The American Citizen.

BY JOHN F. BOSWORTH. | "The price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance." | THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOL. XII. CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, DECEMBER 5, 1862. NO. 46.

...af from Horatio Seymour's Record.

...he following extract is taken from a ...ch made by this gentleman in 1861. ...as reproduced during the late can... by the New York Tribune, to show ... Seymour meant to make peace with ...rebels:

"The condition of our affairs forces upon ...he alternative of compromise or civil war. ...us contemplate the latter alternative. We ...advised by the conservative States of ...inia and Kentucky, that if force is to be ... it must be exerted against the united ...h. It would be an act of folly and mad..., in entering upon this contest, to under... our opponents, and thus subject our...es to the disgrace of defeat in an inglo...s warfare. Let us also see if successful ...cion by the North is less revolutionary ... successful secession by the South. ...ll we prevent revolution by being fore... in overthrowing the principles of our ...ernment, and all that makes it valuable ...r people, and distinguishes it among the ...ons of the earth? Upon whom are we to ... war? Our own countrymen, whose ...e population is three fold that of the ...le country in the time of the Revolution, ...ir courage has never been questioned in ...contest in which we have been engaged. ...y battled by our side with equal valor in ...Revolutionary struggle, in the last war ...h Great Britain, and in the Mexican con... Virginia sent her sons under the com...d of Washington, to the relief of beleag...d Boston. Alone, the South defeated the ...and most desperate effort of British pow... to divide our country at the battle of New ...ans. From the days of Washington till ... time they have furnished their full pro...tion of soldiers for the field, of statesmen ...the cabinet, and of wise and patriotic ...tors for our legislative halls.

"It is only bigoted ignorance that denies ...equality of their public men to those of ... North. To assume that our brethren in ...en States lack the capacity to understand, ... the ability to protect, their own interests, ...o assume that our Government is a failure, ... ought to be overturned. It is to declare ...t nearly one half of our people are incapa... of self-government.

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"In what way is this warfare to be con...ted? None have been mad enough to ...pose to muster armies to occupy their ...itory. Great Britain tried that in the ...olution, when the population of the South ... less than 2,000,000. She attempted in...ion again in the late war, when their num... were less than 3,500,000. Nay, more; ...ile she armed Indian savages to carry ...der and rapine into the homes of the ...th, she attempted to excite servile insur...tion in the South. For this we cursed her ...tal inhumanity. Her own indignant ...tesmen expressed their abhorrence on the ...r of Parliament; and yet, at this day, ...se who quote British journals to influence ...erican opinions have intimated that there ...ght be a gratification of their hate in the ...ning of homes of murdered families of ...r own countrymen, or by cutting the em...nkments of the Mississippi and submerging ...it land.

"But some have suggested, with compla...t air, that the South could be easily sub...ated by blockading their ports with a few ...ps of war. Let these gentlemen study the ...ography of our country. While the Atlan... coast-line of the Northern States is 351 ...les, that of the South, including the Gulf ... Mexico, is 3,076. We have 189 and they ...ve 239 harbors. Great Britain with her im...se fleet attempted blockade, but failed. ...t, assuming the success of this measure, ...o are to be the sufferers? Are we waging ...r upon the South, or upon the North? ...on the Southern planter, or upon the ...rthern merchant, manufacturer, and me...anic?

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"But let us leave these pecuniary consid...tions for others more weighty with every ...riot. Upon what field shall this contest ...waged? Upon what spot shall American ...d American blood? Where, on this broad ...tinent, shall we find the arena where ...ry association and memory of the past ...ll not forbid this fratricidal contest? Or, ...en unnatural war shall have brought upon ... people its ruin, and upon our nation its ...ame, to what ground shall we be brought ...last."

...om the Southern Confederacy.]

Gen. Bragg's Kentucky Campaign.

MOBILE, Nov. 9, 1862.

