

# The Tri-Weekly CITIZEN.

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CANTON, MISS.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

The communication of "Soldier" we must respectfully decline. First, upon the ground, it is not accompanied with the author's name; and again upon the ground, we cannot agree with the position he takes, and the change he advocates.

## FROM THE FRONT.

The report of a Federal raid from Vicksburg out to this place seems to have died out. As we predicted it was only a foraging party in quest of corn, cotton and supplies of beef and hogs and at the same time feeling the strength of our lines.

## CURRENCY.

The depreciation of Confederate money, in the estimation of the less considerate, is often attributed to the want of confidence, seemingly entertained by some, in the ultimate success of our cause. Our enemies are more than willing to seize upon this construction and pervert it to our injury.

Really, the true cause of the depreciation lays in other and entirely different causes.—In the first place, the over issue of Confederate notes was the first great cause of decline, because the South being an agricultural people were not prepared, or in the habit of investing in bonds, and other long securities. They had no exports or imports to absorb the accumulated amount of issues. With the North it was not so. They are an exchange-dealing people, and millions of dollars were kept exclusively to deal and invest in these securities. They are a manufacturing people, and millions of dollars were invested in machinery annually, and other millions of Government contracts taken, payable at par in these very treasury notes. Then came commerce, with tens of millions exports and imports, all of which, by the agency of the banks, were made payable in "greenbacks," and thus the immense issues of the United States Government were absorbed in trade and traffic of different kinds, instead of being invested in meat, bread, clothing, and other actual necessities of life, as is the case in the Confederacy.

Any one to look at the debt and products of the North, must see that their debt never can be paid. All talk of subjugating the South and making her pay, is all folly, for even admitting, for argument sake, the South was overcome, she would be so impoverished and destroyed that but little would be realized from the same; hardly enough to pay the expense of holding the conquered possessions.

The truth is, so far as the respective value of their money is dependent on the two governments, we can see but little difference; each will have a sufficiency of debt to engage the attention of financiers for years to come after peace. There was one move that the Federal Treasurer, Mr. Chase, made much to the advantage of his issues, and which our Secretary did not make, much to the detriment of ours. Mr. Chase, instead of issuing currency, borrowed hundreds of millions of dollars from the banks, at small rate of interest, took old treasury notes and used in payment of debts, instead of issuing new ones to meet the engagements of the government. Secretary Memminger kept his machine running and thus flooded the country with the currency. Congress may pass laws (unconstitutional though we believe), to make the treasury notes a legal tender, which will enable slow debtors, and speculating and unprincipled creditors to pay their debts at ten cents in the dollar. Such laws will be of no avail. Nothing but a reduction of the amount of currency in circulation, and confidence, if the government intends to be honest in all its financial operations, can ever enhance the value of our currency or give confidence in those who have the management of our financial affairs. Expel or disregard the ignorant or assiduous tinkers with our currency from the State Legislative and Congress halls, and we may yet hope to see it stand redeemed and disenthralled from the shackles thrown around it by these ignoramuses.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Dec. 5.—The N. Y. Herald telegraph's from Chattanooga, Nov. 30th, claims as fruits of the recent battles, 6,000 thousand prisoners, 40 pieces of artillery, 7,000 stand of arms, and numerous stores. Federal casualties will not exceed 4,000.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune mentions rumors that Gen. Hooker will be rehabilitated to the command of the army of the Potomac. There being yet time to make a vigorous campaign against Lee.—The same correspondent says that Lincoln is suffering from an attack of varioloid, but it is thought would soon recover.

### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.—The King of Denmark died on the 15th of November. In the Yellow Book correspondence between France and the United States, Dayton denies the rumor of Russian-American alliance. Droun De L'Hays denies any agreement between France and the Confederate States.

Levi Short, the inventor of the Yankee Greek Fire, died at Philadelphia on the 29th of November.

### FROM DALTON.

DALTON, Dec. 5.—Seven Yankee prisoners captured near Cleveland, by scouts under Capt. Rhodes, of Wheeler's cavalry, brought here to-day. Two of them formed part of a guard with a dispatch from Gen. Sherman going towards Charleston. Capt. Rhodes also captured 2 wagons and horses, and 4 mules, but the enemy's reinforcements coming up he destroyed the wagons. Union citizens reported three or four Yankee regiments encamped near Cleveland, but some of Capt. Rhodes' men came through the town, but saw nothing of them. Heavy firing heard yesterday in the direction of Athens, Tenn., supposed an engagement between Wheeler's cavalry and the enemy.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5.—No change of importance. Fort Moultrie demolished the Yankee Calcium light last night. Only six shots fired on Sumter to-day, and the fort is now considered safe against all assaults.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—All quiet this morning.

