The Ohio Statesman

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GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Editor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1861.

Conquest and Colonization of the South.

There are constant and strenuous efforts made by certain Northern journals to pervert the declared purpose of the war on the part of the Federal Government—to make it appear, not a war solely for the enforcement of the Constitution and the laws, but one for subjugation, conquest and colonization.

The *Journal* of this city is one of the class of papers referred to. An article in its issue of Saturday last, Nov. 23, headed "South Carolina," is a sample of the tone and spirit of many of its late editorials. It alleges that "the universal tendency of the tide of conquest has always been from the North to the South, and almost never in the opposite direction," and grows jubilant and exultant over the prospect "that the hardy and industrious Northeron may take the place of the idle and enervated Southron."

If this were a war for the extermination of the white race in the Southern States and their colonization by emigrants from the North, such expressions as we have quoted from the *Journal* and many more of a like character that can be readily found in the same paper, might be in place, as tending to inflame the jealous and hostile feelings between the two sections, and as appealing to the worst passions of men—the desire of conquest and the hope of plunder. If Northern men want to render the secession argument for a separation from the North unanswerable, and make the South united and invincible, they can pursue no surer course than that of the *Journal* in its attempt to demonstrate, in the most glowing and exulting language, that the Southerner is to be supplanted by the Yankee.

It may be said of this boasted conquest and colonization of the South, as has been said of the anticipated extinction of slavery, that it is not one the direct objects of the war, but is to follow as a necessary and inevitable result.—To this we answer—that no such result can follow, if the Constitution is to be maintained and the Union preserved. If the Constitution our fathers made is to be cast aside, and one, or more of the old thirteen States are to be dismembered without their consent, or to be blotted out of existence, then such prophecies may have their fulfillment; otherwise, they are false and of the most mischievous disunion tendency.

If the war shall end, as all truly loyal men sincerely hope and earnestly labor that it may, in the permanent *re-construction* of the Union as it existed before political abolitionism reared its head or secession showed its fangs, there may follow the restoration of more amicable relations between the North and the South, and a more general blending of the people of the two sections. But there will not be anything like a conquest and colonization of one portion of the country by the other. It will be a re union by mutual consent and for the common welfare, as it was when the Constitution was adopted and the Republic established. This is the end and the only end that can be legitimately sought, and the only result that can legitimately follow a "War for the Union."

Opening Cotton Ports.

There has been a great deal said of late about opening cotton ports, or, in other words, establishing *trading posts* at the South, as though that were the chief purpose of our great naval expedition. The New York *World*, generally regarded as an organ of the Administration, scouts the idea as one generated in the brains of would-be cotton speculators. It says that the "opening of cotton ports" would present the ridiculous anomaly of the Government violating its own blockade, and turning broker on a large scale to replenish the exhausted treasury of the rebel Confederacy.

Evacuation Day.

To-morrow, Monday, is the anniversary of the evacuation of New York city by the British forces, on the 25th day of November, 1783. It will be duly celebrated, according to the usual custom. Major-General SANDFORD and Brigadier-General STEDMAN have issued orders for the turn out and parade of the military.

Simon Cameron and the Louisville Journal.

Simon Cameron made a speech at the Geo. D. Prentice Banquet, given by Col. Forney, the other day, in which he talked about arming the negroes in case of an emergency, and was very strong in his compliments to Mr. Prentice and the Louisville *Journal*. Simon spoke of the *Journal* as "that great paper." Now "that great paper" a few days before had said of Simon's indorsement of John Cochrane's speech:

"Such infinite fatuity is a burning disgrace to the Administration. It is insufferable."

