

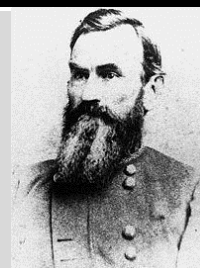
Joe Nokes, Commander

Camp Website: [www.humphreys1625.com](http://www.humphreys1625.com)

# The Delta General

August, 2013 Volume 16, Issue 8

Dedicated to the memory of Brig. General Benjamin G. Humphreys



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## UPCOMING EVENTS

### Battle of Iuka Reenactment – Labor Day Weekend

### August 31, Last day of the "War Comes to the MS Delta Exhibits" at the Museum of the MS Delta

### September 19-22 - National Reenactment at Chickamagua, GA

### October 10-13 – Battle of Farmington, MS

### October 17-19 – Fall Muster at Beauvoir

### November ?? – Wirt Adams Raid in Natchez, MS

## Camp News:

### Commander's Corner: Joe Nokes

Friends,

I will try to be brief this month. We did not have a meeting in July, so at our August meeting, we will discuss events from both the Division and National Conventions.

As I'm sure you all know by now, we have a new group of officers at the Mississippi Division level. We feel that these are the men to lead us in the coming two years. We should offer congratulations to all these able men and offer our services whenever possible to help ensure the continued success of our organization.

As for National Convention news, let me just preview by saying Vision 2016 is here and ready to implement. There will be a wide variety and range of activities upcoming as part of Vision 2016. Many of us will be called upon to do some new things. I need you to be ready when called.

As for the upcoming months, camp elections are fast approaching in December. Anyone interested in running for one of the elected camp offices, please let me know. Also, we need to begin (yes, I know it's "early") planning for our Lee Jackson Banquet in January. Moreover, there are a multitude of activities upcoming during the "Fall Campaign" season (to borrow some military lingo).

Due to the hectic nature of recent and upcoming weeks, I will end with this: Keep up the good work! We are having a positive impact in more ways than many people imagine!!!

I know I have overlooked or forgotten many things, and there are others that I do not want to "leak out" too early. Come to the August meeting and find out for yourself. And as always, bring a friend.

Deo Vindice!!!

Joe Nokes



### Adjutant's Report: Dan McCaskill

The July Camp Meeting was canceled because it fell on the Fourth of July so there is nothing to report on Camp activities.

The Membership Renewal Statements have been mailed and I have already received six renewals as of July 24, 2013. The current year ends on July 31st. You have until October 31st to renew your membership. After that, you are delinquent and will be dropped from the rolls. Last year we lost six members. This year all of us need to work to achieve the elusive 100% renewal rating. Encourage each other to renew. If you know of any past members, encourage them to renew and recruit, recruit, recruit. To become a viable force in the Heritage fights of the future, we need numbers and that takes recruiting new members and getting old ones back.

As I write this report, the 2013 National Reunion at Vicksburg has come and gone. I know Alan is glad it is over. He has put in a tremendous amount of work on the Reunion. It was a very enjoyable Reunion with only a few problems that no one knew of except the Reunion Committee Members and the Host Camp. For an off-year Reunion, Vicksburg is a record with almost 570 delegate registrations. The only disappointment was the low turnout of Mississippi Division Members, 91 members registered at the Reunion. The Reunion Committee and host Camp were hoping for around 200.

The 2013 Reunion is history and it is now on to Charleston for the 2014 National Reunion which is an election year with Larry McCluney running for the position of Army of Tennessee Commander. He needs as many Mississippians in Charleston to support him and help him get elected.



Respectfully Submitted,  
Dan McCaskill, Adj.

## Order of Confederate Rose Report: Annette McCluney

Ladies,

I hope you are enjoying the summer and staying cool as we come to the closing months of summer. Our National OCR Reunion was a great success with about 70 members present from all over the country. It was a great sight to see so many from different societies coming together as one. Sid Champion V was our speaker and he was well received by the ladies. Gifts from 10 different societies were included in the gift bags.

This year's reunion featured a President's meeting and a members meeting. The Nation SCV/OCR Reunion in Vicksburg was well with over 570 registered participants. In our Society we had the second largest membership attending with 12 members.

At the Debutante/ Grand Ball, Mississippi was represented by five beautiful young ladies. Three of them were OCR members from the Brandon Chapter. Two young ladies, Alexandria and Adrienne McCaskill, are nieces of Ann and Dan McCaskill from our SCV Camp and OCR Chapter (pictured at right).