The campaign of the army of the Mississip... has been watched with deep interest by ...e whole country. The most sanguine ...pes of its great results were cherished, and ...is quite natural that, where so much was ...pected, its actual fruits, great as they are, ...ould be followed by disappointment. Time ...d reflection will bring the public mind in ...oler moments to the conclusion that the ...entucky expedition was the grand concep...on of a master mind—that it was boldly ...d vigorously executed, and that it failed ...ly to answer the lofty expectations of the ...untry for reasons beyond the control of ...ther the General or his heroic army.

Gen. Bragg assumed command of the De...rtment at Tupelo, Mississippi, on the last ... June. The army was in no condition for ...mediate action. Hastily assembled to...ther at Corinth, from all parts of the ...uth-west, it was but a mass of splendid ...aterial but not an organized army. It ...ssessed neither transportation, subsistence ...r ordnance stores. The battle of Shiloh ...s fought in less than a month after the ...rival of the first regiment. In that terrible ...nflict nearly one-third of the whole force ...as killed or wounded. Immediately after...ards new regiments came pouring into ...orinth destitute of every requisite of a ...ldier save courage. These raw recruits ...uffered fearfully from disease, and when it ...ade its celebrated retreat from Corinth on ...e 29th of May, it was in a most deplorable ...ndition. Moving to Baldwin, it rested a ...eek, and then went into camp at Tupelo. ...e army came to Gen. Bragg's hands, ...aciated by disease, wanting in discipline, ...d destitute of everything necessary for its ...pport and comfort. The work of regenera...n was at once begun. A system of the ...rictest discipline was inaugurated. Quar...rmasters, Commissaries and Ordnance offi...rs were sent over the country to collect the ...ansportation, the subsistence and the stores ...quired for the contemplated movement. ...ly a month was allowed for the accom...lishment of all these objects. The untiring ...bors of the General commanding, and his ...eat talent for organization, supported by ...e zeal of his officers, had converted the ...ck and disorganized masses which retreat... from Corinth, into a hardy and discip...ed army, ready for the great campaign be...re it. The soldiers, with that patient en...rance and cheerful submission to the ...rictest discipline which could only have ...rung from the loftiest patriotism, became ...eterans under the guidance of the master ...nd of their General.

Short as was the time for preparation, and ...eat and unknown to the people as were the ...fficulties to be surmounted, the public be...me clamorous for immediate action. At ...ngth all was ready for the campaign, and ...was begun on the 24th of July. Several ...onsand excellent troops were added to the ...rmy of the West at Tupelo, to watch the ...ovements of the enemy there, and to pre...ent a junction of the forces of Rosecranz ...nd Buell. This duty was assigned to the ...eteran Price. A column under Gen. Ville...pigue was stationed on the Tallahatchie to observe Sherman's division. The reserve corps of the army, under Gen. Breckinridge, was sent to Gen. Van Dorn to held Vicksburg. These dispositions made, the Army of the Mississippi, on the last of June, commenced its memorable march to outflank Buell and recover the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. The transportation was sent by land, 400 miles to Chattanooga. The troops were sent by rail over a distance of some 800 miles. They rested at Chattanooga some two weeks, awaiting the arrival of the wagons, artillery and cavalry. Gen. Bragg immediately placed himself in communication with Gen. Kirby Smith, at Knoxville, and Gen. Humphrey Marshall, at Abingdon, Virginia. Sending a small portion of this force to Gen. Smith, he directed him to invest Gen. Morgan, commanding a Federald army at Cumberland, with a sufficient force and with the residue to march on Lexington, Ky., while General Marshall was requested to form a junction with him at the same place. These movements were promptly and brilliantly executed. The country was electrified by the complete victory at Richmond, Ky., resulting in the destruction of Gen. Bull Nelson's army, the occupation of Lexington and Frankfort, and the threatening of Cincinnati. Meanwhile, Gen. Bragg, with his force augmented by troops drawn from Florida, Georgia and Alabama, had crossed the Tennessee river at Chattanooga, and Walden's Ridge at Sparta. Then occurred what he had predicted. Buell had been flanked, all North Alabama, the Southern part of Tennessee, and a large portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad had been recovered without a blow. Buell fell back to McMinnville, a position strong by nature and of art, and confidently awaited Bragg's attack. Gen. Bragg threw forward his cavalry, and, threatening him at that point, quietly crossed the Cumberland Mountain to Pikeville before Buell knew it. The Federal commander was again outgeneraled and flanked.

