

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

TERMS OF THE CITIZEN.

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A. W. INGOLD & CO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

From the United U. S.

RICHMOND, August 15.—Baltimore papers of the 13th have been received here. There is nothing definite from the Shenandoah Valley. It is believed Early is returning before superior forces advancing upon him.

A Telegram from New York reports the capture and destruction of seven vessels about sixty miles south-east of Sandy Hook by the new Confederate steamer Tallahassee.

Arrivals from New Orleans bring reports of the Confederates being in strong force outside of Algiers, and were fortifying their position with the intention of making it their base of operations.

The guerrillas continue very active in Kentucky.

Stanton has not resigned. He says having been solicited to accept his office he will not relinquish voluntarily.

Petitions are circulating in Ohio and other States requesting a postponement of the draft until an attempt be made by negotiation to secure peace based on the Constitution and the Union.

The Herald thinks the time has arrived when the administration on behalf of peace and reunion may advantageously open the door to an armistice and a convention of all the States, and advises Lincoln to send commissioners to Richmond.

The Paris Press, under reserve, announces the conclusion of peace between Germany and Denmark—terms unknown.

Confederate loan advancing. United States stock further depressed.

Repulse of the Enemy near Deep Bottom.

RICHMOND, August 15.—Gregg's Division of cavalry advanced on the New Market road yesterday evening and engaged the enemy in vicinity of Deep Bottom, with considerable loss. Our loss small.

The Recent Explosion at City Point.

RICHMOND, August 15.—The Washington Chronicle of the 12th contains full accounts of the recent explosion at City Point. It says the explosion was of the most terrible kind.

Two barges laden with gunpowder and ammunition of various kinds, which were moved to City Point, were blown to atoms with all their contents, consisting of shot, shell and canister, which were hurled in all directions amidst volumes of black smoke and an avalanche of broken timbers. A new warehouse 500 feet long and 50 wide and one wharf filled with commissary stores, were shattered into fragments. Adam's Express office, adjoining the government building and a train of cars were also destroyed. Fifty-four persons were killed, and 108 wounded—mostly blacks.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, August 15.—At a late hour yesterday evening the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets on the centre. After sharp skirmishing they were repulsed.

There was firing along the lines throughout the night and to-day.

But few shells were thrown into the city to-day. Some of them had scripture quotations in Hebrew pasted on them.

A body of the enemy's cavalry dashed into Decatur this evening. More are in the direction of Cobb's Mill. A small force of infantry are in Decatur. Their action indicates another movement on our right.

Lively skirmishing is going on in the centre this evening. Every thing looks brighter and more hopeful than at any time since the siege began.

The Montgomery Mail, of the 2d instant says corn is a drug in that market at four dollars per bushel.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTERFEITERS.—Thomas Marquand, William Williams and Henry Marquez, found guilty of counterfeiting Confederate Treasury notes, were sentenced by Judge Magrath, on Wednesday last, at Greenville, S. C., to be hanged, at Columbia, the former on the 16th Sept'r, the two latter on the 23d.

The following is a special dispatch to the New York World, dated Washington, 9th—12 M:

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held this afternoon. It is understood that the long-pending quarrel between Mr. Blair and Mr. Stanton, after a few sharp words with Mr. Blair, tendered his resignation, which was promptly accepted by the President.

Scene in the "Standard" Office.—"The Physical Pain of Death!"

The day after the election Mr. Holden took up a copy of the "Working man's Address" with a view of catching a point from which to pay a glowing tribute to the workmen, who, as he supposed, had firmly and resolutely walked up to the polls and cast in rolled up tickets. But scarcely had he got his points before the returns came pouring in from the western counties showing that the workmen had rejected their valiant champion.—The scene which ensued, we are informed, beggars all description, his wrath knew no bounds, he rent the Progress in twain, dashed the veracious Standard to the floor, scattered his correspondence,—the "public sentiment" which he had been massing for weeks,—to the winds, upset bags of extra Standards and Weekly Standards, dilated upon the ungratefulness of separate States as well as republics, and suddenly became as slender as a beanpole, while his hair stood erect, like the quills of the fretful porcupine. The elongation of his features and figure can only be imagined from the above drawing, taken upon the spot by our special artist. Fortunately a glass of blockade brandy came to his relief when in due time his visage resumed its natural proportions, and he penned the famous article in which he asseverated that he was "neither dismayed nor depressed by the result of the election in this State," concluding with the ominous paragraph:

"I trust my friends will exert themselves somewhat to increase the circulation of the paper. With many, many heartfelt thanks to my friends and patrons, I am very respectfully,
W. W. HOLDEN."

