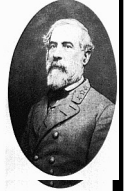


# Rebelle



Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

\* Volume LI \* \* PO Box 16945, Jackson, MS 39236 \* \* August 2022 \* \* Number 8\*



## August Meeting World War II Topic Naval Battle of Samar

Dan Duggan informs me that he will present the program for the August meeting. His topic: "The Naval Battle of Samar, October 25, 1944."

Everyone come and bring guests, especially new recruits!

**When:** August 22, 2022, 6:00 pm.  
**Where:** Masonic Lodge, 7454 Old Canton Road, Madison, MS.



*For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,*

*Of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named,*

*That he would grant you, according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner man;*

*That Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love,*

*May be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height;*

*And to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God.*

*Ephesians 3:14-19  
(KJV)*

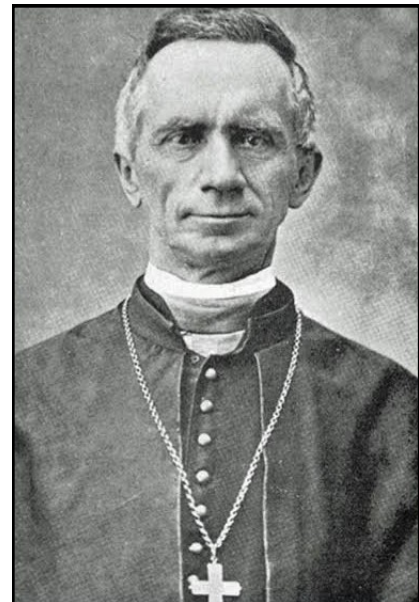
## July Report

### Brandon Camp Commander Tim Cupit

The July meeting program was given by Commander Tim Cupit from the Brandon Camp. He discussed how he sets up and runs the Civil War relic show at the Brandon city hall.

### Bishop Wm. Henry Elder

158 years ago, on July 27, 1864, Bishop William Henry Elder was arrested in Natchez, Mississippi by Federal forces for refusing to have prayers for Abraham Lincoln and the Union recited publicly in the churches of his diocese.



page 3)

## Rebel Ramblings

by Robert Murphree

Earlier I commented on the death of truth in our political discourse and today was a prime example. For as long as I have watched the economy the definition of a recession has been consecutive quarters of negative Gross National Product figures. When the second quarter figures came out today a whole host of apologists appeared on TV to tell me that two consecutive quarters of decline is NOT a recession. These same Einsteins were later shown on TV saying just the opposite on earlier occasions. Apparently nobody is embarrassed anymore by being caught lying.

When truth is held in such low regard, when right and wrong seem to be able to change places so readily, we shouldn't be surprised at how our Confederate ancestors are so constantly maligned. Slavery went by the board over 150 years ago but somehow much of our present national discourse still revolves around slavery. Given this fact, it is not surprising that the lie that our ancestors fought to preserve slavery is so casually given such widespread current acceptance.

But it is a lie. Our ancestors no more took up arms to preserve slavery than the northern soldier took up arms to free the slaves. Writer after writer who was there, and had no reason to take any line not consistent with the truth--political correctness and cancel culture being unknown when they wrote--rejected any idea that slavery was the cause of the war. As Richard Taylor wrote in his splendid book, "the common belief that slavery was the cause of the civil war is incorrect, and Abolitionists are not justified in claiming the glory and spoils of the conflict. . ."

Taylor voices an opinion I have not considered before. He says the immense immigration between 1840 and 1860 was too much to be assimilate by the American population. Heavily German and Irish, he said, the new arrivals had a tendency to "transfer exciting topics from the domain of argument to that of violence."

But back to the issue of fighting over slavery, if our Confederate ancestors fought to KEEP the slaves, then it must follow, as the night follows the day, that the Union soldiers fought to FREE the slaves. Any objective analysis of the motives of the northern soldier will show this is simply not so. I cite James McPherson's What They Fought For as authority for my statements.

*(Continued on page 3)*

Visit the camp web site at:

<http://www.scvcamp635.org>

**Send changes in e-mail addresses to: [csa4ever@att.net](mailto:csa4ever@att.net)  
Include changes to physical (mail) addresses and telephone numbers as well.**

**DISCLAIMER:** The views and opinions expressed by contributors to this newsletter are not necessarily the views or opinions of this editor, the Jefferson Davis Camp 635, or any member thereof.



