

**Latest from the United States.**

Baltimore papers of the 17th instant have been received. They contain nothing of interest from the seat of war in Tennessee, Northern Georgia or Virginia, and nothing new from Charleston. The following is a summary of the general news:

**WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENDED.**

Lincoln has issued a proclamation suspending throughout the United States the writ of habeas corpus in cases military, naval or civil, where officers of the U. States hold persons under their command or in their custody either as prisoners of war, spies, or aids or abettors of the enemy, or of officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered, or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to law, or the rules and articles of war, etc., or for resisting a draft, or for any other offense against the military and naval service.

**EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.**

Under date of New Orleans, Sept. 1, a correspondent of the Chicago Times writes: Many sailing vessels have been chartered, troops are hurriedly put on board, troops at Ship Island have been sent, others are following—for the Rio Grande. The Monroe doctrine will find numerous advocates at Brownsville in less than three days! Napoleon will find that he is not to remain undisturbed. The city is rife with rumors that the Star Spangled Banner will soon wave in triumph over the Mexican city of Matamoros. This latter place is almost immediately opposite Brownsville.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

A dispatch from Memphis says that a fearful riot occurred in Mobile on the 4th instant. A party of soldiers' wives, to the number of six hundred, paraded the city with exciting mottoes on their banners, such as "Bread or Peace." The soldiers offered no opposition to the display; but in some instances the citizens attempted to arrest the progress of the procession. (This is, doubtless, a Yankee fabrication.)

Secretary Seward's circular of 12th August was published in the English journals on the 2d of September.

A Washington telegram says it is learned from the best sources that advices of an entirely trustworthy character have been received here to the effect that M. Chevalier's pamphlet, advocating a recognition of the rebels by France, was not inspired, as has been intimated, by the emperor.

Persons who have recently visited the fleet doing duty off the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, represent the unanimity of sentiment among the officers and men in favor of a war with England as remarkable. The most intense feeling prevails on this topic.

Serenades by military bands in Washington, without the permission of the military commander, have been prohibited.

The censorship of the press in Washington continued with its accustomed particularity. Even matters in no manner connected with military operations have to receive the approval of the official supervisor.

News has been received at Port au Prince from Port au Plat to the 6th inst., that two Spanish frigates had bombarded the latter city, and had entirely destroyed it, killing a large number of the inhabitants.

The New York gold market has been excited by rumors of French intervention. Gold advanced to 133 on Tuesday. The quotations Wednesday (by telegraph) were 131; tone of market strong and excited. Virginia sixes quoted at 60, North Carolinas 60 1/2.

**THE "REBEL RAMS" IN ENGLAND.**

The following is Earl Russell's reply to the memorial of the Emancipation Society relative to the steam rams in the Mersey:

FERDINAND OFFICE, Aug. 13. Gentlemen: I have received your letter calling attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance, namely, the fitting out or equipping two powerful iron plated steam rams, which I am informed are intended to commit hostilities against the Government and people of the United States.

My attention has long been directed to these subjects. Both the Treasury and Home Departments have, at my request, made most anxious inquiries upon the subject of these steam rams.

You are aware that by the foreign enlistment act a ship liable to be detained, and the owners are subject to a penalty when the ship is armed or equipped for purposes of war, and the owners intend to use her against some State or community in friendship with her Majesty.

It is necessary to prove both the equipment and the intention. It is necessary for conviction in a public Court of Justice to have the evidence of a credible witness.

I was in hopes, when I began to read your memorial, that you would propose to furnish me with evidence that the steam rams in question were intended to carry on hostilities against the Government and people of the United States; but you have made no proposal of the sort, and only tell me that you are informed that so and so, and it is believed that so and so, is the fact.

You must be aware, however, that, according to British law, prosecutions cannot be set on foot upon the ground of violation of the foreign enlistment act without the affidavits of credible witnesses, as in other cases of misdemeanor and crimes. Such likewise is the law in use.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS.**

[From the Manchester Examiner, August 31.] One of the two iron steam rams built by Messrs. Layard at Berkenhead was launched at their works on Saturday, August 20, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, who were freely admitted into the yard.

