



July 2012

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

**Ed Allegretti - 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander**  
601-422-0987

**Doug Jefcoat - 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Commander**  
601-425-5485

**CoCo Roberts - Commander**  
601-428-5570

**Cotton Norris - 601-426-2949**  
Adjutant

**Don Green - 1-601-270-5316**  
Historian

**ALERT ! ALERT ! ALERT !**



**CAMP JULY COOKOUT OR BLOWOUT**

**This year it will be on July 27<sup>th</sup> at the Mauldin Community Center.** Yep, this is where all the action is going to be. Our annual food fight...or should we say food fest will once again be a lot of fun. Why you say ? Cause eatin is a lot of fun, that's why. What a silly thought to have. That is if you had it. Anyway, we will have our usual cooks outside sweatin and cussin and well, who knows what else these Southern type homosapiens are capable of doing. Somebody bring a hose to coolem down just a might. Maybe even a club or some kind of, you know, sidearm!! You never can be too careful. We'll just keep an eye on them as we get closer. Vittles will be served at 6:30. Don't show up at 6:35 cause there ain't gonna be anything left to eat. Remember to call Miss Joan at 729-2535 and let her know ahead of time what you intend to bring as a side dish. The camp will provide the meat, buns and condiments. You know, ketchup and stuff. Bring your appetite and a friend (s) if you have any. There will be some neat stuff to look through, but you'll have to be there to enjoy it. You will get a kick out of what you lay your eyes upon. As always it's gonna be a good time by all. There may be a brief business session after we eat. Very brief.



## SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE

As of this writing it still looks as though we are planning for the **second weekend of August, Friday 10<sup>th</sup> & Sat. 11<sup>th</sup>**. We already know who one of our speakers will be. **John Eidsmoe** from Pike Road, AL. is a gentleman whom we have been wanting to invite. You read in the last newsletter about some of his credentials. One of our other speakers will be Mr. **Ryan Walters** from Ellisville, MS. He has written a new book entitled, Grover Cleveland: The Last Jeffersonian. Mr. Walters is a Doctorate student at USM in Hattiesburg, MS. whose Doctoral study is 19<sup>th</sup> century political history. Our third speaker hardly needs an introduction. **Dr. John Killian** from the Birmingham, AL. area. He is pastor of Maytown Baptist Church and is married with two children. children. Bro. John has spoken to us for many years and has always brought wonderful and inspirational talks on a variety of topics concerning not only our Southern history but, America's history and how the South has played a large part in building and contributing to this nation for many decades before the War and since that time. We look forward to seeing and hearing from him once again. **Remember the doors open on Friday at 6 PM and Saturday morning at 8 AM.** As usual we will have vendors there with plenty of material in books and tapes and other goodies. Teachers, Pastors, Elected Officials are admitted for free. **Meals are \$10 for individuals and \$15 for families in advance with reservations** being required. **On Saturday we will eat dinner around noon and for supper 5:30. This year instead of having just entertainment we are going to have a dance at the YWCO that will begin at about 7:30.** There will be a four piece Irish band with an instructor as well as some dancers from a group that meets in Laurel. The instructors for our period dances will be Andy and Pat Salassi. There will be occasional breaks and Miss Bonnie McCoy will play a couple of tunes while we catch our breath. Miss Zoe Brumfeld will also play some tunes on the bagpipes during these break times. For those who like to waltz there will even be a time for you. Period dress is not required but is most welcome and appreciated. We need ads for the program and some ancestor ads included. The cost of ads are \$10 for ancestors, \$15 for a business, (same size as an ancestor ad - which is about business card size). \$25 for a quarter page, \$50 for half page, and \$100 for a full page. Ads must be turned in at least two weeks prior to the event. Also if you desire you can be a sponsor. If you purchase a \$25 ancestor or sell a business ad you will be admitted for free along with your family. A purchaser of an ad for this amount will also be admitted for free along with their family.

