

# TELEGRAPHIC.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE "CITIZEN."

BY THE ARKANSAS STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

## SATURDAY.

### ANOTHER BATTLE, CONFEDERATES VICTORIOUS.

Gen. Sydney Johnston in Richmond—The capture of Rosecrantz doubtful—Courier from Manassas reports Shutter's Hill in possession of Confederates—Confederates advancing on Alexandria and Arlington—Federals taken possession of Paducah, Ky.—Federals uneasy about Hatteras—Lancolnites stealing steamers, etc.

#### FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 6.—Albert Sydney Johnston has arrived here. He ranks in the Confederate army second only to Adj. Gen. Cooper. Rank of General fixed by act of last Congress and approved by the President. Vague reports are still current about the capture of Rosecrantz's army, but not reliable. Some few private despatches published in Southern papers give authority for their statements by saying report confirmed by despatch to War Department. Such statements are without foundation. Passengers by this evening's train from Manassas report that Confederates killed 300 and lost 20 in a sharp skirmish yesterday. Confederates have taken possession of an important hill near Arlington. Report given as received.

RICHMOND, Sept. 7.—Passengers from Manassas report that a Courier reached there yesterday, who stated that Shutter's Hill had been taken by Confederates on Wednesday last. The Federals losing 400 killed and 300 prisoners. Confederate loss 120 killed and wounded.

It is generally conceded that advances of Confederates towards Alexandria, Arlington and other points have been successful. No later reliable information received of operations in the Mountains, bad weather impeding movements. Much speculation indulged in as to the destination of Gen. Sydney Johnston.

#### FROM ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, Sept. 7.—Grant took possession of Paducah, Ky., to-day. He seized telegraph office and issued a proclamation urging the citizens to attend to their business, and concludes, "Whenever it is manifest that you are able to defend yourselves and maintain the authority of the government and protect loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the force under my command."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—War department sent word to hold Hatteras permanently.—Brig. Gen. Burr of California has arrived and will be assigned a command.

#### FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—The steamers Hannibal, Champion, Meteor and other property was seized to-day as property of rebels.

## MONDAY.

News from Fortress Monroe—Confederate Steamer waiting an opportunity to run blockade—Confederates within five miles of Old Abe's Mansion—McClellan getting pious—Federal Pickets advancing into Virginia—McClellan ascending in the air—Fremont's proclamation meets the cordial approbation of Federals—McCulloch at Mount Vernon, Mo.—Fort Scott captured by Price and Rains—Magoffin taken prisoner—Federal Court Martial sentenced thirty soldiers to be shot, etc.

#### FROM VIRGINIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 7.—Roanoke here being relieved off Charleston by the Wash. Quaker City here coaling for a cruise.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Reports from various points on the other side of the Potomac represent everything quiet last night and this morning.

The Confederate steamer Yorktown is lying twelve miles above Newport News, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. Confederates within five miles of the Presidents house and three miles from Arlington Heights.

At daylight the Relief Guard of federal forces were fired upon near Hunter's Chapel. At sunrise two federal companies, which were sent out to reconnoitre, discovered that Confederates had taken possession of Ball's Cross-roads, having thrown forward two regiments during the night, and posted three regiments along Little Creek, near Hunter's Chapel, with four brass howitzers drawn by men. They have no other artillery. They are digging rifle pits near Hunter's Chapel. The Confederates are briskly engaged drilling on Monson's Hill, occasionally firing on our pickets.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—War Department has advices from Rosecrantz to the sixth—all well. Gen. McClellan has issued a general order against Sunday labor as unnecessary movements.

Confederates extend their observation on Virginia side. They have now formidable batteries commanding Leesburg Turnpike, seven miles from Chain Bridge. Felling timber by Confederates exposed to view at day-break. Federal pickets advanced one mile into Virginia. Confederates retiring before them towards Arlington.

On Wednesday Confederates fired from eminence at Great Falls, at a body of Federals in Maryland, wounding four. They attempted to ford the river, but were repulsed by sharpshooters, who killed numbers. McClellan ascended with Lowe's balloon, and remained up for two hours.

Times says Fremont's proclamation, on his own responsibility, at first struck the Cabinet and President with utter amazement, but under discussion, decided proclamation issued at right time, in right manner, and by the right man.

#### FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—A stampede of Southerners here on business, occurred this morning, occasioned by an unauthorized statement that the Railroad was to be stopped.

Up to three o'clock to-day nothing received from the war department. Authoritative assurances were again given that ample notice should be given before any stoppage of trains.