Next year's Reunion will be held in Charleston, SC so make plans to attend. More information will come will appear as it becomes available.

### Mississippi Division News: Southern Heritage Conference

Mr. Ryan Walters, Doctoral Candidate, a conservative one at that and author of *Grover Cleveland: The Last Jeffersonian* has already committed to speak for two sessions. State Senator Chris McDaniel from our district, will be speaking on Friday night.

Mr. Al Benson Jr. from Sterlington, LA, who publishes *The Copperhead Chronicle*, a publication begun while he and his wife Gina were still existing in Chicago, no choice of their own, hopefully will be with us as a speaker. Mr. Al has had hip surgery lately and does not know just yet if he will be able to make the trip. If not, we have someone in the wings to fill in for him, (Joe Cosper). That can't be right. That has to be an error. We'll check that one out closer. Anyway, Miss Bonnie McCoy from Mendenhall, you know, the hot babe that plays the fiddle. Sure hope her older sister Lynn doesn't take offense to that phrase. Lynn tends to be a little jealous at times because Bonnie gets all the attention and money. She will be playing and doing some singing while giving some of the history and the Celtic/Confederate connection of some of the songs. This hopefully will give a great deal of insight about our Southern culture.

We will begin Friday night at 7PM with our first speaker, have a break before our next speaker and finish around 9:15 for the evening. The doors for Friday night will open about 6PM. Saturday morning the doors will open around 8 and our first speaker will begin a few minutes past 9. There will be a break for folks to look around and see what the vendors have brought. Miss Connie Mori of the Confederate Shoppe will be back. Her friends that sale all those beautiful Confederate cards for all occasions hopefully will be there. The Jitter Coffee House will be there with all kind of goodies (pastries) that they serve at there place of business on 16th Ave. in Laurel year round. Along with others that will have books and info available for everyone. If you wish to have meals with us in the fellowship hall let us know in advance. Dinner \$10 each and supper \$15 on Saturday. We have to know at the latest by Tuesday the 6th. Registration may be made in advance. Phone number for Carl Ford or George Jaynes at work is 601- 649-1867, M-F, 8 - 5. Their emails are csaford@hotmail.com & georgejaynes1953@yahoo.com The cost for entrance, individual is \$15 and a family is \$25. This means extended family. Brother/sisters, cousins, inlaws and or outlaws. Also folks can have an ad in the conference program. If you purchase a \$25 ad, which is a quarter of a page, that will also pay for your family's registration. It may be for your business or for an ancestor(s) that participated during the war in the army, navy or the government, or both. All ads must be submitted two weeks before the conference, which will be Friday, July 26th. Keyword for proper attire during the conference is comfortable. It will be August in the Deep South. The only request is that you don't show up in your drawers. Gotta draw a line somewhere folks, sorry bout that.

All this fun and frivolity will be held at Bethlehem Baptist Church in the gym and fellowship hall. The church is located east of Laurel on Reid Rd. It is across from Walker's Dairy Bar. Now, not everyone knows the location of the church, however, everyone in Jones County knows where Walker's is. Old Hwy. 84 comes right by it. It is now Hwy. 184. The church number is 601-428-4462, Mon. - Thursday, 8 - 4. We look forward to hearing from you.

To all you camp members. We need to make up for the loss of a couple of sponsors. One has moved and the other one passed away several months ago. We really have to fill in the gap. There are expenses that are incurred in the process of putting on an event like this. We are the only camp in our division for the last 18 yrs. that have an event such as this, and it is the least expensive one anywhere. We have been blessed that we have been able to keep it going for this length of time. We have also counted on the money left from this conference to help pay for various items during the year. The only other way we raise money for the camp is at the Deason House tour in October, and although we are grateful for that, it is not enough to carry us through each year. So, gentlemen, it's either we submit ads in addition to securing some sponsors once again, or there will not be any conference this year. If we don't, then it is an indictment on us, because it is up to us to continue to bring the TRUTH to the public. It also is one of many ways to carry forth the charge given to the SCV back in 1906 by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, to remember just what we as an organization are to go about doing. Think of it in this way, if it is to be, then it's up to me. With each of us thinking in this manner and then taking action, we can be successful in this endeavor and go about doing what Gen. S. D. Lee said we needed to do over a century ago.