**IF YOU DESIRE TO KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT YOUR SOUTHERN & AMERICAN HISTORY AND HOW YOUR VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES HAVE LIED TO YOU WHILE YOUR TAXES GO TO SUPPORT MANY OF THEM, THEN ATTEND OUR CONFERENCE AND LEARN THE REST OF THE STORY THAT THEY DO NOT TELL OR DESIRE FOR YOU TO KNOW.**

**601-649-1867 OFFICE / 601-428-5570 HOME**  
[csaford@hotmail.com](mailto:csaford@hotmail.com)  
[georgejaynes1953@yahoo.co](mailto:georgejaynes1953@yahoo.co)

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### CAPS & POWDER

Mr. CoCo Roberts has plenty of caps for sale to either camp members or non-camp members. The caps are \$9.00 per tin. He still has pre-rolled and packaged cartridges just for some sheer convenience. He is going to order a case of powder this month. It will be the same amount \$14.00 per can. So if you are in need or know someone that is, just give him a call at home or 601-577-0205. This is for putting a few bucks in the camp kitty.

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### BATTLE OF IUKA 150<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY Labor Day Weekend

**August 31 - September 2, 2012**  
**Minerals Springs Park - Iuka MS.**

#### WANTED

Re-enactors and Sutlers

Re-enactors can register online at

[www.battleofiuka.com](http://www.battleofiuka.com)

Walk on participants are welcome

**\$100 bounty for the first 10 cannons registered**

School days educational events

Military drills and skirmishing

Living history demonstrations

Battle of Iuka descendants reunion

register online

Grand Ball Saturday evening \$10 fee

Saturday meal included

2 PM Battle re-enactment Sunday on 120 acre battle site.

**FOR MORE INFO CONTACT:**

[www.battleofiuka.com](http://www.battleofiuka.com) or

[www.tishomingofunhere.org](http://www.tishomingofunhere.org)

Barry or Ellen Ayers, 48<sup>th</sup> TN Infantry

662-423-9011

or Harold Lomenick 662-423-1231

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**MOVIE OPPORTUNITY TO COME**

They Wore Blue and Grey  
Screenwriter/Actor Gerry Glenn Jones

Who loves the old westerns, with John Wayne, Gabby Hayes, Gregory Peck, Randolph Scott, and other character actors of that time period ? Well, it is our time for a resurgence of those western classic films.

“They Wore Blue and Gray” is a screenplay that actor/screenwriter Gerry Glenn Jones wrote using the rustic theme of the old west with no crude language and nudity (family-friendly). Though the film does contain violence, good will prevail over evil and when mixed together, all that can be...will be expected.

The plot of the film revolves around two cousins who as young men attended West Point together. At the time they received their commissions, war broke out. One cousin left the Union and joined the Confederate cause, while the other, stayed with the Union. They are later re-united when they return to their homes in Mississippi, where they, not only have to deal with a land hungry carpetbagger, who doesn’t mind having people killed, but also, the wrath and hatred of their neighbors.

This film has a very unique twist at the end, that will leave movie goers saying, “I didn’t expect that!” It will have great music, and superbly, acted - scenes. They Wore Blue and Grey will have a strong cast of the best actors in the South, and the artwork will be great !

Set adviser for historical correctness will be Gary L. Benton ( W.R. Benton) <http://www.wrbenton.net/>

Some re-enactment units will be asked to set camp up like a normal re-enactment, stay overnight and act (possible speaking parts) or as background crowd, may be asked to double as town people and 1800's western look with clothing and horse gear may be needed. If in North MS., if you come from down the state you need to be able to get yourself up there and stay, depending on the crew. **Updates will come as necessary. Don Green can mass communicate to you guys and gals.**

Best thing to do is subscribe to the mailing list of the MS. Film Office and that way you will get information as you need it.

<http://www.visitmississippi.org/film/mississippi-film-office.aspx>

Questions need to be directed to Gerry Glenn Jones  
<http://www.actorgerryglennjones.com>

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**BRICKS FOR BEAUVOIR**

This project will help finance the rebuilding of Beauvoir and is endorsed by the General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

**Ancestral Memorial Brick Order Form**

Instructions : Use the lines as laid out or comme up with you own layout, but no more than three lines of info and no more than 15 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary.

Line 1: \_\_\_\_\_

First and Last Name

Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Rank

Line 3: \_\_\_\_\_

Company and Regiment

**EXAMPLE**

Pvt. Thomas Newton  
Flynt  
Co. G 7<sup>th</sup> MS. Battn.