And the *Journal* of yesterday, speaking of the very speech in which Cameron complimented it so vehemently, pronounces him disqualified for his position, and calls upon the President to do the country justice and remove him. "That great paper" remarks:

"For ourselves, however, we cannot resist the opinion that Secretary Cameron, having effectually killed off Fremont by the publication of Gen. Thomas's private report, is now resolutely bent on winning at the sacrifice of his own convictions the place which Fremont held in the favor of the anti-slavery men. The place of hero to the anti-slavery man is certainly vacant at this moment, and if Secretary Cameron is not bidding for it, we know not who is or at what else the Secretary can be aiming. Be this as it may, *the time has unquestionably arrived when Mr. Cameron should be compelled to retire from the Cabinet. His remaining in it longer will prove a disgrace to the Administration and a sore evil to the country. Let his head follow Fremont's.*"

It may be interesting to quote in this connection the report given by the Eastern papers of the response to the Secretary of War by Mr. Prentice:

"Mr. Prentice made a few remarks. He said that he merely wished to say, in response, that he agreed with his distinguished friend in his estimate of the magnitude of this war, and he could only add that he thought the Secretary of War was equal to it."—*Cin. Com.*

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* is determined to pick a quarrel with Gen. HALLECK. The great objection to him is, he is uncivil to the negroes! These Abolition papers are determined to kill off all our Generals, who do not go into the war as an Abolition crusade.

"Old Abe" is reported as saying that he was glad that he had but four years to stay in Washington. "When I left Springfield," remarked the President, "I was reputed an honest man, but here I hardly know what my friends do call me. I am beset by hundreds of men anxious for place, and in the hurry of the moment I sometimes give encouragement to people who in consequence charge me with a want of truth, if they do not receive the offices for which they apply. It is much easier to please your neighbors and maintain a fair reputation in Springfield than in Washington." This is true enough.

☞ The headquarters of General Thomas, at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., were burned on Sunday morning.

The Cleveland Herald Suppressed on the Mahoning Railroad.

From the Cleveland *Herald* we learn that that paper has been denied transportation over the Mahoning Railroad, by order of Mr. CHARLES L. RHODES, the Superintendent of the road. The proprietors of the paper at once applied to Governor TOD, the President of the road, for relief. Governor TOD replied as follows:

Mr Rhodes consulted me as to the action proper to take before refusing to permit the *Herald* to be circulated by the agents and employees of their company and obtained my consent to do what he might deem best in the premises. * * * * *

That the course of the *Herald* for the past few weeks has been highly destructive to the best interests of our government there can be no question, and so long as its proprietors see proper to continue the same line of policy, I hope Mr. Rhodes (who, since my election, has committed to his hands the entire management of the road) will use all legitimate means in his power to suppress its circulation.

The *Herald* adds:

Thus it appears over Mr. Tod's signature that the suppression of the *Herald*, so far as its circulation along the Mahoning Road is concerned, is the official act of the Mahoning Railroad Company.

We make, to-day, no comments upon this matter. Our offence, we suppose, is in defending Gen. Fremont.

The action of the Governor has opened a hornet's nest among the irrepressibles in cheese dom.

The *Herald* of the 22d contains three communications on the subject, bitterly denouncing Governor TOD. One signed "Anti Fremont" says:

What is the offence of the *Herald*, which Mr. Tod proposes to punish? You tell us that it is differing in opinion with the Administration as to the course pursued in the case of General Fremont. You are doubtless correct in this, as, in every other particular, you have sustained the Administration. Does David Tod, then, propose to punish every man who differs with him on this subject? If so he has taken upon himself an Herculean labor, for this is the offense of a very large majority of the people in this Great West.

Now, is this unfledged Governor of Ohio actually clothed with authority to determine what men shall think and what they shall utter upon a question like this?—a matter universally discussed throughout the whole country? Must we in this yet free country consult any man's opinion before expressing our own upon such a subject, and least of all that of David Tod?—for God save the people when any one is forced to look to him for enlightenment upon any subject.

The country has come to a strange pass, indeed, if the citizen may not express what he honestly believes to be the errors of the administration of Abraham Lincoln; and David Tod's Democracy makes a strange exhibition of itself when it seeks to interfere with the exercise of this right.

The country came to this "strange pass" last spring, and this is the first complaint we have heard from that quarter.

Other portions of the communication are particularly severe on Governor TOD.

There seems to be a *jar* in the new Union Fusion ranks.

The Explosion of a Rebel Gun at Columbus.

