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the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Tunes Dot.

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VOL. 5.—NO. 86.

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CANTON FLANNELS,

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BLANKETS, AND ARMY

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Are prepared to deliver on contract 3-4 and 6-4 Dark and

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INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS.

And every variety of Goods adapted to Military Clothing

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INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS,

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For Loss of Memory.
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Cures Diseases of the Bladder,

Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
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HUTCHINSON,

DWIGHT.

CABOT.

MASSACHUSETTS,

LACONIA,

LOWELL.

HAMPDEN

AND OTHER MILLS.

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PROTHINGHAM & WELLS,

DRAWERS

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lected stock of desirable goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

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LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF FOREIGN which will be found a general assortment o PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS

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TO CASH BUYERS. 1861. H. C. LAUGHLIN & Co.,

No. 803 MARKET STREET, Are receiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK AUCTIONS, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, bought for CASH.

CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex CARPETINGS.

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CARPET STORE, No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT, Y am now offering my stock of

ENGLISH CARPETINGS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. Imported expressly for City Betall Sales, at Prices ELESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. J. T. DELACROIX.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

McCALLUM & Co.,

509 CHESTNUT STREET,

Manufacturers, importers, and dealers. CARPETINGS,

ings of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short time buyers.

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J. F. & E. B. ORNE, Mo. 519 CHESTNUT STREET-OPPOSITE STATE

are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their FALL IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS 1,000 pieces J. Chossley & Sons' Tapestby CARPETS, from

75 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD. 6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON;

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HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN;
ENGLISH INGBAIN CARPETS;

ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES. MAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TABIFF, Will be sold at MODERATE PRICES.

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OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET.

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No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, fluished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,

which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-acturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the iliar with the character of their wor

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

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For Pains in the Back MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.
Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, arge assortment of HABDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Sc., to which they invite the attention of purchasers for gash or short credit.

No. 427 MARKET Street, and ce8-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philada. BUSINESS NOTICES.

TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

J. W. SCOTT, 814 CHRSTNUT Street, a few doors below the "Continental." The attention of the Wholesale Dealers is invited to his IMPREOVED OUT DF SHIETS, of superior fit, make, and material, on band and made to order at shortest notice.

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If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, recommended by names known to SCIENCE and FAME. DRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by the late Dr. Physic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dr. Dewee's valuable work on Practice of Physic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dispensatory of the United States.

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and a by Dr. Enhraim McDowell, a celebrated bhysi-CHEMISTRY.—The Laboratory of the subscriber open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., for Analyses La open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., for Analyses
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A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always
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"Give health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek;"
and are so pleasant to the taste that patients

mon are so peasant to the taste that patients become fond of them.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5, delivered to any address. Depot 104 South TENTH Street, below Chestaut, Philadelphie, Pa., where all letters must be addressed. PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE

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ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. oc5-stuth3

ABELE OR SILVER-LEAVED POPLAR TREES.—A large stock for sale by MAHLON MOORE, Nurseryman, Morrisville, Bucks This beautiful tree is one of the most desirable for lanting near the sea shore.



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1861.

TORNEY'S

The intense interest everywhere felt in the mighty contest in which the Armies and Fleets of the Nation ar

ON THE POTOMAC,

IN KENTUCKY. IN MISSOURI,

and elsewhere, and the existing demand for a Wockly Journal that will furnish a full and accurate account o the thrilling events of this exciting and ever-memorable period, acceptable alike to Soldiers in Camp, to Peaceful Firesides, to those who wish to obtain the latest was news, and to those who desire to preserve in a conven form, for future reference, a correct History of the Great Rebellion, has induced me to commence, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1861, the publication of a GREAT WAR PAPER, (in lieu of the present issue of the Weekly Press,) to be called "FORNEY'S WAR PRESS." It will be printed in superior style, on a large quarto sheet of eight pages, and ach number will present the following ATTRACTIVE

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING. Rlustrating an event of the War, or a MAP of some locality where important operations are in con A RECORD OF THE LATEST WAR NEWS

by Mail and by Telegraph, from numerous CORRESPONDENTS, and all other reliable sources of THE LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL."

from all parts of the country, received during each week by Mail and by Telegraph, from numerous SPECIAL

rhose epistles from Washington during the last three years have been singularly correct in their statement have been copied and read with deep interest through out the whole country; A THRILLING SKETCH OR TALE

War: GLEANINGS FROM THE RICH TREASURES OF WAR-WIT AND WAR-POETRY, that are elicited

ABLE EDITORIALS ON THE GREAT QUESTIONS OF THE DAY; THE LATEST LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

A SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE,

Prices of Produce and Merchandise. articles that will prove deeply interesting to its readers. TERMS:

Three copies, one year...... 5 00 Five copies, one year..... 8 00 copies, \$120. We also offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS! worth double that sum. We will also forward one copy of this Map to any per

son who sends us a club of three, of five, or of ten sub-

Ang porson sending the & club of twenty subscribers nied with \$24, will be entitled to an extra copy (for the getter of the club,) and also to a copy of the

In order to further simulate todividual exertion to 92. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH

cure the largest list of subscribers by the 1st of April,

the same period, and

to the person forwarding the second highest number by TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

subscriptions to be paid in advance for ONE YEAR, at

and other loyal citizens, are earnestly solicited to assi n extending the circulation of the "WAR PRESS." secure to subscribers a first-rate journal, but one which of the war and the restoration of the Union

They may rest assured that they will thereby not only will be an earnest champion of the vigorous prosecution SPECIMEN COPIES will be furnished to those who request them.

ALWAYS CASH, in advance.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms

All Letters to be addressed to

JOHN W. FORNEY, "PRESS" Office, 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

All Journals which republish this Prospectus will be entitled to an Exchange for one Year.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHS. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, October 31, 1861. Washington, October 31, 1861.
Proposals are invited and will be received by the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock at neon on the 18th day of November next, for furnishing CLOTHS FOR ARMY CLOTHING. Each proposal must be accompanied by samples of the cloth which it is proposed to fermish. The cloth should be three-quarters to six-quarters yards wide. Light or dark blue will be preferred, and light grays wilf not be nered.

deers must state the number of yards they will be tred to furnish in each month, and for how many he, at the clothing depots in New York or Philada, or both, and the price per yard for each quality and width.

Proposals and samples will be plainly marked, and addressed to the United States Quartermaster, Philadelphia

Pennsylvania.

Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that, if the contract is awarded to the party named theirein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds in double the amount of the contract for the faithful performance thereof.

M. C. MEIGS, no9-6t.

Quartermaster General U. S. Army. A RMY CLOTHING AND EQUI-Proposals are invited, and will be received, at this office until TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o-clock M. for furnishing WATER-PROOF BLANKETS for the army. They must be seven feet long and four feet wide, and to have six eyelot holes at regular intervals along cach side, as may be seen on the pattern in this office Deliveries to be reade at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject to inspection.

to inspection.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Water-proof Camp Blankets," and be addressed to GEORGE H. CROSMAN, no8-4t

Deputy Q. M. General. PRAIN PIPE.—STEAM-PRESSED STONEWARE DEAIN PIPE.
PRICE LIST.

dering in large quantities.

FACTOBY—SEVENTH and Germantown road.

S. A. HABERSON,

oelf-H Warehouse 1010 OHESTNUT Street. COAL-OIL LAMP WITHOUT A CHIMNEY.
TRITTING PATENT COAL-OIL LAMP burns all kinds of coal oil without the use of a chimney. Burners

and Lamps, wholesale and retail, by
R. H. WEEKS, General Agent,
no8-1m 16 North SECOND Street. TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED
AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAD.—Invitation Cards and other notices will be distributed in all
parts of the city, with punctuality.

The undersigned is at all times prepared to present, for
the inepection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the
things necessary for a large or small onfertainment, as the
things necessary for a large or small onfertainment, as the
therefore, and flatters himself, that by his long experience is business, he will be able at all times to give, as
heretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with
their patronage.

HENRY JONES, Caterey,
No. 250 South TWELETH Street, above SPRUCE.
ecl-8m

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1861. THE REBELLION

NAVAL EXPEDITION.

ROAD SEIZED.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPEDITION.

ERN KENTUCKY.

Affairs in the Southeastern Portion. LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. GENERAL HALLECK TO TAKE COMMAND.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. WHY WAS THE BATTLE OF BELMONT FOUGHT?

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION. Capture of Beaufort Confirmed

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10, via Baltimore. The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning, with the Twentieth Indiana regiment. A deserter, who reached the Inlet in a small boat, stated that news had been received on the mainland of the capture of the two rebel forts at Port Royal, and the landing of a large Fe-

deral force. Beaufort had also been taken by our troops No particulars had arrived, but the main facts correspond with the news received a few hours since from Norfolk by a flag of truce. Great excitement prevailed on the arrival of the news at Norfolk. From the same source we have a rumor that the railroad above Beanfort (the line connecting Savannah and Charleston) had fallen into the possession of our troops, with an immense

are in consternation, and also bring the improbable rumor that our troops had advanced up the railroad as far as Charleston. The French frigate Calabric was burned to the

water's edge, on Friday last, off Hatteras—althands The United States gunboat Albatross has arrived from the blockade of Beaufort, North Carolina. Her captain reports that he discovered the transport Union ashore on the 6th instant, about eight miles to the eastward of Bogue Inlet; but in con-

sequence of the heavy weather, had no communi cation with the shore until the following day, when he landed with a flag of truce, and learned from the captain of a rebel company the following par-The Union went ashore, or rather was ashore, in a sinking condition, on the lat instant. and soon after broke in two in front of the smokestack. The crew, seventy-three in number, and

Afteen horses, were sayed. The mon are grisoners at Fort Macon and Raleigh, North Cassing.