## Final Edition of the Mississippi Flag Book

Dear Compatriots & Southern Enthusiasts:

Compatriot Larry Hawkins of the Tennessee Division has spent the last twelve years documenting the Confederate flags used by Mississippians during the War of Northern Aggression. He has just published the second, expanded, and final edition of *"Flags Used By Mississippi During the War Between the States,"* and that book is now available from Larry.

All proceeds and all research materials will be given to either the conservation of MS CS flags in the MS Dept. Of Archives and History's collection OR to "Beauvoir" last home of President Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Hawkins will not profit one red, Lincoln-debased cent from his decades of effort on behalf of our ancestors. I am asking each and every one of you to please support this noble cause and purchase a copy or two of Larry's book. Buy a copy for yourself or your Camp, and purchase a copy for your local library or genealogy center or local history society or local museum. They would make excellent Christmas or birthday gifts, or a very special "thank you" gift for your Camp's Commander or other deserving Camp Officer. Every Camp in Mississippi, certainly, should have a copy in its Camp library or records.

The books are \$45 (hardback), plus \$5 shipping or \$32 (softback), plus \$3 for shipping. Orders may be mailed to:

Larry Hawkins  
Box 5597 Fair Cove  
Memphis, TN 38115-2316  
Make checks to: Larry Hawkins

## Third Saturday of the Month Living History

This is a chance to help every third Saturday of the month at Beauvoir have a history encampment for the visitors. Terry Bailey said just come and help in any way you can. If you are dressed in uniform with a rifle or don't have a rifle, you can still be of help. If you have any kind of display of artifacts (they do not have to be original), then have them there and explain about each of the items. If you wish to set up a tent that is fine, but if you don't have one come and just be a part of the group. There is no particular uniform required. The main thing is to have something for the tourists so they can talk to the participants and learn the facts about the war, reconstruction, the politics that were involved and etc. It's a chance to allow the children to not only look at what the soldiers carried but, to actually hold the items. It's also a great chance to let the children (little and big), to shoot the rifles and muskets. This is a great idea and if you can go down and help for as long as you can. There is no requirement on your time. These events will last until it is time for Fall Muster at Beauvoir. For contact information get in touch with Terry Bailey.

[twbailey@live.com](mailto:twbailey@live.com)

Terry W. "Beetle" Bailey  
Alabama Division, SCV  
Friends of Fall Muster

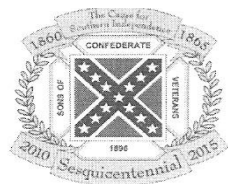
### National SCV News:

## National Reunion in Charleston, SC

Editor's Note: If you plan to attend the Reunion in Charleston, SC in 2014, then you need to at least reserve a room at the Embassy Suites as soon as you can. I reserved my room on July 24 and the impression they gave me was they were going quick. But never fear, if you cannot get a room there, or if you want something within your budget, go to <http://www.scv2014.org> and see what they offer. Early registration form for the Reunion is offered on the next page.







**Sons of Confederate Veterans  
119<sup>th</sup> National Reunion  
North Charleston, SC  
July 16-19, 2014  
1864 - H. L. Hunley - 2014**



**Individual Member Registration (Basic Registration is required for ALL members attending the reunion)**

Early Registration (Thru March 31, 2014) (\$55.00 Each)	Qty. _____ x 55 = _____
Late Registration (After March 31, 2014) (\$65.00 Each)	Qty. _____ x 65 = _____
Wed, July 16: Harbor Meet & Greet Tour (\$65.00 Each)	Qty. _____ x 65 = _____
Thurs, July 17: General Forrest Cavalry Breakfast (\$30.00 Each)	Qty. _____ x 30 = _____
Thurs, July 17: C. Irvine Walker Preservation Luncheon (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____ x 35 = _____
Thurs, July 17: General Johnson Hagood Heritage Dinner (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____ x 35 = _____
Thurs, July 17: Ladies Tour (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____ x 35 = _____
Thurs, July 17: Fort & Battlefield Tour (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____ x 35 = _____
Fri, July 18: Gen. Ellison Capers Chaplains Breakfast (\$30.00 Each)	Qty. _____ x 30 = _____
Fri, July 18: Lt. Richard Kirkland Awards Luncheon (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____ x 35 = _____
Fri, July 18: H.L. Hunley Tour (\$40.00 Each)	Qty. _____ x 40 = _____
Sat, July 19: Mary Boykin Chesnut Debutante Luncheon (\$30.00 Each) (Debutantes Free)	Qty. _____ x 30 = _____
Sat, July 19: Gen. Wade Hampton III Grand Banquet and Debutante Ball: (Single: \$70.00) (Couple: \$130.00)	Qty. _____ x 70 = _____ Qty. _____ x 130 = _____
Numbered Medal (\$150.00 Each) (Limited to 150 Medals)	Qty. _____ x 150 = _____
Additional Reunion Medals (Non Numbered) (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____ x 35 = _____
Ancestor Memorials (Printed in Program) (\$10.00 Each) (Attach Ancestor Memorial Form)	Qty. _____ x 10 = _____

