

The Tri-Weekly CITIZEN.

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BY JOHN F. BOSWORTH.
RICHARD WINTER, Editor.

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CANTON, MISS.

Tuesday, Nov. 21.

✶ We return our thanks to Capt. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Jackson's accomplished and efficient Adjutant General, for his many favors, and regret that his removal to Jackson will separate us still further. We hope, however, to see or hear from him often.

✶ We regret that the Headquarters of Gen. B. D. Lee have been removed to Grenada. To the General we have taken a great fancy, especially as the enemy term him the "fightingest man they ever met." Maj. Holt, his accomplished A. A. General, we shall miss very much. They are all true soldiers and move with alacrity where duty calls.

✶ The poem we publish to-day, "Chickamauga," possesses more than ordinary merit. It is by a young gentleman of this county, now in the army of Tennessee under General Bragg.

THE FUTURE.

Now, when every day seems overburdened with the magnitude of events, it is not the part of wisdom to be oblivious to the importance of providing for the future. Crops must be planted and every preparation made to clothe and feed our army that may, and in all probability will, be in existence twelve months hence, or even for a longer time.

The press, as the conservator and watchman of freedom, must stand upon the battlements of the temple of liberty and cry aloud to the defenders of our country, and warn them of every approaching danger.

There is a danger threatening us more potent than the bullets of an armed foe, or the universal hate of a combined and powerful enemy. We allude to the provision question. We do not mean to say we have not enough for the present emergency, or for the next twelve months; but now is the time to look further ahead, and penetrate the dim vista of the future, and see what is necessary to be done in view of what our wants may be at that distant day. Now is the time to sow down an immense number of broad acres of wheat, barley, oats and rye, for future consumption, for the army as well as for those who are dependent by reason of the presence of their protectors in the army of the country. We see it stated in several of our neighboring papers that there are those in their respective counties who intend that their lands shall lie idle and their labor remain unproductive. This is not as it should be. No patriot should, or will, remain idle in these "days that try men's souls." A thousand famishing tongues will cry out and condemn such a course of conduct. Though the star of hope may be momentarily obscured by the clouds of adversity, the rainbow of hope still spans the heavens, and the beacon light of promise looms on the horizon.

Then, let no one fold his hand in apathy and trust he will not be held liable for the talents and the privileges intrusted to him. Let each and every planter sow every acre possible in small grain, and make preparations to plant a full crop of corn, potatoes, peas, etc., etc., to support themselves, and have a large surplus to spare the government and those who have no lands to sow. Those who neglect this great duty are but cumberers of the ground, and deserve nought but to be cut down and cast out.

Let each planter or husbandman in the country regard himself as the party to whom the exhortation is expressly directed to think not of failure in our great cause, but to bend every energy to the production of another crop, confident that the God of liberty, justice and right is on our side, and will vouchsafe our final success and independence.

We hope this subject will be canvassed amongst the planters, and one universal determination adopted to do their whole duty in this matter. They will be rewarded by the consoling reflections that they have done their duty as patriots and benefactors of mankind if not in the more tangible form of clear profits. The nation needs and ought to have their services, and they should be given with cheerfulness and alacrity.

Wanted to Buy.

At this Office, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer; also, an active negro boy, 14 or 15 years old.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—The fire from our batteries and the response of the enemy spirited, with advantage on our side. No casualties of importance. The enemy's guns are reported silenced by our batteries and their men forced to leave their guns. Total number of shot and shells fired since the bombardment commenced is about 23,000. No assault attempted recently.

Richmond, Nov. 21.—Yankee papers of the 14th report that our batteries on Lookout Mountain continue to fire on them, and that Sherman and Grant had made a junction of their forces.

Four days later advices have been received from Europe. Motion was made for a new trial in the case of the Confederate steamer Alexandria. Law officers of the crown have but little hope of setting aside the verdict already given.

The French chambers opened. The Emperor's speech pacific. A European Conference he thinks will settle the Polish affairs. Maximilian, it is but little doubted, will accept the throne of Mexico, and prove advantageous to the country. Passing allusions only made to American affairs.

Austrian advices indicate that Maximilian is making preparations to go to Mexico. Also say she will bring her Adriatic fleet to blockade the Danish ports.

The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount to six per cent., which will cause a check in the export of gold, and a decline in securities, and with a dull cotton market.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.—Vigorous fire been kept up between enemy's batteries and ours all day. Enemy did not shell city to-day, but has divided his attention between Sumter, Moultrie, Johnston and Simkins, and threw a number of shells on James' Island.

New York Herald of the 20th received at Richmond. New Orleans dates of the 11th brings intelligence of the operations of the Federals, under Washburne, in the Teche country. His whole loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, 677. Indiana 7th captured almost entire.

