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SUBJUGATION.

During the several months incubation of this wicked rebellion, no word was more frequently used by the leaders South, and their co-adjutors North, than the term coercion. The papers friendly to the southern cause, were loud in denunciation of any who even alluded to proper respect being paid our flag, and that the property of the United States should be protected from plunder and violence by force of arms if necessary. Any attempt to re-inforce Fort Sumter was coercion. All

battles, you open the eyes of the South to the fact that you are waging a war of "subjugation."

Jeff Davis, in his message to his Congress on the 20th inst., in falsehood and malignity, far transcends any document yet produced on that side of the question. How it is possible for some men to credit such frothy, insane ravings of a diseased mind is incomprehensible, unless upon the ground that Providence sometimes "gives men over to hardness of heart, that they may believe a lie and be damned." The assertion of such monstrous absurdities, and villainous calumnies upon the North, with their apparent belief by thousands who ought and do know better, only serves to strengthen our belief in the doctrine of "total depravity." He says "the message of Lincoln and the action of the present Congress confess their intention of subjugating the Seceded States by a war of folly equalled only by its wickedness." &c. *

* * He charges the North with being the assailants of the Union, and that mankind will shudder at the outrages now being perpetrated on defenseless females by those pretending to be fellow-citizens, and which, under the name of suppressing insurrection, is a war on our sick women, withholding the medicine to cure them. The issue of falsehood to quote the words of an abusive

The Congress of Confederate Scoundrels met in Richmond on the 20th of July. We hoped General Scott would have his arrangements so far completed as to meet with them in that city, and capture the whole nest. What a glorious haul it would have been.— Hunter, Mason, Tyler and Pryor, of Virginia, (that was,) Toombs, Cobb, and Stephens of Ga.; Keitt, Chesnut, &c., of S. C., and the great Jeff Davis himself. But Providence ordered it otherwise, and in the end doubtless for the best. The defeat of our forces at Manassas will open the eyes of our cross-road politicians, out of whom many of our paper Colonels and Generals are formed, that the marshaling of forces on the field of battle, and of partisans in a political campaign, are two things, as widely different as day and night. The two qualities are rarely if ever combined in the same man. We consider Gen. Scott the greatest military character of the day. The ease with which he was beaten by Gen. Pierce, a politician merely, and weak at that, proves him to have little talent in that line. General Taylor, though a great military man, frankly confessed his entire ignorance of politics, and was taken up by the people for the Presidency, defeating Gen. Cass, the most astute, thorough paced politician of that day. The Administration now see the necessity of at once dismissing from the service the scores of officers, who from favoritism, or personal popularity, worked their way to the command of regiments of privates, scores of whom were not competent as them-

A female was last week discovered in the First Kentucky Regiment dressed in male attire. She enlisted at Camp Clay under the name of John Thompson, and was about as efficient a "soger boy" as could be found in the Regiment. She is at present confined in our jail by order of Col. Guthrie, but for what reason we have not learned. We are told her appearance is rather masculine, and "trouserloons" become her remarkably well. She is not the only woman in this community that wears britches. Her age is about 20 years. If she wishes to serve her country in the capacity of a soldier, we say turn her loose—"or any other man."

Gov. Wise and son, on their retreat from Kanawha destroyed nearly all the bridges above Poca, stole every thing that was loose and burnt the steamers Julia Maffit and new Kanawha Valley. The last heard from this gang of thieves they had crossed and set fire to Gauley Bridge and were badly scared for fear Cox would overtake them. They are completely demoralized and disorderly. All the Western men deserted near the falls and are scattered through the mountains, except a few who have returned to their homes in small squads.

COL. NEIBLING'S PROCLAMATION TO THE CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON, VA.— The following address was issued by Col. NEIBLING to the citizens of Kanawha when his command reached Charleston. The Colonel means all that he says, and we can vouch for the brave boys of the 21st living up to instructions:

HEADQUARTERS 21ST REG. O. V. M.)
CAMP NORTON, CHARLESTON, VA., }
July 27th, 1861.

The People of Charleston:

Commanding officer, desiring that all fully understand the object of the United States in coming to the aid of the people of this State, and the opportunity to publish the following resolutions of the Congress of the United States:

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE. NO PARTY RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. COLUMBUS, July 25.

The Republican State Central Committee met this afternoon in the Supreme Court room. All parts of the State were represented, and the session was one of peculiar interest. The duty of all classes of citizens, in the present juncture of national affairs, was fairly recognized. After animated discussion the following resolutions, offered by Geo. M. Parsons, Chairman of the Committee, were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It is the duty of all citizens in times of national perils, to lay aside all differences of political opinions, and unite for the defense of their Government. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is not now expedient to call a Convention of the Republican party for the nomination of officers to be chosen at the coming State election.