***Make Check payable to Low Country SCV and mail to address below***

**Grand Total** \_\_\_\_\_

Due to the nature of tour booking and catering demands, all tour and meal purchases are considered to be final. No refunds will be issued. The 2014 National SCV Reunion Committee does reserve the right to limit or cancel any tour prior to the reunion due to limited booking of reservations. In the event there is a cancellation of any tour, the entire payment will be refunded without further obligation on our part

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ SCV Member # \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

SCV Division: \_\_\_\_\_ Real Son: ☐

Camp Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Camp #: \_\_\_\_\_

Guest(s) \_\_\_\_\_

**Contact the Embassy Suites, North Charleston, SC at 1-843-747-1882 for room rates, availability and reservations.  
Ask for the 2014 SCV Reunion Rate.**

**Tenth Brigade, South Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans**

David Rentz, 2014 SCV Reunion Chairman,

**[www.scv2014.org](http://www.scv2014.org)**

**Mail Checks To: Low Country SCV, P. O. Box 1170, Ladson, SC 29456-1170**

## Sesquicentennial Article: The Second Battle for Charleston, SC

The Second Battle of Charleston Harbor, also known as the Siege of Charleston Harbor, Siege of Fort Wagner, or Battle of Morris Island, took place during the American Civil War in the late summer of 1863 between a combined Union Army/Navy force and the Confederate defenses of Charleston, South Carolina.

After being repulsed twice trying to take Fort Wagner by storm, Maj. Gen. Quincy Adams Gillmore decided on a less costly approach and began laying siege to the fort.

In the days following the second battle of Fort Wagner, Union forces besieged the Confederate works on Morris Island with an array of military novelties. Union gunners made use of a new piece of artillery known as the Requa gun—25 rifle barrels mounted on a field carriage. While sappers dug zig-zag trenches toward Fort Wagner a second novelty was used—the calcium floodlight. Bright lights were flashed upon the defenders blinding them enough to decrease accurate return fire while the Union gunners fired safely behind the lights.<sup>[5]</sup>

The Confederate defenders also had advantages. The ground the Union sappers were digging through was shallow sand with a muddy base. The trenching efforts also began to accidentally uncover Union dead from the previous assaults on Fort Wagner. Despite this, by mid-August Gillmore had his siege guns within range of Fort Sumter. On August 17, he opened fire and during the first day of the bombardment nearly 1,000 shells were fired. By August 23, the masonry had been turned to rubble and Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard removed as many of the fort's guns as possible. Gillmore wired the War Department that "Fort Sumter is a shapeless and harmless mass of ruin".<sup>[6]</sup>

Gillmore's attention returned to Fort Wagner. Despite the marshy conditions on Morris Island, Union forces had constructed powerful batteries to combat Fort Wagner. One such battery officially known as the Marsh Battery, was dubbed the "Swamp Angel". This 200-pound Parrott rifle hurled 35 shots into the city of Charleston itself, but on the 36th shot the gun exploded. On September 5, Gillmore and Dahlgren attacked with an intense bombing of Fort Wagner for 36 hours killing 100 of the remaining defenders. Gillmore's soldiers seized the rifle pits just outside the fort walls.<sup>[7]</sup> Conditions within the fort were becoming intolerable, and the garrison commander, Colonel Lawrence M. Keitt, informed General Beauregard that he now had only 400 men capable of defending the fort. Therefore on the evening of September 6–7, Beauregard ordered Confederate forces to abandon their positions on Morris Island. On September 7, Union troops occupied Fort Wagner.