The vessel launched Saturday was christened the El Monasser, or Victory; her consort, launched a few weeks ago, being named the El Tousson. When launched, both vessels bore the English flag astern and the French flag amidships.

Each are 230 feet long, 42 beam and 19 feet deep. Their measurement is 1,850 tons, and their engines are 350-horse power. They are plated with four and a half inch iron on a teak backing of great thickness, bolted on to the frame of the ship, which supports the inner shell.

The decks are also iron plated, and the iron bulwarks are hinged at the lower edge, so as to be thrown down in action. Each "ram" is

pierced for six guns on each side, and they are fitted on the deck with large cupola towers on Capt. Cole's plan, with two guns to each cupola. Their bows projected under the water so as to form a "ram." The iron plates are so beautifully planned and fitted, that it is almost impossible to tell whether the vessels are plated or not.

The cupolas are fore and aft the engine house, and have an extreme range nearly fore and aft the vessel. Each "ram" is bark rigged, having the lower masts and yards of iron. When launched, the El Monasser was taken into the 450 feet graving dock, alongside her consort, the El Tousson, which is expected to be ready for sea in about a month.

**Fort Sumter.**

Personnel of the Charleston Courier, furnishes to that paper the following interesting account of the present condition and appearance of Sumter:

There is nothing in the entire range of facts or fancy to which the ruins of Sumter can be likened, that would convey an idea of their external appearance. On the sea face scarcely a brick is to be seen. Bushel by bushel, cart load by cart load, the wall has been chipped off, until nothing is left but a grey, ragged mass of mortar, from which project the outlines of former casemates, heavy beams and iron bars. The beams or bars are literally covered with the debris, amid which, at every step as you climb over the great fragments of stone and brick that have fallen from the parapet, you tread on broken projectiles of the enemy scattered in pieces whose weight varies from an ounce to a hundred pounds. The Sullivan's Island face is less shattered; but even here the pits are deep and huge piles of material torn from the edge of the parapet by the over-shot balls have fallen on the rocks below. On the Morris' Island face the spectacle baffles all description. For a distance roughly guessed of thirty yards, the wall is little less than a steep hill that descends from the parapet to the water's edge. This, too, is a ghastly pile of the once magnificent shape, from which stand out, in almost sickening aspect, fragments of guns, gun carriages, masses of machinery, balls, bolts, rammers, sponges, all bound and mixed together with the iron, brick and mortar, in lumps and in dust that have been wrenched from their long time and honored places. There, too, lies the myriad fragments of projectiles.

On the parapet, as you glance around the pleasant walk that has been the scene of so many social episodes, eagerly remembered by our fair ones, you observe that the demon of destruction has likewise laid his heavy hand. One solitary gun, looming high above all else, keeps its lonely watch, and this has been partially covered by the dirt dashed over it in the passage of a shot. Other guns broken in every conceivable manner lie around, their carriages in splinters, and every vestige of their former use destroyed. Of the interior of the fort we must intentionally preserve a silentium altum. One significant fact, however, may be stated. There is not a serious breach in the structure, anywhere to be observed. The effect of the enemy's fire, though destructive, has tended to fortify the wall, with their own debris, so that while the efficiency of Fort Sumter for offense is destroyed, the same means employed has improved its capacity for defence against every infantry assault that may be made against it.

The evening gun still continues to be fired as regularly as if the old fort of other days were in her prime, and in every respect the same watchful care over the spot is maintained that has marked its history for the last two years. The officers captured confessed themselves (to use their own expression) "sadd." They expected to find the place occupied by a dozen or twenty men only, and the entrance easy. To celebrate their achievement they brought wines, tobacco, candles, coffee, sweetmeats, and—the old flag. All fell into our hands. The treatment of the officers, while gentlemanly, was not unmarked with a cool dignity, which gave them at once to understand that, unlike themselves, we did not take the affair as "a good joke," though the navy was whipped with brickbats—a fact which seemed to sit uneasily on the consciences of several of the marauding individuals.

