easy to handle-never raves up-wont bite. It needs no check rein or halter, and will lean lovingly against the nearest support.'"

The Wheeling Intelligencer of March 26, 1869 reported the following: "a Velocipede Rink opened in the old City Hall--upper end of the 2nd Ward Market House. Instructions given. Small charge for use of bicycle." An advertisement in the same paper stated that the Rink was "where those wishing to learn this Fascinating Accomplishment could have the opportunity of doing so between the hours of 8a.m. and 10p.m. The rink had only been opened but two or three days but, the newspaper article continued: "Yesterday a large crowd was in attendance and the horses were kept constantly on
the go. Many laughable incidents occur, but the awkward management of the steeds is enjoyed by none more than those engaged in trying to perfect themselves in 'bicyclesisation'. We hear that an additional number of the wooden steeds have been ordered, and that an opportunity will be afforded the ladies to add this crowning accomplishment to those already possessed by them. We expect that when the pleasant summer evenings come velocipede parties "out the pike" will be all the rage."

The Intelligencer for April 3, 1869 mentioned the great flaming posters on bill boards representing a man travelling with the speed of the wind on a velocipede. "Would it not be a good investment to erect a velocinasium? A large wooden structure would answer the purpose. What say you to the velocinasium, ye ardent young gents who are now in training for the coming velocipede campaign?"

The bicycle was big news in Wheeling that spring of 1869. The paper of April 21 printed—"Velocipedestrianism——a young gentleman on a bicycle rode to Washington, Pa. The 7 miles to Triadelphia took 1 hour and 15 minutes without alighting from his steed. The next day 15 miles to Claysville was done in 2½ hours. After dinner there, he continued on to Washington adding 2 more hours, making a total of 32 miles in less than 6 hours travel time which would do no discredit to a four-footed horse. The return trip took seven and one quarter hours because in several instances the crowd impeded his progress.

The Washington paper later reported that there was excitement in the streets caused by the appearance of a velocipede. A rush of men and women, children and dogs could not have been greater had half the town been on fire.
Stay with me, please, for one more quote from those days of more than a hundred years ago. The Intelligencer of April 29—"The Latest Use--an most practical to which velocipedes have been put, is that of a minister making pastoral calls astride of the bicycle. We commend the idea to the consideration of the clergy of this city. The animal is gentle, perfectly reliable, and requires no large outlay for provender. Who among them will be the first to adopt this mode of visiting among his congregation?" And now, back to the evolution of--oh yes, the bicycle.

The Ordinary bicycle, Lallemants Ariel of 1871, known colloquially as the "penny-farthing" gained ground rapidly because of its simplicity and lighter weight. It had a large driving wheel and a smaller trailing wheel. Only long-legged men could attain any real speed with this bicycle. Those of average build turned to other forms.

The Safety bicycle, the first chain driven one, was designed by J.H. Lawson in 1874. It had two medium-sized wheels of equal diameter. Within four years it dominated the market and in another few years no more Ordinary bicycles were being made. The pneumatic tire eliminated the "bone-shaking" in 1889 and in the next decade cycling became the national sport. The Safety bicycle made riding possible for women in that models without the bar allowed her to ride in long skirts of the day.

The Wheeling City Directory of 1889 shows pictures of bicycles available from Edw. L. Rose & Co., 55-12th St.--headquarters for bicycles and tricycles from $2.50 to $250.00 and had sold over 125 wheels in May and June. The bicycles pictured are the Ordinary and the Safety. The Raleigh, Rambler, and Waverly bicycles were available in 1894 at 1523 Market St from
Jason Stamp. Oscar Smith, who in 1884 was listed as a lantern maker, is now (1896) listed as a practical machinist and has the Smith Cycle Works at the N.W. corner of 17th and Chapline Sts.

1896 is the year in which the City Fathers passed a BICYCLE ORDINANCE. It prohibited the riding of bicycles, tricycles or other vehicle on the sidewalks by anyone over the age of 8 years, at speed greater than 10 miles per hour. It also prohibited riding at night unless equipped with a bell of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$" nor more than 3" in diameter. Fines would be not more than $5$, and not more than 10 days in the workhouse. Invalid chairs were excepted. This ordinance took effect in April--when citizens were apt to be taking to the outdoors after a winter of confinement indoors.

The fad died rather suddenly about 1900. After that bicycles were sold almost entirely for children. It wasn't until after World War II that a revival of adult cycling took place. In the late 1960's the Bicycle Institute of America estimated that there was one bicycle for every 5 or 6 persons in the United States. Later statistics will probably show even more in use.

