

# The Tri-Weekly CITIZEN.

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BY JOHN P. HOSWORTH.

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CANTON, MISS.

Thursday, . . . . . Nov. 19, 1863.

The Tri-Weekly will be sent only to those who subscribe and pay in advance. Those who expect to avail themselves of a copy "lying around home" will be apt to be disappointed.

### The Mississippi Legislature.

We have carefully perused the report of the proceedings of our State Legislature. Nothing of mighty moment or of great importance has yet been done.

A bill to make Confederate money receivable in payment of school funds has been introduced, and is likely to be tumbled. A bill, taxing all persons thirty-three and one-third per cent. on their property, in case they refuse to receive in payment of all dues, Confederate money, is under discussion, but we do not believe it will pass from what we can gather of the sentiments of that body.

A bill to abolish the militia system, and another to extend it from 16 to 60 years, is before the Senate. One introduced by Griffin of Chickasaw, and the other by Drane of Choctaw.

A bill to make members of the Legislature liable to militia service, was passed; then reconsidered and finally laid on the table.

A bill to allow the Governor to use the machinery saved from the Penitentiary, in making rail, was favorably reported upon.

A bill to take all able bodied negro men from districts of the State liable to be overrun by the enemy, was unfavorably reported upon and regarded as impracticable.

### More Yankee Arrivals.

On yesterday another installment of 31 Yankee prisoners arrived in our town. They were captured by Gen. Chalmers in his last raid upon Collierville on Memphis and Charleston railroad. The Provost Marshall says they are the best looking Federal soldiers he has seen. Most of them are from company B, seventh Illinois, and represent that they once constituted Rosecrans' escort. Lieut. — of Infantry, says he has been captured three times and made his escape, together with ten privates who accompany them. The Lieutenant says he made a breach in his prison at Grenada but did not effect his escape.

### First Series of Quarterly Meetings for Sharon District.

Sharon at Union,	5 6 Dec.
Vernon " "	12 13 "
Livingston, at Pearl River,	19 20 "
Camden, at Camden,	23 Jan., 64.
Canton,	9 10 "
Gerthage, Oak Hill,	16 17 "
Hillsboro, at Hillsboro,	23 24 "
Decatur, at Mount Zion,	30 31 "
Philadelphia, at Pine Grove,	6 7 Feb.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

**THE NIGGER MANIA—ITS RESULTS.**—A Yankee paper has the following account of a late nigger demonstration in the "National Capital":

The negro elements is growing very strong and demonstrative in Washington. Last week "the Capital State" was treated to a procession of the negro order of Odd Fellows. The turn out is said to have been very fine, and Cuffy is said to have dispensed an immense quantity of gold lace and tinsel. Negro delegations from other cities joined in, and after parading, with martial music, through the streets, they repaired to a Hall, where the entertainment was changed to speeches and songs. There was a great display of oratorical talent, and there was no end to songs—the performance closing with a terrible abolition songs, set for the occasion, in which the whole company joined.

The fugitive slave and free negroes in Nashville, have been holding "war meetings" recently. The "black gemmen" talk as vociferously, and almost as unmercifully as do Maynard and Brownlow.

To rob the country two convicts come. One cheats in corn, the other cheats in rum. Which is the greater, if you can explain, A rogue in rags, or a rascal in grain!

## MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1863.

Mr. McRae, from the committee on education, reported adversely to Senate bill entitled "an act to authorize the Trustees of the Public School Funds to receive Confederate Treasury Notes in payment of dues." The report was read.

The question on agreeing to the report elicited much discussion, and the same was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. President—Messrs. Bowles, Drake, Greer, Hamilton, Lowry, McRae, Mosely, Oliver, Patton, Poindexter, Terry and Wilson—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradford, Davis, Griffin, Loper, Mayson, Moore, Neely, Quinn and Yarger—9.

The same committee reported adversely to Senate bill entitled "an act to authorize the Trustees of the public school to loan the funds belonging to their respective townships in Confederate interest bearing bonds." Reports read and agreed to.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, November 16, 1863.

By Mr. Greer—A bill to amend an act entitled an act to prohibit the distillation of spirits, *Referred.*

By Mr. Tindall—That he would, on a future day, introduce a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to prevent the distillation of grain and other substances, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Terry—An act to repeal certain clauses of an act entitled an act to authorize the imprisonment of slaves and other personal property for military purposes. Approved Jan. 23 1862. Passed.

Mr. Lowery presented a joint resolution requesting members of Congress to procure the passage of an act requiring the appointment of an agent or agents to visit the different portions of the State of Mississippi for the purpose of auditing, adjusting and paying off certificates and receipts given persons therein for provisions and other property impressed and used by the Confederate States officers. Adopted.

### SENATE.

Wednesday, November 11, 1863.

