

# The Tri-Weekly CITIZEN.

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BY JOHN F. BOWWORTH.

RICHARD WINTER, Editor.

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### Notes of Advertising.

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CANTON, MISSG.

Tuesday Evening. Dec. 1, 1863.

### THE SITUATION.

By a perusal of our telegraphic columns of to-day, it will seem to the less hopeful that Bragg's retreat from Chickamauga is fraught with danger and disaster.

After carefully reviewing the whole matter we are still hopeful as to the final result.

By falling back, the line of the enemy is lengthened, and defensive and dangerous points are to be guarded, and thus the enemy will soon be so weakened that he will be enabled to turn upon and defeat him. Even now this result is beginning to develop itself. Cleburne has stopped their advance and driven them back to Ringgold. At Dalton doubtless Gen. Bragg will collect his wearied soldiery, and, after a few days' rest, they will be able to renew the fight and inflict severe punishment upon their foes.

We feel interested but not fearful on account of Longstreet's situation. He evidently has Burnside in a very close place, and is not a General to be easily scared or fooled. By throwing impediments in the way of any reinforcements that may be sent from Chattanooga to aid Burnside, by destruction of bridges and railroads, together with the crossings of Holston river, he may have some ten days to reduce Knoxville, and then turn upon the reinforcements and capture them. But if the worst comes to the worst, he may retreat up the railroad towards Bristol and Lynchburg, and then return to Bragg by way of Raleigh and Atlanta in course of a very short time. That the enemy will at present attempt to penetrate any distance into Georgia, we have not the least idea. Grant will doubtless establish his headquarters at Chattanooga, and endeavor to retain possession of East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad leading to Knoxville, so as to control East Tennessee; but if Gen'l Longstreet shall totally rout or capture Burnside's army, we have our doubts as to Grant's even attempting to hold East Tennessee during the winter. It would scatter his forces, which is contrary to the rule he has always adopted. His chief cause of success, in our opinion, has been the massing of his forces and throwing them with impetuosity against a single point of defence.

### The Currency Question.

Both Houses of the Mississippi Legislature says the Mississippian, have adopted the resolution introduced by Senator Quin, of Lawrence, asking Congress to make Confederate notes a legal tender. We think the substitute submitted by Mr. Powe of Jasper, in the House, would have had a more salutary effect upon the currency than the resolution as it stands. This substitute requested Congress to enact a law making the future issues of the Treasury a legal tender. This would certainly have had the effect of retiring the notes already in circulation and thus lessening the volume of the currency, which seems to be a great financial desideratum.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—We see that counterfeit twenty dollar notes have been put in circulation in Alabama. They purport to have been issued in June, when it is alleged that no plates of that denomination have ever been issued during that month. The engraving is said to be most excellent and fully equal to the genuine. Another means of detecting the counterfeit, says the Montgomery Advertiser, is by observing that at the close of the last line a comma takes the place of a period.

The Legislature of Alabama seem to find as much difficulty in choosing a Senator as our Legislature did. On Saturday week the two Houses again met in joint convention and resumed balloting. The names of Mr. Seibels and Mr. Clay were withdrawn. The last ballot had on Saturday resulted as follows: Fitzpatrick, 52; Curry, 51; Brooks, 3; R. H. Smith, 2. Total, 108.

The first indispensable preliminary to overcoming difficulties, is to look them full in the face.

### Lord Palmerston.

We publish a portion of the published testimony in the case of Palmerston, who, on the day he was eighty years of age, was served with a writ charging him with treason, and laying the damages at £10,000. The delinquent is only twenty years of age, and sufficiently fascinating to amuse the cold blood of old Capide, as Palm is called.

To the Editor of the Star:

—I beg to inform you that there is no foundation whatever for the statement made in your paper of the 21st ult., viz: "That an arrangement had been entered into between the petitioner and respondent in a certain important suit now instituted in the District Court, and that the terms of such arrangement had been agreed to."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
TOSK WALKER,  
Solicitor for the petitioner,  
47 Moorgate street, London, E. C., Nov. 3.