Make Checks in the Amount of \$50.00 per brick to:  
MS. Division, SCV  
For: Beauvoir Memorial Brick Fund  
Mail Checks to: MS. Division, SCV  
C/O Larry McCluney,  
1412 North Park Dr.  
Greenwood, MS. 38930

Bricks will be placed in a plaza around the tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier

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**LOBLOLLY FESTIVAL**  
**First Saturday in Oct. The 6<sup>th</sup>.**

We have talked about having a recruitment booth. So lets vote on this at the cookout. Cotton can find out the cost for a space. We can have forms for people and information available, as well as flying the colors and have our fancy new sign behind us. It is time we make our presence known again at this event.

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## ELECTION OF OFFICERS

This is not far off and our last meeting at Western Sizzlin will be October. So we need to either vote then or at Landrum Country Tour, or at the Mauldin Community Center after the parade. We need a good turnout for the nominations and vote. So please be thinking about this.

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## **IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776 THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. – That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, – That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, its their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. – Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to prevent King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refuted his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has mad Judges dependent on his Will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and

unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages whose known

rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitioned have been answered only by repeated injury, A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren . We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States, that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which independent States may of right do.— And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

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### THE SIGNERS

56 men from each of the original 13 Colonies participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence.

Pennsylvania sent 9 Delegates, followed by Virginia with 7, and Massachusetts and New Jersey which each sent 5. Connecticut, Maryland, New York, and South

Carolina each sent 4 delegates. Delaware, Georgia, New Hampshire, and North Carolina each sent 3. Rhode Island sent only 2 Delegates to Philadelphia.

9 of the signers were immigrants, 2 were brothers, 2 were cousins, and 1 was an orphan.

Their average age was 45

The oldest Delegate was Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania. He was 70 when he signed. The youngest was Thomas Lynch of South Carolina. He was 27.

18 of them were merchants, 14 were farmers, and 4 were doctors.

42 of the signers had served in their Colonial Legislatures. 22 were lawyers. 9 were judges. Stephen Hopkins was the former Governor of Rhode Island. 3 of the signers were ordained clergymen. John Witherspoon of New Jersey even wore his pontifical robes to the daily sessions.

Almost all of the men who signed were Protestant Christians. Charles Carroll of Maryland was the only Roman Catholic to sign.

7 of the men were educated at Harvard. 4 were graduates of Yale. 4 more had attended William & Mary College. And 3 of them were Princeton graduates.

17 of the signers served in the military during the American Revolution. 5 were captured and tortured by the British during the war.

11 of the signers had their homes and property destroyed. Francis Lewis' home was destroyed and his wife was taken prisoner. John Hart's farm and mills were destroyed when the British invaded New Jersey and he died while fleeing capture.

Carter Braxton and Thomas Nelson (both of Virginia) lent large sums from their personal fortunes to support the war effort. They were never repaid.

15 of the signers participated in their States' Constitutional Convention but refused to sign the Federal Constitution.

After the Revolutionary War 13 of the signers went on to become Governors and 18 served in their State Legislatures. 16 became State and Federal Judges. 7

became members of the United States House of Representatives and 6 became United States Senators. James Wilson and Samuel Chase became Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Elbridge Gerry each became Vice President, and John Adams and Thomas Jefferson became President of the United States. The sons of signers John Adams and Benjamin Harrison also became Presidents.

5 signers played major roles in the establishment of colleges and universities.

John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Charles Carroll were the longest surviving signers. Adams and Jefferson both died on July 4, 1826, the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Charles Carroll of Maryland was the last signer to die in 1832 at the age of 95. Each man made a significant contribution to the establishment and solidification of the nation. This book is dedicated to their sacrifices and successes.