Fort Wagner had withstood 60 days of constant bombing and held off a much larger Union army. Yet the Union army and navy had captured an important position at the mouth of Charleston Harbor and reduced its most formidable fortress to rubble. Despite this, the city of Charleston and Fort Sumter itself would remain in Confederate control until William T. Sherman's armies marched through South Carolina in 1865.

## **Taken from HARPER'S WEEKLY.** **SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863. THE RIOTS.**

Editor's Note: I hope you will enjoy the actual words of the period about the Draft Riots in New York after the Gettysburg Campaign. This is very interesting about the Northern views about the war and how they hated it even after Gettysburg.

WHEN we wrote last week the New York riots had but just commenced, and there was some doubt how far they might extend and where they might culminate. They are now, to all outward appearance, substantially over. We see no reason, however, to alter the opinions expressed in our last issue. The outbreak was the natural consequence of pernicious teachings widely scattered among the ignorant and excitable populace of a great city; and the only possible mode of dealing with it was stern and bloody repression. Had the mob been assailed with grape and canister on Monday, when the first disturbance took place, it would have been a saving of life and property. Had the resistance been more general, and the bloodshed more profuse than it was, on Thursday, the city would have enjoyed a longer term of peace and tranquillity than we can now count upon.

It is about as idle now to argue the question of the \$300 clause in the Conscription Act as it is to debate the abstract right of secession. Before Monday night the riot had got far beyond the question of the draft. Within an hour after the destruction of the Provost-Marshal's office the rioters had forgotten all about the \$300 question, and were engrossed with villainous projects of murder, arson, and pillage. It was not in order to avoid the draft that the colored orphan asylum was burnt; that private houses were sacked; that inoffensive colored persons were beaten, mutilated, and murdered; that Brooks's clothing establishment and a score of other smaller stores were pillaged; that private citizens were robbed in open daylight in the public streets, beaten and maimed; that the metropolis of the country was kept for nearly a week in a state of agonizing terror and suspense. For these outrages the draft was merely the pretext; the cause was the natural turbulence of a heterogeneous populace, aggravated by the base teachings of despicable politicians and their newspaper organs.

Some newspapers dwell upon the fact that the rioters were uniformly Irish, and hence argue that our trouble arises from the perversity of the Irish race. But how do these theorists explain the fact that riots precisely similar to that of last week have occurred within our time at Paris, Madrid, Naples, Rome, Berlin, and Vienna; and that the Lord George Gordon riots in London, before our time, far surpassed our New York riot in every circumstance of atrocity? Turbulence is no exclusive attribute of the Irish character: it is common to all mobs in all countries. It happens in this city that, in our working classes, the Irish element largely preponderates over all others, and if the populace acts as a populace Irishmen are naturally prominent therein. It happens, also, that, from the limited opportunities which the Irish enjoy for education in their own country, they are more easily misled by knaves, and made the tools of politicians, when they come here, than Germans or men of other races. The impulsiveness of the Celt, likewise, prompts him to be foremost in every outburst, whether for a good or for an evil purpose. But it must be remembered, in palliation of the disgrace which, as Archbishop Hughes says, the riots of last week have heaped upon the Irish name, that in many wards of the city the Irish were during the late riot stanch friends of law and order; that Irishmen helped to rescue the colored orphans in the asylum from the hands of the rioters; that a large proportion of the police, who behaved throughout the riot with the most exemplary gallantry, are Irishmen; that the Roman Catholic priesthood to a man used their influence on the side of the law; and that perhaps the most scathing rebuke administered to the riot was written by an Irishman—JAMES T. BRADY.

It is important that this riot should teach us something more useful than a revival of Know-Nothing prejudices. We ought to learn from it—what we should have known before, but communities like individuals learn nothing except from experience—that riots are the natural and inevitable diseases of great cities, epidemics, like small-pox and cholera, which must be treated scientifically, upon logical principles, and with