A correspondent of a Memphis paper, writing from Columbus, Kentucky, on the 12th instant, says:

I have understood from the very best authority that our killed, wounded and missing at Belmont amount to six hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and two of whom are prisoners at Cairo. This number includes all those who were in the least injured from any cause connected with the battle, which, at the average proportion of most other battles, will leave us in actually killed a loss of about one hundred and twenty-five.

A most painful accident occurred here late yesterday afternoon, being the explosion of the big pivot gun—the one hundred and twenty-eight pounder—that has so frequently made the hills and valleys for thirty miles around Columbus re-echo with its potent voice. The gun had been loaded during the progress of the battle of the 6th, while hot, but no opportunity offering itself in the latter part of the day to use it to advantage against the enemy, it was allowed to remain loaded up to yesterday afternoon.

I am told that Gen. McGown assured the gunners that the piece would explode, supporting himself by a lucid explanation of the philosophical principles on which he based his supposition, but the huge proportions of the piece were supposed to be a sufficient protection to those around against the mine of saltpetre imbedded at the breech, and the gun was fired, exploded, and caught the magazine belonging to the piece, which lay immediately beneath the gun, killing eight men, among whom was Lieutenant of Artillery Snowden, and John Dublin, a citizen of Columbus, and seriously wounding five others, among whom was Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, who was knocked senseless by the concussion, having his clothes literally torn off of him; Captains of Artillery Rucker and Miller, seriously though not dangerously wounded; and Capt. Pickett, of the Sappers and Miners, considerably bruised by the concussion. Gen. Polk is said to have sustained slight bodily damage, after the stunning effect of the concussion had subsided.

New York Election.

The following is as near the political complexion of the New York Legislature as can be made up:

SENATE.

Republicans	10
Republicans and People's	12
	22
Democrats	8
Democrat and People's	2
	10

ASSEMBLY.

Republicans	29
Republican and People's	38
	67
Democrats	20
Union Democrats	20
Democrat and People's	5
	61

A Remarkable Conversation.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

We are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from a reliable source. The conversation to which it refers has already been reported, by a Western correspondent, but without allusion to the incident mentioned below:

"CAIRO, Nov. 14th.

"I think I wrote you about the battle below here. It was a grand and fearful sight, which I shall never forget. Yesterday I went down with a flag of truce to return some prisoners.—We were met very cordially, Gen. Polk himself came on board. He is a fine type of the old-fashioned gentleman—courteous and polite. I knew several of the persons with him. They are all as firm and confident as they possibly can be,—have not the faintest idea of giving up.

"One thing surprised me, and that was to hear a General say that he did not believe in the right of secession, and did not shield himself under that; they were *Rebels*, and he gloried in the name. But, said he, let your man *Lincoln come out and say that the Dred Scott Decision is right, and that the South shall have equal rights in the Territories*—in other words, that the old Democratic view of the Constitution shall be fully established, and they would *lay down their arms* and return to their homes.—Otherwise, they will fight until the last man and woman is under the sod.

"We parted with great cordiality, all wishing soon to meet, that the great question of difference might be removed, and we all be brothers, as of old. They want to fight, and that soon, and they will fight hard."

☞ The Cleveland *Leader*, the organ of the Administration, is very much pleased at the suppression of the *Herald* on the Mahoning Railroad. They belong to the new "Union party." The *Leader* is the mouth-piece of A. G. RIDDLE, of Bull Run notoriety.

Our Prisoners in Richmond.

LETTER FROM A LIEUTENANT OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Permit me, through the columns of your universal journal, to lay before the public the inclosed letter from Lieut. James Gannon, Sixty-ninth Regiment (my brother), now a prisoner in Richmond. I am in no way desirous of having my humble name brought into notice. Nor would I even now, notwithstanding the personal interest I have in the fate of the prisoner, but that I consider it a debt owed by society to the brave but unfortunate men generally, to express in some way their sympathy for the very wretched and deplorable condition in which they are placed. The letter will speak for itself:

