Canton Semi-Weekly CITIZEN.

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CANTON, MISS.

THURSDAY, - - - NOV. 23, 1865.

Then and Now—The Past and the Present.

In 1827 was brought to a satisfactory conclusion the long continued controversy with Great Britain, in relation to the non-fulfilment of the treaty of Ghent, entered into during the year 1814, upon the subject of the deportation of slaves, stolen and carried away from Southern owners, during the war of 1812, by British troops.

The 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, in relation to this identical question, had not been fulfilled or carried out; nor was it within the power of the administration of Gen. Washington—the Father of his Country—the first president of the United States, to procure the execution of that article of the treaty, either by restitution of the stolen slaves or by indemnity in money.

The question slumbered, but was not forgotten, and, as we have before stated, in the year 1827, was brought to an honorable and satisfactory conclusion, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS of MASSACHUSETTS being at that time president of the United States.

The stolen slaves were first sent to Nova Scotia; but soon becoming a nuisance there when freed, as we fear they will be everywhere in that condition, were hurried off to Sierra Leone, and constituted the beginning and basis of the British African colony there, with what results, the mournful teachings of history have informed us.

Great Britain and the United States being unable to agree as to the meaning of certain words of the treaty of 1814, after spending seven years in the vain effort to do so, concluded to refer the matter to an umpire whose decision and arbitrament should be final and conclusive. That umpire was Alexander, emperor of all the Russias, whose decision was speedy and mandatory: "That the United States of America are entitled to a just indemnification from Great Britain for all private property carried away by the British forces; and, as the question regards *slaves* more especially, for all such *slaves* as were *carried away* by the British forces from the places and territories of which the restitution was stipulated by the treaty, in *quitting* the said places and territories."

This decision was certainly explicit enough, and should have been satisfactory when measured by the language of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, which expressly stipulated that "All places taken shall be restored without delay or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said posts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, or any *slaves* or other *private property*."

The British minister was astonished at this decision of the Emperor Alexander, or rather, pretended to be astonished, for the policy of the British government, during the campaigns in the Southern States, was to resort to every means, foul or fair, just or unjust, to entice the slaves to desert their masters, with a promise of ultimate freedom, and the British minister knew that, better perhaps than any one else. To say that he suggested the idea and insisted upon its practical execution, is nothing more than what is true. But pretending to be much astonished, and claiming his right, as a special pleader, to insist upon the technical meaning of certain words used in the first article of the treaty of Ghent, he presented a note with his views to the Russian minister—Count Nesselrode, to be submitted to the emperor. This note was answered by the Emperor Alexander, through his minister, Count Nesselrode, in the following emphatic and decisive terms: "The emperor having by the mutual consent of the two plenipotentiaries, given an opinion, founded solely upon the sense which results from the text of the article in dispute, does not think himself called upon to decide here any question relative to what the laws of war permit or forbid to the beligerants; but, always faithful to the grammatical interpretation of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, his imperial majesty declares, a second time, that it appears to him, according to this interpretation, that, in quitting the places and territories of which the treaty of Ghent stipulates the restitution to the United States, his Britannic majesty's forces had no right to carry away from the said places and territories, absolutely, *any slave*, by whatever means he had fallen or come into their power."

Notwithstanding this decision thus emphatically made by an umpire selected in part by herself, Great Britain halted, hesitated and refused; the result of which was, that a new convention was concluded at London, in November, 1826, represented on the part of the United States by Mr. Gallatin, and on the part of Great Britain by Messrs. Huskisson and Addington.

The effect of this third negotiation was the payment of one million, two hundred and four thousand, nine hundred and sixty dollars, to be divided amongst those whose slaves had been carried off by the British forces. The sum was ample, the compensation complete, and the owners who had lost their slaves during the war of 1812, received it, with feelings of gratitude to the government for its noble and successful efforts in their behalf.

What we have written relates to the past—to an era in the history of our country, when every man within its broad limits might justly exclaim, "Thank God, I too am an American citizen." To an era when the "Star Spangled Banner"—the emblem of a nation's birth and greatness—protected on land and water the rights of every citizen of this once glorious republic, whether rich or poor, high or low, and when there was no shame in exclaiming with the poet

"Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner waving o'er us."

But of the present what shall we say? Four million dollars worth of property taken from the Southern people by the simple stroke of one man's pen and the fortunes of war! Not war carried on by the British, as in the war of 1812, but a war of invasion and oppression prosecuted by those whose forefathers with ours asserted the heaven inspired principle, that "all government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed."

Cities sacked, towns and villages burned, cheerful old age and smiling infancy spit upon and outraged, and—but we forbear.