**September 26, 2022**

Plans to be determined

**October 24, 2022**

Plans to be determined

**November 28, 2022**

Plans to be determined

**December 12? or 19?, 2022**

Christmas Social plans to be determined

**January 23, 2022**

Plans to be determined

**February 27, 2022**

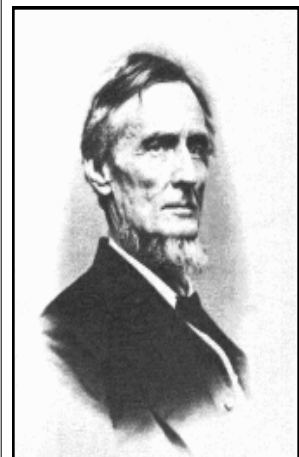
Plans to be determined

**March 27, 2022**

Plans to be determined

**April 24, 2022**

Plans to be determined



## Chaplain's Dispatch

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

### UNRESOLVED SIN KILLS THE HEART

Amazing Grace, 'Twas grace that taught my heart to fear and grace my fears relieved. How precious did that grace appear, the hour I FIRST believe!"

This great hymn was sung by both sides in the Civil War. It is documented that Cherokees sang this song on their death march to Oklahoma!

Sincerely,

Rev. Glenn D. Shows  
Chaplain

*(Continued from page 1)*

Elder wrote convincing letters to the War Department defending his actions and he would be released 17 days later with their direct intervention. He would spend the next 16 years in Natchez and build numerous religious institutions that served the community.

Throughout the conflict, prominent citizens who were critical of the war effort in Union and captured Confederate territory were subject to imprisonment by a military court. This included journalists, musicians, elected officials, and priests. It's estimated that the Federal government imprisoned over 10,000 civilians in Union and captured Confederacy territory throughout the war.

Online References:

(<http://www.stmarybasilicaarchives.org/.../thir.../elder.html> )

(<https://jacksondiocese.org/.../bishop-william-henry-elder/> )

(<https://study.com/.../writ-of-habeas-corpus-in-the-civil...> )

Deasy, Timothy. "William Henry Elder." The Catholic Encyclopedia. Vol. 5. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1909. 15 Jun. 2018 (<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/05373a.htm> )

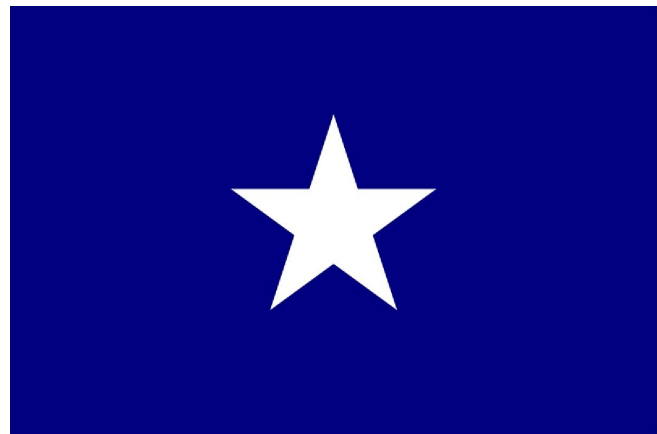
*(Continued on page 11)*

*(Continued from page 2)*

This writer analyzed the letters of soldiers and says "a backlash of anti-emancipation sentiment began to surface in the letters "of a number of Union soldiers in 1862." McPherson says the northern soldier was united in his desire to preserve the Union but sharply divided in their views toward slavery. He quotes a major from New York who said if the Republicans make "this an abolitionist war, I, for one shall be sorry I ever lent a hand to it . . ." The author then goes on to say "this major spoke for a substantial number of Union soldiers."