Roland Geist in his 1940 book "Bicycling as a Hobby" suggested the following:---to measure for a frame take the inside leg measurement and deduct 9". The result is the frame size you require. This measurement is taken from the crotch to the heel. Gears needed?--medium range for pleasure riding, low for power on the hills. Handlebars?--flat for touring, dropped for racing and upturned for carrier service. Clothing?--comfortable, cool, quick drying. A water-repellent medium-long cape with hood is excellent for long rides. Bright colored clothing helps you to be seen as do colored gloves
when giving hand signals. Mr Geist also suggests using an old bicycle for
learning as it will probably get a little shaken up. He fails to say any-
thing about the shaking up learners get.

The Preface in his book closes with the words used in the title of
this informative history of the wheeled steed in Wheeling. This article will
end with the following which was copied from the Wheeling Intelligencer for
May 5, 1869:

The Bicycle--For the benefit of the many ardent youths who are
taking lessons in the "manly art" of learning to ride the bicycle--we
publish the following rules prepared by one who has thoroughly mastered
this latest humbug:

Rule I. after you have made up your mind you were born for a
little faster gait than horse-cars get up, buy a velocipede and if you
wish to show your grace and dexterity, be sure and invest in a bicycle.

Rule II. Avoid all liquids which tend to unsteadyness; divide
your pennies so that an equal number shall occupy each pocket. Place your
hat squarely upon your head (it might be well to carry a spirit level the
better to accomplish this). Either leave your watch with your uncle or buy
another for your other vest pocket, in order that the weight of one may not
throw you out of balance. Also avoid tobacco, unless you put a quid in
either cheek; and be sure that your cigar be held in the centre of your
mouth; also, part your hair in the middle.

Rule III. Mount your machine. If you dont succeed at first, try
again; It's good exercise for a beginner. In this respect it might be well
for the rider to get himself unholstered. The limbs may not work as freely,
but it saves the skin.

Rule IV. Balance yourself. This may seem a trifle difficult at
first, but it becomes quite easy after you learn how. Rule II will now come
into actual use, and if it has been honestly complied with, you will probably
be able to balance yourself handsomely until gravitation takes a hand. If
this well known law should attempt to spoil your pleasure, change your tactics,
and look out for breakers. If you are practicing in the presence of ladies
act as graceful as possible. If you tumble over, repeat it, smilingly.
Never get red in the face; it is apt to be taken advantage of by spectators,
who often think such things funny.

Rule V. After having acquired the art of balancing yourself, raise
your feet to the cranks, and push out, the more the better, provided you keep at it. Don't stop unless you come in contact with something you cannot surmount, in which case, if you still maintain your seat and your upright, back out with all the grace you possess. Never allow your bicycle to get on top of you; it learns it bad tricks, besides being bad for the projecting angles of your anatomy.

Rule VI. When you conclude that you have mastered the forward motion, in a straight line, try your hand at a curve. These curves should be as long as possible at first, since a new rider is very apt to obey the laws of inertia, and continue in a straight line after the machine is turned in a circular one. This is regarded by most people as a spill. The surest way is to keep up your curve until you have described a circle, and when you find yourself in the ring stick to it until you are satisfied, it don't take long.

Rule VII. After having learned all sorts of forward motions, if you are desirous of putting on a few more emotional frills, try the backward motion. Don't be too confident of astonishing anybody but yourself by this movement; it requires something more than cheek to make it a success. You will find your bicycle inclined to be down, This must be guarded against since it takes the poetry all out of the motion, and is not exactly what might be called a triumph of genius.

Rule VIII. Never attempt any extra frills until you are sure of making the point intended. Never attempt to ride your bicycle up an inclined plane, and stand on the saddle when near the top; gravitation is still in active operation. And finally, when you have mastered your machine, and fondly imagine you can beat anything on wheels, don't undertake to keep ahead of an express train, on the same track; there is some speed in locomotives yet, and if it should happen to overtake you, it might scratch some of the paint from your bicycle, and make it look bad.
The Goshorns of Wheeling     Rebel Sympathizers
by
Dr. David F. Menard

This short biographical sketch prefaces the following article by Dr. Menard on the Goshorn family of Wheeling.

John Goshorn (1790-1869) had two children who lived to adulthood. Isabella, born 1819, married Union General B. F. Kelley and died in 1860. William Scott Goshorn, born 1814, married Priscilla Zinn. They had five daughters and one son. In 1862 these children ranged in age from 11 to 24 years.