London Correspondence of the Irish Times.—The dispute case in which Viscount Palmerston is named as a respondent has given abundant food for the past week. I confess I have felt it a delicate subject to touch upon; but the general publicity given to it makes it public property. The scene of the offence is laid in Half-Moon street, Piccadilly, within a few doors of Cambridge House, the date alleged is the latter part of last session, the end of July and the beginning of August. The plaintiff is a clergyman named O'Keefe, and a photograph of the "fair but frail one" is handed about. They who wish to injure the reputation of the noble lord assert that the case has been compromised by the payment of a sum of money, but this his admirers indignantly deny, alleging that the whole affair is a plot to extort money, and that Lord Palmerston will show his usual pluck by meeting the case in open court, as his father-in-law, Lord Melbourne, did in a similar case, which gained the then Attorney General, Sir John, afterward Lord Campbell, great renown—the case of Norton v. Melbourne. The case, if it be not withdrawn, cannot come on this term, and I believe will never come on. I would fain be persuaded with those who take the noble Viscount's side, that the result must create such a reaction in his favor in the popular mind as to lend fresh vigor to his Ministry.

### A Strong-Minded Woman.

A New York editor has seen a strong-minded woman, a "bloumer," in the interior of the State, and he says her port and costume made a strong impression upon him. She wore a brown tunic, a brown vest, brown bufferections, a broad, coarse straw hat, masculine boots—nines, he thinks, for her feet were very large—and, strange to say, carried in her arms a baby. It seemed odd that such a manly-looking being should be a mother, but so it was, and the newspaper man was informed that, in contempt of the usages of decency, she was accustomed, when the infant required sustenance in the street, to seat herself on the nearest door-step and administer to its wants from the maternal fountain. From all he heard of the lady, she is certainly entitled to the merit of consistency. Her principles and practice agree. When the road that runs by her residence requires repairing, she turns out with her brother laborers and shovels dirt and cracks stones. She refuses to pay taxes on the ground that taxation without representation is an outrage on civil liberty. Consequently the tax collector seizes her property (she has a small estate of her own, independent of her husband) and sells it to the amount of his claim. On general training days she has ever been promptly on the ground, armed and equipped according to law; but, much to her chagrin, has never been able to find a militia captain ungallant enough to put her through the facings. Jury duty she also considers a part of her duty; but the courts "do not see it." The apron-string man, who has the honor to be her husband, obeys her in all things. Why she does not compel him to nurse the baby is a mystery to the people of the town in which she lives. Probably the reason may be found in the delight she takes in setting conventional propriety at defiance by suckling it in public.

### Commercial Intelligence.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 20.  
Gold was up again to-day, and market value were more or less excited. Unless a little more ease in the money market the volume of business is gradually increasing, but still there is a good deal of difficulty in obtaining money for purely speculative purposes, and transactions in the produce markets are not so extensive as they would be if the large number of small operators could command what money they desired. The rise in gold serve to stimulate the speculative demand for nearly all articles of produce and merchandises. The New York and other eastern markets are firm throughout, and the upward tendency in prices, which set in a week or ten days ago, has continued up to the present time without any abatement. There is at the present time, and we do not see how the future can bring any remedy, a large demand for gold for export, and, while we look for the market to be characterized with wide fluctuations, the inevitable tendency seems to be towards a steady advance in rates. In this connection we desire to call attention to an article under our financial head taken from the last National Intelligencer, in which it is shown that there is a balance against the country of at least \$80,000,000, which must be covered by gold shipments, as England will not want of breadstuffs to the extent of making up this balance or anything like it.

The men who can stand up against the chained lightning whiskey and tangle-foot peach brandy now sold at out-of-the-way places in this section, are styled "iron-clads."

### LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

#### TUESDAY'S DISPATCHES.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—Nothing new this morning. Weather stormy and very little going on either side.

RICHMOND, Nov. 28.—The news from Northern Virginia to-day, generally of an encouraging character.

Trains on Fredericksburg road did not proceed farther than Alsop's to-day, some Yankee cavalry having appeared at Hamilton's crossing.

On return trip, train took shock, at Quarry Station, about a hundred Yankee teamsters, captured Thursday morning, eight miles this side Ellis' ford. Wagons about eighty in number, loaded with ordnance, commissary stores, &c., were on the road between second and fifth army corps, when Gen. Rosser, with a squadron of cavalry, surrounded the train, captured the teamsters. Only twenty wagons and about two hundred and fifty mules brought off. Rest of wagons destroyed.

ROANOKE, 28th.—Persons from the vicinity of Knoxville on Tuesday report that city completely invested by our forces, who were shelling it. All of the city north of the railroad burnt by the enemy. Twenty-eight prisoners captured by our cavalry on Clinch river, below Bray's Station, arrived. All that portion of the State is being evacuated by the enemy, who retreated in Cumberland Gap, closely pursued by our cavalry.

DALTON, 27th.—Our army reached Ringgold last night without molestation until near town, when our rear was attacked.

Enemy captured Ferguson's battery, and inflicted considerable loss on Maxey's brigade. General Maxey severely wounded. We lost no wagon except General Wright's on Wednesday.

To-day our army continues to retreat on Dalton, where head of column has just arrived.

There is considerable fire of infantry and artillery in the rear. There were no repulses. The enemy's pursuing column consists of ten thousand mounted infantry.

We saved all railroad stock at Chickamauga; destroyed such stores (not many) as could not be removed. People along the road retire with the army. Nearly everybody has left Ringgold. Wagon roads are in terrible condition.

SPECIAL FROM RESACA, 29th.—Enemy retreated to Ringgold after their terrible defeat by Gen. Cleburne, who captured three hundred prisoners, four flags, and killed and wounded fifteen hundred. Their advance is at Ringgold. Our advance is near them. They destroyed the bridges when they retreated.

Our army is in position at Dalton and in front of it. All trains have been ordered back from Resaca. Enemy cannot advance without the railroads. They have no cars. There is no reason to apprehend their advance just now, if at all this winter. Rains are heavy, and roads horrible. It is bitter cold, and shoes and blankets are needed.

CHARLESTON, 30th.—Yankees kept quiet last night. Only eight shots fired at Sumter. Four struck and four missed.

RICHMOND, Nov. 28.—United States papers of the 26th received. Burnside was holding Knoxville on the 23d, and had notified the citizens that he would hold the place under all circumstances. Foster was at Cincinnati on the 25th, en route to Knoxville. Situation on the 25th, satisfactory, according to Cincinnati telegrams. Heavy fighting west of town, on the 23d.

On the 24th, Hooker, with the divisions of Geary, Osterhaus and two brigades of another corps, secured position on the north slope of Lookout Mountain, with but small loss. The Confederates lost five or six hundred prisoners, and every attempt to re-take the position was repulsed. Sherman crossed the Tennessee river at daylight the same day with four divisions, and carried another extremity of Missionary Ridge.

One of Banks' staff officers says, considerable quantity of cotton collected at Brownsville. An expedition will be sent up the Rio Grande. It is thought two hundred and fifty thousand bales may be captured.

Union men at Brownsville are forming defensive organizations. Draft in second and ninth wards in Baltimore was conducted without disturbance. Later advices from Europe unimportant. Rate of interest advanced to seven on Confederate loans, and States sixes, twenty years, quoted at same price. Gold in New York, 148½.

#### MONDAY'S DISPATCHES.

ATLANTA, Nov. 28.—Bragg's headquarters, at last accounts, at Ringgold. The enemy seem disposed to push their advantage vigorously. Battle likely to be renewed in a day or two between Ringgold and Dalton.