The importance of Bragg's successful strategy can only be appreciated when it is remembered that if Buell had understood his real movements, a few thousand sharpshooters could have arrested Bragg's march in a dozen of the defiles over these two mountains. Buell, awaking to the truth, fled to Nashville. By a forced march, Gen. Bragg crossed the Cumberland river at Carthage. Again flanked and outgeneraled Buell, pushed with his whole force to Bowling Green, Kentucky. Marching rapidly forward, Bragg reached Glasgow, pushed on to Mumfordsville, and there paused to capture a fort with 4,500 men, ten pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of small arms, ammunition and stores. Buell was too late to save the garrison or attack Bragg in the rear while engaged with the fort. The question has been often asked, why Bragg did not fight Buell at Mumfordsville? The answer is—first, that he did offer him battle and he declined it. Gen. Bragg's commissariat was in such a condition that he could not spare the time to force him to fight. He had been twenty odd days on the road, and his supplies brought from Chattanooga were exhausted. If he had had four days' rations he would have there forced Buell to fight. But it was necessary to move into a part of Kentucky where his commissary could be replenished. Gen. Bragg was anxious to have given the enemy battle at this point, and knew then the importance of beating Buell before he advanced into Kentucky as well as his critics do now. But man and beast, composing armies, must have food, and Gen. Bragg was forced to seek it.

It is a great mistake to suppose, as has been alleged, that Buell got the start of Bragg and beat him in a race for Louisville. I happened to be a prisoner in Buell's camp, on the night of the 20th September, and rode seven miles within his lines from the headquarters of one officer to that of another. On that night, while the cavalry horses were all saddled and the teams all harnessed, the camp was buried in slumber, the stillness relieved only by the challenges of sentinels. The next morning, being sent to our own lines on paroles, we found nothing but the rear guard of Bragg's army south of Green River. Wheeler's cavalry brigade was on this side to impede the enemy's advance, but Bragg's army was two days' march in its advance to the heart of Kentucky. It took me two hard days' riding to overtake the army. The army reached Bardstown on the night of the 22d, and up to the night of the 21st, Gen. Wheeler kept Buell's advance from crossing Green River. The distance from the river to Bardstown is sixty miles. Louisville was therefore open to Gen. Bragg, and he could have reached it two or three days before Buell. If he had gone there, hungry as his army was, he would have encountered 60,000 troops in front and had Buell in his rear.

In expectation of his coming, everything valuable had been removed to the Indiana shore, and besides, to attack and bombard Louisville was directly counter to his policy, which was to conciliate and befriend the people of Kentucky and not to make war upon them. General Bragg had more important objects in view. They were—first, to reach the rich provision region of the State, to arouse and arm the 50,000 Kentuckians that had been promised him, and to effect a junction with Kirby Smith and Humphrey Marshall. He therefore turned off from the Louisville into the Bardstown pike. Buell made the shortest route to Louisville. What happened after reaching Bardstown, I have related in my first letter. When the two important and vital features of the plan of campaign failed, to-wit: the Kentucky support and inability of the troops left in Mississippi to cope with the Federals and to reach Nashville, and when Buell, reinforced at Louisville returned with three grand *corps d'armee* of 43,000 men each, besides cavalry and 20 batteries of artillery, and when another heavy column of the enemy was expected from Cincinnati, it might do very well for fault-finders to say what miracles might have been wrought by a dashing and fighting General, but the common sense and prudence of the General responsible for the safety of the brave army under his command and mindful of his patriotic duty to the Confederate cause, knew that Kentucky was no place to stay at that time and under existing circumstances. Listening to the dictates of his judgment and his duty, and not to what "Mrs. Grundy might say," he effected a masterly retreat from the State. A heavy rain rendering the passes of the mountains impracticable to his trains of transportation and artillery and swelling the Cumberland river, would have made the retreat impossible. Whatever judgment contemporaneous opinion, disappointed in its exaggerated expectation, may pass upon this expedition, the historian will record it as one of the most remarkable campaigns of this great war, whether viewed in reference to the grandeur of the plan, the heroic endurance of the men, or the masterly retreat of the army from the mighty dangers with which it was surrounded. PRESS.