Arge quantity of store was seen killed up on the At the time of the disaster, the steamer Winfield

Scott was in company with the Union, and the captain of the latter expressed the opinion that his consort was lost, she having suddenly disappeared. Nothing is known concerning the rumored loss of the Ocean Express. There are rumers of three Federal vessels having gone ashore.

Another Account. BALTIMORE, Nov. 11 .- An officer of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who came from Hatteras Inlet and just arrived in the Old Point boat, says he had a long conversation with a party who brought the news of the capture of Beaufort to Hatzen, and a man of considerable intelligence, who the news to the Federal troops. The officer's re-

what had already been sent. Outside of this statement, there is a report that, was burned.

terns. He was not a deserter, but a private citihad crossed the Sound at the risk of his life to bring port of the conversation corresponds precisely with in the taking of Beaufort, a large part of the town Rumored Bombardment of Charleston.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—There is a rumer affoat this city, which is worthy of credence, that BALTIMORE, Nov. 11-1 o'clock P. M.-The ru-Nothing has been received here by the Old Point

Charleston has been bombarded. twelve miles of Charleston. No intelligence has been received from Anna

mored bombardment of Charleston is not credited. boat to warrant it, except an outside report that, at polis, at which point the first official announcement

from the fleet to Annapolis for transmission to Washington. Her arrival at Annapolis has not been

We give below an account of the forces engaged in the great naval expedition which has just gained so brilliant a victory over the rebels of South Caro-The Land Forces. CHIEF OF THE EXPEDITION Acting Major General ... Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman. Asst. Adj. General......Capt. Louis Pelouze, Fifteenh Infantry.

Chief of Ordnance...... Capt. John McNutt, Ordnance the fleet to the Southern shores has been a godsend to the compirators of the stripe of Jeff Davis & Co., as it naturally divides the attention of their constituents, who relax their vigilance in watching the political warfare, and concentrate their power to repel the assault of the Union arms. Forture the constituence of the Charleston of Department, U. S. Army.

Asst. Chf. of Ordnance. First Lieut. Francis J. Shunk,
Ordnance Dep't U. S. Army.

Medical Director......Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S.
Army Medical Department.

Signal Officer......First Lieut. Theodore L. Dument. Theodore L. Du-mont, U. S. Volunteers. out. Gco. Mo-Aid-de-Camp......Lieut. Gco. Merrill, U. S. Vo-

SIGNAL CORPS.

ARTILLERY. Battery of six pieces. Captain John Hamilton. The battery consists mostly of Parrot rifled cannon, and forms part of the noted Sherman battery, which the rebels have so often boasted of having captured. The following is a list of the troops engaged in

The following is a list of the troops engaged in the naval expedition, together with the different brigade and field officers:

First Brigade, General Egbert I.. Viele.—General Viele, commanding the First Brigade, is a well-known citizen of New York, where, for several years, he pursued his profession of civil engilener, recently in connection with the Central Park, upon which he held the post of chief engineer. He was born in Saratoga county, in 1825, graduated at West Point, in the same class as McClellan, and served in the Mexican war. In 1855 he was appointed chief engineer of the State of New Jersey, and was ordered to make a geometrical survey of the State. He was appointed brigadier general of volunteers in August last. General Viele's staff is composed of:

Lieut. Pierre C. Kane, Seventh Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, aid-de-camp; Lieut. James R. Geuld,

Forty-sixth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, aid-de-camp; Capt. G. Scull, brigade commissary of sub-sistence; Surgeon J. C. Dalton, brigade surgeon; Capt. Nathan Banks, brigade quartermaster. some more valuable information, which, of course, was not made public. The Doctor left with the Baltimore bont last evening, for the North, and will proceed to California on the 11th instant. The troops composing his brigade are as follows:

Third New Hampshire Volunteers—Colonel,
Enoch Q. Fellows; lieutenant-colonel, John H.
Jackson; Major, John Bedel; adjutant, Alfred J. Sketch of Beaufort, South Carolina. Beaufort, South Carolina, the place captured by the naval expedition. was the commented upon in The Press of Saturday :

Eighth Maine Volunteers.—Colonel, Lee Strickland; Reutenant-colonel, John D. Rust; Major, James S. Rice; adjutant, James Dingley, Jr. Forty-rixth New York Volunteers—Colonel, Rudolph Rosa; lieutenant colonel, Germain Metternicht; major, Joseph Gerhard; adjutant, Adolph C. C. Tansen. on; major, Oliver T. Beard; adjutant, Anthony T. Second Brigade General-I. I. Stevens.