the light of large experience. In old cities where the authorities know how to treat riots, and resort at once to grape and canister, they never occur twice in a generation, one lesson being sufficient for the most hot-blooded rioter; in other places, where less vigorous counsels prevail, the disease is checked and covered up for a time, but breaks out afresh at intervals of a few months or years. The secret is, of course, that by the former method, the populace are thoroughly imbued with a conviction of the power of the authorities, and of their ability and determination to crush a riot at any cost—a lesson remembered through life; while in the latter case, the half-quelled rioters are allowed to go home with a sort of feeling that they may after all be the stronger party, and the Government the weaker. Hence it is that while the baton is the proper weapon of the policeman in times of peace and order, the rifle and the howitzer are the only merciful weapons in times of riot. It is very essential, in suppressing a riot, that the rioters should have no excuse for accusing their opponents of being in any way foreigners or strangers. If it had been true, as was falsely stated during the recent riot, that the issue was between "the people" and "United States soldiers," the rioters would have fought with more ferocity than they did, knowing that their opponents were "the people" like themselves. It would have a bad effect, as everyone can see, to send for troops from New England or Pennsylvania to put down a riot in New York. But if we are to put down our own riots, citizens interested in the preservation of peace and order must be willing to tender their services. It is due to truth to say that the citizens of New York showed very little alacrity in responding to the call of the Mayor and Governor for volunteers to suppress the late riot. Of 400 muskets which lay idle at the armory of the 37th regiment, only 80 found men to carry them, though urgent appeals for men were made by the authorities and the officers of the regiment. We can never expect to keep the peace unless we are prepared—one and all of us—to turn out in cases of emergency, and fight.

It is just possible that further disturbances may occur. That the draft will be enforced, at any cost, in the city of New York as in other parts of the country, is obvious enough. The Common Council may possibly pay the \$300 for poor men who are drafted; though the right of the city to do so is doubted by many, and the disbursement of the money would inevitably give rise to gross frauds. But with this the Government has nothing to do. It is the business of the Government, in the first place, to carry out the laws, in New York as elsewhere; and secondly, to preserve the Union, which cannot be done without a draft to fill up the depleted ranks of the army. There are many ways in which mechanics and laborers can, by combining together, insure each other against the draft without breaking the laws. If they choose to proceed thus they will have the aid of every man who has money to spare. But if there is to be any more burning and sacking of houses, and murdering of negroes—any more attempts to set up the populace of New York above the law—the consequences will be so terrible that mothers will relate the tale to their children with a shudder for years and years to come.

DURING the raging of the riot there was a constant attempt upon the part of certain newspapers to represent the rioters as "the people." The heading of one of the earliest bulletins of the proceedings of the riot which was burning and sacking the property of private citizens and buildings of public charity, was "Procession of the People!" The firing upon the furious crowd who were hunting and hanging inoffensive persons of an unfortunate race, was deliberately called "Attack upon the People by the Provost Guard!" The military were reported elsewhere to be "firing on the people." The riot was called a "popular uprising"—"a movement of the people." Who, then, are the people? In this country what class of citizens is to be especially described as "the people?"

The police were most active, heroic, and successful in their assaults upon the mob. Do the men of the police force in this country cease to be a part of "the people," because they aid in enforcing the laws which are constitutionally made? Are they any less part of "the people" than the men who resist those laws with fire, pillage, slaughter, and anarchy? The soldiers did their work well. They fired upon "the people," did they? But who are the soldiers of the United States? Are General Wool, or General Brown, or Colonel Lefferts, or O'Brien, or Major Fearing, or Lieutenant Adams, or any private who stands ready to maintain the laws made under the Constitution, any less citizens of the United States than Andrews and Martin Moran? Are the men who beat helpless negroes to death, and ravage defenseless houses for pillage "the people," while those who defend order, law, and humanity are not? Will these papers please to say whether a body of persons establishes its claim to be called "the people" of this city, or of this country, by overthrowing every barrier of order and civil society, and abandoning itself to the most wanton and incredible cruelty? Does a citizen cease to be one of "the people" because he respects the laws?

Not a man shot dead in his riotous career during the terrible week in this city was any more one of "the people" than the soldier who righteously shot him or the policeman who justly broke his head. If such scenes as those of the riot week are the acts of "the people," then the most savage hatred of popular institutions ever expressed is the most humane and sensible view of them. If our Government is one of "the people," and the mob that ruled part of the city of New York for part of a week is indeed "the people," then any man who does not prefer the reign of one Nero to that of a thousand Neros is insane. If the Government at Washington is, as the Copperhead orators and journals constantly declare, "a despotism," and the riots were, as the same authorities declare, the acts of "the people," no sensible man would long hesitate in deciding which despotism he preferred.