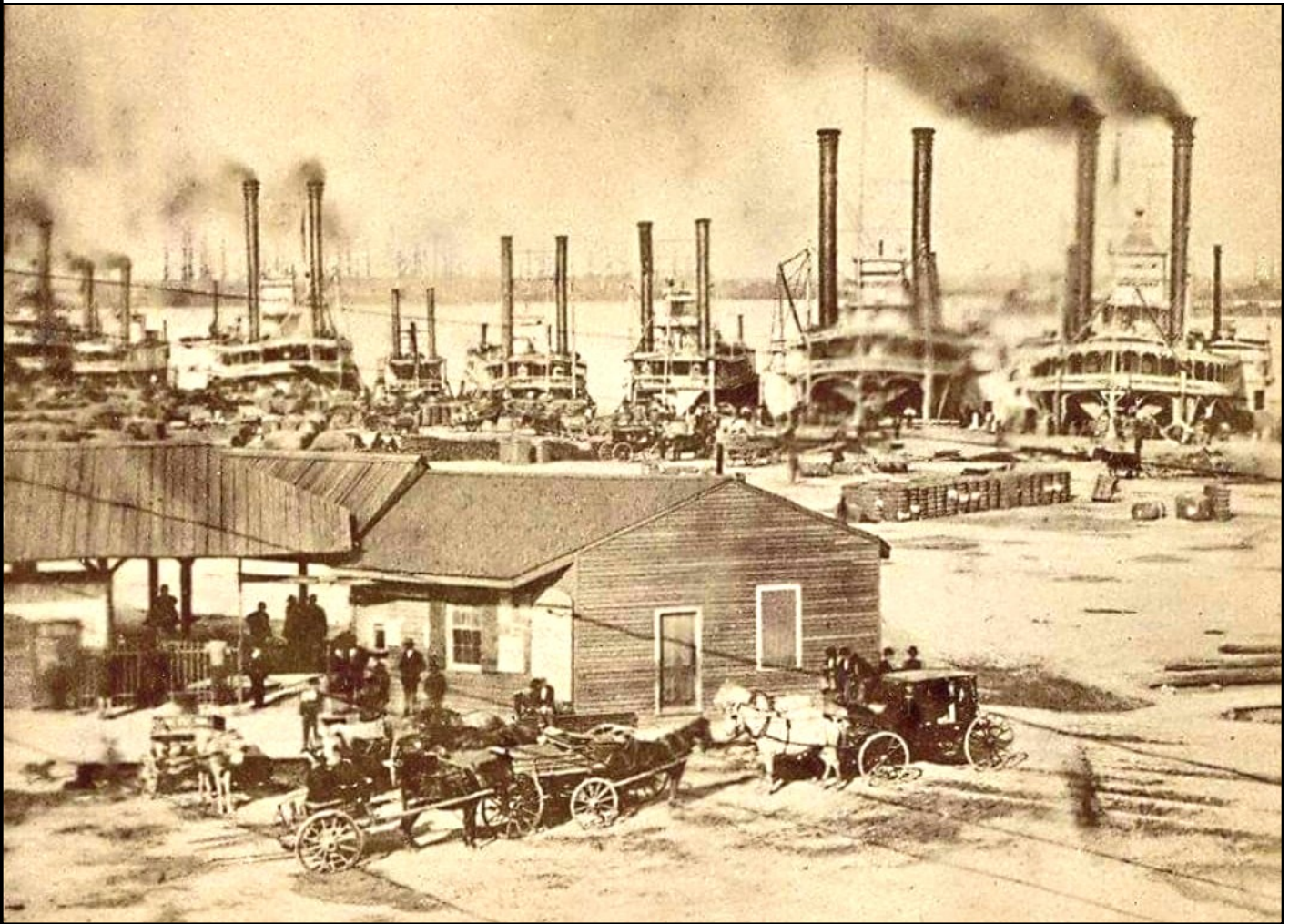
Discussing the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation, Mr. McPherson goes on to say "plenty of soldiers believed that the proclamation had changed the purpose of the war. They professed to feel betrayed. They were willing to risk their lives for Union, they said, but not for black freedom." Desertion rates in the Army of the Potomac spiked, and Lincoln's gambit on adding emancipation to the war aims was the reason. I have to believe all these soldiers would snort with derision if they were told they had been fighting to free the slaves.

Recently I read a letter from the wife of a Confederate officer to her husband, written in 1864. She had just been through the trauma of delivering a child, only to see the child die after a short time. She wrote to tell her husband, off serving with Lee's army, the sad news. In her letter she stated she felt selfish indulging in what she called her "private grief" when her country was going through such a hell of suffering and agony. This is the type of character and spirit that we are told today by our education system is no longer worthy of admiration--and emulation.





*Editor's Note: This article fits well with Robert Murphree's column this month in addressing the actual reason for division between north and south.*



Prior to the Northern Invasion

When calculated for inflation, in 1860 alone (the year before the Civil War started) roughly \$9 billion dollars worth of goods were exported out the port of New Orleans. Further, 85% of the world's cotton consumption came from the American South, with 60% leaving out the port of New Orleans. If the American South were to leave the United States, the source of revenue for the Federal Government would have gone with the South, and this put the North in a panic. Here are some primary newspaper accounts of how the North felt about the prospect of losing Southern ports like New Orleans, and the financial ruin it would mean to the United States:

From The New York Evening Post, March 12, 1861:

"That either the revenue from duties must be collected in the ports of the rebel states, or the ports must be closed to importations from abroad, it is generally admitted. If neither of these things be done, our revenue laws are substantially repealed; the sources which supply our treasury will be dried up; we shall have no money to carry on the government; the nation will become bankrupt be-

*(Continued from page 4)*

fore the next crop of corn is ripe. . . . Allow railroad iron to be entered at Savannah with the low duty of ten percent, which is all that the Southern Confederacy think of laying on imported goods, and not an ounce more would be imported at New York; the railways would be supplied from the southern ports. What, then, is left for our government? Shall we let the seceding states repeal the revenue laws for the whole Union in this manner? Or will the government choose to consider all foreign commerce destined for these ports where we have no custom-houses and no collectors, as contraband, and stop it, when offering to enter the collection districts from which our authorities have been expelled? Or will the president call a special session of Congress to do what the last unwisely failed to do—to abolish all ports of entry in the seceding states?"