This was taken from the book

**Sacred Honor  
Biographical Sketches of the 56 men who  
signed the Declaration of Independence  
By Dr. Edward R. DeVries**

**Editor's Note: Just thought we might need to remember this month as to how this country began its long struggle for independence and what these men who made this declaration endured as well as the others who fought for independence as well. We don't know what the future holds for us and the rest of our country in the next few months. We may be having to do some things that we never dreamed about in our life time, just as these men had to do. You know, one day people will maybe finally put together that 76 and 61 were based on fighting for the same principles. At least they should at this point in the existence of our country. May God be with us all.**

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## THE ISSUES

**If you want to know what the Founding Fathers would do, you only have to read what they wrote.**

**Give me back my gun! -----**

“A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep

and bear Arms, shall not be infringe.” (Second Amendment to the United States Constitution)

#### **Wisdom of the Founders -----**

“A militia, when properly formed, are in fact the people themselves, and render regular troops in a great measure unnecessary.”

—Richard Henry Lee, 1788.

#### **Thomas Jefferson “I Am the NRA” -----**

“The constitutions of most of our States assert that all power is inherent in the people; that . . . it is their right and duty to be at all times armed.”

—Thomas Jefferson, 1824.

#### **A Founding Father to His Children -----**

“Take Care that they didn’t go astray. Cultivate their Minds, inspire their little Hearts, raise their Wishes. Fix their Attention upon great and glorious objects, root out every little Thing, weed out every Meanness, make them great and manly. Teach them to scorn injustice, Ingratitude, Cowardice, and Falsehood. Let them revere nothing but Religion, Morality and Liberty.”

—John Adams, 1776.

#### **The states (and the people) are sovereign-----**

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.” (Tenth amendment to the United States Constitution)

James Madison, in Federalist Essays no. 40-44, introduced dual sovereignty to the American public. His concept rested on the idea that the new central government under the United States Constitution would be sovereign within its delegate sphere of power, and the states would retain all powers not expressly denied by the Constitution. In other words, both the central government and the state governments would be sovereign. Many delegates in the state ratification conventions feared this idea of dual sovereignty as dangerous to the states, and the Federalists had to offer constant reassurances that the new government would violate neither individual nor state rights. The states, jealously guarding their status as sovereign political entities, were not willing to relinquish too much power to a new central authority.

With the addition of the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, Anti-Federalists believed they obtained a legal safeguard against central encroachment. How

wrong they were. In 1798, the Federalist-dominated Congress authored a bill labeled the Sedition Act which provided for fines and possible imprisonment for any type of speech that brought the president or Congress in disrepute. This clearly violated the First amendment of the Constitution, and members of the opposition party (namely newspaper editors) were the only individuals to be prosecuted under the law.

In response, Jefferson and Madison secretly authored a series of resolutions that appeared before the state legislatures in Virginia and Kentucky. Both declared the Sedition Act to be a violation of the First Amendment and an infringement upon civil liberties. Jefferson, as the author of the Kentucky Resolves, declared that “whenever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force...” In essence, a state could nullify — or interpose its sovereignty against — a federal law if it deemed that law unconstitutional. In Jefferson’s view, the Supreme Court did not matter, the president did not matter, the Congress did not; it was the states that had the ultimate sovereign authority to protect the rights of the people.

Just five years later, a group of new England Federalists, led by former secretary of war and secretary of state Timothy Pickering, organized a plan to secede from the Union. They were appalled by Thomas Jefferson’s election as president in 1801 and by his acquisition of the Louisiana Territory in 1803. They did not want to be part of a union that would be dominated by Southern and Western farmers. The idea fell apart when their candidate for governor of New York, Aaron Burr, was defeated. But secession had been put forward as a more dramatic alternative to nullification.

Federalists again threatened secession in 1815 after the War of 1812. New Englanders thought President James Madison was fighting the war only for the benefit of the South and West and was oblivious to the cost of the war to new England shipping and dismissive of the strong anti-war sentiment in the New England states. The new England press condemned “Mr. Madison’ War,” particularly when Madison refused to pay the expenses of the Massachusetts and Connecticut militia after these states rejected directives from the War Department. In 1814, twenty-six delegates from five new England states met in secret to discuss potential action. The Hartford Resolves, issued in 1815, mirrored Jefferson and Madison’s Virginia and Kentucky Resolves of 1798. These carefully worded attacks claimed new England had a “duty” to question unconstitutional infringements upon state authority. The Hartford Convention did not produce a clear pronouncement of

the right of secession, but from evidence contained in private correspondence from the actors involved, secession was, at least initially, the primary goal of the Convention