Parties writing North for ladies and children make an unfortunate mistake by advising them to get passes. None are granted and none are required. The fear of venturing on the journey South without them is keeping many North who but for this misapprehension would have been home long ago.

The commissioners from the Kentucky Senate are here on their way to Southern Kentucky. The precise object of their mission is unknown.

Green's men have captured a Kansas regiment at Shelby, Missouri, who though mustered out of service, volunteered to escort a train of cars to St. Joseph.

Many arrests are reported at various posts in Missouri. Prisoners will be held for retaliation, in case Fremont carries his murderous programme into effect.

Nothing from Paducah, though fighting is reported. Commissioners are to visit both Confederate and federal forces that are now on Kentucky soil, to see by what authority and for what purpose they are there.

#### FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—McCulloch is reported at Mount Vernon, Missouri, recruiting briskly for bold movements.

It is stated that Price and Rains have captured Fort Scott, Kansas, Montgomery and most of his command taken prisoners. Another report Kansas Lane's brigade defeated; Rains capturing his command.

It is reported that Magoffin is a prisoner at Georgetown, and sentenced to be hung. Times says that the Court Martial at Alexandria have sentenced 30 soldiers to be shot for various offences.

## TUESDAY.

#### FROM MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Train of cars with a detachment of cavalry, ran off the track—four killed, three mortally wounded and many seriously wounded.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—G. S. Browne of Key West arrested. New York, Sept. 9.—Cotton dull—20 1/2 cents. Mr. Serrill released. Commercial says heavy cannonading near the line—rumored contest commenced—nothing reliable.

Foreign Globe says the Canada army will be increased to 22,000 during this month. Times editorially calls on the Government to strain every nerve to develop cotton culture elsewhere than in the South.

West India advices received in England that the Privateer Sumter had taken and sunk forty vessels. Signed. BARR. Marshal instructs transfer agents to transfer no more stock owned by Southerners, nor pay dividends on Southern owned stock.

#### FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Harriet Lane at the Navy Yard repairing.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Post says Government Attorney at Baltimore under suspicion of disloyalty, having taken no steps to confiscate property of Marylanders, who are in the Confederate army.

The Government has prohibited the wearing of Secession costumes in Baltimore. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Post-master has ordered the renewal of mails to Paducah, it being in possession of the Federals.

Fortification on Monson's Hill appear completed—everything quiet. Montgomery county Maryland Confederates fire continually at our men and ferries, making occasional demonstrations to cross.

On Monday Confederates opened a concealed battery, and threw shells into one of our encampments. Our pickets and some sharpshooters advanced and killed two Confederate pickets.

#### FROM ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, Sept. 10.—Holt's force at Columbus consists of 13 Regiments, with six field batteries, a siege battery and 2 battalion of cavalry. He has a gun-boat. Jeff. Thompson is at Belmont, Missouri, opposite Columbus.

Gun-boat Yankee come within 3 miles of Cairo yesterday, and returned without making any demonstrations. Commodore Rogers seized steamers John Gaull, John Bell and Jefferson at Paducah.

#### FROM KENTUCKY.

FRAKFOET, Sept. 10.—The vote on sending commissioners to camps at Paducah and Columbus, was reconsidered and commissioners recalled.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10.—Party representing Government in telegraph matter reached here yesterday, but no steps were taken to intercept communication. It is understood that the agent will recommend adoption of the censor system, and a censor will be placed as far in the interior as may be deemed safe. Nothing definite from Frankfort.

#### FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 10.—Wm. S. Bird, formerly of Augusta, Ga., arrested and jailed yesterday, on charge of being a spy. Documents found upon him show that he was quite recently a clerk in Lincoln's Department. He had passed signed by Scott, Emerson and others at Washington.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 10.—Four federal vessels anchored off Fort Macon, at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Their object not developed.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial writes: For a month past the cause of the North has been losing ground in the press of Paris—a fact due mainly to the untiring labor of the agents of the Southern Confederacy. So long as circumstances will not permit the recognition of their independence, they endeavor to accomplish the next best thing, which is the conversion of public opinion to the justness of their cause. Whether they have money at their disposal for this purpose or not, we cannot tell; we only know that the change in the tone of the French journals has taken place, and is much remarked upon by the French people.

The disastrous defeat of the Union army at Manassas has served to increase the apparent hostility to the North. The Patria, till lately a ministerial journal, now proclaims that the North has shown itself incapable of struggling against the South, and recommends the French Government to recognize the new Confederacy, and thus put an end to the unnatural strife. The Journal des Debats, the most respectable of French papers, which, a week ago, published a long article in favor of the North, and while, generally, defended the cause of the Union, published on Saturday last a long and ably written article in favor of the South, and in favor of an early recognition.