The Wheeling City Directory for 1839 lists John Goshorn as engaged in the dry goods business at 269 Main Street and William employed by him as a clerk. The directory of 1851 shows John as a realtor with offices at 283 Main Street; William was still with him. Before the Civil War, John bought a 137-acre farm which comprised practically all of the present "Oakmont" section of Wheeling. William continued as a realtor; John died in 1869. The 1877 Directory lists William as a "capitalist" and continues to do so through the directories to 1891, when William died.

All of these early Goshorns are buried in Mt. Wood Cemetery.
THE GOSHO RMS OF WHEELING--REBEL SYMPATHIZERS

By May 1862, the Provost Marshal was busy arresting those who refused to take the Oath of Loyalty. Normally, these arrested persons were confined temporarily in the Athenaeum. This was a carriage house located on the site of the present Pythian Building at 18th and Market Street. It also served as a temporary prison for guerrillas captured in northern (W.) Virginia. Some prisoners then took the Oath and were released. Otherwise, they were sent to Camp Chase in Columbus, Ohio. Camp Chase served as both a military and civilian prison.

Wheeling Intelligencer, May 13, 1862

We learn that of all the merchants in this city, only one refused to take the Oath of Allegiance. (Apparently, this was William Goshorn.) It was mighty hard for some to take. (According to the Goshorn history, John Goshorn took the Oath and had encouraged William to do so.) One physician, we understand, who has heretofore enjoyed a large practice, for which it is necessary to have a licence to practice, refused rather than take the Oath. (Dr. Alfred Hughes.)

Wheeling Intelligencer, May 30, 1862

Yesterday Major Swearingen, Commander of the Post, and Capt. Oliver under the direction of the Provost Marshal, Maj. Darr, proceeded each with a squad of men to arrest some dozen or more of prominent secessionists of this City. They were asked to take the Oath of Loyalty. Those who refused were taken into custody, and those who took the Oath were allowed to depart. Judge Thompson was arrested and refused to take the Oath. He was granted parole, but was to appear this morning. Dr. Alfred Hughes also refused, but for the present, due to illness in his family, will be allowed parole under certain conditions. William Goshorn refused and was committed to the Athenaeum.

We learn that the Provost Marshal plans to call on all who have manifested in a public manner, secessionist sympathies. We are informed that the action was decided in view of the fact that some of the secessionists have manifested signs of joy at the recent defeat of Gen'l. Banks and the brutal manner in which his retreating troops were treated by rebels under Jackson and Early.
There were only 80 votes cast for secession in this City, but this does not by any means comprise the whole list of those who openly sympathize with the present rebellion and who, if occasion offered, would lend aid and comfort to the enemy.

Wheeling Intelligencer, June 6, 1862 "Gone to Camp Chase"

Yesterday afternoon, Judge Thompson, Dr. Alfred Hughes, and Wm. S. Goshorn were called for at the Athanaeum by an omnibus, and started on their way to Columbus, where they will be kept until they give some evidence of their loyalty. This act indicates that the Government really means business—all who refuse to take the Oath will be sent to Camp Chase. (Note: The writer was unable to find any other case where prisoners were carried by omnibus to the train. Apparently these three men were so prominent that they rated a carriage ride.)

A few letters survive written to William Goshorn while he was at Camp Chase. The original spelling has been retained, quaint, perhaps, but remarkable for John Goshorn who had little formal education. Nearly every letter was marked "received" by William Goshorn the day after it was mailed in Wheeling. Thus, the mail service to Columbus was excellent in the 1860's. One must consider that these letters were carried to Camp Chase, about 3 miles east of downtown, and then every one had to be censored before delivery. This is indicated by pencil markings on the face of the letter "Ex-Gray," Mr. Gray being the censor for civilian mail.

Apparently Mr. William Goshorn wrote his family immediately on arrival at Camp Chase, June 6, 1862. It is evident that his family was busy contacting other rebel sympathizers immediately after he was sent to Camp Chase, by the following letter from his daughter, Isabella, dated June 7.

Dear Pa, We received your welcome letter about ten minutes ago. We're very glad to hear from you. I just sent Laura down to Mrs. Hughes with the letter, thinking they would be anxious to hear from the Doctor. Eliza was here about half an hour ago. She said Mrs. Hughes was better today and had borne the Doctor's leaving much better than she had expected. We have been very busy today putting
up strawberries. I think I have never seen such fine ones as these this year.

There have been no arrest made since you left. Dave and Swearigan having gone to Parkersburgh. There was a report in town today that the Gurellas had come into Grafton and burnt some houses. We are all well. Grandfather and John (young son of William) manage the business and get along very well. Grandfather comes up to dinner every day.

We have not heard anything from Indy Thompson family but suppose they are all well or Eliza would have mentioned it—saw George riding up street last evening.