Legal scholars of the Founding generation provided additional justification for states' rights through secession. William Rawle, the United States attorney for Philadelphia from 1791 to 1799 and good friend of Benjamin Franklin and George Washington, wrote a treatise on the United States Constitution in 1825 that included a chapter on the right of secession. His work was used as a textbook on government at the United States Military Academy at West Point and no doubt influenced many Americans, especially many of America's top military officers.; Rawle unequivocally stated that "The states, then, may wholly withdraw from the Union..." if the people of the states decided they no longer deemed attachment to a union necessary for their future security.

St. George Tucker, a member of the Founding generation who taught law at the College of William and Mary, reasoned in Blackstone Commentaries that since the states in essence seceded from the Articles of Confederation, they could legally secede from the United States Constitution. "Their obligation...to preserve the present constitution, is not greater than their former obligations were, to adhere to the articles of confederation; each state possessing the same right of withdrawing itself from the confederacy without the consent of the rest, as any number of them do, or ever did, possess." Tucker cautioned that secession should not be pursued for "light and transient causes," but the people had a duty pursuant with their natural rights to throw off governments that infringed upon their civil liberties.

Talk of secession might seem odd to the modern reader, but it was not odd to the Founding generation and to several generations that followed. For example, Northern states nullified a more stringent fugitive slave law during the 1850's, and abolitionists consistently spoke of secession during the 1830s and 1840s. John Quincy Adams, the son of Founding Father John Adams and sixth president of the United States, advocated the secession of New England during the Mexican War. And of course secession came to its final, bloody test during the War Between the States.

The Tenth Amendment, of course, has not been repealed, but states' rights have been curtailed nevertheless. It seems unlikely that the Founders would accept this state of affairs. More likely, they would remind us that, as the Declaration of Independence states, legislative powers are "incapable of annihilation." If we believe the Federal government is exceeding its constitutional authority, the remedy is for the people to defend themselves through their respective state legislatures and

governors, where sovereignty rightly resides.

#### **States' Rights: not Just for Southerners -----**

Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts made state sovereignty number one on their proposed amendments to the Constitution

#### **Wisdom of the Founders -----**

"I expressly say that Congress is not a representative body but a diplomatic body, a collection of ambassadors from thirteen sovereign States...nor indeed, in any moment of my life, did I ever approve of a consolidated government, or would I have given my vote for it. A consolidated government under a monarchy, an aristocracy, or democracy, or a mixture of either, wouldn't have flown to pieces like a glass bubble under the first blow of a hammer on an anvil."

—**John Adams, 1824.**

#### **War Powers Are Congressional Powers -----**

Charles Pinckney, patriot, governor of South Carolina, and United States Senator, thought giving the president the powers of war and peace "would render the executive a monarchy of the worst kind, to wit, an elective one."

#### **No Emergency Powers for the Prez -----**

"The President is bound to stop at the limits prescribed by our Constitution and law to the authorities in his hands, [and this] would apply in an occasion of peace as well as war."

—**Thomas Jefferson, 1806.**

#### **Put not Your Faith in Princes -----**

"It had been observed, that in all countries the executive power is in a constant course of increase. This was certainly the case in Great Britain. Gentlemen seemed to think that we had nothing to apprehend from an abuse of the executive power. But why might not a Catiline or a Cromwell arise in this country as well as in others?"

—**Pierce Butler, patriot, and United States senator from South Carolina, 1787.**

#### **Monopoly Money -----**

The idea of a national bank was raised during the Constitutional Convention. Many of the Framers considered a national bank to be a form of monopoly and opposed the power to charter one. George Mason of Virginia said he "was afraid of monopolies of every sort" and that the Constitution provided for no such institution.

### Let's Stick to the Militia -----

Patrick Henry, at the Virginia Ratifying Convention in 1788, warned against a standing army: "There is no control on Congress in raising or stationing them...This unlimited authority is a most dangerous power: its principles are despotic. If it be unbounded, it must lead to despotism...We are told we are afraid to trust ourselves...Who has enslaved France, Spain, Germany, Turkey, and any other countries which groan under tyranny? They have been enslaved by the hands of their own people. If it will be so in America, it will be only as it has been every where else."