A CASE FOR "EMULATION."—The Richmond Examiner of Wednesday says: The proscriptive committee appointed by the Lincoln Congress to inquire into the retention of disloyal employees by the Government, is to continue its sittings during the Congressional recess. It has already procured the dismissal of upwards of one hundred and seventy clerks in the different departments for "treasonable acts." In the majority of instances the alleged treason consists in the crime of having been in the South, or of having, in the first instance, been appointed to office from a Southern State. The Lincoln Government is doing quite right in turning out the ill-begotten Southerners, who have been content to sell their birth-rights for a lickspittle livelihood. This is a case not for retaliation, but for emulation on the part of our Government, with respect to the numerous yankees ensconced in office here. While the Government at Washington is defining its identity by such severe and just distinctions, the line has yet to be drawn in Richmond to shut out of office yankee "experts."

YANKEE.—In our editorials the reader will frequently find the words Yankee used in an odious sense. We mean just what we say, taking Webster as our guide. He says it is the popular name for the natives of the New England States.

In common conversation, when describing the acts of a mean man, it is invariably understood if the remark, "it is a mean Yankee trick," is made, that it applies to that class of Northern men known as natives of the New England States. Hence, we generally use the term Yankee to denote a mean man, and we regard the natives of the New England States, as a whole, the meanest race of men God has ever allowed to inhabit a spot on this globe.

There may be, and we have not the slightest doubt that a few men can be found in every State of the South who have all the mean instincts, propensities, practices and habits of the New England Yankee. They are a curse to the South, and when found out ought to be so fixed as to stop the breed.

Be it known, that when we use the word Yankee, we do so to denote mean men, such as the New England States produce. They are a curse to God's green earth. Should any of our readers claim to be of that class we mean them and recommend that they be closely watched. They ought to be run out of the country, and the sooner the better. We will help to remove just such men, for they have no business in the South.—[Charlotte (N. C.) Bulletin.]

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.—This is the most extraordinary production of the age. Its enormity exceeds all the outrages of the administration. It is enough to startle, astound and appeal the reader. Confiscation, abolition, despotism! What is there revolting to a freeman, abhorrent to an American citizen, or sickening to the philanthropist which is not found in this proclamation? And yet this is one of the monstrous acts of despotism done in the name of the Union and to preserve the government. Rather let the Union and the government be destroyed an hundred times, than that this military dictator be permitted to enforce this proclamation. But the people of Kentucky yet sleep.—[Lexington (Ky.) Statesman.]

PURCHASE OF WAR STEAMERS.—Authority has been given, by Congress, says the Richmond Examiner, as we are assured, to the President of the Confederate States, to purchase one or more large war steamers. It has been sought for some time, by proper bill, in Congress to provide for the strengthening of the naval arm of the service; and we are pleased to learn that due authority has been given, and proper measures consummated, for the negotiation of the purchase of modern war vessels.

In this connection, we are also informed, on the best authority, that an offer will be brought before the President, by the agent of the proprietors in England, to sell to the Confederate government three entirely new screw steamers, which are now awaiting, at a convenient distance, the result of the negotiations for their sale. It would be improper to say more just now, or to give the particulars of the information in our possession.

A BOLD STROKE.—The New York World of a recent date has the following special from Washington: The enemy are pressing upon our lines in force, and are seizing upon every hill or wood that will command any portion of our camp. They evidently meditate some bold stroke, and that it will be both skillful and bold, we have no reason to doubt, in view of what they have already done. Raw troops are as nothing against intrenchments, while behind them they are almost as good as veterans. This was our weakness at Bull Run; it will be our strength in the ensuing fight. But it is useless to speculate. If we lose Washington, it will be worse to us than a dozen Bull Runs. If we beat the enemy, the tide of war will have been turned against them forever. The next few days are big with the fate of the Great Republic.

MONEY LOST ON THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.—The special correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, (Judge Walker) in one of his letters mentions a report that Thad. Stevens, the truculent champion of the war party in the Lincoln House of Representatives, and a great patron of faro, and Baker, the Oregon Senator, also suffered in the same stakes, upon the result of the battle of Manassas, while Carlisle, the Panhandle Senator, is reported to have lost the whole balance of the fund subscribed by the New York and Boston nincompoops, in aid of the Union sufferers in the northwest. These bets were generally bagged by sporting men from Baltimore.