But, in truth, the term "this people," as descriptive of the rioters, was used by those who either feared the mob or who wished to pander to it. It was a convenient term to use while the issue was doubtful. For if the disturbance grew—if from a riot in the city it had become an organized insurrection through the country to compel peace, he is a poor student of human nature and of the public press who does not know that the papers which began by faintly deprecating the riot as a "popular opposition to the draft" would have ended by loudly supporting the insurrectionary resistance to the war. It is with this mob as with the rebellion. Those who half justify it are its most valuable friends, and of necessity the enemies of the Government and the laws. While to call the riotous and murderous resisters of laws constitutionally made "the people" is to borrow a phraseology from foreign countries and monarchical systems, where the government, the army, and the people are three permanently distinct classes, constantly jealous of each other. The word so used has no meaning with us. It is not the brutal, the ignorant, the reckless—it is not thieves, incendiaries, and assassins who are distinctively "the people" of this country. But the great mass of the population, generally intelligent and industrious, from the laborer of yesterday who is the rich man of to-day to the laborer of to-day who is tomorrow the rich man—these are the true "bone and sinew"—these are indeed "The People" of the United States.

THE stain of the late riots on the history of the city of New York is indelible. The utter meanness of the hunting and bloody massacre of the most unfortunate class of the population is not to be forgotten. The burning of an orphan asylum is infamous beyond parallel in the annals of mobs. And how entirely undeserved this mad hatred of the colored race is, every sober man in this country knows. No class among us are and have been so foully treated as the black, yet none furnishes, in proportion, so few offenders against the laws. Proverbially a mild, affectionate, and docile people, they have received from us, who claim to be a superior race, a treatment which of itself disproves our superiority. How the more intelligent persons among the enemies of this race console their consciences under the awful fate which their incessant and sneering depreciation of the colored people has at last brought upon those unfortunates, it is impossible to say. Yet we observe that some of them clutch at the old subterfuge, and declare that it is the unwise attempt to elevate the blacks "above their sphere" which is responsible for their late fearful martyrdom. Look at this statement a moment. Its argument is that to insist upon personal liberty, as the natural right of every innocent human being, only tends to create jealousy among other human beings. To state the argument is to smother it in ridicule.

Put in another form, the same plea is that God has made the black race subservient to the white, and that to declare their right to personal liberty is to advocate their social equality, to erect them into rival laborers, and to disorganize society. The reply to this is, that God has made the black race subservient to the white in the same way that he has made Jews subservient to Christians, and the Irish to the English, and in no other. It used to please Christians to call the Jews "dogs," and to injure and murder them in every way—and to this day to call a man "Jew" is only less offensive than to call him "nigger." It used to please the English to consider the Irish unclean beasts, and to treat them accordingly. Does any body seriously defend this kind of persecution as any thing more than the basest and most criminal prejudice? Coleridge professed the same instinctive hatred of a Frenchman that so many among us profess of a negro. Was it an evidence of Coleridge's wisdom or folly? The argument we are considering amounts to this—that you must not befriend the unfortunate lest you provoke the ignorant and brutal; you must not defend the rights of the oppressed lest the oppressors should wax wroth. It is an argument for tyrants, cowards, and sneaks—not for men.

### **AN OPEN LETTER.**

MY DEAR FRIEND,—YOU are a German and a Jew, and you have come to make your living in a foreign land, of which Christianity is the professed religion. You have no native, no political, no religious sympathy with this country. You are here solely to make money, and your only wish is to make money as fast as possible. You neither know our history nor understand our Government; but, believing that all men are selfish and mean, nothing is absurder to your mind than the American doctrine of popular government based upon equal rights.

This being the case with you and thousands like you, you are inevitably a Secessionist, a Copperhead, and a Rebel. But why deceive yourself, since you deceive nobody else? Your opinion is of no value, because you neither know nor care anything about the subjects upon which you pronounce. If things can be kept quiet by agreeing to dissolve the Union and to destroy the Government, you are for that course. And you are the enemy of all who will risk war to save the nation. If quiet can be preserved by massacring the negroes, amen: you want money, and money requires quiet. If things can be kept still by slaughtering Irishmen, you cheerfully agree, for you think that of the two races they are the less docile. If peace can be preserved by proclaiming Jeff Davis as President, by forming four Governments, by each State setting up for itself—in God's name, cry you, let it be done. You want money. Government, except so far as it shoots mobs and hangs the people whom the mob hates, and who are therefore called the authors of the mob—the security of personal rights—laws founded upon justice—popular intelligence and progress—these, in your estimation, are foolish fancies and idle twaddle. If you can have a fine house, and horses, and servants, and fifty thousand dollars a year, you have what you want, and all the rest is moonshine.