General I. I. Stevens, the commander of the second Brigade, is a native of Massachusetts, and raduated at West Point in 1835, at the head of his class. Upon leaving the Military Academy he was attached to the engineer corps, and was em-ployed in the construction of seacoast defences. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he was placed upon the staff of General Scott, and was in all the battles on the plains of Mexico. In 1953 he was appointed Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory. In 1857 he was effected to Congress, and served for two terms. He served as the scorotary of the Breekinridge Nationserved as the secretary of the Precking as the secretary of the breaking out of the present rebellion he offered his services to the Government, was appointed to the command of the New York Highland Regiment, and afterwards raised to a brigadier generalship.

Pennsylvania Roundhead Regiment—Colonel, Daniel. Dasure; licutenant colonel, James A. Eakin; major, J. Armstrong; adjutant, Wm. H. Power.

Power.
Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers-Colonel, Benjamin C. Uhrist.

Lighth Machigan Volunteers—Colonel, Wm.
M. Fenton; lieutenant colonel. Frank Graves;
major, Amassa B. Walker; adjutant, David B.
Harbaugh. Harbaugh.

Seventy-meth N V Volunteers.—Lieutanant tolonel commanding, Wm. H. Nobles; major, David Morrison; adjutant, Lawrence Beattie.

Third Brigade, Gen. Horatio G. Wright.—
Gen. Wright is a native of Connecticut, and graduated at West Point in 1841, in the same class with the lamented Lyon, and stood second in scholarship. Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Garnett were also classmates of Lyon and Wright. For the last few years, Gen. Wright has been located at Washington, in the Engineer Department of the army, and is considered one of the best officers in the service.

Fourth New Hampshare Volunteers.—Colonel, Thomas P. Whipple; lieutenant colonel, Louis Bell; major, Jeremish D. Drew; adjutant, Henry W. Fuller.

Sixth Connecticut Volunteers.—Colonel, J. L.

Sixth Connecticut Volunteers.—Colonel, J. L.

The Naval Section. Florida. J. R. Goldsborough.
Georgia. J. W. A. Nicholson.
Mohican. S. W. Godon.
Ottawa. Thomas H. Stevens.
Pawnee. R. H. Wyman.
Pembina P. Crosby.
Penguin. T. A. Budd.
Pocahontas P. Drayton.
R. B. Forbes. H. S. Newcomb.
Seminole J. P. Gillies.
Seneca. Daniel Amnen.
Unadilla. N. Collins. Steamers, Common Ariel....Terry. Atlantic.... Commanders

riental.....Tuzo

STEAMTUGS.

FERRY BOATS.

STEAMBOATS.

RECAPITULATION OF VESSELS.

Naval vessels.................10

Ferry boats.....

Total76

This is exclusive of the Sabine, Susquehanna, Vandalia, and other vessels of the blockading squadron, which were to have joined the expedition

The Bombardment of Port Royal.

Herald, under date of November 8, says:

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the

Dr. C. F. Fuhs, a surgeon of the United States

it passed the points off which they were sta-

Philadelphia

Pilot Boy.

SAILINE VESSELS.
Republic. Sohr. E. English.
Express. Schr. J. Frambes.
Eagle. Schr. G. Bartol.
Coffin. Schr. Western Star

Sehr. Saratoga. Sehr. S. J. Bright. Sehr. G. M. Neill.

Schr. Arden Reid.

Schr. David Faust. Schr. R. S. Misler. Schr. G. Chester. Schr. J. Satterthwaite.

Commodore Perry. Ethan Allen.

May Flower.

Ship Great Republic.

Bark J A. Bishop.
Brig Belle of the Bay.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart.
Schr. S. F. Abbott.
Schr. E. D. Allen.

Schr. Aid. Schr. J. M. Vance.

Schr. M. E. Clark.

Schr D. Jones.

Baltimore.

Matanzas Leesbur Ocean Queen cean Queen.....Seabury Parkersburg......Barton.
Potomae.....Hilliard

Kentucky. Green-Louisville Courter, of the 1st inst. :

We find the following in the Nashville-Bowling-IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN SOUTHERN KEN TUCKY.—On Monday last, a number of prominen citizens of Southern Kentucky met at Russellville citizens of Southern Kentucky met at Russellville, for the purpose of consulting together relative to the future, feeling that duty to themselves and their posterity, the protection of their constitutional rights, their lives and liberty, demanded that they should resist the oppressive legislation of the State Legislature and the tyranny of the Lincoln dynasty. They remained in conference for several days, with closed doors. On Wednesday, before their final adjournment, the injunction of secrecy upon their proceedings was removed, and we have laid before us a very brief synopsis of their action. their action.