Dispatch from Knoxville of the 17th gives some details of Burnside's retreat to that city on Monday morning. He evacuated Lenoir's, but owing to the energy with which the rebel pursuit was kept up, he came into line of battle at Campbell's Station, where a fight ensued, lasting from late in forenoon until dark. Enemy finally succeeded in flanking our men (Yankees), driving them to cover of their batteries, which opened terrific fire, before which rebels retired and fell back to the river. They afterwards brought up three batteries, and Burnside moved back to more desirable position, and again gave them battle. Contest closed at night; our troops (Yankees) in possession of their own ground during the night; fell back, and reached Knoxville early Tuesday morning. Yesterday rebel advanced guard attacked our outposts; heavy skirmishing all day to-day. Attack ensued in afternoon; rebels brought forward a heavy force of infantry, charged our position, and a terrible hand to hand conflict occurred, our men compelled to fall back about one-third of a mile to second line, which they held to-night. General Sanders commanding outposts, severely wounded. Our loss in the fight, two or three hundred. To-day not more than 170. Enemy's loss, about 1000. Another dispatch, dated 19th, says, Rebels have completely invested Knoxville.

ABINGDON, Nov. 23.—Various rumors about the occupation of Knoxville by our forces, coming in, but nothing official. Two thousand Federals reported to have passed Rogersville, and five regiments through Jacksboro, en route for Kentucky. Our forces very active in front.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—The following has been received at the War Department to-night: Missionary Ridge, Nov. 22d. To Gen. Cooper: We hold all the roads leading into Knoxville, except one, between Holston and French Broad. Gen. Jones very close to that. Enemy's cavalry almost broken up, and Gen. Wheeler cut off his trains from Cumberland Gap to Knoxville.

(Signed.) BRAXTON BRAGG.
RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—United States dates of 21st, inclusive by flag of truce boat to-night. Nothing later from Knoxville, on account of telegraphic communication being interrupted. Brownlow in a dispatch from Barboursville, Nov. 18th, says, fighting all around Knoxville. European dates uninteresting. All quiet in front at Chattanooga. Gold in New York on Thursday, was 153.

Latest from the Front.

We extract the following from a letter received "from the front":

"A letter just received from Texas states, that about 10 days ago, Gens. Dick Taylor and Green had a fight with Gen. Banks, in Louisiana, in which our army captured 1100 prisoners and four batteries of artillery. Our loss, 100 killed, wounded and missing.

The Federal cavalry raid up Deer creek has returned. No damage done. About 1500 Federals at Skipwith's Landing, 12 miles above Lake Providence, where they are erecting mills of some kind. All quiet in the front. Big Black and the Yazoo very low."

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, November 14, 1863.

Mr. Lockett offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was laid on the table for the present:

Resolved, by the Senate, (the House concurring) That the Governor be respectfully requested to inform the Legislature at the earliest convenience, whether the 4th section of "an act to amend an act entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of the State, approved January 2, 1863," has been enforced as contemplated and required by law, and if not, to state the reasons, if within his knowledge, of the failure to do so.

Mr. Lockett introduced a bill entitled "An act to repeal an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State, and an act supplemental thereto, approved January 29, 1863, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 2, 1863."

A House resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law 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 order of Confederate officers, was referred.

House bill entitled "An act to repeal certain clauses of an act entitled an act to authorize the impressment of slaves and other personal property for military purposes," approved January 30, 1863, was referred.

The Senate resolution requesting the Governor to inform the Legislators whether the 4th section of an act to amend an act entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State, approved January 2, 1863, has been enforced, &c., &c., was called from the table and adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, November 14, 1863.

Mr. Upshaw moved to take up the Senate bill increasing the salary of Governor, which was adopted. Bill was read twice, and the House went into committee of the whole. The committee reported in favor of the bill. Amendments offered but rejected by yeas, 46; nays, 33. Bill passed.

SENATE.

MONDAY, November 16, 1863.

Mr. Simonton from a select committee reported an amendment to the bill, recommending Congress to appoint an agent to adjust impressment claims. Mr. Lockett was added to the committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House, announcing its readiness to proceed to the inauguration of the Governor elect. The Senate forthwith repaired to the Hall of the House, but on motion of Mr. McRae, chairman of the committee of arrangements, the inaugural ceremonies were conducted in the portico of the Court House, whither the Senators and Representatives repaired, and where the inauguration of Gen. Clark took place.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 16, 1863.

The recess expired, and the clerk informed the Senate that the House was ready to inaugurate the Governor elect.

The two Houses proceeded to the portico for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Governor, who, being conducted to the Clerk's desk by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House after prayer by the Rev. C. K. Marshall, delivered his inaugural address, after which the Hon. James Drane, President of the Senate, administered the oath of office.