From The Boston Transcript, March 18, 1861:

"It does not require extraordinary sagacity to perceive that trade is perhaps the controlling motive operating to prevent the return of the seceding states to the Union which they have abandoned. Alleged grievances in regard to slavery were originally the causes for separation of the cotton states; but the mask has been thrown off and it is apparent that the people of the principal seceding states are now for commercial independence. They dream that the centres of traffic can be changed from Northern to Southern ports. The merchants of New Orleans, Charleston and Savannah are possessed with the idea that New York, Boston, and Philadelphia may be shorn, in the future, of their mercantile greatness, by a revenue system verging on free trade. If the Southern Confederation is allowed to carry out a policy by which only a nominal duty is laid upon imports, no doubt the business of the chief Northern cities will be seriously injured thereby. The difference is so great between the tariff of the Union and that of the Confederate States that the entire Northwest must find it to their advantage to purchase their imported goods at New Orleans rather than New York. In addition to this, the manufacturing interests of the country will suffer from the increased importation resulting from low duties. . . . The [government] would be false to its obligations if this state of things were not provided against."

Even before the Confederate Constitution was revealed, there were Northern Newspapers anticipating the problems the Morrill Tariff would cause if the Confederacy adopted a low tariff. The following is from the New-Haven Daily Register, February 11, 1861:

"There never was a more ill-timed, injudicious and destructive measure proposed, (so far as northern interests are concerned) than the Morrill tariff bill, now pending before Congress. It proposes to greatly increase the duties on all imported goods, and in many articles to carry up the increase to the prohibitory point . . . so that while Congress is raising the duties for the Northern ports, the Southern Convention is doing away with all import duties for the Southern ports. . . . More than three fourths of the seafont of the Atlantic States—extending from the Chesapeake inclusive, to the furthers boundary of Texas, would be beyond the reach of our Congress tariff. Their ports would invite the free trade of the world! And what would the high tariff be worth to us then, with only a one-fourth fragment of our former seacoast left?"

Posted to the Facebook page of The Confederate Cross and shared by Robert E. Lee Camp 1640, Sons of Confederate Veterans





### The 33<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi at Peachtree Creek

Remembering those men who died in the service of their country 158 years ago, July 20, 1864, at the Battle of Peachtree Creek, just north of Atlanta.

Most notable is the heroism of the men of their 33rd Mississippi Infantry who lost 24 men killed, 18 mortally wounded, 59 wounded, 42 captured and 18 missing-in-action, for a total of 161 men. Lest we forget.

Killed (or mortally wounded) of the 33rd: Col. Jabez L. Drake (F) --- Capt. John W. Sharkey (F) --- 1st Lt. David A. Herring (D) - Commanding when killed) --- 2nd Lt. Milton J.M. Dobbin(s) (H) (mw) --- 2nd Lt. Richard Austin Miskell (E) --- 2nd Lt. Simon J. Kennedy (A) (mw) --- 1st Sgt. Mather E. Pittman (G) --- 1st Sgt. James L. Varnado (B) (mw) --- 3rd Sgt. Hardin E. Dixon (Dickson) (G) (mw) --- 3rd Sgt. William J. Lamkin (E) --- 4th Sgt. William D. Deskin (A) --- 4th Sgt. James S. Gwin (C) (mw) --- 4th Sgt. Joseph P. West (G) --- 5th Sgt. Hugh R. Sharp (H) --- 1st Corp. Theodore C. Mixon (A) --- 2nd Corporal John S. Burgess (I) (mw) --- 3rd Corp. Prince A. Russell (A) --- 4th Corp. Edward J. Wrenn (I) (mw) --- Edward Alexander Buckley (D) --- John Witey Buckley (D) --- Hiram P. Dabbs (F) (mw) --- Jasper (Joseph) Elliott (G) (mw) --- James A. Fields (G) (mw) --- Martin P. Foil (E) --- James H. Ford (H) --- James F. Hall (D) (mw) --- John T. Harvey (E) --- Emanuel Hickman (C) --- Golding F. Hill (G) (mw) --- John C. Humphries (I) (mw) --- Abner L. Lamkin (E) --- William L. Lee (A) --- Samuel R. Lewis (E) (mw) --- William B. Middleton (G) (mw) --- Joseph B. Mitchell (D) --- Green W. Morgan (E) --- William N. Morgan (E) --- Lawrence Osburn (E) --- Gideon B. Russell (A) --- Tate Russell (A) --- W.B. Russell (A) --- Elijah Hickerson Smith (C) (mw) --- Winsor H. Spinks (B) --- James Tarver (D) --- Thomas P. Tarver (B) (mw) --- Zachariah Williams (C)