Resolved, That the Democratic Central Committee be requested to unite with this Committee in a call for a Joint Delegate Convention, for the purpose of nominating a suitable State ticket, and that the call be addressed to all who are in favor of the unconditional preservation of the union of the States; of the maintenance of the integrity of the National Government, and of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war now carried on for that purpose; and that the proposition to said Committee be made by the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That in the event of the refusal of the Democratic Central Committee to accept this proposition for a union by the 9th of August, the Executive Committee be directed to issue to the people of Ohio a call for a convention, to be chosen, without reference to party, upon the simple basis of the maintenance of the Government and the suppression of the rebellion against it.

Another resolution was adopted, requesting the papers of the State generally to publish the foregoing resolutions.

THE FEELING IN INDIANA.—At an impromptu meeting held at Indianapolis on Monday evening, after the reception of the news of the defeat at Manassas, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The war now waged by the rebels, calling themselves the Confederate States, is a war against the Union, and is an unprovoked

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette. THE KANAWHA EXPEDITION.

Advance of the Army—Looking for Masked Batteries—Retreat of the Rebels—Their Narrow Escape— Burning of a Steamer—The Enemy's Entrenchments—Capture of Provisions and Stores—Charleston—Vandalism of the Rebels—Strength and Condition of Wise's Troops—Outburst of Union Sentiment—Grand Entry of our Army into Charleston—Accidents at Camp Pocatallico.

CHARLESTON, Va., July 27.

I embrace the only opportunity offered for several days to give you some particulars relative to the movement of Gen. Cox's brigade.

From the date of this letter you will see that an advance has been made.— On Tuesday evening, an order was issued to the army at Camp Pocatallico to prepare two days' rations and be ready to march at four o'clock the following morning. The impression had somehow gone abroad in camp that no movement would be made till the latter part of the week, if then; and the soldiers had just completed various preparations for a more protracted stay; but the command was none the less cheerfully received. In a short time afterward, the camp-fires were blazing brightly, and amid song and jest, the requisite amount of provender was prepared.

A dense fog which covered the valley during the night, together with the unavoidable delay incident to striking the tents of an army, prevented our departure at the hour named in the General's order; but shortly after eight o'clock we were under way. The main column of the army followed the Charleston turnpike, which runs some distance behind the hills overlooking the river, the Eleventh Ohio forming the advance, and the Second Kentucky Regiment the rear guard. The fleet of Government steamboats, containing the army stores, under the command of the genial Commodore Beltzhoover, so well known on all the Western waters, cautiously felt their way up the river, preceded on the right and left by the Twelfth Ohio, which had been detached from the main column to act as skirmishers, and prevent a surprise to the boat from masked batteries, of which our frail barks have a wholesome dread.

The afternoon was well advanced when the steamers reached the mouth of Coal Creek, only eight miles above. Here it was reported that the enemy were strongly entrenched at a point a few miles above Charleston. After

fight this side of Gauley Bridge, forty miles above, if there.

I had almost forgotten to say that when our fleet passed the still smoking hull of the Julia Maffit, they found a flatboat moored by her side, a considerable quantity of army stores, which the rebels had been compelled to leave behind them in their flight. A box of shoes and another of caps, three of four barrels of flour and as many bags of corn meal, besides bacon, sugar, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention were promptly reshipped.— Some of our soldiers helped themselves to blankets, fiddles and other mementos of their sojourn in Dixie.

Charleston, which is altogether the most agreeable town in Western Virginia, is situated on a point at the juncture of the Kanawha and Elk rivers. It has, or had, a population of about twenty-five hundred or three thousand souls, and gave a large Union majority when the vote on the Secession ordinance was taken. Elk river is here spanned by a beautiful suspension bridge, which cost \$30,000. To give you an idea of the vandalism of the rebel troops, I need only say that after they crossed the bridge, they hacked the wire strands that support it with axes till it was unsafe to cross, and then fired the flooring, which fortunately only burned twenty or thirty feet from the shore. This bridge is the pride of the town, and you can readily imagine that its people do not love the traitors any the better for their attempt to destroy it.

From the most reliable information we can obtain, it appears that Wise's force is not more than thirty-five hundred strong. About seven hundred of these are said to have been impressed into the rebel service. We also learn that desertions from his ranks are numerous. About one hundred are reported to have left him at this place night before last. They are also said to be indifferently armed, and poorly supplied with means of transportation. They have literally gutted several stores in Charleston, and all along our route we learn that horses, cattle, provisions, and whatever else they could produce to their comfort or convenience, has been seized upon without as much as saying, "by your leave."

Our forces were heartily welcomed here last evening by the Charlestonians. The star spangled banner was once more thrown to the breeze, people lined the bank of the river and cheered lustily as we passed, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and nearly everybody seemed rejoiced to see us. The "contrabands," especially, were in their element, and caused many a shout from the ranks. A few of the more respectable