About forty counties were represented in the conference. Hon. H. C. Burnett presided, and R. McKee and T. S. Bryan acted as secretaries. A At make and 1. S. Bryan acted as secretaries. A series of resolutions, reported by Hon. G. W. Johnson, were adopted. They recite the unconstitutional and oppressive acts of the Legislature, proclaim revolution, provide for a Sovereignty Convention at Russellville, on the 18th of the present month; recommend the organization of county guards, to be placed in the service of and paid by the Confederate States Government. Indeed resist guards, to be placed in the service of and paid by
the Confederate States Government; pledge resistance to all Federal and State taxes, for the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States;
and appoint Robert McKee, John C. Breckinridge,
Humphrey Marshall, George W. Ewing, H. W.
Bruce, George B. Hodge, William Preston, George
W. Johnson, Blanton Duncan, and P. B. Thompsen, te curve out the resolutions. W. Johnson, Blanton Duncan, and P. B. Thompson, te carry out the resolutions.

"About forty counties" are said to have been represented in the "Convention," so-called, including, no doubt, counties in all parts of the State. Probably McKee and Haldemon and Duncan represented Jefferson and Louisville, John C. Breckinridgs, Fayette; Geö. W. Johnson, Scott; Humphrey Marshall, Henry; George B. Hodge, Campbell; P. B. Thompson, Mercer; and divers other officers or soldiers of Buckner's army divers other counties. All attended that pleased and they

legal authority or other authority outside of the hall or chamber in which they met.

The getters up of this meeting cherish the hope that the movement inaugurated by them will, with the aid of Buckner's arms, revolutionize Kentnecky, and they are unquestionably resolved, in the event of, the disappointment of this hope, to separate Southern from Northern Kentucky, and annex the former to the Southern Confederacy. They have provided, it seems, for "a sovereignty Convention" to meet at Russellville on the 18th of the present month, and this "sovereignty Convention," appointed by a little knot of irresponsible and uncleated individuals, and attended, like the convention of last Friusy, "as a full power to do whill as its name implies, assume full power to do will as part of it in the Southern Confederacy, as may seem most expedient under the circumstances. The Convention of Friday proclaimed revolution, and the Convention of the 18th will proclaim revolution too. But proclaiming a revolution, thank Heaven, too. But proclaiming a revolution, thank Heaven, doesn't make one. A good deal more is required. misville Journal. Contrabands. The Nolin (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati

shal, who is as yet serely puzzled to know what to do with them.

It is interesting to notice the terror the arrival of these shaves strikes into the Secessionists and semi-Secessionists of the country. So long as the army was occupied half the time in defending itself against the rebels, the other half in guarding and returning the rebels' property to them, treason was rather a safe and pleasant game to play at. Now, when the idea begins to be hinted that, while rebels are doing their utmost to destroy the Government, they need not, in the meantime, expect the Government to keep realous watch over their property for them, they are horror-struck alike at the audacity of this Abolition Administration, and at the mortal dangers which it threatens. Hitherto, rebellion has been a pastime. A common-sense treatment of this contraband question will soon teach the lesson that rebellion is but a synonym for beggary; and the murder of "ardent sons of the South, who are eager to battle for their rights," will be wonderfully diminished.

Rebel Movements and Reinforcements.

TWO CENTS. through their camps, fix their number at about thirty-five thousand. Figures, however, have an irresistible tendency to expansion, and I still suspect that the estimate given yesterday (twent thousand) is more likely to be near the truth. NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Affairs at New Orleans. A correspondent of the Times, writing from the lockading squadron off the mouth of the Mississippl river, under date of October 29, says: There was great rejoicing in New Orleans over the supposed defeat of our fleet in the late action. The city was illuminated; the people got drunk; women were mad with joy; the bells were rung, cannon fired; in fact, the news was received by the most vociferous demonstrations of applause.

The city of New Orleans is evidently doomed to destruction pulses the Newth good gravety destruction unless the North soon succ destruction unless the North soon succeeds in crushing the rebellion within it. It is sadly changed from what it was a year ago; their levee is completely deserted, and the entire extent of it seems one extended desolation. The abortion. Enoch Train, may be seen, and one or two other privateers are being fitted out. You have been assured that there are many Union-loving men in the city, and that very correctly as we have held sufficient than fifty miles, and twenty-five from Savannah.