Posted to the Facebook page of Sons, Friends of Confederate Veterans by Arnold M. Huskins.  
No credit for artwork was given

## ON STUART'S DELAY AT GETTYSBURG

The following is an excerpt from Gen. Moxley Sorrel's war memoirs regarding Stuart's late arrival at Gettysburg. Although a long read, it is an interesting viewpoint regarding Stuart's tardiness. Let me know what you think:

"Stuart's part with his cavalry was now most important. It is contended by some that Lee left it finally optional for him to decide upon his movements; whether to follow the army by crossing the river in the west of the ridge or by one of the lower fords. In the latter event it was, as it proved, to lose Lee and leave him without his strong arm in an enemy's country. It has been attempted to show also that the order by which Stuart moved came from Longstreet. But this must be dismissed; positive information to the contrary being at hand. Surprising to say, it now appears that Stuart left the army with his fine command and started on his too fascinating raid, not only by his own preference, but actually in violation of Lee's orders, which failed to reach him.

"All doubt had passed from Lee's mind and he had ordered Stuart to keep with him. The latter was raiding, and Lee's campaign was lost. Major McClellan, Stuart's A. A. G. and chief of staff, in his history of that cavalry (an excellent work) declares that in his opinion the absence of Stuart was the cause of Lee's trouble; and for myself I have never doubted it.

"It is not to be supposed that no cavalry whatever was left with the army. Stuart's defenders have taken pains to point that out. There was a squadron or two, here and there, a regiment at one place, and a brigade under an efficient commander left in the rear. But these separate little commands amounted to nothing. It was the great body of that splendid horse under their leader Stuart that Lee wanted. He was the eyes and ears and strong right arm of the commander, and well may he have missed him.

"All through the marches he showed it. Stuart was on a useless, showy parade almost under the guns of the Washington forts, and his horse, laurel-wreathed, bore the gay rider on amid songs and stories. He met some opposition, of course, and had a share of fighting in Ashby's Gap and the plain on the east. When he rejoined Lee it was with exhausted horses and half worn-out men in the closing hours of Gettysburg. Had he been with Lee where would our commander have made his battle? Possibly, not on that unfavorable ground of Gettysburg. Lee with his personally weak opponent, and Stuart by him, could almost have chosen the spot where he would be sure to defeat the Union Army."

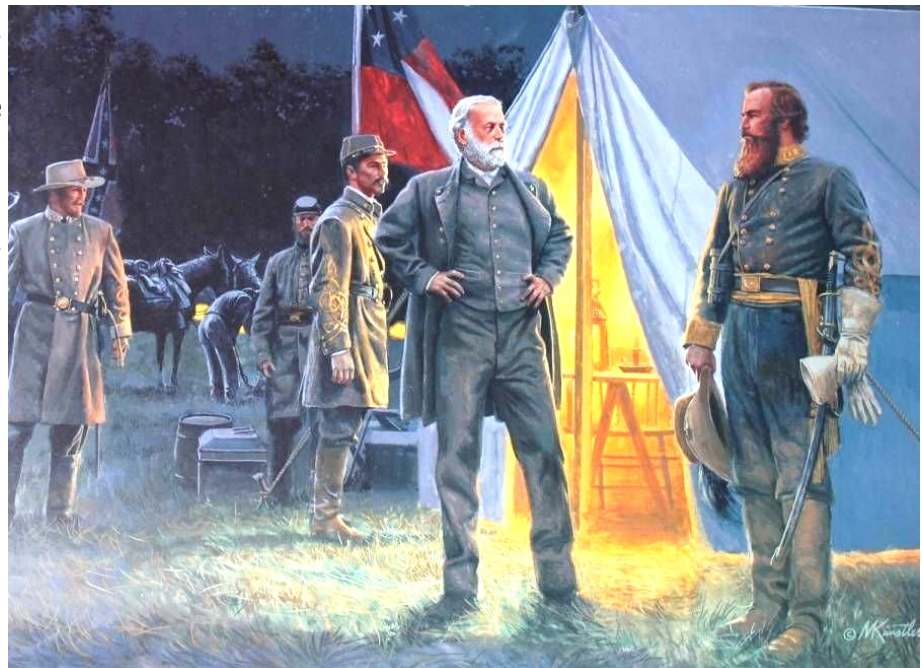
SOURCE: Recollections of a Confederate Staff Officer by Gen. G. Moxley Sorrel, 1905

Link to ebook: <http://openlibrary.org/.../>

Recollections\_of\_a\_Confederate...

