

THE FREE SOUTH.



BEAUFORT, S. C., AUGUST 15, 1863.

Agents wanted in the different Regiments of this Department, for the FREE SOUTH.

The Riot and its Lessons.

As public opinion settles into conviction, each day adds new proofs that the recent riot in New York has been a decided advantage to the government. Coming as it did, it was not an unfitting accompaniment to the great drama of the day. The great national victory and jubilee might of course be followed by the writhings and convulsions of baffled treason.

Not so much the draft and the Government were so madly and vainly resisted as the great crushing facts of victory—Gettysburg and Vicksburg—piled like Ossa upon Pelion.

The great lesson of the riot is not taught to the Government, but to the aiders and abettors of treason, whom its revelation exposes beyond mistake and dooms beyond reprieve. Purely in the interest of the rebellion, the riot, rather than having revealed weakness in the North, has exhibited the despair of the South. The train laid by the invasion, to explode the North, was put out at Gettysburg. Fired in New York, it exploded the Confederacy rather than the Government.

The nation has beheld the growth and outburst of a faction whose hostile malcontent with every act of the Government, under a pretence of jealous regard for the Constitution, was in soul with the organized anarchy of the South, and subversive of the very foundations of order. Of this there is now no doubt; the evidence is circumstantial, instinctive, and in the faith.

We have learned how a certain faction, like other factions in history, based on ignorant prejudice and actuated by motives disguised because they were shameful, grew step by step to falsify with every pretext however small; to intrigue, conspire, to riot, and, let history frown to record it, murder—such heartless, savage, but deliberate murder as could find no apologists but the fratricides who might as well have murdered with the mob. This was its atrocious method of saving the Union—getting rid of the negro. Let us compare the butcher with his victim, whose fellows died for us at Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend, Helena, and on the ramparts of Wagner. Between these outcast heroes, and this ferocious mob, is not the parallel suggestive? Between those who are fighting for freedom, and those who murdered for slavery, every one may judge wisely who has pondered the lesson of the riot. Out of its massacre another victory has been won for the cause of humanity.

Both our foreign foes and the rebels themselves have received the first news of the uprising in New York against the constituted authorities, with grateful joy. But their disappointment in this, as in reference to their expectations of a defeat of the Union armies in Pennsylvania and at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, will be overwhelming. Not only has the New York riot been rebuked and crushed, but the people of all other cities and sections are responding to the call of the Government, and daily showing their horror of the bloody turbulence that has disgraced the boasted commercial metropolis. The lesson thus administered to the rebels and foreign nations may be profitably committed to memory.

The Detroit ladies put their old crinoline to good use. They suspend them by a pole running through the centre, thus forming a circular trellis, around which cypress vines and morning glories clamber in the wildest luxuriance.

Protection of Colored Troops.

We are glad to see, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, the formal announcement made by the President, that every man wearing the military uniform of the United States is to be protected with all the power of the nation, in his rights as a soldier, and especially when taken as a prisoner of war. With the insufferable arrogance so characteristic of the rebels, they have presumed to consider black soldiers as without the pale of civilized warfare. On taking them prisoners at Fort Wagner and elsewhere, the South Carolinians have murdered some and sold others into slavery. We would like to see any nation trying such a thing with the black troops in the British army. It would also have been a dangerous experiment to have tried it with the black troops in the American revolution, or those who fought so bravely under Jackson at New Orleans.

The problem of negro aid on the side of the Union has been clearly solved by the noble conduct of the black volunteers in Florida, at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend, and at Fort Wagner, and the Government must protect them with all its power, not only for their own sake, but for the sake of the tens of thousands of new recruits which it will receive under the draft and from rebel cities and plantations. Government would be beneath contempt if it asked their aid now, when it is becoming so signally valuable, and yet failed to shield them to the very utmost. In garrisoning the South, after the main rebel armies are scattered, the colored troops will be one of our main sources of reliance, and we look to see their regiments brought to the most perfect state of efficiency to accomplish this immense and otherwise almost impossible task.

Judge of the Northern District of Florida.

The Hon. Phillip Frazer, the newly appointed Judge of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Florida, arrived on the *Fulton* and proceeded immediately to St. Augustine in the transport *Boston*. Judge Frazer was born in Pennsylvania, but has practiced the profession of law in Florida for more than twenty years. Although identified by the ties of marriage, property and residence with his adopted State, he remained true to the Union in spite of every influence brought to bear upon him by friends and enemies. When Jacksonville was occupied by Gen. Wright, Mr. Frazer came forward to welcome him, and threw his whole soul into the endeavor to bring Florida back into the Union. How these then hopeful efforts were frustrated by the imbecility which seems to have ruled everything connected with the affairs of Florida is now a matter of history. Although recently a slaveholder, he is now heartily in sympathy with the policy which is to redeem, regenerate and disenthral the state by the spirit of universal emancipation. Being thoroughly acquainted with the character and objects of the leaders of rebellion he is well qualified by experience and opinion to deal with traitors as they deserve, and to protect the loyal man wherever found.