Do you not see, my dear friend, that in the eyes of every loyal American citizen, who is equally anxious with you to thrive and make money—who wishes equally with you that there shall be peace, because peace is essential to trade—but who knows that there is and can be no permanent peace in this country, except that which is based upon common justice, and who is firmly persuaded that if all the conservatism in the world agrees that twice two make three, they do still make four; in the eyes of such a citizen, my dear friend, do you not see what a ludicrous and contemptible spectacle you are? You are the material out of which despotisms are made. It is upon such people as you that the King of Prussia counts when he deliberately destroys the constitutional rights of his subjects. And whatever in this country is despotic, mean, and repugnant to the great and fundamental democratic doctrine of equal rights before the law, receives your hearty sympathy and support. The country you left did not regret your coming away; the country in which you trade will not mourn your departure.

Yours, with all the respect possible, THE LOUNGER.

### **Blarney.**

WHEN Archbishop Hughes, in his card of invitation, spoke of those who were "called rioters," or in his speech itself mentioned the "so-called rioters," did he mean that the proceedings of the week were not riotous, and that people who burn, steal, and massacre with the fury of brutes are not rioters, but are improperly so-called? If the events of the third week of July in New York were not riotous, then there is no such thing as a riot. If the raging crowds, pillaging and devastating, were not mobs, then there is no such thing as a mob.

Why was the Prelate so anxious to avoid calling things by their right names? If it were proper for him to call the honored editor of a leading journal and one of the most illustrious of living Americans "a liar," could it have been so very improper for his Grace to call men who, without the slightest pretense of excuse, burn an orphan asylum and slaughter innocent passengers upon the street, "rioters?" It was nothing to the purpose to say that they did not look like rioters; for he invited the persons, so called by the papers, to come to his house, and those persons were they who had burned and murdered innocent people and defenseless asylums. The Archbishop, therefore, was speaking to those and to no others.

His Master, as we read, the Prince of Peace, healed the wound his follower had made, and bade him put up his sword. He also told the money-changers that they had turned his Father's house into a den of thieves, and he scourged them out of it. These were slight offenses compared with the crimes with which the "so-called rioters" in this city were reeking. But through all the long speech of the Archbishop we look in vain for the tone of indignant reproof, or the plain command of Jesus. My most sweet good masters, he says in effect, if indeed you have been naughty—and I am sure you do not look as if you were so—please be good boys, or you will make me feel very unpleasantly. I am sure you will be good, because your countrymen have always been the most innocent of babes. Go home, then, like good children—Amen! Of the Archbishop's fair intention there need be no doubt. He does not wish his Church to bear the terrible burden of the responsibility of the riot, and as a good citizen he wished the mob put down. But if he had no other means of promoting the public peace than hesitating whether to call rioters gentlemen, and refraining from all condemnation of the infamous crimes which, according to the terms of his invitation, his audience had committed, then it is a great sorrow for every loyal citizen that the Catholic Bishop of New York is not a man who can speak with power, since it is certainly desirable that he should speak at such a time. If, instead of palliating, and parleying, and blarneying, he had depicted to the rioters the enormity of their action, and bade them, with all the conscious authority of his position, and in the name of God and the Government, to stop, the moment would have been the grandest of his life. To say that such a tone would have exasperated the mob is idle. To cringe to a riot is to betray the cause of good order. Therefore, if you can not command it, say nothing. No mob was ever blarneyed down. Except for the true and tried soldiers, and the batteries in position in the city, the well-meant blandishments of the prelate would have been as a few drops of sweet oil to arrest Niagara

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### **Congratulations Rick Forte**

The Beauvoir Combined Boards Chairman was awarded the Jefferson Davis Silver Chalice Award by the National SCV General Executive Council for his longstanding efforts in the rebuilding of Beauvoir. This award, given out yearly at the National SCV convention, was presented at the 2013 National SCV convention in Vicksburg, MS on July 20th, 2013. It can only be awarded to a member once only. It is the highest award that can be bestowed upon a member in the SCV.