Is there to be no compensation for all this loss? Are the widows and orphans of this poor, bleeding land, and the old men and non-combatants, whose property has been ruthlessly snatched from them, to linger out a life of penury and want? Is that government which from 1814 to 1827, persistently and successfully prosecuted the claims of its citizens against Great Britain, for the deportation of a few thousand slaves, going to become the robber of those whom it claims to have always been within the Union? We think not. We hope and believe that a better day for this poor, down-trodden Southern people is coming—a day which shall consign to everlasting infamy, disgrace and oblivion the whining sycophancy of New England Puritanism, and elevate to power, with Andrew Johnson—the representative man of the true American people—at its head, the great Democratic party—the party of liberal views and enlightened patriotism. When that day arrives, compensation in some shape will come, but not before.

And until it does arrive let us "contain our souls in patience," obey the laws of our country, discharge all the duties of good citizenship, and prove to those who are to come after us that we had not lived in vain.

The Memphis papers are greatly horrified by the rotting remains of a negro woman left unburied in that city, on account of a conflict of opinion between the city and the Freedmen's Bureau as to who shouuld perform that duty.

Gen. Thomas strongly disapproves the action of the military commission in its acquittal of Emerson Etheridge. He says the evidence and findings clearly established the guilt of the accused, but in consideration of the close of the war, he ordered the release of the accused.

Professor John H. Hewit, a well-known author and musical composer, has assumed editorial control of the Baltimore Sunday Press.

Capt. John G. Guthrie, of South Carolina; is the only officer of the Confederate navy yet pardoned.

The letter which has been going the rounds of the press, and purporting to have been written by the lamented Bishop Polk, is a forgery.

Col. W. S. Hawkins, a Colonel in the late Confederate army, a gitted poet and a gallant soldier, died in Nashville on the 7th.

The Toronto Leader announces the discovery of a Fenian plot to plunder the Canadian banks.

TELEGRAPHIC

THE FENIANS IN CANADA.

THE EXCITEMENT IN TORONTO.

AN ATTACK HOURLY EXPECTED.

Important News from Mexico.

THE IMPERIALISTS DESPONDENT

WILL PROBABLY EVACUATE MEXICO.

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

The Negroes at Fort Smith.

CRUEL TREATMENT BY INDIANS.

Washington News and Gossip.

RATIONS FOR THE FREEDMEN.

GEN. LOGAN ACCEPTS THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Immense Revenue Frauds.

[Telegraphed to the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The trial of Capt. Pettit, artillery officer at Alexandria, charged with cruelty to prisoners, is in progress. The testimony, thus far, is strong in support of the charge.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The Herald's Toronto special, of the 16th, says: "There was intense excitement yesterday. The Government placed troops at the disposal of the Mayor, and informed him of a probable early attack on the city. Col. Lowry's house was pelted with brickbats on Tuesday night. The horses of the Royal Artillery were harnessed and held in readiness. Many discharged American soldiers are in the city. An attack is nightly looked for. Late in the evening the excitement somewhat subsided. The troops are still under arms, and patrol out. Hon. D. Archy McGee, in a speech at Montreal, last night, denounced the Fenians as roisterers. Speaking of the anticipated invasion, he said: 'To the banks would be the cry of one; set fire to the convents of the other; the object of both is plunder and outrage."

A gentleman has arrived in Washington, from Mexico, who says that on his way from Tobasco to New York, he met an agent of Maximilian, who stated that the affairs were nearly in extremes for the Imperialists; that no reported Imperialist victory brought any substantial result; that the war against the Liberals was very costly, because supplies could not be drawn from the rural districts.

Maximilian's agent further added he had been dispatched by Maximilian to France, to ask for one hundred million dollars and forty thousand troops. Failing to receive these, the French must shortly evacuate Mexico. Maximillian was paying a visit to Yucatan. He has removed his personal effects to that point as a safe place to set sail, in case the city of Mexico had to be abandened.

The Emperor was shipping a good deal of specie to Europe. The action of this Government it is said will hasten events on the part of Maximilian.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—The Tribune's Washington special says, the Government has decided to appoint female detectives to search women. Several are extensively engaged in smuggling silk, laces and furs from Canada over to the Grand Trunk Railroad. It is believed Buffalo is the main depository for these goods.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The World's special says Gen. Duff Green is not dead as reported, but alive and well at Washington.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is recovering

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—An application to the Navy Department in behalf of the Russian and American Overland Telegraph Company, for a vessel to aid in laying a cable across Behrrings Straits, was refused on the ground of being a private enterprise.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Advices from Norant Bay to the 10th, report several rebels condemned to death and the complete crushing out of the rebellion. The entire road from Sang Cay to Morchional Bay, eight miles, is strewn so thick with dead bodies as to render the road impassable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Mr. Burlingham, U. S. Minister to China has been in consultation with the President, and will soon return to China.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Gens. Schofield and Kirby, on one year's leave, sailed for Europe yesterday.

The Commercial's Washington letter says President has recently decided to issue rations to the suffering freedmen in the Southern States during the coming winter, and also the destitute whites. The President has recently declared that the freedmen should be protected in their rights to settle on the public lands in Florida and Texas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A Virginia correspondent says, that all the Congressmen elect, except Stuart and Conrad, will take the test oath without scruple. It is doubtful as to these two.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The steamer Manhattan, from Very Cruz the 7th and Havana the 12th, has arrived.