### Wisdom of the Founders -----

"Every true friend to this Country must see and feel that the policy of it is not to embroil ourselves, with any nation whatever; but to avoid their disputes and their politics; and if they will harass one another, to avail ourselves of the neutral conduct we have adopted."

### Give me my welfare ! -----

"The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States..." (Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.)

The "general welfare clause" is one of the most misunderstood phrases in the Constitution. What is "the general welfare of the United States?" Ask many Americans today and they would probably respond with, "The government needs to provide jobs"; "The government should provide medical care"; "The government should guarantee workers a minimum wage"; "The government should provide for the poor"; "The government should rebuild our fraying infrastructure." All of these 'demands' on government have been fostered by an incorrect reading of the Constitution, or more accurately, by not reading the Constitution. Perhaps 90 percent of what the federal government does is actually unconstitutional — and it's all due to an expansion of government power under the guise of the "general welfare."

The general welfare clause was lifted directly from the Articles of Confederation. The text from that document reads, "All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare" should be taken from the common treasury of the United States. As a confederation of independent states, the phrase "general welfare" was intended to cover anything that benefitted the union as a whole, such as military hardware for the common defense. Targeted items

such as piers, canals, or harbors were not considered the "general welfare" of the union because they would benefit one state or community at the expense of the other states.

At the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania attempted to expand federal power for internal improvements by placing a semi-colon between "excises" and "to pay" so that Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution would read in part: "The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States...."

Roger Sherman of Connecticut discovered Morris's tactic and removed it before the draft reached the floor for debate. The power to tax and raise money for "the common defense" and the "general welfare" was meant to carry the same meaning as it did under the Articles of Confederation, as James Madison affirmed when he said that the general welfare clause was not a blank check for "indefinite power." Even the most fervent proponent of an "elastic" Constitution, Alexander Hamilton, did not believe the Constitution authorized the federal government to spend money for internal improvements. **Just a reminder about Hamilton. He was for a heavily centralized government and tried with Chief Justice Marshall to subvert the Constitution at one time. He and Thomas Jefferson were always at odds with each other because Jefferson followed the Constitution and Hamilton kept trying to get away from doing just that very thing.**

As president, both James Madison and James Monroe vetoed legislation that would have used federal money for internal improvements. In 1817, Congress presented Madison with a piece of legislation known as the "Bonus Bill." The bill would have used the "bonus" money from the chartering of a new Bank of the United States for building infrastructure through an expansion of the "general welfare" clause. Madison argued in his vet message that Congress was expanding its powers beyond "the defined and limited [powers] hitherto understood to belong to them." They were perverting the Constitution. Five years later, Monroe reluctantly vetoed the Cumberland Road Bill because he thought the bill "implies a power to adopt and execute a complete system of internal improvements," a power that could be "granted only by an amendment to the Constitution and in the mode prescribed by it."

The central government does not exist to provide a paycheck, a job, a road, health care, charity for the indigent, or a minimum wage. The Founders believed these to be individual responsibilities, and they would not have viewed the transfer of responsibility from individuals to the government as a sign of progress.

### **No Pork in the Constitution-----**

The Constitution does not authorize the government to take money from the treasury to take money from the treasury for “internal improvements,” let alone welfare and other government programs, such as the gargantuan spending projects of Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal, Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society, or Barack Obama’s and George W. Bush’s “stimulus package” and bailouts. The Founding generation would have rejected outright all pork-barrel projects, funding specific communities, as utterly unconstitutional. You are probably wondering, I thought I joined the SCV not the SAR. It’s just that the things that the Founders of this Country would not allow and be appalled at how we have stooped so low as to subvert, step on, totally ignore and say that the Constitution they hammered out over a period of months to give us a document like the world had never seen, is a living, breathing collection of ideas that change with the times and have different meanings than it did when they formed it, and will even be different for each succeeding generation that is to come. Well folks, have we not heard all this already in our life time ? Have the few things that have been mentioned above already taken place ? The answer is YES ! Once again when people begin to put together that our ancestors in 1776 and 1861 were fighting not only to save their homes and family but, the original Republic that was established by all those dead white guys. This onslaught of SOCIALISM / COMMUNISM coming straight out of Washington D.C. has to stop. Like yesterday. If the white guy wins the presidential election, things probably won’t change much. Just the Same ol Same ol. However if Mr. Bi-racial gets back in office, people, if you think it can’t get any worse, just hang on. We are going to be in a Mell of a Hess!! It’s always best to be prepared for the worst, rather just hoping things will become better. Because it Ain’t. It’s best to be overly cautious than get caught flat footed and then it’s too late to do anything. So vote for whomever and then get prepared for the onslaught if Mr. Barack Hussein Obama weasels his way back in for another four long years. Think about it.