None of them are permitted to see the interior of the work, and hence they are in the dark as to its condition. One of the officers, after his capture, was certainly struck with the belief that they had "caught a tartar," for looking at the solid walls around him, he suddenly raised both hands and exclaimed, "Well, I swear!—if this is what old Dahlgren calls a ram that can be taken by merely walking over it, his head is full of blue mud."

[Correspondence of the Daily Republican.]

**Arrests at Knoxville.**

Conduct of some Southern Men—Brownlow and Andy Johnson, &c.

Mr. Editor:—There were two gentlemen, both of them clergymen, and of the highest respectability, who were arrested and put into the county jail, by the Yankees at Knoxville. They were, probably, the only two men left in this city who had the nerve and the manliness to defy their tormentors and adhere to their integrity. Knowing them as I do, I am satisfied they will never bring odium upon our cause by basely cowering to abolition domination. Their names are Rev. W. A. Harrison and Rev. James H. Martin, the former pastor of the Old School Church, and the latter pastor of the New School. They were both divines of ability and usefulness, and both had, from the commencement of the revolution, preached and prayed for the success of our arms.

Their conduct contrasts very strikingly with that of many Southern men who remained at home. From all accounts they have behaved very badly and have become more or less demoralized. Like two many of the South, they love their money more than they do their country. We shall not be surprised if they have not already taken the oath, or have formed a league with prominent Union men for protection. One or the other they have certainly done. We have no respect for any such men, and if the country were made up of such, our subjugation would no longer be problematical. It would be one of the fixed facts.

We have been informed that Brownlow and Andy Johnson have "fallen out" again! You remember they had become very gracious, and when they first met, after their long estrangement, they embraced each other and wept

profusely! The cause of their present dislike of each other is attributable to the fact that hundreds of the renegades who fled to Kentucky happened to be Johnson's old political friends and associates, and all the favors he had to bestow were conferred upon them very much to the chagrin of Brownlow, many of whose friends were neglected. We are glad to know the fuss between them, and hope it may ripen into something tangible and significant!

We also understand that Gen. Sam Carter and Johnson are terribly "at outs." Will they not have a delicious time of it in East Tennessee?

**From the South West.**

ATLANTA, Sept. 19. A Yankee force of twelve hundred mounted infantry attacked Ringgold on Thursday evening.

After an artillery fire of one hour they retreated, leaving five wounded. Artillery firing was heard on Friday, supposed to be heavy skirmishing along our whole cavalry front.

The Confederates attacked the Yankees at Cleveland on Thursday, driving them out and capturing seventy-four prisoners, who arrived here to-day.

Our forces hold Cleveland. Wharton engaged the Yankees on Friday evening, west of Ringgold, and drove them back two miles; our loss was sixty.

Heavy skirmishing Friday along the whole line until night.

This morning heavy artillery opened at day break and continued until the trains left.

Trains seen within three miles of Ringgold, all the bridges between there and Chattanooga are destroyed.

The following battle order was issued by Gen. Bragg:

HEAD QRS. ARMY OF TENN., IN THE FIELD, LAFAYETTE, GA., Sept. 10. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 180.

The troops will be held ready for an immediate move against the enemy, his demonstration on our flank has been thwarted and twice he has retired before us when offered battle. We must now force him to the issue.

Soldiers you are largely reinforced, you must now seek the contest. In doing so I know you will be content to suffer privations and encounter hardships. Heretofore you have never failed to respond to your General, when he asked sacrifices at your hands. Relying on your gallantry and patriotism he asks you to add the crowning glory to the wreaths you wear. Our credit is in your keeping. Your enemy boasts you are demoralized and retreating before him. Having accomplished our object in driving back his flank movement, let us now turn on his main column and crush it in its fancied security. Your General will lead you. You have but to respond to assure us of a glorious triumph over an insidious foe. I know what your response will be. Trusting in God and the justice of our cause and nerved by the love of the dear ones at home, failure is impossible, and victory must be ours.