Relapsing into a comatose state, he next gave his "friends and patrons" a brief chapter on the "Physical Pain of Death" which it is hoped the Progress will copy. It would seem from the tenor of this article that he would have preferred a death by hanging, though he is free to say "bright colors did dance before his eyes and stretch away into vistas of the brightest loveliness." [This sensation was most vivid about the 1st of August just before final dissolution took place.] Though he says the phenomena of notes, stars and beautiful lights dancing before the eyes have been mentioned by individuals who have preceded him. Taking it all and all, continues our writer, it is nearly certain—indeed, as certain as anything chiefly speculative can be—that in all deaths the physical suffering is small. And in extenuation of the bellicose symptoms as first exhibited by him, he affirms that the convulsive motions attending the parting breath, are not evidences of suffering, dismay or depression of spirits. We are glad to know this to be so. We are glad our hero has so willingly resigned himself to his fate. In former days his doom would have been only a free ride up the saline waters of Salt river, but since the blockade, according to his own sensations, it is death, death. We append his epitaph:

What is life? 'Tis but a vision;
Here I died by a collision;
Ambition brought me to the same;
Verdict:—Nobody to blame.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.—For the information of friends who have cultivated the sorghum, the Charlotte Times obtained permission to publish the annexed letter on the mode of manufacturing sugar from the syrup, which has been successfully done by the author, a large and very successful planter, residing in an adjoining State.

June 4, 1864.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 29th of May, desiring information for making sugar from the sorghum syrup, is received. In the first place, the cane must be fully ripe so much so that the cane must look yellow, and also the juice after it is expressed. Boil the juice down to a very thick syrup until it bubbles like a pot of soap, when it is done. Before you commence boiling, dissolve one pint of lime into two quarts of the juice, pour it in about 100 gallons; boil as fast as you can without running over—as for the time, you must judge by the bubbles, and by holding up your dipper, it will fall in sheets instead of drops. Let it cool in large trays or open troughs before you pour into your barrel where you expect it to granulate. Before pouring into the barrel, bore three holes in the bottom sufficiently large to insert three cane stalks. The object of the cane is for the syrup to drop down through the bottom of the barrel when the cane shrinks.—The cane should be moved occasionally until it commences dripping freely. I think if your cane is thoroughly ripe, by following the directions above you will be successful. Respectfully yours.

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS.—Mrs. Dr. Walker, captured in Georgia, Mrs. Margaret Lennard, a laundress, captured with her husband, a Yankee soldier, at Plymouth, N. C., Samuel Steers, United States Custom House officer, in Loudon county, and William A. Kidd, a boy, captured as a spy in Mississippi, all of whom have been confined in Castle Thunder for some time past, were discharged on yesterday and sent to the flag of truce steamer at Varina, en route for the North. Several hundred sick and wounded Federal soldiers were also sent to the same place for embarkation, homeward bound.—[Enquirer Saturday.]

The colored men will hold a national convention in New York, commencing on the 4th of October.



A dispatch, dated Fort Kearney, Aug. 8th, says: "Eight hundred Indians attacked an emigrant train of nine wagons one mile East of Plumb Creek this morning, killed all the men with the train, burned the wagons, and drove off the stock."

They made numerous attacks on other places, burned wagons, whipped the Yankees sent after them, and we are sorry to say, carried off two women and four children, thus following the bad example of the Yankees, who, we supposed, were the only savages who made war upon women and children.—But this may be a Yankee slander on the poor Indians, who have no one to defend them.

SALE OF A BRITISH SUBJECT IN DELAWARE.—A colored congregation of the British Methodist Episcopal Church in Hamilton has memorialized Lord Lyons in favor of their pastor, who recently, while on a visit to the United States, attempted to go to the place where he was born in the State of Delaware, but was arrested and sold by auction for a slave. The name of the person subjected to his outrage is Kennard, and his congregation, besides his claims as a British subject, express their personal affection for him, founded on the services he has rendered them, especially by his great assistance toward the building of their church.

[Moderator Herald.]

The National Intelligencer states that Lincoln's cabinet embroglio still continues. While a change in the War Department is decided upon, he is perplexed as to the proper individuals to succeed Mr. Stanton, and the delay in a change has been caused by the difficulty he has experienced in finding the right man. Some curious developments in regard to this matter will soon be furnished to the public.

A person fond of the marvelous told an improbable story, telling us was his woe, "Did you ever hear of that before?"

"No, Sir," said the other: "pray, did you?"

A lawyer on his death-bed willed all his property to a lunatic asylum, stating as his reason for so doing, that he wished his property to return to the liberal class of people who had patronized him.

Dr. Johnson says, "Good actions are never lost or thrown away." That is probably the reason why one so seldom meets with them.