Beaufort can be easily fortified so as to be held both landward and seaward. Access is given, by its and that very correctly, as we have had sufficient testimony of late. It is a fact that of the old, prominent residents there, two-thirds are strong Union-loving men, and they are obliged, of course, to keep quiet, but they are yet sanguine that, as the millions of Northern freemen are railying with exulting hearts around our country's standard they occupation, to the richest cotton region of the South. Not only the cotton planters of South Carolina, but the richest cotton districts of Georgia can be reached. But, above all, easy approach is afforded to that part of Georgia which is said to be still secretly but strongly attached to the old Go-

ing hearts around our country's standard, they will as one heart, work with a power that will sooner or later bring our beloved land safely through its great erisis, to be honored still more by the civilized world over, and all honor to them for I have been further assured that nearly all the have rapidly fallen back from Prestonburg, and

I have been further assured that nearly all the mechanics and laboring men are for the Union, and, strange as it may seen, the leaders and most violent Secessionists there, are men from the Note; when have resided South but a few years, and are virtually making a business out of the ruin of the place. Many stores have been closed, and there is an utter prostration of business generally. As will be inferred from these statements, much distress prevails, and thousands are out of employment. Texas beef is the only ment for sale, and this is scarce and poor, and sold at an enormous price. There are no bags in market; butter is sold at 35 cents per pound, which they are but was at the resident and the statements. per putted, of which they are sold at \$14 per barrel; sweet, of which they are but rew, \$1.500 per barrel; powder brings \$3 to \$4 ; lead, \$2 to \$2.75; tin, \$30 to \$40 per box, and all other articles in pro-

tion.

Colored regiments, under command of well-known officers, have been organized there, and these men are drilled with much strictness every day, and it is believed they will be of efficient service in battle. They are armed with bowie-knives of fearful length, and it is an hourly occurrence to witness these men in the streets flourishing these deadly weapons, shouting "Death to the d—d Abolitionists." Drunkenness is fearfully prevalent amongst the soldiers, and vice of every description Rio Grande. When a large portion of General amongst the soldiers, and vice of every description line Whig, and having achieved some military reis existing.

The Niagara is blockading at the Southwest Pass, and the Richmond and Vincennes are lying putation, he was regarded as a most promising The Cotton Crop.

The Greensboro' Beacon says that the cotton crop of that section, especially on the sandy lands, is rather better than was expected some wooks ago. The present impression is that it will not vary much from that of last year. In Rapids parish, says the Alexandria Demo-crat, "the planters in the cotton-picking line have done a good week's work, while our sugar-planters have been steaming and rolling away on half-ma-tured cane, with a poor yield." The Sugar Crop.

The Plaquemine Rice Planter says: We understand that several sugar planters have commonced grinding. The quality of the new sugar is said to be fair. It would appear that the cane yields very little. ittle. The Pointe Coupee Echo, of the 19th, says:
During the week n number of the sugar planters have commenced grinding, and are now making good sugar. The yield of the cane is about an ave-The West Baton Rouge Planter, of the 19th, says sugar-making progresses steadily, the yield-usually being fair, and, in some places, excellent. All the sugar that we have seen is excellent.

The Plaquemine Rice Planter also says: It has been raining again this week—Thursday night without cessation—thus putting back our planters in taking off their crops. The sugar made will be much less than anticipated. Sickness in Camp. The editor of the Clinton Patriot, who has just visited Camp Moore, Tennessee, says there are quite a number of cases of measles in the camp.

The yellow fever is also prevailing at East Baton

The Coast Defence of Georgia

The Attakapas Register says that four gunboats for the protection of the coast of St. Mary and adjacent parishes against the forays of the Federals are nearly ready for service. A Female Spy. [From the Columbus correspondence (Oct. 23) of the Memphis Appeal.] A spy in crinoline was brought into headquarters this morning from somewhere in the neighborhood of Mayfield, who gave her name as Mrs. Sheppard. She says she is a native of New York, and has lived in Memphis, to which place she pretended to be making her way when she drew upon herself the attention of parties who brought her to this city, and delivered her over to General Pillow. She has not had a hearing at the time of writing.

She has not had a hearing at the time of writing.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI. General Halleck Assigned to the Department of the West. Major General Halleck has been assigned to the command of the Department of the West, and Gen.
Buel te Kentucky. The selection of the former to
take charge of affairs in Missouri was made at the
suggestion of General McClellan, and it cannot be
long before the present distracted condition of
things in that State, under this able and expesize of convent will assume a healthy and exis-

rienced general, will assume a healthy and satisfactory condition. The Exchange of the Lexington and Camp Jackson Prisoners—Terms of the Exchange.

The terms agreed upon between Major Generals Fremont and Price are in these words: Ist. The exchange shall be effected grade for grade, or two officers of a lower grade as an equivalent in rank for one of a higher grade; the exchange to embrace prisoners on parole, as also those held in custody.