Amanda (another daughter of Wm. Goshorn) and I received an invitation to a party to be given by Mrs. Wm. McAfee on Monday evening. Also Doctor and Mrs. Huches. Tell the Doctor today and get a parole to come to the party. I must close as it is most supper time. Write to me soon. Me and all send their love to you and the other two "Loyal Citizens." (probably Dr. Huches and Judge Thompson). Don't any of you get less spirited for we are all getting along fine. Mrs. Huches received a letter which of course has improved her considerably. Our compliments to Capt. Gray. Ever your loving daughter, Bell.

On June 12, 1862 John Goshorn wrote William addressing the envelope to the Omnibus Agent, W.B. Terry. This was another way of sending mail to prisoners. The letter to W.B. Terry just states: "Please hand the foregoing to W.S. Goshorn and oblige, yours, J.W. Goshorn."

Mr. Terry noted on the back of the envelope: "Col. Moody, please hand to Wm. Goshorn and oblige." The enclosure for William Goshorn was:

Dear William, We have herd but seldom from you since you left. We are all well and whilst we regret your absence, can do but little towards reliving your misfortunes, but hope the time is not far distant when peace may again be restored to our beloved and once happy country. You will have to make yourselves as happy as your situation will admit. I sepose you will be abell to get the papers giving the nuse of the day. The family join in love. I remain yours, Jns. Goshorn.

John Goshorn's letter of July 19, 1862 to William is interesting for its peaceful tone and also unusual spelling.
Dear Son, Yours of the 6 as well as that of 15 came duly to hand. I am glad to here that you are all abed for your allowance is all tho they may be scanty. You must lern to be content as I hope this most unhain war will soon be brought to a close. As all the U.S. States seem to be like a hornets nest both North and South and when they have got dun killing and punishing each other that they will come to the conclusion that the end of all war is peace. But what those terms is to be is yet unknown but hope it will be to spare the lives of sum of our brave men who are dayley falling in battle. For if all accounts be true the a very Earth is arunished with blod and it seems to me that reason has been dethroned and that the Evil Spirit has takin persition.

We used to lafh when reading the Blue laws of Connecticut where they whiped there lunatics for working on Sunday and held there lives for the same offence and hanged their old men for being wisards—there old wimon for being witches. And it seems to me that the present inltined age have balanced over so far that they are becoming more heathenish than in fornor times. And it may be well said that much leming maketh men mad and we seem to be in the madden age & when we have lost all our reason those who come after us must begin ancuo.

I here of much Suffering in the army but when we get in to the field they add is all three hundred thousand men so that we can go on. Deth will come to the relief of manny a nobill solder who is now Limerine out a life of dispair. I hope you spend your time profitibly in reading such works of instruction as may be profitible here after & aspeshely that good old book which contains all the instruction which is necessary for your comfort both here and after.

But I need not say one word in its praise as the history of value is of its self selfinent. We have had very little of intrest here. All seems quiet. They had several meetings here to rais funds to indund Soldiers to come forward and enlist. You will see by the papers which I have sent you. I called Captain Downey and rec'd. for anser that he could not have your building repaired and I sepose you will have to submit to the loss. I have been endeavoring to collect what rents I could. I sent Mr. Robinson one hundred dollars ($). John Downs has a bill of 18.75 for repair in the Frenz home, hence I Shal Pay it and Broddy has a bill of repair at several building 1,1,54 (probably $11.54). I sepose it had better be paid. I think I will endeavor to get sum one at Collumbus to Purchas what things you may want which will be cheper than sending from here. I think Mr. Camden will visit you next weeke. I seen Mrs. Thompson Last night. They are all well. Give my respects to the Judge, Doctor, and my Friend Mr. Gray. Say to him that when he next visits this City, I shall to have him call and test my old rig. This day makes ther perspiration run freely at the moment that can hardeley see. All in good helth. Had a letter from General Kelley yesterday all well. I remain your Jns. Goshorn.

-4-
It may be seen from this letter that Mr. John Gosborn had a sense of
humor and also a sense of nitty. The latter is not surprising since
he had been an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Wheeling.

The last letter the writer has to William Gosborn from his father
was dated August 2, 1862.

Dear William, I recd. your writing a few days since. We are all
well with the exception of myself. I have been quite unwell for
several days with a severe cold. I have never had its equal but I hope it will soon wair off. The weather has been hot for
several days. I have not yet got all my harvest in but am getting
along as well as I can.