PHOTO: Art work of Mort Kuntzler

DTH





## Jubal Early's March on Washington

On June 30 in 1864, Jubal Early began his march on Washington DC.

In the summer of 1864, Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's relentless Army of the Potomac had backed the Confederates into battle lines protecting Richmond and Petersburg, and it appeared poised for a drive to capture the Southern capital.

On June 12, Lee entrusted Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early, one of his most aggressive and experienced commanders, with a bold mission intended to relieve pressure on the Confederate defenders. Lee would send his 2nd Corps under Early — a major portion of his army — to clear out a Union force that had taken possession of much of the Shenandoah Valley. If he saw an opening, Early was to invade Maryland, disrupt Union rail and communication lines, and threaten Washington.

Lee was fond of Early — “my bad old man,” as he called the cantankerous and blunt commander. Early, a West Point graduate who practiced law in Rocky Mount, Va., had vigorously opposed secession but took up arms when war was declared. Lee had grown to rely on “Old Jube,” particularly with the death of Maj. Gen. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson at Chancellorsville the previous year.



Early and his men — many of them tough veterans of Jackson's 1862 Shenandoah campaign — took to the mission with verve. Little more than the sight of the Confederate force at Lynchburg on June 18 was enough to send Union Maj. Gen. David Hunter and his larger force skedaddling to Charleston, W.Va.

Compounding Hunter's wretched performance was his failure to alert the Union high command that he would be unable to cut off Early's advance. Grant — who believed Early's corps was still at Petersburg — was left blind to a great and sudden danger. “Nothing blue stood between Early and the Potomac,” historian Shelby Foote wrote.

The rebels moved northeast at a rapid clip beginning June 23, passing through Lexington, where the men marched past Jackson's grave, baring their heads in silent salute. They reached New Market on June 30, and Winchester July 2. Bolstered by reinforcements, their numbers reached 16,000.

On July 4, the nation's 88th birthday, Early's army reached the Potomac, celebrating with raucous feasts on Yankee provisions captured at Martinsburg and Harpers Ferry, including sardines, oysters and plenty of liquor. The third invasion of the North was underway.

*(Continued on page 9)*



*(Continued from page 8)*

The idea of Washington falling to an enemy army may seem almost impossible today, but it did not seem at all implausible to residents in 1864. Just fifty years earlier, within the lifetime of old-timers, a bold British force had captured the capital, burning the White House and the Capitol.

After the overwhelming Confederate victory at First Manassas in 1861, Washington had panicked when it seemed the rebels might take the capital. In the three years since, the Union had constructed an elaborate network of defenses around the capital, including a 37-mile-long circle of 68 forts, connected by miles of rifle pits and trenches. But the best troops manning the fortifications had been stripped away to bolster Grant's force, leaving the capital vulnerable.

By July 5, Union commanders belatedly recognized that Early posed a formidable threat. Grant reluctantly agreed to send one Sixth Corps division north, but no more, still believing that Hunter could protect the capital.

The task of slowing the Confederates would fall to Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace, a Union commander in semi-disgrace since Grant blamed him for arriving late with his forces at the bloody Battle of Shiloh in Tennessee in April 1862. Wallace had been assigned in 1864 to command the Middle Atlantic Department in Baltimore, something of a backwater.

But Wallace did not lack for confidence. Warned by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad President John Garrett that the Confederates were moving into Maryland in force, Wallace acted to fill the Union vacuum.

He concluded that Monocacy Junction south of Frederick — where roads from Baltimore and Washington as well as the B&O railroad converged — would be key to his defense. Without orders, Wallace left Baltimore and assembled a force of 3,200 men from his command, the majority of them ill-trained "100-Days Men" who had been recruited for rear-guard duty.

The pace of Early's advance had slowed, in part because of undisciplined Confederate looting. But from Frederick on the afternoon of July 8, Wallace could see three long Confederate columns of infantry and artillery "crawling serpent-like" toward the city.

Wallace abandoned Frederick to make his stand along the banks of the Monocacy River. Early was in the city by 8 a.m., negotiating a \$200,000 payment to Confederate coffers from city fathers to spare Frederick from the torch.