[Signed.] BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

**Mr. DeBow on the Finances.**

From a short letter of Mr. DeBow, we extract the practical portion, viz: the suggestions of what ought to be done:

First. The whole business of running the blockade should cease, except such as is conducted by the Government. This, by narrowing down the uses of gold, will cause its ratio to currency to decline. The ships which are now engaged will find full and profitable work for the Government, which should not only bring in army and navy supplies, but all articles of food and clothing indispensably necessary to the poor, to be furnished at first cost. If this will not employ all the vessels, the others will find admirable employment under the provisions of the recent "Volunteer Navy" Act.

Second. Trafficking in gold and silver coin should be punished by forfeiture of the article.

Eighteen pounds of Copperas purchased by Rev. T. K. Catlett, for the poor soldier's families, was left at the Depot, and taken away by some person, now unknown to the Agent. Such person will please hand the Copperas to Messrs. Coale & Barr for distribution.

**Cotton Yarn for Washington County.**

By the advice of some of the Magistrates, I have had the cotton, purchased for the indigent families of soldiers, removed from the Depot, and now wish it distributed as soon as possible. Agents appointed by the Court will apply to me, prepared to give the number of indigent families in their respective districts, or if preferred, give certificates to claimants, stating the number of children, and let that be endorsed by a competent witness, and these presented to me.

T. K. CATLETT.

**Exchange Notice, No. 6.**

RICHMOND, Sept. 12, 1863. The following Confederate officers and men, captured at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4th, 1863, and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. The officers and men of Gen. C. L. Stevenson's division.
2. The officers and men of Gen. Bowen's division.
3. The officers and men of Brig. General Moore's brigade.
4. The officers and men of the 2d Texas Regiment.
5. The officers and men of Wall's Legion.
6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25th, 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

**VOLUNTEERS WANTED.**

A Bounty of \$50 Given. ABINGDON, Va., Aug. 25th, 1863.

I AM desirous of recruiting a Mounted Company for the service from among those not liable to conscription. This will be a good opportunity for young men between the ages of 17 and 18 years to volunteer before becoming subject to conscription.

My authority for raising this Company is direct from the Secretary of War, and those who volunteer with me, need have no fears of being transferred to other commands. The usual bounty of \$50 will be given in each instance. Aug. 28.—WILLIAM WHITE.

**The Very Latest.**

THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 24th, 1863.

The following telegram was received last night:

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 23. To James K. Gibson:

Our forces held the road between Chattanooga and the enemy, cutting off his supplies. Rosecrans abandoned the field, and took a new position in the mountains. Longstreet was to advance against him. Our loss from ten to fifteen thousand. Gen. Hood and Dasher killed. Two Yankee Generals—Little and Thomas—killed.

War with France and England the absorbing topic North. Stocks affected and gold gone up.

The Paris Moniteur says officially that France allows the Confederate Steamer Florida to be repaired at Brest, because she recognizes the States as belligerents.

C. W. BUTTON.

**Latest from Below.**

As we go to press, we learn nothing further of the whereabouts of the enemy. Our forces occupy Zollicoffer and Bristol, and the enemy are supposed to be at Blountville. We would not be surprised at any moment to hear the boom of cannon in that direction.

About 11 o'clock Wednesday, some 150 Yankee cavalry galloped into Bristol, 50 of whom proceeded to the burnt bridge two miles this side, ran off the guard, and destroyed what had been done together with the tools. They seemed to be well informed of our movements, as they told the people of Bristol that trains of troops would arrive during the day.

**MARRIAGES.**

Married, in Rye Cove, Scott county, Va., on the 14th inst., by Rev. J. F. Horton, Mr. WM. CARTER, aged 14 years, and Mrs. ELEANOR MAXX, aged 30 years.

Married at the residence of Mr. H. V. Thompson, Glade Spring Depot, on Tuesday last, by Rev. Geo. R. BARR, Mr. WILLIAM C. CHILDRS, Conductor on the Virginia & Tennessee Road, and Miss LELIA A. WRIGHT.

**OBITUARIES.**

Killed, near White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, Va., on the 28th of August, Mr. DAVID W. GOODPASTER, of Smyth county, Va., aged 26 years. He was a member of Derrick's Battalion.

**CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA.**

Sept. 16, 1863.

**NOTICE.**

ALL members of my Company now absent and able for duty, will report immediately to their Company and Regiment. Those not able for duty, must report by Surgeons' Certificate of disability. Those who fail to comply with the above order, will be reported as deserters.

JAMES E. BERRY, Capt. Co. H, 37th Va. Regt.

Sept. 25, 1863.—4w

**EXTENSIVE Sale of Property**

in Blount County, Va.—Will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 6th and 7th October next, on the premises of Cluxi, in Blount county, 17 miles from Parisburg, 27 miles from Dublin, 30 miles from Wytheville, and 7 miles from Mechanicburg—Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Plovers, Harrows, Nails, a Field Roller, Threshing Machine, Corn Crusher, Farm Wagons, a Buggy, Sulky, Harness, Gears and other Farming Utensils, etc.

Mahegany Furniture, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Piano, Lamps, Grates, Window Glass, Chimney Pieces, Door Locks, Linen and Silks, Carpets, Chins Vases, Glass and Porcelain, Beds, Feather and Down, etc.

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Corn, Potatoes, Hay, &c. Terms, cash.

At the same time, the FARM, CLUXI, with its appendages, containing about one thousand one hundred acres of good land, with the fine dwelling and all necessary out-houses, and about three hundred acres of cleared land on the tract, most of it in grass, will be rented out for three years to the highest bidder.

Terms.—One-half of the rent cash; the remainder in two years, with good security. Sept. 25, 1863.—2w

**NOTICE.**

PURSUANT to the provisions of a decree of the Circuit Court of Smyth county, rendered on the 8th day of September, 1863, in the case of E. M. Thurmon and et al. vs. Mary C. and Thomas Thurmon, I shall proceed to sell, as the Commissioner of said Court, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Smyth C. H., on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1863, the following valuable property: A House and Lot in Marion, West end, formerly occupied by Thomas Thurmon, adjoining the property of Col. John N. Clarkson. The lot contains three acres, and is a very desirable one. A House and Lot on Main street near the Court House, now occupied by Dr. W. T. Thurmon, and nine likely Slaves, Jacob, Nancy, Mary Ann, Frances, and Kitty and her four children, Jim, John, Martha and Lizzie. The purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security, payable in six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

JAMES H. GILMORE, Commr.

Sept. 18, 1863.—4w

**DEPOSITORY, C. S. A.,**

Abingdon, Va., Aug. 26, 1863.

ALL Coupon Bonds to the 1st August, and All Registered Bonds up to the 25th of July, have been received, and are now ready for delivery. Parties holding Certificates will please call and get them. JAS. K. GIBSON, Depository.

**SMOKING Tobacco at**

GEO. W. MANTE & CO'S. Feb. 27, 1863.

**NOTICE.**

SEALED bids will be received by the undersigned until the 12th day of Sept. next, for a Steward to take charge of the Poor House farm, and the poor of Washington county, who may be there on the 20th day of December next, at which time the present Steward's term expires. The farm contains about 200 acres of land, about one-half of which is cleared and a tolerable state of cultivation. Possession given to seed this fall, and full possession on the 20th day of December next. Bids will be received for one or two years, the Board reserving the right to terminate the lease at the end of one year or sooner, provided the Steward does not comply with the terms of the contract. By order of the Board of Overseers of Poor, JOHN G. KREGER, Sec'y. Aug. 14, 1863.—4f

**WATCH LOST.**

LOST during the past week, between Abingdon and the residence of John H. Clark, a double-cased Gold Watch.

Attached was a four-strand gold chain, with two strands broken and the hook gone. I will give a reward of \$100 for its delivery to me at Abingdon. D. C. DUNN. Sept. 18, 1863.—4f

**Notice to Tax Payers.**

As the time has been extended fifteen days, all persons required by law to register, will please do so by the 7th of October, as further extension will not be granted. This is positively the last notice.