Epitome of these days' battles: Enemy gained what he sought for—Lookout Mountain, left wing. Both armies badly whipped. Our loss on left wing about that considerable by gains on right. We lost Cleburne's, Colly's and Maxey's artillery on left, capturing all of Burnside's pieces on the right. A good many dead and wounded officers arriving, wounded.

Great loss sustained in Longstreet's retreat. 25 thousand of the enemy advancing upon Knoxville from Chattooga. Fighting reported at Ringgold last week between our cavalry and Yankee. Weather cooled to Ringgold last Monday. Next day being heard at Dalton in the direction of Knoxville.

Trains come from Dalton this evening bringing sick and wounded. The forces are still falling back slowly, followed by the enemy, and firing was going on all day yesterday. The wires have been down nearly all day, but this afternoon have been working to Tunnel Hill.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—Nothing new this morning. Meteor shelling of Sumter was continued throughout the night.

CHARLESTON, 27.—Enemy threw six shells into the city to-day. Only two buildings struck. Nobody hurt. Shelling of Sumter, Forts Moultrie and Johnston, together with battery Winthrop, by enemy's batteries from George and Wagner have been fired and continued. Number of shot of all kinds fired on Sumter Thursday and Friday, 4th, of which 200,000. No casualties and no damage to works.

RICHMOND, 27th.—All advices from Northern Virginia indicate that a battle is imminent in the vicinity of Charlottesville. Passengers from Fredericksburg telegraphers report five thousand Yankee cavalry crossed hills' ford Thursday morning. Considerable firing in that direction heard yesterday and to-day up to time train left. Enemy believed to be on south side of the river in large force.

French steamer Granada brought dispatch to French Consul.

Attention is called to the new advertisements.

We yesterday made some comments on the speeches of the clerical charlatan, Beecher, in England. From his farewell speech at Liverpool we make the following extract, as proof that no severity of censure would in his case be misapplied:

"I have mourned all my mature life to see men growing up who were obliged to suppress all true devotional sentiment because it was necessary to compromise between the great antagonisms of North and South. There were the few pronounced anti-slavery men of the North, and the few pronounced slavery men of the South, and the Union lovers (as they were called during the latter period) attempting to hold the two together, not by a marked and consistent adherence to truth plainly spoken, but by suppressing truth and conviction, and saying 'everything for the Union.' Now I take this ground, that if 'Union' meant nothing but this—an abandonment of national power to maintain slavery—Union was a lie and a degradation. [Great cheering.] All over New England, and all over the State of New York and through Pennsylvania, clear to the very banks of the Ohio, hisses and execrations met this doctrine, and from 1850 to 1860 the cry was 'Union is good if it is Union for justice, and for liberty; but if it is Union for slavery, then it is thrice accursed.'"

The American who would stigmatize in England the "Union as a lie and degradation" is as foul a traitor as the most forward rebel who raises his sword against it in the Confederate army. Words cannot describe the blackness of the hypocrisy of such pretended patriotism.

### The Tallest Girl in the World.

One of the most extraordinary specimens of humanity probably ever endowed with "mortal coil" is now at Barnum's Museum, and will appear on Monday. This is a young lady of seventeen years of age who has reached the amazing height of eight feet one inch, and is still growing. The giant boy, who is now at Barnum's, is eight feet high, the girl surpassing him by an inch; but as the height of the softer sex averages a much smaller figure than that of men, the contrast presented in the case of the girl is still more marvelous. Her face, her arms, her fingers, her feet are in proper proportion to her great height—tremendous in size and length. Her foot is fifteen inches long, and its width exceeds the length of many a lady's dainty pedestal. The fingers are huge. An ordinary arm by the side of this lady's looks puny and stunted. Her knee reaches nearly to the hip of a person of an ordinary height. She is agreeable and pleasant in manner quite handsome for her size, and well-proportioned. A lady of usual height standing besides her seems the veriest infant.