2d. The parties released, both officers and privates, shall be furnished with a certificate of rolease, and of safe conduct to the headquarters of their respective armies or of their divisions; the officers with their usual side arms, camp equipage, and property, and the privates with their personal

and property, and the privates with their personal property.

3d. The prisoners taken by the United States forces at Camp Jackson, in St. Louis county, on the 10th day of May, 1861, are embraced in this exchange, with the express understanding that Gen. Price reiterates the protest of the officers and men then made against the legality of their capture and the exaction of parole when released.

4th. Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis, or the officer commanding at Benton Barracks, in St. Louis county, is hereby authorized and required to issue the certificates above referred to, to the officers and privates of the State forces herein named, and also to such other officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, to the number of five hundred and thirty, as may be named to him by Col. David H. Armstrong, Col. Samuel B. Churchill, Hon. J. Richard Berret, and D. Robert Barclay, Esq., or either of them; and the said Col. David H. Armstrong, Col. Samuel B. Churchill, Hon. J. Richard Barret, and D. Robert Barclay, Esq., or either of them; and the said Col. David H. Armstrong, Col. Samuel B. Churchill, Hon. J. Richard Barret, and D. Robert Barclay, Esq., or either of them, are hereby authorized and required to issue such certificates to the United States officers and privates herein named, and also to such other officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, taken prisoners at Lexington, Missouri, to other omeers, non-commissioned oncers and privates, taken prisoners at Lexington, Missouri, to the number of five hundred and thirty, as may be named to them, or either of them, by Quin Morton, Esq., or such other person as may be named in his place or stead, by the commanding officer at Benton Barracks aforesaid.

be furnished without delay at St. Louis; those taken at Camp Jackson to Brigadier General Curtis, or the commanding officer at Benton Barracks, and those taken at Lexington to Col. D. H. Armstrong, or some other of his associates named in this agree-ment, and the certificates hereinbefore referred to are to be issued according to the lists so furnished, should the names of any of the officers or nonomitted in the foregoing list, and Colonel D Ir.
Armstrong, or either of his associates, desire their
exchange, Brigadier General Curtis, or the officer
commanding at Benton Barracks, will, on application, make such exchange for any officer or noncommissioned officer captured by the State forces,
according to rank, as hereinbefore stipulated.

Done and agreed to at Neosho, Mo., 26th October, 1861. Should the names of any of the officers or non-

Colonel Henry Dougherty. neen contourned with the Doughertys of Jonasboro'; but he is only a distant relation of that family. Colonel Dougherty was early left an orphan, and was bound out to service during his minority. He was, however, a thorough military man, and his regiment has been spoken of as one of the best disciplined of the Cairo troops.—Chicago Tribune. Reception of Fremont at St. Louis-Rumors about Price's Command.

TER WEEKLY PARSS.

about Springfield could be found to say they had seen Ben McCulloch in weeks; while many would assert positively that he was dead. The belief is general among staff officers that Ben is dead. The fifty Kaw Indians were left at Sedalia. The bridge over the Osage, at Warsaw, is protty well used up, and needs replanking already.

Jim Lane, when he heard of Fremont's removal, made the remark that the Government had better turn the contract over to him to clean out the turn the contract over to him to clean out the rebels? He said he would agree to do the job with 15,000 men, if the Government would only furnish transportation.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an

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Reception of Col. Mulligan at Chicago. The gallant Col. Mulligan arrived at Chicago on Friday last. He was greeted by a grand ovation, an immense concourse of people assembling to welcome and honor him. In response to an address from Mr. Ayre, chairman of the Executive Committee, which had in charge the arrangements of the occasion, he delivered the following brief and appropriate speech : SPEECH OF COL. MULLIGAN.

How deeply and profoundly I am impressed with this honor, let my future conduct determine. It stirs me with a deep emotion. I take it as intended not for myself, but that I may tender it to those brave men who, with arms that never failed, and hearts that never faltered, hedged me round for those nine wild, trying days at Lexington. I take it that I may tender it to the brave Major Moore; to the gallant Lieut. Col. Quirk; to the chivalric Capt. Moriarty, that brave old soldier, who laid down the sword in the trenches for the scalpel in the hospital, and the scalpel again for the sword, to wield it bravely in the trenches to the last moment; to that noble Captain Montgomery, who, when I ordered him on the bloodiest charge of the battle, drew up his company in who, when I ordered him on the bloodiest charge of the battle, drew up his company in readiness, four deep; and, as I said to them, "Men of the brigade, you must take that hospital," there stood Capt. Glesson, pale as marble—pale, "Att the fair, but from sickness—ready to meet death at any investment; to the gallant Ritagerald, worthy of the name of the illustrious Ritagerald, which is the second of the illustrious Ritagerald, and the second of the illustrious Ritagerald, which is the second of the illustrious Ritagera ington, but never so besieged as now, and coming, as I do, from the land of Price and of "Dixle," such a welcome is indeed pleasant, as it is again to stand in the land of "Hail Columbia" and "Yanstand in the land of "Hall Columbia" and "Yanbea Doodle." Coming, too, as I do with the experience gained "A. " by hours. I pledge
myself and the whole Irish Brigata inc., while
there is a fireside here threatened, or a home eadangered, their lives will cheerfully be given in
defence of that fireside and home. I am for the
Union now, and for the Union until death; and in
conclusion, let me say that, when I again meet
you, I hope it will be at the head of my old brigade, with my face set towards Missouri and
against rebellion.