VOICE OF CLAY IN 1839.

A Warning Against Abolitionists.

Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States.—Union on the one hand will beget Union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities, which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual disolution of the Union will have taken place, while the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now hapily unite us, will have been extinguished forever.—One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opiniou will be quickly followed by the clash of arms.

HIS PICTURE OF THE CONSEQUENCES.

I will not attempt to describe scenes which now hapily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man.

Nor should the Abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy Writ, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

THE CONQUERER AND THE CONQERED.

But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir, no. It would be a contest without laurels, without glory—a self, a suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who only pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British crown, and established our national independence.

HIS DEFENCE OF SOUTHERN ACTION.

The inhabitants of the slave States are sometimes accused by their Northern brethren with displaying too much rashness and sensibility of the operations and proceedings of Abolitionists. But before they can be rightly judged, there should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the people of the slave States were to form societies, subsidize presses, make large pecuniary contributions, send forth numerous missionaries throughout their own borders, and enter into machinations to burn the beautiful capitals, destroy the productive manufactories, and sink in the ocean the gallant ships of the Northern States. Would these incendiary proceedings be regarded as neighborly and friendly, and consistent with the fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by one portion of the Union towards the other? Would they excite no emotion?—occasion no manifestations of dissatisfaction, nor lead to any acts of retaliatory violence? But the supposed case falls far short of the actual one, in a most essential circumstance. In no contingency could these capitals, manufactories and ships rise in rebellion and massacre the inhabitants of the Northern States.

We learn that Gen. Houston addressed the people at Brenham again on Friday last. A negro was hung on that day, having been convicted of an attempt to commit rape, and a considerable crowd being assembled, Gen. Houston was called upon to speak, and he responded in a speech of about an hour's length. A gentleman who was present says the speech was confined to the absorbing topic of the present war and the part borne by Texas in it. He bestowed high and merited eulogy on the Texas troops for the conspicuous valor they had displayed, and if he was thirty years younger he would be glad to have the privilege of leading them against the enemy, and even now he did not know that he could decline such an honor were it tendered him, but supposed he was not of the right stripe. He, however, said he had done all that was in his power to do to aid his country in its present struggle—that he had given the only son he had beyond the years of infancy, and that he had now returned a cripple for life. He was enthusiastically applauded. *Houston Telegraph, 17th ult.*

Murder of Ten Confederate Prisoners at Plymouth.

A few days ago we published a dispatch from President Davis to Gen Holmes directing the latter officer to demand the surrender of Gen. McNeil for the murder of ten Confederate soldiers in Missouri. The murder of these prisoners was such an act of cold blooded brutality as to be without a parallel outside the annals of the Sepoys. We have not yet given the horrible details of this murderous affair, and although the tragedy was enacted several weeks ago, we reproduce from our exchanges an account of it, and venture to hope that our government will not recede one inch from the demand of the President.

The statement was first published in a New York paper, that Brigadier-General McNeil had, in the early part of last month, executed ten Confederate prisoners at Plymouth, in Missouri, because a tory citizen of that State had been carried off a prisoner by our forces. From further accounts of the affair in the enemy's own publications it appears that the missing man, Andrew Allsman, was a legitimate prisoner of war; that on the descent of the Confederate forces upon Palmyra he was captured by them; that he belonged to the Federal cavalry, but that being too old to endure all the hardships of active duty, he was detailed as a spy, being "frequently," as one of the Yankee papers states, "called upon for information touching the loyalty of men, which he always gave to the extent of his ability."