### FROM ORANGE COURT HOUSE.

ORANGE C. H., 6th.—Five prisoners brought in to-day, captured by our scouts in Culpeper. Six hundred prisoners have been registered by army Provost Marshal since Meade crossed the Rapidan. One thousand more have been sent forward, who were not registered here.

No military operations to report.

Weather clear and cold.

### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, 6th.—Nothing interesting transpired here for the last forty-eight hours.

Members of Congress have been arriving slowly for the last four days. Fears that a quorum will not be present to-morrow.

Summary of President's message will be telegraphed as soon as delivered to Congress.

Much anxiety to hear from Longstreet. No intelligence of the situation of his force, official or otherwise, has been received for two days.

Dispatches from East Tennessee will probably be received to-night.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, 6th.—No material change to notice. Enemy's fire now principally directed on Moultrie and James' Island batteries.

Very little firing on Sumter. No casualties reported.

Three Yankee prisoners of third Rhode Island artillery captured on Friday, with their horses, arms and accoutrements, on Krunah Island, by our scouts, were brought in this morning.

### FROM DALTON.

DALTON, 6th.—Gentlemen from Chattanooga to-day say main body of Yankee army left that place for East Tennessee. Osterhaus' division is at Huntsville. Enemy's pickets are at McFarland's Springs.

MOBILE SPECIAL FROM DALTON, 6th.—We have nothing reliable from Longstreet. One account says his assault upon Knoxville unsuccessful; another, still later, that the enemy had suffered a disaster. Our communications are broken, four Federal corps having been concentrated into two and sent towards Knoxville, and another corps in an unknown direction.

All is quiet here. The Confederates hold Ringgold.

Breckenridge was not superseded, as reported, but replaced in command of his corps by Hindman, who has not yet arrived.

A DIFFERENCE.—The following is not bad: "I'll die for the flag," cried a treasury clerk. "Quoth a soldier," "My patriot friend look here. This shedding of blood at twelve dollars a month. Ain't like shedding red ink for twelve hundred a year."

## MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the special order of the hour, namely: the bill to reorganize the military system of the State. The committee after some time spent in considering the bill reported it back to the Senate and asked to be discharged from further consideration of it. The report was received and agreed to.

Mr. Moore offered a substitute for the Militia bill pending, entitled an act to provide for organizing and disciplining the militia of this State.

Senate adjourned till 3 o'clock. 3 o'clock. Senate met, and passed over informally the subject under discussion.

The special order, to-wit: an act to provide for organizing and disciplining the militia of this State, was taken up.

Mr. Luckett offered a substitute to the above "an act to repeal certain militia laws and for other purposes." On the motion to lay the substitute on the table there was 9 yeas and 10 nays; and the motion to reconsider the vote was also lost. Yeas 9; Nays, 10.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton the order of the day was taken up, namely, substitute offered by Mr. Luckett to the militia bill. Pending the consideration of which the Senate adjourned till 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock. Senate met, Message from the House announcing the passage of sundry bills and resolutions.

The amendment offered by Mr. Luckett to the substitute to the "bill to reorganize the militia system of the State of Mississippi," was indefinitely postponed. Said amendment proposed to abolish the present militia laws, and request Congress if more men are needed to extend the conscription act to 55.

The substitute offered by Mr. Moore was adopted, whereupon the Senate went into committee of the whole to consider the same, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Report received and agreed to.

## TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from an officer in the Trans-Mississippi army of Gen. Dick Taylor, who is just six days from Alexandria. He brings us encouraging news of the state of the war. The two Yankee army corps under Franklin and Orr, with which Gen. Banks invaded that country have been watched and harassed, and fought by Gen. Taylor with so much activity and vigor, that they have accomplished nothing in the way of the reconquest of Louisiana, but have been obliged to "about face" and leave the field. Louisiana is as free from Yankee dominion now as it was on the day when Banks relinquished his avowed hold upon it to lay siege to Port Hudson. Having driven out the enemy, Gen. Walker, of Taylor's army, has blockaded the Mississippi river at a point between Red river and Morganza. Nothing can pass Walker's batteries except iron clad gunboats.—The only discouraging account he brings is from Gen. Price's command, and that is, that since Gen. Holmes resumed command there have been many desertions. That army is somewhere in the vicinity of Arkadelphia. There is but one voice from the other side of the Mississippi, and it is that Gen. Holmes is an incubus upon the energies of the army. Why does not the President remove it?

General Banks, with 5,000 men, occupies Brownville. The Yankee stories of 250,000 bales of cotton gained by the occupation are mythical. Gen. Bee burned all the cotton that could not be removed and that was likely to fall into Yankee hands. It is not believed that the enemy obtained 50 bales of cotton. Cortina, a Mexican guerrilla chief, has pronounced at Matamoras against Juarez, the French, and everybody else, and holds Matamoras. This increases the difficulty of the situation as to trade by the Rio Grande. It is supposed, however, that the French will very soon dispose of Cortina. The Texas trade now goes by Eagle pass.