The morning of July 9 "dawned with a halo on sunshine and beauty," a soldier from Ohio recalled. In the nick of time, Wallace was bolstered by the arrival of 3,400 veteran troops sent by Grant from Richmond via steamer and train, doubling the Union force.

Early hoped to avoid a major battle, preferring to preserve his force for a move on the capital. But the

*(Continued on page 10)*

## **DON'T FORGET: LATE FEES ON DUES BEGINS SEPT. 1**

If you haven't paid dues, do it quick or add late fees.

Remember that the camp has a new Adjutant, Darin Pannell, replacing Ron Stowers. Adjutant Pannell has set up a new PO Box for dues and other correspondence so send dues payments to the NEW ADDRESS.

It is: Jefferson Davis Camp 635—SCV, PO Box 2722, Ridgeland, MS 39158-2722

*(Continued from page 9)*

Confederates advancing from Frederick along Georgetown Pike — today Route 355 — were soon drawn into a fight, apparently unaware that a road leading to Buckeystown would have skirted Wallace's defenses.

Seeking to avoid a frontal attack, Confederate cavalry dismounted and crossed the river downstream near the Worthington Farm. But Union soldiers positioned along a fence at the adjoining Thomas Farm fired what Wallace described as a "pitiless rain" of bullets at the invaders, knocking them back.

A second Confederate attack succeeded in taking the Thomas Farm, but a determined federal counterattack pushed the rebels back to the Worthington Farm.

Late that afternoon, Confederate Maj. Gen John Brown Gordon launched a third assault with a division of Georgians, Louisianans and Virginians backed by artillery. The attack — across land today within Monocacy National Battlefield but split by Interstate 270 — was as fierce as any seen by many of the men, among them veterans of Gettysburg and Antietam. With his force on the verge of annihilation, Wallace retreated.

It was a decisive rebel victory — a rout, even, by some Confederate descriptions — but it had come with a heavy price, and not only the 900 Confederate casualties. The Union troops, at the cost of 1,300 casualties, had delayed Early's attack on Washington by an entire day — critical time, it would turn out. (Following the defeat, Wallace was relieved of command, but after learning details of the brave Union stand at Monocacy, Grant had him reinstated. Wallace would achieve lasting fame for his novel "Ben-Hur," published in 1880.)

After camping on the battlefield, the exhausted Confederates resumed their march to Washington on Sunday morning, July 10, but they made limited progress in beastly heat. That night they camped spread out between Gaithersburg and Rockville.

At Lee's behest, Early dispatched cavalry dashing across the state to free thousands of Confederate prisoners held at Point Lookout, where the Potomac empties into the Chesapeake Bay. The mission was ultimately aborted, but not before cavalry wreaked havoc between Baltimore and Washington, looting and cutting communications.

In Washington, worries were growing about the city's defenses, manned primarily by 100-Days Men, recuperating wounded soldiers, and even — as the Confederates advanced — government clerks. "We have five times as many generals here as we want but are greatly in need of privates," complained Maj. Gen. Henry Halleck, Grant's chief of staff. Within hours of the Union defeat at Monocacy, Grant ordered two more Sixth Corps divisions to board transports and sail immediately for Washington.

From Rockville on Monday morning, Early's army took what is now Veirs Mill Road into Wheaton — then called Leesborough — and turned south onto the Seventh Street Pike, now known as Georgia Avenue, according to histories by B.F. Cooling and Marc Leepson. Some cavalry took a different route, down what is now Old Georgetown Road and Wisconsin Avenue toward Fort Reno near Tenleytown.

By noon, Early was in the District within sight of Fort Stevens. Many of the Confederates were eager to take revenge on the "vile miscreants living there," Pvt. William Stringfellow of North Carolina wrote in his diary. But Early decided that his bedraggled force, spread out for miles behind him, was in no condition yet to attack.

The Confederates probed the defenses, moving through a landscape then consisting of farms and orchards, and skirmished sharply with federal troops. From Fort Stevens and Fort DeRussy — where joggers now run past remaining earthworks in the wooded hills of Rock Creek Park — Union batteries hammered at the invaders.

*(Continued on page 11)*

*(Continued from page 10)*

Even as more Confederates moved down Seventh Street, more Sixth Corps troops had arrived by steamboat at the Washington wharf and were marching up the same road from the opposite direction, cheered by jubilant crowds.

The unmistakable long and lanky figure of Lincoln appeared on the Fort Stevens parapet at least once during the fighting, and when fire from Confederate sharpshooters zeroed in, Union officers — but probably not, despite the oft-repeated claim, Capt. Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., the future Supreme Court Justice — called in strong language for the president to get down.