RICHMOND, VA., Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I seize the present opportunity to state for your satisfaction that I am in the enjoyment of excellent health, fervently hoping the receipt of this hurried letter shall find all the members of the family in the same. It grieved me very much this evening to see all my brother officers receive letters from their friends; and I, who was so very anxious to hear from you, receiving none, made me very low and dispirited indeed. I fear the letters I have sent you have not been received; however, that cannot be helped now; I hope you will at least get this one. I have nothing of any importance to communicate (the dull and dreary routine of a captive's life would be a somewhat distasteful tale), only that our poor but gallant Colonel is in a pretty bad fix. On last Sunday evening Gen. Winder with some three or four of his staff came into our quarters, and announced to us, "that as one of the Confederate privateers (Smith) was now under sentence of death in Philadelphia, that one of the highest rank of the prisoners in the Confederate prisons should be drawn for us by lot, and should be treated in every respect as a convicted felon; and, finally, that if Smith should be hanged in Philadelphia, so should he be hanged also whose lot might be cast as an equivalent." Ballots being put into a can, and Hon. Alfred Ely being called upon to draw, took the one with Corcoran's name inscribed on it, so that if Smith be hanged so shall our dear Colonel meet a similar fate; the remaining five Colonels, three Majors and three Captains to be held as hostages for the crew of the privateer Savannah, now in New York, and should any of them be hanged, so shall the fearful retaliation be exacted at the expense of the lives of the hostages referred to. Their names are as follows: Colonel Corcoran, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Colonel Coggswell, Tammany Regiment; Colonel Lee, Twentieth Massachusetts; Colonel Woodruff, Eighteenth Kentucky; Colonel Wood, Fourteenth, of Brooklyn; Lieutenant-Colonel Niff, Eighteenth Kentucky; Lieutenant Colonel Peuva, ———; Major Fotter, Thirty-eighth, Scott Life Guard; Major Revare, Twentieth Massachusetts; Captains Boorman and Rockwood, Fifteenth Massachusetts. And if they hang any more, lots will be drawn in the next highest rank; so that, in my opinion, Colonels, Majors, Captains and all must be held at a very cheap rate, if they are worth no more than sailors of the South; but if those I have mentioned, and many others now prisoners in Southern dungeons, had fled from their colors and their comrades, there would not have been so many to pay for the sailors. It is now high time that something should be done by our Government for some of those poor creatures now in prison. The eventful day on which we struggled against fearful odds being very hot, a great many of our men threw off their coats on going into battle, and have been unable to replace them since. Many of our regiments are shirtless, shoeless, hatless and capless; in fact, they are bereft of every artificial comfort, and would inevitably sink under the weight of their woe were it not for their honor and unflinching devotion to the Union. It makes captivity double bitter, when any of these poor fellows come to you and ask if you can do anything for them? The reply is, of course, what can I do for you—I have neither money or clothes for myself. For my own part, I gave the only extra shirt, drawers and stockings I had to those whom I considered most in need. The Colonel bought about forty dollars worth of shirts, etc., but the men who came lately from hospital were most in need, and consequently received them. I had to give my blanket to one to-day, and am now just as badly off as any other; so that if Government does not take some measures to alleviate our condition, the balance of us will die from cold and exhaustion. If this treatment was carried on in any other country, the New York papers would be teeming with vengeance, and uttering maledictions on the heads of those who, through negligence or otherwise, would allow men to remain in this pitiable condition. I say this, not under the excitement of the moment, nor because of my own unpleasant position, but as I can attest to the truth of the facts I have narrated, I think the public should know it, and I am sure that if the friends of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were fully aware of our circumstances here, they would leave no stone unturned to at least remedy or ameliorate, as far as lay within the bounds of their power, the sufferings to which we are subjected.

It would seem to me that some means might be devised whereby we could at least receive either clothes or money from such of our friends as have the means and the wish to forward them. I endeavor to adapt myself as best I can to the circumstances surrounding me. Of course the thought of home, with its humble but cheerful influence, sometimes occupies my mind; yet I live in hope for better days to come; and now, dear John, I hope you will use your influence and solicit your friends also to effect an exchange of prisoners, or in some other way to strive to do something in behalf of my poor, naked and suffering fellow soldiers in misfortune.