When Gen. McNeil returned to Palmyra, he caused a notice to be issued that unless Allsman was returned in ten days he would shoot ten Confederate prisoners as "a meet reward for their crimes, among which was the illegal restraining of said Allsman of his liberty." The ten days elapsed, and the prisoner was not returned. The following account of what ensued, is condensed from the Palmyra Courier, a tory journal, without any variation from the language in which it describes the deed of the demons with whom it was in sympathy:—*Mississipp'n.*

The tenth day expired with last Friday. On that day ten rebel prisoners, already in custody, were selected to pay with their lives the penalty demanded. A little after eleven o'clock, A. M., the next day, three government wagons drove to the jail. One contained four, and each of the others three rough board coffins. The condemned men were conducted from the prison and seated in the wagons one upon each coffin. A sufficient guard of soldiers accompanied them, and the cavalcade started for the fatal grounds. The ten coffins were removed from the wagons and placed in row, six or eight feet apart, forming a line north and south. Each coffin was placed upon the ground, with its foot west and head east. Thirty soldiers of the 2d M. S. M. were drawn up in a single line, extending north and south, facing the row of coffins. The arrangements completed, the men knelt upon the grass between their coffins and the soldiers. At the conclusion of a prayer by the army chaplain, each prisoner took his seat upon the foot of his coffin, facing the muskets which in a few moments were to launch them into eternity. They were nearly all firm and undaunted.

Most noted of the ten was Captain Thomas A. Sidner, of Monroe county, whose capture at Shelbyville, in the disguise of a woman, we related several weeks since. He was now elegantly attired in a suit of black broadcloth, with a white vest. A luxurious growth of beautiful hair rolled down upon his shoulders, which with his fine personal appearance, could not but bring to mind the handsome but viscious Absalom. There was nothing especially worthy of note in the appearance of the others. A few moments after 1 o'clock the chaplain in attendance shook hands with the prisoners. Two of them accepted bandages for the eyes, the rest refused. A hundred spectators had gathered around the amphitheatre to witness the impressive scene. The stillness of death pervaded the place. The officer in command now stepped forward, and gave the word of command—"Ready! aim! fire!" The discharges, however, were not made simultaneously—probably through want of a perfect previous understanding of the orders to fire. Two of the rebels fell backwards upon their coffins and died instantly. Capt. Sidner sprang forward and fell with his head towards the soldiers, his face upwards, his hands clasped upon his breast, and the left leg drawn half way up. He did not move again, but died immediately. He had requested the soldiers to aim at his heart, and they obeyed but too implicitly. The other seven were not killed outright; so the reserves were called in who dispatched them with their revolvers."

Hermes, of the Charleston Mercury, writes from Richmond:

General Randolph's friends have given their version of the causes which induced his resignation, and now the President's friends follow in their turn. They say that in the beginning Gen. Randolph was singularly scrupulous, and rather annoyed the President by requiring of him a written opinion on every little question that came before him, but that, latterly, he has transcended his powers by ordering important movements without consulting the President. The immediate occasion of trouble was an order from Randolph to Holmes, directing him to cross the Mississippi and report to Gen. Bragg, I believe, but at all events to cross the Mississippi. Hearing of this the President addressed a note to Gen. Randolph, requesting him, hereafter, at least to inform him (the President) of movements so important.—Whereupon Randolph resigned. Your readers must determine for themselves the relative value of the two statements.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—Mr. A. Spann, of Rankin, has been furnishing two poor families, in his neighborhood with corn free of charge, and says he intends to continue to do so as long as the war lasts. Such acts of patriotism are worthy of record.

TO THE CONSCRIPT FATHERS.