**The afore mentioned information is from the book  
The Politically Incorrect Guide to THE  
FOUNDING FATHERS.  
By Brion McClanahan, Ph.D.**

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Well it just wouldn’t be right if we didn’t pay tribute to one, if not the greatest military leader for all time. Yes, the one and only Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. This is his birthday month. So here is some interesting information about him and the life he led.

**NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST  
Confederate General - 1821 - 1877**

Although he had little formal public education and no training in the art of warfare, Nathan Bedford Forrest advanced from private to lieutenant general during the War, earning the reputation of one of the conflict’s finest cavalry leaders. Forrest promoted fer in his opponents and ire from his superiors, but respect and love from his men.

Born near Chapel Hill in Bedford County, Tennessee, on July 13, 1831, Forrest attended less than six months of school in order to help provide for his widowed mother and siblings. As a young man he earned a fortune in real estate, cotton, livestock, and slave trading. At the outbreak of the War, he enlisted in a cavalry unit as a private, even though he was only a month from his fortieth birthday. A few months later, with the encouragement of the governor of Tennessee, he accepted a commission as a lieutenant colonel and spent his own money to arm and fit a mounted battalion.

Forrest may have been uneducated, but he was well-read and a quick study. Not limited by military dogma that taught the principles of past wars, he was open to acquiring and inventing new tactics and maneuvers. When his reading and experience failed to provide battlefield solutions, Forrest relied on his personal bravery and leadership to carry the day.

In February 1862, Forrest’s cavalry was in northwestern Tennessee where the unit took part in the battle for Fort Donelson. Forrest argued with his superiors’ decision to surrender the fort and troops until he received permission to lead a breakout. At the head of fifteen hundred of his cavalymen and a few infantry volunteers from other units, Forrest managed to escape without firing shot.

Forrest then covered the Confederate retreat out of Nashville and rode into northern Mississippi to support the attack against Shiloh in April. Because of the heavily wooded terrain surrounding the Union defense, his cavalymen played only a minor role in the battle, but they did contribute to covering the Confederate withdrawal.

Wounded in the retreat from Shiloh, Forrest recovered to assume command of a cavalry brigade as a brigadier general in the Army of Tennessee. With his new command, Forrest began a series of raids behind Union lines that earned him widespread reputation and fame. It was also during this that he feuded over the use of his command with his superiors, including Braxton Bragg and Joe Wheeler. Confederate leaders soon learned that Forrest contributed the most as an independent commander rather than as a direct subordinate.

On his first raid against Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on July, 1862, Forrest captured more than a thousand Union prisoners and seized a much-needed store of arms and supplies. For the rest of 1862 and on into the new year, Forrest operated mostly in the Union

rear as he cut lines of communications and disrupted supply deliveries. His operations slowed the Union advance against Chattanooga and delayed U.S. Grant's overland advance to Vicksburg.

In September 1863, Forrest, now a major general in command of a cavalry corps, rejoined the regular Confederate army for the Battle of Chickamauga. After the battle he again clashed with Bragg and, as a result, resumed his operations as an independent raider. In April 1864, units of Forrest's cavalry attacked and captured Fort Pillow on the Mississippi River north of Memphis. The Confederates easily won the battle, but in its aftermath many of the fort's black defenders were killed. The complete truth about the incident remains a mystery. Northern investigators claimed Forrest's men murdered unarmed black soldiers after they surrendered; they renamed the battle the Fort Pillow Massacre. Southern officials claimed the black soldiers refused to surrender in what was simply an overwhelming victory against an enemy that refused to give up.