They have suppressed nearly all the news papers but I suppose the
world is waging along as usual. I called at Mr. Steenroads (Steenrods)
last night. Seen the young ladies Miss Lucey Thompson was there and
may be able to make some arrangements to see you. All whether
there will be any arrangements for the Exchange of the Political
Prisoners but it may be Sumtime but it is evident that the country is
fast returning to there lost reason as there are those now whose
Opinions have under gone such a vast change with the last few months
that this whole matter may be amicably a justed which would be a
blessing to all.

I have nothing new to report but you may look for some startling
movements before long as the clouds are thickening and the union
must come back, but on what terms is not for me to say. I hope
your health's have improved. General Kelley and W.B. was here on
yesterday. They had been at Parkersburg under the false alarm they
were both well. I this day wrote to John Kelley. He is in M Clans
McClellan's army and may have some hard fighting before he gets
through. The family all desire to be remembered. I dined there
today on part of the fistal calf but may soon return. My respects
to Mr. Gray and all others of your friends as you cannot join me.
I will drink you good health and am sorry you cannot join me. I
remain your Jns. Gosborn.

Below this, the Censor Gray writes in: "Shell I take a 'wee drop'
on your account Gray."

This August 2 letter shows some concern about the health of William
Gosborn. In the Gosborn family history, Mrs. Caldwell states that her
grandfather, Mr. William Gosborn, became ill at Camp Chase, took the
Oath, and returned to Wheeling. No mention was found in the "Intelligencer" on when he returned.

CORRESPONDENCE TO ISABELLA GOSHORN FROM CONFEDERATE PRISONERS

It was extremely difficult for military prisoners on either side to receive assistance from relatives and friends on the other side of the lines. Apparently some word had circulated that the Goshorns in Wheeling were sympathetic to Confederate prisoners in northern camps. The romantic language as well as the plight of the prisoners is exemplified in two of such letters. One is dated January 23, 1864 from Camp Chase, Prison No. 3, Mess 49, Gilmore St. The envelope has the Camp Chase stamped censor mark, Lt. Col. Poten.

Mr Dearest Miss Belle, Your very interesting letter was received yesterday evening, and perused with much interest. I always await the arrival of your letters with impatience—they are so entertaining. Since writing to you, our Mess has been transferred to Prison No. 3, Mess 49, Gilmore Street. I am beginning to think there will be no exchange during the war—the issue upon which the two Governments disagree is so momentous that neither side can succumb. To remain here until the war is over will be anything but pleasant. Yet I must endure it, for I can not leave here in any other way than by exchange. Miss Belle, please call me by no other name in your letters than Charles. I feel as though I had known you for years and I am certainly very much attached to you, and hope to meet you as soon as this unhappy war terminates. So you think if I survive the war, I will deserve a good wife; if seeing hard service entitles me to one, I shall certainly have her. I have suffered much in this war. When the typhus of war was first sounded I deserted the College I was attending in Maryland and joined the Army, and there I have been ever since. I have been badly wounded twice—once I was shot entirely through the body. You have some beautiful girls in Wheeling; probably my future is there.

I am now 21 years of age, but fear very much I will be an old man by the time the war closes. My dear Miss Belle, before I leave Camp Chase, I want you to give me your photograph. Will you not? Please say yes. I shall certainly prize it very highly. You shall have mine as soon as I return to Dixie—I will send it to my sister and she will forward it to you. I must close direct—Prison No. 3, Mess 49,
Gilmore Street. Remember me very affectionately to your dear Ma.
Give my love to Miss Amanda. Write to me very soon. Good bye. Your
very affectionate friend Charles J. Weaver.

Another letter was postmarked Delaware City, Del. Oct. 8, 1864
with stamped Prisoner letter Examined, Fort Delaware, Del. marking on the
envelope.

Fort Delaware, Sept. 30, 1864. Dear Friend: I take this oppor-
tunity of dropping you a short letter. I have been a prisoner at
this place for 14 months. I have know friends or relatives inside of
the lines that I can call on for assistance. Therefore, necessity
compels me to ask you for a small favor hoping it will meet your
approval. The favor is you will please send me some money to
buy such little necessaries as I ought to have. I am in very bad
health and cannot get such things as I want without I have some
money, having heard a prisoner speak in the highest terms of your
kindness showed to him, I thought I would write to you hoping you
will not take offence at my baring letter. If you consent to send
the money please send it by express. You will place me under many
obligations. I am yours very respectfully, James Frazier, Co. D

For our readers who may be anticipating a conclusion to this story--
Miss Belle did not marry Mr. Weaver, but married a Mr. Irwin. Dr. Hughes
and Judge Thompson went to Richmond, Va. after their release from Camp
Chase and Dr. Hughes became a member of the Virginia Legislature.

David F. Menard, Ph.D.