THE TORTUGAS.—The Tortugas is a bleak and barren sand-key in the Gulf of Mexico, about one hundred miles southward from Cape Sable. It is cheerless and uncomfortable, decidedly one of the most uncomfortable points to which the United States government is obliged to send its insubordinates. The Federal mutineers, banished to Tortugas, do not go as soldiers, but as unarmed laborers, and will be compelled to work upon fortifications, as much as the penitentiary convicts do in quarries and sand-banks.

The New York Tribune says "the rebel women of Baltimore are said to be very busy in working clothing and knitting socks for Jeff. Davis' soldiery." This is a good omen for Baltimore, for whenever the crinoline begins to secede, the men will follow as certainly as night follows day.

The Florence (Ala.) Gazette suggests to southern soldiers that they leave all such things as watches breastpins, finger rings, etc. at home, so that in case that they should ever fall into the hands of the Yankees, they will not have these articles taken from them. A capital suggestion.

### Self-Protection.

The act passed by Congress for the sequestration of the property of alien enemies to the Southern Confederacy, says the New Orleans Crescent, is a measure of self-defense. Nobody believes it would have been done, had not the course of the North required it. It is in the nature of a protective measure against the North, and will prove a most efficient one.

The value of Southern property wantonly destroyed by the Yankee invaders, it would be difficult to estimate. Gen. BURLEIGH, alone, has stolen nine hundred slaves. His men have set fire to houses, destroyed furniture, and pillaged and plundered wherever they had chances. The same is true of the "grand army," that started to Richmond from Washington, but thought better of it on the 21st of July, and concluded to turn back. Then, besides, they have seized the property of Southern citizens, wherever, in the North, they could find it. They have lately taken to arresting Southern men in New York and elsewhere, and robbing them of the money they had on their persons. The native instinct of the Yankee for petty fraud and shrewd swindling has been developed by the war into a desire for robbery on a larger scale, and the chances offered by the invasion of the South have been eagerly embraced.

There was no other way to reach the enemy, and get indemnity for the property lost, except that adopted by Congress. As for expecting that they would ever pay for the property stolen, it was absurd. Even in the improbable event that they would, when the war is over, agree to settle fairly, it is not likely that they will have any superfluity of money for some years to come, if ever.

There are many Northern men, "alien enemies," who have property in the South, and they will now know what it is to make war upon a people who have always desired to live in peace with them. If Gen. Patterson, for instance, who owns large properties in the South, finds this act very "binding" upon him, he has himself and his fellow-invaders only to blame. It is not improbable that each government will make up to its citizens the losses resulting from hostilities. In this, as in everything else, we have the means of retaliating upon the enemy, and we will get even with them in all other ways, just as we have got even with them, and more than even, on the field of battle.

Col. A. P. Heintzelmann, of the Third Division, Department of N. E. Virginia, of "the Grand Army," in his report, tells, (says the Richmond Enquirer) with a good deal of frankness, how he was whipped, and how his division commenced the grand stampede. This "Alabama Regiment," of which he speaks—what gallant fellows they were! Heintzelmann tells how he led the Zouaves against them, and how, "at the first fire, they broke" and fled, and "as a regiment," has never been seen since. Next he led up the Minnesota regiment, "which was also repulsed, but retired in tolerably good order." Next was carried up the First Michigan "which was also repulsed, and retired in considerable confusion." Next the Brooklyn Fourteenth, went forward "in gallant style." "Soon after the firing commenced," they too "broke and ran!" Brave Alabamians! four successive regiments rushed upon you, and were broken upon you as waves upon a rock!

Colonel Heintzelmann having "utterly failed" in every attempt to rally his men, concluded then to make the best run he could. Describing this, he candidly says: "Such a rout I never witnessed before. No efforts could induce a single regiment to form after the retreat had commenced."

The Charleston Mercury says that Brigadier-General R. H. Anderson, of South Carolina, succeeds Gen. Bragg at Pensacola, the latter having been ordered to join the army of the Potomac.

THE CHEROKEES.—The latest advices from this Nation brings intelligence that at a council held on the 20th of August, it was decided, in full vote, to unite with the Southern Confederacy. There were only two votes in the negative.

"TREASON IN THE CAME."—Under this head "Senex," in the Atlanta (Ga.) Southern Confederacy, states the fact that millions of dollars are sent north by banks and capitalists at the South for the purpose of buying the bonds of the Confederate State at their present depreciated market value. This is equivalent to giving or loaning money to the enemies of the South, to aid them in prosecuting their war of subjugation. Such conduct ill becomes a southerner at this crisis.

The London Saturday Review, in commenting on the Federal defeat at Manassas, says: "In a short time the statesmen of the North will probably be permitted to avow the conviction which they must already feel, that subjugation is utterly impossible."