While debate over Fort Pillow continued, the general conceded that unarmed blacks were, in fact, killed. Whether this took place in the heat of battle or on the direct orders of Forrest or others remains unknown. All Forrest would ever admit was that "the river was dyed with blood of the slaughtered troops for two hundred yards."

Regardless of what really happened at Fort Pillow, the battle added to Forrest's fame in the South and increased the hatred of him in the North. Forrest then turned to raiding behind the lines of the Union advance against Atlanta. He was so successful that Union general William Sherman said, "That devil Forrest... must be hunted down and killed if it costs ten thousand lives and bankrupts the Federal treasury." Sherman added that "there will never be peace in Tennessee till Forrest is dead"

Sherman was unsuccessful in eliminating Forrest, who extended his operations to harass Union rear area in the Franklin and Nashville campaigns of late 1864. Southern newspapers continued their near worship of Forrest and, with Stonewall Jackson dead, the cavalryman was second in popularity only to Robert E. Lee.

In early 1865, Forrest advanced in to lieutenant general while continuing his bold raids. Not until the war's final weeks did the general experience his first defeat. With worn-out horses and dwindling manpower, Forrest attempted to cut off an advance of three divisions led by James H. Wilson south from Tennessee toward Selma, Alabama, one of the South's last surviving centers of war supply manufacturing. Forrest resisted the Union advance and then fell back to defenses around Selma. On April 2, Forrest retreated with what was left of his command, leaving the city to the Union army.

Forrest maintained limited operations even after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, but finally gave up on May 9. He returned to Memphis to find his slaves free, his plantations destroyed, and his fortune gone. Over the next years he farmed successfully and served several years as a railroad president. It was also during this period that he assisted in the organization of what became the Ku Klux Klan and, according to some reports, became its first Grand Dragon. To just what extent he participated in Klan activities is unknown, and some apologists for Forrest claim he led the efforts in 1869 to break up the organization. Forrest died on October 29, 1877, likely of diabetes, and is buried in Memphis.

There is no doubt that Forrest believed in his state and the Confederacy. For him, it was a personal war. He had much at stake in a conflict that threatened to end his ownership and trade of slaves. Forrest was not the member of a family to support the South. Two of his brothers died in the war, one of wounds, one of disease, and two more fell to serious wounds.

Forrest's abilities as a battlefield tactician were rivaled only by his personal bravery. He wounded at least four times and had twenty-nine horses killed or wounded beneath him. On June 14, 1863, one of his junior officers, Lieutenant A. Wills Gould, took a comment by Forrest as a personal insult and drew his pistol and fired. Although wounded, Forrest grabbed the assailant's pistol hand, took out his pocketknife with his other, opened it with his teeth, and stabbed the young man to death.

One of the most important indicators of Forrest's stature is the respect he received from Confederate infantrymen. In every war in history, foot soldiers have thought little of those who ride instead of walk. Usually infantrymen greeted passing cavalry with jeers or profanity. When Forrest and men rode by, rebel infantrymen cheered.

Forrest's personal toughness was never in doubt. Those who did not think an undereducated, non-West-Point-trained officer could achieve military greatness were mistaken. He fought with a simple mantra, "I always make it a rule to get there first with the most men. War means fighting, and fighting means killing. Get them scared, and the scare on them."

These tactics are usually misquoted as "get there first with the most" but regardless of how they are worded, they summarize the reasons for Forrest's success. Since the war, many, especially in the South, have proclaimed Forrest the conflict's leading cavalry leader, with some declaring him the best of all times.

Despite the controversy that still surrounds Forrest, his long series of successes were remarkable. Considering his lack of resources, he very well may have been the war's best commander of cavalry. Sherman's words alone are enough to gain Forrest a high ranking on this list.

This information came from the book entitled: **The CIVIL WAR 100**  
**The Stories Behind The Most Influential Battles, People and Events In The War Between Th States.**

**By - MICHAEL LEE LANNING**

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**THE WIZARD OF THE SADDLE**

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