JAS. C. CAMPBELL, Collector 55th Dist. Sept. 18, 1863.—3f

**TAX IN KIND.**

UNDER an order from the Quartermaster General's Office, I am authorized and directed to receive that portion of the tax in kind, consisting of potatoes, wheat, buck-wheat, peas, beans, molasses and bacon, and to give a receipt to the producer, which will be evidence that so much of the tax is paid. Producers may deliver the above at my office, near the Depot, at this place, or, on giving me notice if the quantity is sufficient to justify it, I will send for it.

R. A. WILLIAMS, Capt & A. C. S. C. S. A.

Abingdon, Sept. 18th, 1863.

**WANTED.**

IMMEDIATELY, a good Boot and Shoemaker, to carry on the business at my Tan Yard, in the Rich Valley, 5 miles north of Abingdon. To a sober, industrious, skillful man, excellent terms will be offered. A. M. SILVER, Sept. 18th 1863.—4f

**LOOK OUT FOR THE TRAFF.**

**\$100 Reward.**

STOLEN from my pasture, on the 2d day of September, a black MARE, about 10 years old, blind in one eye, and a spotted COLT, 8 years old—both hind feet white—both face. I will give one hundred dollars for the delivery of the two, or fifty dollars for either of them to me. LOUISA RADER, Near Bristol, Tenn. Sept. 18—3w

**\$100 Reward.**

WE will give one hundred dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of the thief, or thieves, who stole the above horses. RICE & RADER.

**SORGHUM SUGAR!**

F. E. G. LINDSEY, of Raven's Nest P. O., Va., offers to the people of the Confederacy instructions for the manufacture of an excellent article of Sugar from the syrup of common Chinese Sugar-Cane. The tendency of the mixture is to consume the mucus, and consequently the syrup, causing it to granulate instantly. The ingredients used are very common, and can be had for a trifle. Instructions sent to any address on receipt of \$10 in paper or \$1 in specie. Address as above. Sept. 18, 1863.—4f

**MAGIC MINERAL!**

**JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!**

It is evident that every discovery which serves to make mankind happier by alleviating "Suffering Humanity" deserves to be extensively made known, we therefore say to the AFFLICTED, that owing to the inconvencence of some, and inability of others to "attend" the Springs this summer, we have succeeded in chemically preparing a powder from the water of the ALUM WELL, which contains all the medical qualities that can be derived from the use of the water. We obtain the powder by gentle evaporation and chemical action. We will agree to prepare the powder for Druggists, Physicians and Invalids at the following rate: One package by mail, free of postage, \$10; 2 packages, \$16; 4 packages, \$24; and still cheaper by the hundred. One package will make 10 gallons of good alum water, which, if put in a cool place, will keep good for three months. Do not consult your "Physician" about sending for this powder, as he would tell you it would be very dangerous (to his pocket!) But, send and get a package immediately, and give it one trial, and if it does not act like a charm, we will refund your money.

It is the best preparation for all private diseases we have ever met with, for general debility, &c. Place your money in a letter, and address it to F. E. G. LINDSEY, Raven's Nest P. O., Va., and you will receive the package by first return mail free of postage. We will send a ten dollar package for one dollar in specie.

**NOTICE.**

The above powder is prepared under the direction of one of the best chemists of this country, we can therefore, recommend it favorably to public consideration. Sept. 18, 1863.—3f

**\$50 REWARD.**

STOLEN from the undersigned, at Hall's Bottom, on Monday night last, a small dark Chestnut Sorrel Horse,

7 years old, with white left hind foot, two small white spots made by the saddle, left eye not very good, and moves remarkably well and works well. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or for information by which I can get him. ENOCH MOSELEY. Sept. 18, 1863.—3f

**\$100 REWARD.**

STOLEN from the subscriber in the Rich Valley, five miles north of Abingdon, on Thursday night, the 10th inst.,

**TWO Horses.**

One was a dark brown, about 16 hands high, 13 years old, a little swined in both shoulders, a natural pacer, and a star in her forehead. The other is a light brown, about 15 hands high, about 12 years old, right hind foot white, a collar gait on her left shoulder.

I will give the above reward for both, or \$50 for either, or for information by which I can get them. WM. J. HAYTON. Sept. 18th, 1863.—3f