"Ah, William! home from the wars? Where is the brother who went with you?" "Ah me! we lost our mother together. One of us was killed. How can I bear to tell her which one it was?"

A dandy with more beauty than brains married an heiress, who although very accomplished, was by no means handsome. One day he said to her, "My dear, as ugly as you are, I love you as well as though you were pretty."

"Thank you, love," was the reply. "I can return the compliment, for, fool as you are, I love you as well as though you had wit!"

Dean Swift, hearing of a carpenter falling through the scaffolding of a house which he was engaged in repairing, dryly remarked that he had got through his work promptly.

What is that which every one can divide, but no one can see where it has been divided? Water.

The man who planted himself on his good intentions has not yet sprouted.

The Lynchburg Republican, of the 10th, says that four hundred and ninety more Yankees, captured by General Early, were brought to that city yesterday on the Orange cars.

The smallest pony in the world is owned by John S. Rarey, of Ohio. It is only twenty inches high, and weighs only twenty-one pounds.

In a church is the epitaph: "Here lies the body of James Robinson and Ruth, his wife," and underneath this text: "Their warfare is accomplished!"

THE TREASURY PLAN.—The Charleston Courier says that a letter from a citizen and well informed gentleman now in Richmond, gives us the gratifying assurance—which reaches us also from other sources, public and private—that the accessions of Mr. Trenholm to the Treasury has improved and invigorated the tone of public confidence.

The following special new measures are announced as about to be instituted by the Treasury Department, looking primarily towards a maintenance of government without issues of notes to swell the volume of currency:

I. All Foreign supplies to be paid in bills drawn against our own cotton.

II. Cotton purchases to be paid by selling sterling exchanges to replace cost.

III. Domestic purchases of all kinds, as far as possible, to be paid in "certificates of indebtedness" and of "loan on hypothecation."

A large debt due to one of the States has already been arranged in this way to mutual satisfaction.

IV. Treasury notes now legally extant and recalled under operations of the loan or otherwise, to be reissued when necessary to meet payments not otherwise provided for in this plan.

V. The old notes to be recalled for certificates bearing four per cent. interest and payable on demand after ninety days.

VI. The receipt by anticipation of coupons for certain purposes of Government dues.

This expedient has been officially announced and promises to work well. It deserves and demands the consideration of all who have deemed themselves hitherto compelled to pay ruinous rate for gold.

A dispatch from Cairo, dated the 5th, says the Confederates have captured all the cavalry sent out from Helena, Arkansas, by General Buford, and a large number of negroes and their white officers; that they killed all the officers in command at the blacks and numbers of the negroes.

THE SUNFLOWER.—Announcements of seedsmen and others in British papers inform us that increasing attention is directed to the sunflower, and large plantings are made by landowners and their game keepers, in view of the established fact that the pheasants grow fond of it and thrive on it. Many birds of the poultry tribe, domestic or wild, and their kindred, are either instinctively fond of it, or soon learn to love it and consume it freely. It is for them nutritious, and imparts a rich game flavor to the flesh.

Around and near the city, and for some distance in the interior, the sunflower deserves a special trial for its asserted and supposed uses and virtues in absorbing or counteracting the malaria or miasma which induce local fevers. This quality has been asserted for it on authority worthy of attention, and we would be pleased to have a full and fair trial.

Cannot landowners, farmers and others interested, in the region indicated, and especially near this city, on the neck, and in St. Andrew's Parish, by general consent and agreement, prepare for such a trial next year? From the quantity now growing and maturing there should be no difficulty procuring seeds for this purpose, and we commend the scheme to the attention of enterprising and intelligent farmers and planters.

Good seeds of all kinds should at least be saved for supplies or seed, when not properly used for oil or otherwise.

[Chas. Courier.]

CLEANING BONNETS.—Oxalic acid and water may be used for dustable straw bonnets, and it will probably answer equally well for any other kind, provided they are not of too fragile a texture to bear the brushing necessary for cleaning them properly. An ounce of oxalic acid dissolved in a quart of water, is the proper proportion, but if the straw be very dirty add a little more acid. Apply it with a nail brush, leave the bonnet to dry, and it will be found to have regained all its former stiffness and freshness.

TO CLEAN MIRRORS.—The greatest care should be taken in cleaning a mirror, to use only the softest articles lest the glass should be scratched. It should first be dusted with a feather brush, then washed over with a sponge, dipped in spirits of wine, to remove the fly spots. After this, it should be dusted with powder blue in a thin muslin bag, and finally polished with an old silk handkerchief.

EQUIVOCAL.—I hope, my friend, if ever you come within five miles of my house again you will stay there all night.