The New York Herald warns Lincoln and his Cabinet, that unless the war is prosecuted vigorously and successfully, and brought to a speedy close, tax payers will rebel against the onerous burdens imposed upon them by Federal State, and Municipal Governments to carry on the contest.

An Iowa paper quotes potatoes at 2c; wheat 30; corn 8c. per bushel; butter 7c. per pound; eggs 2c. per dozen; cheese 6c. per pound, market dull at that.

The Albany Argus, says: "We have not only lost all the advantages gained to us in Missouri, but we have lost the army with which we gained them."

Speaking of the late loan negotiated by Secretary Chase, a northern paper says: "that a thousand millions could have been got upon the same terms, that is, at the option of the taker—the government to be bound, and they not."

### NOTICE.

S. R. SMITH, and all others concerned, are hereby notified, that I will proceed to take the depositions of certain witnesses at the office of J. B. Goss, Esq., in the town of West Point, County of White, State of Arkansas, on Saturday the 17th day of August, 1861, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, to be read in evidence, in my half, before the Land Agent at Jackson, on the 20th day of August, 1861, for the purpose of deciding which has the legal rights of pre-emption, you or I, to the w 1/4 of n 1/4 of sec. in township 6 n, r 4 w, at which time you appear and cross examine my witnesses if you see proper, and at the same time and place, produce your own witnesses, if you have any, allowing me to cross examine them. Given under my hand.

C. W. BOATWRIGHT  
West Point, August 3, 1861—St.

### HICKORY PLAIN

MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, PRAIRIE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

THE Third Session will commence on the first Monday of September next. The School will still be under the control of Prof. W. A. Garner, who has given general satisfaction to the patrons of the Institute. Professor Garner will be assisted by corps of competent teachers. The last two Sessions have been very prosperous, and we hope for an increase of patronage, as we are confident the School is worthy of the public encouragement.

Miss J. A. Ward, an experienced teacher, will have charge of the music department.

RATES OF TUITION. (Per Session of Five Months.) Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography and Mental Arithmetic \$10.00 The above with English Grammar, Geography and Written Arithmetic... 12.00 The above with Natural Philosophy, English Composition, Ancient or Modern History and Elementary Algebra... 15.00 The above, with the higher branches of Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany... 20.00

MUSIC. On Piano or Guitar... 25.00 Use of Instruments... 4.00 Silk Embroidery, Ornamental Leather Work and Wax Flowers, each... 10.00 Painting in water colors... 10.00 Incidental Fee... 5.00 Scholars received at any time, on charge to the end of the session. No deduction made, unless in cases of protracted sickness.

Board can be had convenient to the School, from \$8 to \$10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

For further particulars in regard to Terms, Books, &c., address the Principal, SAM'L J. DUNN, A. J. THOMAS, Sec. Pres't Board Trust's August 3, 1861—6w.

SEARCY FEMALE INSTITUTE, SEARCY, WHITE COUNTY, ARK.

I. F. COX, A. M., PRINCIPAL. Prof. C. H. Oakes, Principal of Music Department.

Miss M. E. Stakely, Principal Department of Ornamental Painting and Wax Work, Fine Arts, and Assistant in Literary Branches.

This first class Institution, for the education of young Ladies, will resume exercises on first Wednesday in August—Session, 5 Months. RATES OF TUITION.—\$12.50, \$16 and \$25, according to class of Studies. For particulars address, I. F. COX, July 11—1m. Principal

LEPTIEN & KLEIN, DEALERS IN WATCHES CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, Buena Vista Street, Des Arc, Ark.

Having on hand a new and selected stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, We respectfully solicit a continuance of the kind patronage of the people of Des Arc and the surrounding country.

We are also prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry work with care and dispatch at reasonable prices. ALL WORK WARRANTED!! Dec. 5 '60 [T.F.]

JNO. J. BROWN, W. V. M. HAMBLETON, Late of Richmond. Late of Danville, Va. HENRY L. OWEN, Memphis, Tennessee

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, NO. 159 WEBSTER BLOCK, West Side Main Street, Between Worsham House and Overton Hotel. MEMPHIS, TENN.

Will give strict attention to the Sale of Cotton, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, Corn, and all other Produce entrusted their care. Memphis, May 1, 1861—1f.

G. W. ROBBINS, Buena Vista St., opposite Nucleus House, DES ARC, ARKANSAS, CASH DEALER IN SUGARS, COFFEE, FLOUR, MOLASSES, BACON, SALT, LIQUORS, Etc., Etc. ALSO DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, HARDWARE. Boots and Shoes, Hats, Straw Goods, Crockery Ware, Saddlery, Etc. mr13d