Fellow Citizens: To meet the emergency of the present invasion our patriotic Governor, Pettus, has agreed to accept as many companies of old men in the State, who are by their age exempt both from the conscript and militia duty, as will tender their services; such companies to serve without pay; to be furnished with tents, subsistence and arms—and when mustered into service, to be subject to the command of the Confederate General commanding the department of this State. It is confidently believed that a brigade of the gray-haired sires of the land, which would be efficient in battle, though incapacitated for the discharge of ordinary duties of a soldier, can be raised for the purpose of driving back the ruthless invader who now pollutes our soil. Let the old men in each county in our State act upon this matter at once. Where a sufficient number can be raised in any one county to form a company at the minimum standard, according to our military laws, let them organize at once, and report to me at Terry's, or to Col. Oscar J. E. Stuart, at Jackson, Mississippi. Where they cannot raise the requisite number, let them report at once the number they can raise. When all is raised that can be raised, we can then meet at some place, to be designated by the Governor, for the purpose of completing our organization.

Fellow Citizens: A powerful, haughty foe, distinguished for all the heathenish brutality of savage war, and every vice of civilized life, confident in their numbers and their superior military appointments for warfare, now threaten the desecration of your firesides, the spoalition of your property, and the overthrow of the government of your choice, consecrated to you by the death of your children who have died to maintain it, and by the sufferings of your sons who are now toiling in the tented field to uphold it. The rapacity and depradation which have marked the march of their armies in Tennessee and Arkansas, indicates to us what we may expect in case of their success in overrunning our State. They say that they have handled Tennessee and Arkansas *with gloves*, but when they get into *Mississippi*, they will handle us *without groves*. Let every man that is afraid our State will be overrun, and is able to fight, shoulder his arms to prevent it, and we will, by God's help, drive them back. A. G. BROWN.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 13. 1862.

FROM NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register and Advertiser, whose letter is dated ten miles south of Holly Springs, 23d ult., says:

There is no doubt now that the enemy intends advancing down in this direction very soon. From fifty to sixty thousand armed Abolitionists are in front of us at Grand Junction, Davis' Mills and Lagrange, and reinforcements are joining them daily from Memphis and Jackson. The enemy are rapidly repairing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Memphis to Grand Junction, and the Mississippi Central thence south toward Holly Springs. All the stations, and all the bridges are heavily guarded; and their armed foraging parties, composed of the vilest robbers and murderers on the face of the earth, ravage the country around for miles on every side. From Davis' Mills to Moscow seems to be their "base."

Our cavalry has redeemed itself 'smartly' in the last week or so, by several little brilliant skirmishes with the enemy, and the capture of many prisoners, wagons, mules, horses, and other property. Among the rest, I take pleasure in mentioning the affair of Capt. W. F. R. Mitchel, with a heavily guarded forage train of forty wagons, day before yesterday, three miles south of Moscow. With only 30 men, Capt. Mitchell attacked the train guarded by 80 cavalry and two companies of infantry, after two dashing charges completely routed the whole "concern," killing and wounding 29 Federals, capturing 11 prisoners, and 49 mules, without the loss of a man. The prisoners and captured property were brought to these headquarters last night.

Such instances of gallantry are well calculated to make one exclaim—"There is pluck in the old cavalry after all!" If the powers that be" would only allow our present Chief of Cavalry here, Col. W. H. Jackson, to recognize the cavalry of this army in his own way—strictly *under the law*—it would not be long before the old riders of this command would show to all the world that they are made of the same noble stuff which characterizes the men who constantly march to glory under the banners of Forrest and Stuart. CAPTAINE.

☞ Two gunboats, two transports, and a tugboat are reported to have passed Lake Providence yesterday morning coming down. We suppose they came to reconnoitre or make another raid. Yesterday afternoon we learn that they passed Transylvania Landing, some sixty miles above here, at half past ten o'clock yesterday morning. We suppose the authorities keep fully posted as to their movements.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

Public Meeting at Grenada, Mississippi.

We extract the subjoined proceedings from the Appeal.

On motion of the committee, Col. Hankins read their report, as below, which, on motion, and after a spirited discussion, was passed, as the sense of the meeting by a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, The threats of our enemy against the commonwealth of Mississippi, has been so far carried into execution as to have resulted in an invasion of our State, at several important points; and,

WHEREAS, The defense tendered by the Confederate government, aided by the State forces now available, is not believed to be sufficient for the emergency that is upon us; and

WHEREAS, We believe the present militia system of the State is inadequate in its provisions to meet the exigenceis of our struggle for independence, and the prosecution of our rights has forced upon us inasmuch as it has not developed, and will not develop, the real strength of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That the example of South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia is worthy of emulation; and that Mississippi should be second to none in her devotion to, or the sacrifices she is willing to make for the common cause; and our duty, State pride, as well as interest, calls upon us for the employment of all our power against our invaders.