FROM NORTH GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.—Major Long, of East Tennessee, was arrested by Burnside some time ago, and condemned to be hung. It was alleged that he was recruiting within the Federal lines. When Col. Clift was captured he was thus engaged in this business. Gen. Bragg at once dispatched a messenger to Burnside, with the assurance that if Major Long was executed, Col. Clift would suffer the same fate. While Col. Clift was under this sentence, his son, one of the bravest men in the Southern army, visited him. The meeting is described as extremely touching. The father bowed his head in sorrow and shame, and uttered not a word; the son gave him his hand, stating that a fatherless abyss now separated them, and that he could only bid him adieu and ask God to pardon his betrayal of his State. The answer of Burnside to the demand of Bragg was, that he had not heard of Major Long. The inference is that Long has already been executed, and it is probable that Col. Clift is doomed.

CONFEDERATE LOAN IN ENGLAND.—The London Herald of Oct. 1, in speaking of the Confederate Loan in England, remarks thus:

"The Confederate loan was, on Sept. 30th, quoted rather firmer in the advanced hours of business, viz: 28½ to 26½ discount; very late it was even better than this price. A variety of small investments are being made, which are giving strength to the quotation, and now the loan may be considered as fully paid up, it is probable a further advance may take place.

Saddle and Harness Repairing.

A. M. GURLEY will do all he can, at his residence, one mile South-west of Canton, applicants furnishing materials as far as possible.
Nov. 21. 3-6*

Why the South is Unconquerable.

From the New York News.

Political opinion is an exacting tyrant over the mental faculties, and sadly interferes with the natural perceptions of men upon subjects of ethical nature. The zealous partisan is poorly qualified to note the sublime truths of moral philosophy, and a people absorbed in the attempt to cut through the tangles of political question by the Alexandrian process, may be presumed, for the time being, impenetrable to other arguments than those of brute force. An appeal to arms removes the contestants from the jurisdiction of reason. It is therefore that wars so seldom accomplish the proposed end. The attention of the masses is engaged in the contemplation of contending hosts, and they neglect the privilege of holding their rulers to account for maladministration. Those rulers themselves become the slaves of passions engendered by the atmosphere of contention, and give way to impulse where they should be guided by mature deliberation and calm judgment. The sagacity of the statesman is lost in the rapid current of military events, and the safety of the State depends not upon the wisdom of its legitimate guardians, but upon the skill and prowess of the soldier.

The trial by arms may decide which of the disputants are the stronger, but not which is in the right. It is true that the consciousness of a just cause will inflame the martial spirit and prolong endurance, and thus, indirectly, it may be said that the elements of success are with the righteous. But then the triumph will not have been achieved by the force of arms, but by the action of a moral power, which would have had an equal influence upon the result of negotiation.

If we admit that there is inspiration in a just cause, how can we account, except to our prejudice, for the unflagging zeal, the steadfast purpose, the valor, fortitude and endurance of the South, against all the mighty physical odds in favor of the North? None will deny the vast preponderance of northern numbers, wealth and war material. In point of courage and moral attributes, there is no perceptible disparity. There must be, then, some influence that strengthens the South or weakens the North, to explain the fact that after nearly three years of active warfare, prosecuted by the Administration with the intensity of fanaticism, our great armies have been baffled, our fleets repulsed, and the enemy confirmed and strengthened in the spirit of resistance to a degree that renders their annihilation the evident condition of their subjugation.

It cannot be said that the Government has made no thorough application of the resources of the country, for warfare furnishes no parallel to the completeness and extent of the armies, navies and general machinery of war that have been used in this undetermined struggle.—That influence which has made null all our past efforts, is one which intensifies as the strife proceeds, and will always be found equal to any physical force that we can bring into the field. It is the soul of enlightened manhood, which, although it may be cowed in individuals, can never be conquered in a people. It may fail in aggressive, but never in defensive warfare. Where the issue is some question that affects only the dignity or interest of a nation, it may yield its point to physical superiority; but when it is aroused to the vindication of the principle of political existence it is indomitable. No enlightened people, educated to freedom, have ever been essentially subdued. Their territory may have been overrun, their armies destroyed and their capitals occupied by invaders, but they have always preserved the spirit of national independence which, however shackled, awaits the hour of its redemption.

If our statesmen would but give their intellects some respite from preoccupation upon the military situation, they might appreciate how futile must be the attempt to subjugate the will of such a people. What signifies the conquest of their territory if the spirit of repugnance to political companionship with the North is unrestrained? We have to conquer physical resistance, which has thus far defied our utmost efforts; and which, being conquered, will give us but so many disaffected provinces to be controlled by military agencies, to the destruction of our republican institutions. We have urged suspension of hostilities, chiefly because we are assured that statesmanship is paralyzed by civil strife and fails to consider the true solution of the political problem. Let reason have its opportunity, and there is heart and brains enough in either section to hear its counsels and abide by its decisions.