Early made his headquarters that evening in Maryland near the District line at Silver Spring, in the long-since-demolished mansion belonging to the Blair family that would give the surrounding community its name. Over cigars and wine from the Blair cellar, Old Jube and his commanders contemplated their next step.

The next morning, July 12, Early reconnoitered the lines and concluded that with the arrival of Union reinforcements, an attack would be foolhardy. The Confederates waited until nightfall to retreat, leading to a brief but violent fight when a Union brigade surged toward Confederate lines.

"We haven't taken Washington, but we scared Abe Lincoln like hell," Early told an aide.

Lincoln may not have been scared, but Early and Lee had accomplished a great deal. They had recovered the Shenandoah Valley in time for the harvest and captured thousands of horses and cattle in Maryland. Most importantly, they had forced Grant to shift two corps north, relieving pressure on the Confederate capital and delaying Union hopes of victory.

Early had come closer than Grant to capturing the enemy capital.

Early's retreating army passed through Rockville and continued west through Poolesville, well ahead of a half-hearted federal pursuit. On the morning of July 14, the rebels crossed the Potomac at White's Ford to Leesburg and headed west to the Shenandoah Valley, ending the last Confederate invasion.

Today, just upriver, at White's Ferry, a barge by the name of Jubal Early used to carry commuters across the dark waters. Unfortunately, somehow the name of the ferry has now been changed and the soldier statue on the Maryland side that faced south and greeted visitors and commuters has also unfortunately been moved. This is a product of the terminally ignorant in that part of the country.

Posted to the Facebook page of Robert E. Lee Camp 1640, Sons of Confederate Veterans

"Natchez During the Civil War"

([https://aquila.usm.edu/theses\\_dissertations/2612/](https://aquila.usm.edu/theses_dissertations/2612/) )

Suspension of Habeas Corpus and Arrests by the Federal Government:

(<https://quod.lib.umich.edu/j/jala/2629860.0005.103/--lincoln-administration-and-arbitrary-arrests?rgn=main;view=fulltext> )

Authored by R.E. Foy.

Posted to Facebook by Rebel History



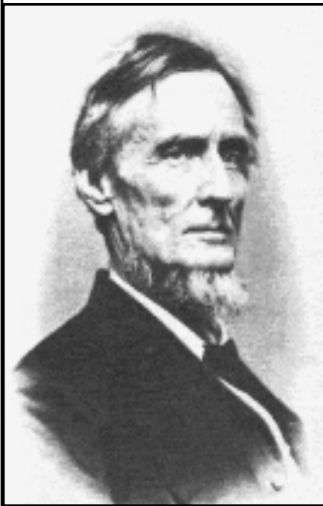
???

**Trivia Question:**

This month's question asks: At First Manassas Gen. Joseph E. Johnston allowed Gen. Beauregard to be in command even though Johnston outranked him. Why?

July's question asked two things:  
Who once said, "He looks so cold and quiet and grand."?  
Who was being described?

The answers:  
Diarist, Mary Boykin Chestnut, speaking of General Robert E.



**Commander's Column**

Commander Jackson has no column this month

**A Prayer**

**Our Father,**

We thank you for the many opportunities you bless us with on a daily basis. We thank you for the great salvation that you have made available to each one and pray that those lost in their sins would take advantage of this great gift by trusting you as their personal Lord and Savior. We ask your blessings upon us as we face many transitions in our daily lives, please guard and guide our every step. You, and you alone hold the answers to our daily problems, may we never cease to turn to you for the answers.

**Jesus,**

Please be with the many that are suffering today and allow us, as your children, to reach out to them by reflecting your love and concern for their lives. Be with those that are traveling, I pray, and bring them safely to their destinations. Use us, as your children, to reach out to our hurting world with your love, especially those who have experienced loss or are facing surgeries in their own lives or that of their families. May truth be our utmost aim and sharing it be our driving goal. In all things may your name be glorified!

**Lord,**

We thank you for our great heritage as Southerners! Guide us in all we do that we do not bring reproach upon your name, or the memories of those that have gone before us, as we stand for truth! We pray these things in the holy and precious name of Jesus Christ - Amen!



**Jefferson Davis Camp #635  
Sons of Confederate  
Veterans  
PO Box 16945  
Jackson, MS 39236-6945**

**COPYRIGHT NOTICE**

In accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. Section 107, any copyrighted material published herein is distributed under fair use without profit or payment to those who are interested in receiving the provided information for non-profit research and educational purpose only.

Reference: <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>