Mr. Hamilton, from the joint committee on state Treasurer's office, submitted a report setting forth the feasibility of the committee to make such an examination of said office as the interest of the State requires; in view of the long period which has intervened since an examination was made of the same, and in view of the increased amount of business accumulated in the office, and recommended the appointment of one or more commissioners with power to employ a bookkeeper to assist them in the examination of the same, &c., &c.

Mr. Oliver, from finance committee, reported a bill entitled "an act to levy and collect a tax of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on all persons refusing to receive Confederate Treasury notes in payment of dues." Sundry amendments were offered to the bill which, together with the bill, elicited a long and spirited discussion, pending which a message was received from the House announcing the readiness of that body to proceed to the election of a Reporter, State Printer and keeper of the Capitol, whereupon the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House to go into joint convention for the purpose indicated in said message.

For Reporter: A Y Harper, 60 votes; J B George, 40 votes; — Mayers, 1 vote. Mr. Harper was elected.

For State Printer: Messrs. Cooper & Kimball, 42 votes; Messrs. J J Shannon & Co., 62 votes; J D Williams, 7 votes. Messrs. J J Shannon & Co. elected.

By Mr. Wilson—"An act to authorize the payment of interest upon the common school fund, and for other purposes."

Mr. Bradford proposed to amend by including the principal, which amendment was laid on the table by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. President—Messrs. Bowles, Drake, Jordan, Hamilton, Lowry, Lockett, Mayson, McRae, Mosely, Patton, Poindexter, Simonton, Terry, Wilson and Yarger—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradford, Davis, Greer, Griffin, Loper, Moore, Neely, Oliver and Quinn—9.

Referred to committee on education.  
On motion of Mr. Greer, the Senate reconsidered the vote taken on yesterday agreeing to the report of the committee on Education advising against the passage of Senate bill, entitled "an act to authorize the Trustees of the Public School Funds to receive Confederate Treasury notes in payment of dues." Referred to a select committee.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, November 11, 1863.

Mr. Watson made a report from the Judiciary Committee against the bill asking Congress to make Confederate notes a legal tender. Agreed to.

**Retaliation.—The Opinion of Oliver Cromwell.**

The motives actuating Oliver Cromwell, in the earlier part of his career, were resistance to tyrants, and the establishment of true liberty. Successful as he was, it is well to consider his convictions in regard to retaliation, as affording instruction for the present time:

"He declared, therefore, in quarters from which he was aware it would speedily be repeated in their places of chief resort, he declared often and openly, that in war it was necessary to return upon any side all the violent things that any of the one side did to the other. This was done for preventing greater mischief, and for bringing men to fear war," &c.—Foster's British Statesman: Oliver Cromwell, p. 471.

## FROM NEW YORK.

### Great Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute.

The telegraph has already mentioned the great Union mass meeting held in New York city last Thursday night—We have not room for the speeches, but extract the following from the summary in the Herald of the 19th:

A Union mass ratification meeting, strong in numbers as well as influence was held last evening in the Cooper Institute, at which Mr. William Curtis Noyes presided. The resolutions reported by Mr. E. Dalsheid Smith, United States District Attorney, comprise one trinitarian in its character, which paid homage at once to Beward, Chase and Lincoln, by recognizing the masterly diplomacy of this Administration, the lowering ability and the success of its financial head, and the statesmanship and patriotism of its chief. Speeches were made by Mr. Noyes, Mr. Lewis Barker, of Maine, Governor Yates of Illinois, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, and ex-speaker Grow of Pennsylvania. Mr. Barker's speech was full of amusing illustrations and anecdotes.

He claimed to have been and still to remain a Democrat; but he admitted that, let Black Republicans be abused as they might be, there was not a Black Republican to-day in arms against his government, nor even a hunted, mobbed Abolitionist. The only men in arms against the Government were men of his party. He declared himself in favor of letting slavery die, as it had its origin in hell, and had come up to earth all dripping with the dark dews of the pit. Governor Yates also took strong grounds against slavery. Although being himself a Southern man, born in Kentucky, he declared that he hated slavery as he did the devil, but still had been willing to abide by the bond.

If now that pet institution died, he would say "let it die and be damned forever." If he had the power he would write in flaming fires that not a solitary slave should ever sink his chains on American soil. Mr. Lincoln was not his choice for the President. Mr. Lincoln did not travel fast enough for him; and yet it was not in the councils of Providence that he should have traveled faster. When he telegraphed to him urging him to radical measures, Mr. Lincoln's response to him by telegraph was—like that to the murmuring Israelites at the Red Sea—"Dick, hold still and see the salvation of God."

### An Obituary as is an Obituary.

Mister Kilder: Jem bangs, we are sorry tu stit, has deized. He departed this Life last mundy. Jem was generally considered a good feller. He died at the age of 23 years old. He went 4th without ary struggle; and such is life. Tu Du we are as pepper grass—mity smart—in Morrer we are cut down like a cucumber of the ground. Jem kept nice store, which his wife now wates on. His vurchews was numerous to behold. Menny is the thing we bot at his growcroy, and we are happy to state to the admirn world that he nevir cheeted, speshully in the wate of makrel, which was nice and smelt sweet, and his survivin wife is the same wa. We never knew him to put sand in his shugar, tho' he had a big sand bar in front of his house; nor water in his Lickers, tho the Tenasee River run past his dore. Piece to his remanes!