Dr. Geo. B. PERZES.—The news of the capture of this gentleman who killed Gen. Earl Van Dorn was published a short time ago. He was arrested and carried to Meridian, Mississippi, and subsequently brought before the Hon. Wm. Kilpatrick, at Okolona, on a writ of habeas corpus, on the 25th ult. We see after a hearing he was discharged, there being nothing against him to justify his detention.

## THE RUSSIAN BALL.

"Oh, Pa, of course I must go to the ball; MacFlintsey's are going and so are all the Flotters, the Fluckays, and more whom we know,  
So, dearest papa, to the ball I must go."  
So spoke Clementine, and her father replied,  
With laudable feelings of natural pride,  
"Go you shall, go you shall, dearest daughter,  
for I  
Can afford the expense, for my goose hangs  
sixth Mch.  
I'm making a million by contracts, and so  
Of course, Clementine, to the ball you shall  
go."

—So fair Clementine to Tiffany rushes,  
And breathing the crowd that surges and  
crushes,  
She looks her diamonds, and pays ten per cent.  
For the value of that which only is lent.  
She buys her flowers at fabulous prices,  
And dreams all the night but of dances and  
loves.

New dresses are ordered of neatest pattern  
(For sweet Clementine, though in private a  
stattern  
Determines in public at least to be splendid)  
The night comes at last and her troubles are  
ended.

All Shoddydom flatters with great expectation;  
The night of the ball, to the guests of the nation.

Oh! scene of enchantment! Oh! had I the pen  
Of Jenkins, great Jenkins, the Jenkins! what  
then?

I'd fail to describe even then all the splendor,  
Shoddy male most triumphant, Shoddy fe-  
male most tender.

They crowded, they pushed, they squeezed,  
and they tore,  
They trod upon corns, alas! even swore,  
For seldom they'd been in a ball room before.

But U. S. A. Shoddy, fair Clementine's father,  
Was not of this set, he was radiant rather!  
His wife and his daughter were there, and he  
knew it,  
He'd paid for their tickets, and never would  
rue it.

No, not till the last of his days, he'd recall  
With transport the fact that he'd been to the  
ball.

His daughter was dancing of course with  
some Russian;  
Delightful, oh! wasn't it? Really 'twas  
"gushin'."

Miss Clementine dances with Russians by  
dozens,  
And flirts with them freely, as though they  
were cousins;

But what of the women of Poland whose  
shrieks

Would blanche, if she heard them, her heart  
and her cheeks?

Aye, what of these women, whom th' Rus-  
sians destroy,  
Because they are Poles, and are women, with  
joy.

She heeds not, but whirls and waltzes  
away,  
With a genuine Rus., and her bosom is gay.

—But now comes the hour most cherished  
by all,  
Who danced, and are danced, at the Shoddy-  
ite Ball.

An hour of pure and poetic delight,  
An hour more precious than of all the night,  
A season when nature asserts its power  
O'er satin and shoddy—the great supper hour!  
The signal is given, O fate! how they crush!  
O muse! how they battle! how God! how  
they rush!

As though their existence, their fortunes,  
and all,  
Were staked on the time when they reached  
Irving Hall.

The tables with glory and gout are arrayed,  
Confections are plenty; and two mighty Czars,  
Alexander and Abe, await the huzzas  
Of all who behold them in sugar together.  
(Remember the proverb of "birds of a feath-  
er.")

—The viands and wines, oh you ne'er would  
forget them,  
But few can accomplish this desirable feat;  
So the many look on while the happy few eat.

I'm told in the midst of the terrible jam  
Some fair female lips muttered audibly  
"damn."

And some "fragile creatures" waxed wild in  
their wrath  
And torrid rival skirts in their furious path.  
But effort was vain. The weaker sex found  
That men are but beasts when "feeding  
time's" round.

And what can be hoped from creatures of  
Shoddy  
Whose heart's in their purse, whose soul is  
all body.

Besides, just consider, unreasonable sinner,  
'Tis seldom a Shoddyite's eaten a dinner.

—At last, though, the supper where most  
cannot sup

Is over and ended and eaten all up—  
And sweet Clementine and "darling papa,"  
He happy, she hungry, make search for  
"mamma."

And together the trio depart one and all  
From the scene of the blunder that's known  
as The Ball.

—And now for the moral of this my short  
song;

'Tis simply all Shoddy is folly and wrong,  
And seasons like this when so many hearts  
call  
To God in their woe is no time for a Ball.

## WANTED.

WANTED to buy a young NEGRO WO-  
MAN with a child, three to six months  
old, for which a good price will be given.  
Apply at this office.  
Dec. 3, 1863.

## Factory Thread.

NO. 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14, for sale by  
C. C. DELACROIX.  
Dec. 1, 1863.