Hoping for brighter and happier times, both social and political, I am, etc., your affectionate brother,

JAMES GANNON,
Lieutenant Co. H, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

I have placed this letter before your readers with the confident hope that some means will be resorted to, notwithstanding the inflexible purpose of the Government not to recognize the enemy as belligerents. I am sure something can be done, if a sympathizing public take the matter in hand, and go so far at least as to relieve temporarily our brave but unfortunate soldiers now languishing in prison.

Hoping to enlist your talented sympathy in the matter, I am, etc., your obedient servant,

JOHN GANNON,
No. 144 East Sixteenth street.

PATENT SERMON FOR THE TIMES.—It is a miserable propensity that glosses over the dark side of affairs, and employs itself in choking up every chink and cranny through which a ray of hopeful light can creep in to comfort a body. The day may be full of storm and tempest; but when did a gale blow forever? The night may be pitchy dark; but when has the blessed morning failed to come? Never, verily. Worry ourselves as we may, there is a beneficent Being at the helm of the universe, "whose tender mercies are over all his works." What though he sends a day of cloud, the next day's sunlight is all the brighter for it; what though he vouchsafes a week of pain, how much more richly do we enjoy the months and years of health that follow! Certes, it is sorely trying to the flesh of an enterprising man to find business lag, while day after day steals slowly along and brings nothing to call into play his energies of mind or body. But will grumbling help the case? Not a whit. Let him go to work and mend matters if he can; but if he cannot, which is tolerable probable, let him console himself with the reflection that he is not at fault, and be thankful that affairs are no worse. A good time is coming, and will come early or late; impatience will not hurry it along. In the meantime, let us all feel, look and speak hopefully. It is good philosophy and better religion, and will pay well in comfort, and, more than likely, in dollars too. Besides, it saves the nerves and helps the health generally. So be it.

☞ General Roswell Sabin Ripley, who commands the rebel Department of South Carolina, is a native of Ohio, and graduated seventh in the class of 1843 at West Point, entering the artillery. He was aid-de-camp to Gen. Pillow in the Mexican war, and brevetted Captain at Cerro Gordo, and Major at Chapultepec, for gallant conduct.

☞ The Governors of seventeen States have designated the 28th day of November for the celebration of the annual thanksgiving.—In Maine and Massachusetts it was held on the 21st.

☞ The publication of the Vincennes (Ia.) *Gazette* has been suspended.

The Transportation of sick Soldiers.

The following official letter is touching a subject of great and painful general interest:

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PARKERSBURG, Nov. 18, 1861.

I have the honor to report that on Thursday night, the 14th instant, I returned from your Headquarters to Cannelton, where I found the steamer Glenwood (one of the boats chartered by the Government), upon which I took passage to Gallipolis with some thirty or forty sick soldiers, on their way, as I understood, to some hospital on the Ohio River. The greater portion of these men were lying on the cabin floor, with nothing under them, though most of the berths were unoccupied in the staterooms.—They had been placed on board without any rations, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they obtained nourishment through the night through the kind and urgent solicitation of the lady who happened to be on board the boat, and who, on proceeding to your headquarters, in an ambulance provided for her, strongly urged a physician accompanying myself, to do what he could to alleviate their sufferings during the remainder of the passage.

It was to his exertions that they were indebted for sufficient nourishment to sustain them. When we reached Charleston, we were visited by Dr. Salter, the Surgeon at that post, who, when he saw their condition, had them immediately conveyed to the hospital under his charge, rather than allow them to be exposed to the further hardships of being landed at Point Pleasant or Gallipolis, where they would be obliged to remain without shelter until they could obtain passage on some boat that would convey them to their destination.

I have further to report that I was informed by the physician, that the state-rooms and mattresses were in a very filthy condition, but had as they were these sick men would have been relieved from much suffering had they been placed at their disposal, and that the steamboat Captain stated that it was a very common occurrence for sick men to be placed upon his boat in this manner without any rations; that he had received no remuneration from the Government as yet, and that his steward was two hundred dollars in arrears for what he had already furnished to passengers on the boat.

I have the honor to remain,
With great respect,
(Signed) J. M. HUNTINGTON, A. Q. M.
Brig.-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, Com. Gen'l.

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nov22-tf

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