Resolved, That, in view of the acknowledged inefficiency of our local military system to make our actual strength available, and that additional legislation is, in the opinion of this meeting, necessary to do so, we respectfully urge upon His Excellency, the Governor of the State, to immediately assemble the legislature, as constitutionally provided for, in order that such lgislation may be prefected as the exigencies of the moment demand.

Resolved, That, as the war has now, on the part of our enemies, assumed a position against the slave interests of the country almost exclusively, it is the duty of the slaveholders to devote their slaves to the use of the armies, to save their neighbors, brothers and sons from the performance of menial service, and thereby enable them to go into the ranks, and that such legislation as may be necessary to secure this auxiliary aid, should also be enacted.

On motion it was resolved that these proceedings be published in the Appeal.

On motion, it was ordered that the preamble and resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and transmitted to His Excellency, Governor Pettus, as the voice of this meeting and community.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. B. GAGE, President.

J. H. FRELIGH, Secretary.

THE YANKEE AND THE NEGRO.—As we have already predicted, the Yankees are becoming heartily sick of the trouble and burden of the thousands of negroes who have escaped into their lines. A Connecticut paper,—a "Down East" paper even—acknowledges this in the following very frank manner:

The universal testimony is that they are worthless to us. A few of them can be put to work, but many are old and more are children, and a great proportion women, who from a state of comparative innocence are corrupted and deprared by communion with the soldiers, and soon die, or what is worse, live to spread disease and corruption. They have done little, taken as a whole, to what has been done for them. They show no disposition to render themselves useful—they have not the capacity or the will to be so; and most of them look forward to the return to their master's plantations. With these ignorant and simple people there is great attachment to the places where they were reared—great love for those whom they have served, and much more comfort there than they can enjoy elsewhere. While the contrabands can do nothing for the Government, they are a big bill of expense. They have occupied the house, while the soldiers have been without shelter, and in some instances have had new houses built for them, while white men, defending the country, are left out doors without tents or brankets. They have drawn their rations at the expense of the Government, and are maintained as paupers, while the Government never has aided whites, and refused to distribute wood for which they had no use at Washington, among the poor of the District of Columbia.

GONE AGAIN.—We see that the mysterious George W. Sanders, who lately arrived from Europe, remained but forty-eight hours in Richmond, most of which time he was closeted with the President, and has already departed on his way back. It is said that he has effected an unlimited credit to purchase everything we require, and that contracts are eagerly sought to be made for furnishing us with all kinds of machinery, &c., as well as steel-clad steamers, a number of which are expected to be ready for the defence of our coast this winter.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser says that a large amount of leather, suitable for making soles to soldiers' shoes, might be obtained if the planters would give up their gin bands for the purpose. He promises to give one, which will keep the feet of fifteen or twenty soldiers off the ground. We have no doubt that considerable good sole leather might be obtained in that way.

FREDERICKSBURG.

The condition of this once happy and beautiful Virginia town must excite the sympathy of every Southern heart. It was the home of Washington in childhood, the home of that mother whose elevated character and wise training prepared the Father of his country for the great part he played in human affairs. It may be that the home in which she lived and in which she trained her illustrious son for his lofty mission, that the very monument erected to her memory, have been demolished by the cannon of a peopl who owe to Washington their freedom and independence! The town itself, though without commercial importance, has always been remarkable for the intelligence, refinement, and moral elevation of its community. We have never known a town so free from the usual vices of towns, or more distinguished for its hospitality and household virtues. Exile, desolation, and ruin are the fate with which such a town has been visited by this fiendish invasion, whilst the Northern cities, reeking with moral corruption, are exuberant with pleasure and gaiety. Washington, the central fountain of all the bloodshed, misery and crime of this inhuman war, is said to be the scene of extraordinary festivities, whilst innocent Southern cities are clothed in mourning and tribulation. But there is justice in Heaven, and although it may be long delayed, it will come at last, and virtue be triumphantly vindicated, and vice receive its deserved recompense.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

PRESERVING MEAT.