### POETRY.

he died in his bed,  
a great big buk he red,  
a preys he lowly sed,  
then turned over on 2 bed,  
and durned if he didn't die—ded!

He leaves a wife, 3 children, a cow, 4 horses, a grocery stoa and uther quadrups to mourn his loss—but in the spalen langwidge ov the poit, his loss is there eternal gane.—[Rebel.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO GATHER THE BERRIES.**—If you want good blacking take, a half bushel of China berries well picked from the stems, put into a kettle, and add three gallons of water; boil down to one gallon, then strain the liquor, through a sieve, from the seed and skins, and add as much pine wood (the richer the better) soot as will make a good black and it is ready for use; a pint of good or a quart of weak vinegar, (or take small bear.) first mixed with the soot will make it better, and if you add the white of an egg to half a gallon of the liquor it will be best, and equal to any Yankee blacking.

This blacking contains little besides trouble and we have seen boots cleaned with it inferior to none in gloss, and will not soil a white handkerchief.

N. B.—Let it stand several days before you bottle it off.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### From the North.

MEMPHIS, November 18.

The Chicago Times of the 15th, has been received and from that we learn that Meade's headquarters are at Brady station, and Lee's army south of the Rapidan, and the enemy are awaiting a good and favorable opportunity of bringing on an engagement.

CHARLESTON.—Hardee has command of Palk's corps and occupies Lookout Mountain. Longstreet is reported to have gone towards Knoxville with effective force.

The English government is laboring under some excitement upon the circulation of a report that the friends of the Confederacy were about to take possession of the canal by force and carry them to sea. Additional vigilance is exercised over them.

MEMPHIS, November 19.

General Order No. 137 has just been issued by Gen. Hartburn at Memphis on 15th inst.

The people in West Tennessee and North Mississippi showing no disposition to protect themselves from guerrillas and marauders but rather sympathizing with them, and combined with corrupt traders to get supplies for the enemy have proven themselves unworthy of government indulgence.

It is therefore ordered that lines of pickets at several military posts be closed and no goods of any description be allowed to pass, and nothing save wood and provisions be brought in by citizens without a pass, and each officer granting a pass will be held responsible for the same. Merchants will be held responsible for knowledge of residence of parties to whom they sell. The sales of goods to persons beyond the lines will be punished with the highest rigor of the laws of war.

All persons under the protection of the United States, physically capable of military service and liable to the same, especially in the city of Memphis where many have fled to escape duty at home, shall be immediately impressed. In pursuance to orders from Gen Sherman, all officers in command of divisions or parts of brigades of this corps will proceed to impress into service all able bodied persons liable to the same until the regiments and battalions are filled to the maximum number.

If such persons will enlist for the war they shall receive bounty provided by Congress, if not they will receive clothing and rations and placed at the foot of report. The question of pay or other compensation settled by proper authority and discharged when no further use for them. The surgeons and inspectors will decide as to their physical ability to bear arms.

### From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—The firing and fighting has been as usual. Two of the monitors engaged yesterday and are reported disabled. Two shots are said to have passed through the smoke stack and three to have penetrated their turrets above the port holes. Boats have been sent out to ascertain depth of water preparatory to a more vigorous and extended attack.

Battery Gregg has thrown some 25 shells at the city, but thus far without any serious effect.

### The Federals Routed in Louisiana.

TANGIPAHON, NOV. 19.—A letter just received from a member of Gen. Green's staff, gives the particulars of Bank's defeat in his last expedition to Texas. Franklin's division encountered the Confederate forces under Brig. Gen. Green, near Alexandria, on the 5th inst. After a stubborn resistance the enemy were routed with loss of stores, some small arms and 600 prisoners.

Gen. Wetzel going by way of Brashear city, was routed by Gen. Taylor, near Opelousas. Both wings of the enemy have returned to the east bank of the Mississippi, and the expedition abandoned.

### Our loss comparatively small.

Heavy firing heard in the direction of Port Hudson. Supposed to be an attack made by Col. Powers, of the Confederate army.

**YOUNG GENERALS.**—It is stated in an English paper, that Alexander the Great died at the early age of 32. Hannibal gained the battle of Cannæ at about the same age. Scipio fought at Sama when not much over 30. Julius Caesar had conquered Gaul when he was 45. Germanicus was poisoned in his 34th year. At the battle of Passy, Clive was not so far advanced as that. Napoleon gained his mighty victory at Austerlitz, when he had scarcely completed his 35th year, and at the time Wellington finished campaign in the plains of W was only 46 years old.

You are certain of success another your dupe when victim to suppose you are