Gold is quoted in Richmond at \$7.75 to \$9.00 premium; silver buying at \$6.00; sterling, \$8.50@9.25. Wheat, \$6.00; corn, \$10.00; hay, \$9.00@10.00 per 100 lbs; super. flour, \$31.00@32.00; coffee, \$40.00; salt, 45c per lb; leather, \$3.50@4.00 per lb; whiskey, 25.00@40.00 per gallon, and other good things in about the same ratio. This state of things must work slight hardships for the soldier who does the fighting for \$11.00 per month. A month's pay for four pounds of butter; nearly four months' for one pound of coffee, or a gallon of whiskey; over three months' for a barrel of family flour; one month and a half for one hundred of bacon, and so on.

Important Order from President Lincoln.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Washington, July 31. }
GENERAL ORDER No. 252. The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
Washington, July 30. }
It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to order in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism and a crime against the civilization of the age. The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is, therefore, ordered that, for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into Slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Sec'y of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Important from North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 2.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* denounces Jeff. Davis as a repudiator, in whom no confidence can be placed, and whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a failure.

The Richmond *Enquirer* calls upon Jeff. Davis "to suppress the *Standard*, and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina."

The *Standard* says:

"Gov. Vance will stand by the Supreme Court and the *Standard* also, if necessary; and if Jeff. Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the *Standard*, Davis will be met with physical force, and a revolution in this State will be the result. John Mitchell, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, is an agent of Great Britain, which has long sought to divide the Northern and Southern people."

The *Standard* says North Carolina has furnished 95,000 soldiers for this causeless war, 40,000 of whom have been killed and wounded; that North Carolina should send a delegation to Washington at once, and see what terms could be obtained, and not wait for Jeff. Davis.

REBEL SUBSTITUTES.—The following advertisement appears in the Richmond *Whig* of July 27th:

"A farm of two hundred and thirty acres in Hanover, near Peaks Turnout, on the Central Railroad, or the highest price in Confederate money, will be paid for a suitable man to go as a substitute in the army. Apply at the store of Geo. L. Herring, No. Fifty-six Main street."

The price of substitutes in Richmond has always been high enough to please a Northern copperhead or a New York rioter; but this offer goes to prove that the demand is still heavy and the supply meagre beyond all former quotations. What incredible figure will be given when Davis's new levy goes into operation—if any substitutes can be accepted at all—is beyond our power of "guessing," but it will be higher than the value of that farm of 230 acres on the Central Road.

The recent cavalry raid from Norfolk to Jackson, N. C., found the enemy entrenched strongly at Jackson, which commands the approaches to Weldon. Major Anderson on the 26th ult., captured the enemy's pickets, and took possession of an important bridge thereby defeating the enemy in their intentions.

Enforce the Draft.

Resistance to the laws is rebellion; and rebellion must be put down by the strong force of lawful authority, whether it be in South Carolina, Virginia or New York.—There are no terms to be made with rebels. Mob or confederacy of resisters of the law must be made to submit. Compromise or concession are out of the question; for to yield to the demands of lawless violence is to subvert the foundations not only of government, but of law itself, and of civil order. The laws must be maintained and enforced at whatever cost. It is no matter how many lives are sacrificed in the assertion of the supremacy of the law, and of lawful authorities; for unless this supremacy is established, no life is safe.

The government is bound, therefore, to use all the force at its command to suppress the mob, and to enforce the draft which has served as a pretext for the mob in New York. Every loyal citizen throughout the country rejoiced when the conscription was first ordered, for it was felt that thus an army would be obtained sufficient, with the forces now in the field, to extinguish the rebellion. The draft was no doubt a heavy one; but a heavy draft at first was likely to be a less heavy drain upon the community than a succession of small and inefficient drafts. This was the first feeling of loyal men; and now, since resistance to the draft has been made, since the laws have been violently opposed, and traitorous demagogues in the North have excited the lowest and most ignorant portions of the community to rise against the Government, and have thus given aid to the armed enemies of the country; now, every loyal man feels that there is a more pressing need than ever that the draft be fairly and completely enforced, and that the legitimate power of a popular and democratic government, like our own, be exerted in summoning and in compelling, if need be, every citizen to bear his part in the conflict in which the very life of the nation is at stake.

The resistance to the draft has sprung, in the main, from malignant opposition to the Government which seizes upon the conscription as a pretext for exiting passion and hatred of the administration; and from the easily alarmed ignorance of a foreign but naturalized population suddenly subjected to a claim for military service. The real opposition to the measure is confined to a very small class. It is only by exaggeration, by panic, by temporizing and by the unprincipled arts of demagogues and traitors that it can be made to take any alarming proportions.

Let the Government then vigorously enforce the draft. The nation feels the danger of timidity, and demands resolute action. It feels the disgrace as well as the peril of irresolution in the enforcement of the laws. Let the conscription be carried forward without delay or finching, and the administration may rely on the support of all citizens of whatever party, who do not desire to see anarchy substituted for the regular course of social order and established government, and this support will be given with such hearty and unanimous vigor as to prove to the enemies of the nation, whether at Richmond or New York, that the people know the blessings of a Free Government, that they understand the cause of the war in support of that government; that they mean to give all that is needed,—life, property everything, to it, and that they are resolved to secure for it finally an overwhelming triumph.

A correspondent writing of the hospital at Annapolis says:

"In front of one building I have seen four soldiers sitting on a bench, each minus a leg. Once or twice I noticed them luxuriating there in the shade, the old stump laid across the remaining leg, and all whistling Yankee Doodle. This one-legged quartette perform almost daily, and they didn't seem to care whether corn is one dollar per bushel, or one cent."