The high price and extreme scarcity of salt, renders the preservation of meat a matter of uncommon interest to many of our readers. We have been asked by several to express an opinion as to the propriety of putting fresh meat, still warm from the animal heat, in boiling hot brine, in which to remain a short time, and is then hung up in a smoke house to dry and cure. Is this hasty and scanty salting sufficient? Some say that it is; but we doubt, and dare not recommend the new practice. If resorted to, the bone ought to be removed from all joints before they are put into the hot brine, and no piece should be very thick so that the salt cannot reach its centre. In saving either bacon or beef with little salt, every thing depends on *rapid drying*. Perfectly dry meat never taints, nor spoils, even if not a particle of salt has been applied to it. In South America, on the vast pampas, a great deal of beef is cut into thin slices, and dried in the air and sun without any salt; and in this dry state it is preserved indefinitely as food for man. We have killed fat cattle and hogs in August and other hot months, and saved the meat successfully by cutting it into thin pieces and drying it on sticks over coals, something like a barbecue, only the fire is not hot enough to cook the flesh. It is rubbed in a little dry salt. All meat contains more or less water when the animal is slaughtered; and one of the chemical effects of pure salt is to extract a considerable part of this water. In one hundred parts of the lean meat in a hog, sheep, or beef, there are seventy five parts of pure water. Keeping this important fact in mind the reader will see the propriety of drying meat promptly and thoroughly, in case one has little or no salt for preserving it in the common way.

When impure sea salt, or impure salt from inland wells or springs is used for salting meat, early drying and smoking will be found the best remedy. Some salt has such an attraction for moisture as to be worse than none. Every one should watch closely his recently salted meat, and keep it in a place as cool and dark as possible. When hogs or cattle are killed, extra pains ought to be taken to remove all blood, both by skillful bleeding and dressing.—*Southern Field and Fireside.*

MISSISSIPPIANS COMPLIMENTED.—The Mississippian gives the following extract from a letter written by Col. J. B. White, of Yazoo, to a friend relating some of the results of his operations at a grand review of Gen. Longstreet's corps of the army of the Potomac. Mississippians will appreciate Gen. Lee's compliment to the troops from their own State:

I was present at a review by Gen. Lee, a noble looking rebel, and was gratified by seeing many other distinguished officers, among them Lieut. Gen. Longstreet, commanding a corps, a stern Brutus looking soldier; Gen. McLaws, commanding division, a magnificent herculean soldier, wearing the beard and mous'ache of Ali Bey; Gen Evans, the hero of Leesburg, with his unconquerable, persevering bull dog look; and Gen. Barksdale, commanding third brigade, genial in social intercourse, but bold as the lion in battle, honored and respected by the whole brigade, and one of Mississippi's sons, I feel proud of him.

The highest compliment was bestowed upon Gen. B.'s brigade which is composed of the 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi regiments, by Gen. Lee, at the review, as being the first brigade, in appearance and otherwise, in the whole corps; and they certainly have proven themselves among the bravest and most reliable of the Confederate army.

The Toledo (Ohio) Commercial says that four thousand bales of cotton passed through there in the month of August, over that number in September, and over seven thousand bales in October—or, in round numbers, sixteen thousand bales in three months. There are some traitors to the cause in Kentucky and Tennessee who ought to swing.

Gen. Hebert, when on his way from Austin to Houston, was met at Lagrange on the 11th by a courier from Gen. Holmes, ordering him to repair to headquarters at Little Rock as once for duty in the field. He at once returned to San Antonio to prepare for his departure to Little Rock. This is what the General has long desired, and we do not doubt he will win his share of the honors there. (Houston Telegraph.