The steamship Edinburgh has also arrived. Her news is anticipated.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 17.—Messrs. Fuller, Harris, Watkins and Clark are elected to Congress.

Richmond papers say Kirby Smith took the amnesty oath at Lynchburg.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The Jamaica correspondent of the Herald gives full details of the recent naval encounter between the Bulldog and Voldange, the rebel Haytien steamer, terminating as heretofore reported.

The Russian, French, Belgian, Hamburg and Ogdensdurg Consuls and fifty other persons of all nations were conveyed to the United States steamer De Soto, Captain Walker, which steamed with them out of danger.

The Bulldog had fired on the town all day, and then begged Capt. Walker to tow him off. Walker declined any assistance, except to take the wounded aboard, which was done. One officer and two men were killed, and fifteen wounded.

The people are much exasperated at the conduct of the British commander.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—The Post's special says the Government has restored the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company with all its rolling stock at long credit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Gen Howard returns to Washington to morrow.

Gen. Logan has signified his acceptance of the mission to Mexico.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The Time's Washington special says it is decided that deeds of conveyance from a State Bank Association to a National are subject to similar stamps as for the conveyance of real estate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Nearly alll the annuities to the Indian tribes have been paid off.

METROPOLITAN RECORD
—AND—
NEW YORK VINDICATOR.

JOHN MULLALY.....EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
Office 448 Broome Street.

THE RECORD AND VINDICATOR IS published once a week, and contains eighty columns of political news, editorial matter, and varied and interesting reading. It aims to be a truthful and unswerving exponent of State Rights, and is inflexibly opposed to the anti-Democratic policy of consolidation. Believing that popular freedom in this Republic is dependent upon State Sovereignty, it is at war with all despotic encroachments upon the rights of the people. It shall never cease to advocate the supremacy of the Civil Authority, and to denounce and condemn the pretensions and usurpations of the Military Power.

In the future, as in the past, the *Record* will be the faithful advocate of Democratic principles. It is true that the recent event, brought about by fanatical interference with the rights of States and by an intolerance of the Constitution and laws made in accordance therewith, have caused a temporary revolution; but the principles of 1776 are only sent in abeyance, and will, we believe, be reasserted ere many years elapse. The people have yet to learn from experience that the lessons and teachings of the great statesmen who founded this Republic cannot be set aside unless by the overthrow of popular freedom and self-government. No fact was more completely established, no principle more thoroughly vindicated than that which asserts that "Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," and that a Union which can only be perpetuated by the strong arm of military power, must, if continued or be so sustained, result in the establishment of a centralized military despotism.

The Record and Vindicator shall continue as it has begun the outspoken and fearless opponent of unconstitutional policy on the part of the Administration, the defender of the great Charter of American Freedom, and the unflinching advocate of Liberty of Speech, Vote by Ballot, Habeas Corpus, Trial by Jury, Freedom of the Press and State Rights.

The Metropolitan Record and Vindicator will be supplied to subscribers on the following terms:
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Special notices.....25 cents per line.
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Having been appointed agents for the Record, we would earnestly solicit the patronage of the public.
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Agents Metropolitan Record and N. Y. Daily News.
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October 26. tf.

A complete assortment of QUEENSWARE and GLASSWARE, just received and for sale by T. J. RICHARDS.
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Nov. 9 1865. tf.

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NOTICE.

MADISON county Miss., near Camden, the subscriber has a large lot of fresh ginned Cotton Seed for salp, at one dollar per bushel.
Nov 16, 3t JOHN L. JONES.

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I WILL rent two tracts of valuable bottom land, in Madison county, twelve miles north of Canton, on Doak's creek, each tract containing three hundred or more acres of good tillable land, with comfortable Dwelling houses, Gin-house, Stables and all necessary out houses.

I will rent them separately or together. A large portion of the land is fresh Doak's creek bottom, and as good cotton land as can be found in the county. If early application is made Corn, Meat, Fodder and Mules, and other stock can be had on the premises.
Nov 16, 2w BENJ. MACRUDER.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE,

N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.

PASSENGER Trains will leave New Orleans Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P. M., and arrive at Canton the next day at 12-30 P. M.

Returning, will leave Canton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-15 A. M., and arrive at New Orleans the next day at 5 A. M.

By this schedule, close connections are made with the Mississippi Central and Southern Railroads, at Canton and Jackson.

Freight trains will run as heretofore.
B. H. GREENE, A'st Sup't & Eng'r.
Nov. 16, tf.

Miss. Central Railroad.

PASSENGER Trains leave Canton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 P. M., arriving at Canton, same days at 10-50, making close connection to and from New Orleans and Memphis.

FREIGHT TRAIN leaves Canton Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M., returning alternate days.

Through Tickets for all important points North, East and West, for sale at the Canton Office.
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Gen'l Sup't.
Nov. 16, '65. tf.

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$100 " " " " " " $200
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Nov. 12, 1865. 6t.

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