The Chicago Tribune says: The conclusion of Col. Mulligan's speech was the signal for renewed applause. Both speeches were listened to very quietly, Col. Mulligan's only interrupted by cheering at his mention of the names of his brave comrades.

He was then taken in charge by Mr. Drake, of the Tremont House, and quickly conducted to his room, after which the wast crowd quietly dispersed.

Colonel Mulligan was accompanied by his wife, child, and mother-in-law. He was dressed in plain citizen's dress, and from his personal appearance has borne the arduous duties of his position and his citizen's cress, and from his personar appearance has borne the arduous duties of his position and his privations of captivity with unusual equanimity. He looks in the very best of health, and although fatigued with his journey, and worn with the excitement consequent upon the continual welcomes at every station from Springfield to Chicago, he acquitted himself admirably. His gallantry upon the field of action, and his well-directed and indomitable efforts in the sauss of freedom, merited the respect and honors, if not the worship, which were showered upon him. The affair was most creditably arranged and excellently carried out, and reflected much credit upon the committees who had it in charge. We understand that Colonel Mulligan, after spending a few days in visiting his friends, will immediately set about the organization of a new regiment. We trust that his efforts will be speedily and successfully rewarded in the creation of a new regiment equal to the Irish Brigade. His services are too invaluable to allow of his long remaining inactive.

of his long remaining inactive.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- The most intense excitement prevais to hear further from the great expedition. Utterly groundless rumors are in circuletion, including one that Charleston has been bombarded. No intelligence whatever has been received concerning the expedition in any quarter to-day, additional to what has already been telegraphed to the general press.

General Grant, the hero of the Belmont fight, is

a resident of Galena, Illinois, and was appointed on the recommendation of the Hon. E. B. Washburne. He graduated at West Point in 1837, was breveted first lieutenant for moritorious conduct at Molino del Rey, and breveted captain for similar conduct at Chepultepec. He resigned his commission in 1855, but was in many battles in Mexico. Colonel Frank Blair leaves this afternoon for Missouri, to rejoin his regiment. Friedrich Kune has been recognized by the Pre-

sident as consul of Grand Duchy, of Sazo Welmar, for the States of New York, Maine, New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Connecticut. and Rhode Island. The Remains of General Baker. NEW YORK, Nov. 11 .- The remains of General Baker, under escort of the Seventy-first Regiment, the city authorities, etc., passed down Broadway to the Battery, whence they were placed on board the steamer for California. All flags were at half-mast

during the obsequies. Why was the Battle at Belmont Fought? General Grant made a most successful attack upon that portion of the fortifications of the Polk-Pillow column lying upon the Missouri side of the river. Their main body lay at Columbus, on the Tennessee side. Along that line, from New Madrid up, lay a force never estimated at less than twenty thousand men. The highest estimate places the numbers of the column at thirty thousand. Let either estimate be assumed as a basis, it seemed evident that, in view of the extraordinary number of troops abstracted from the direct line of the Mississippi river to march against Price and Mc-Culloch in Southwestern Missouri, the Union commander at Cairo could not possibly make any offensive movement. Therefore, a general of Polk's strategic ability was not likely to remain idle. A vast number of his troops were useless to him. If, therefore, they were thrown forward to reinforce in a very short time, they might render the Confederate column of either of these commanders much too heavy for Hunter or Sherman. General Polk was wise enough to know that upon the success of one or the other of these columns hung the necess of the Central division which he commands He knew further, too, that no success could be hoped for from a direct attack upon Paducah, Cairo, or Bird's Point. Hence, he could send one half of his

force to assist either Buckner or Price, as he deemed prudent. Grant's attack upon, and conquest of, the Concderate batteries at Belmont indicate to him that there is not only a daring but a lieavy enemy upon his immediate front; so daring and heavy that he dare not spare a man from his own column.. It is evident, therefore, that Grant has effected a most mportant diversion in favor of both Hunter's and Sherman's advancing columns. The loss sustained was one which might have been expected. No war that is as grand and extensive as this can be fought vithout the occurrence of such incidents. The only onsolation which can attach is, (considering Columbus as the centre of the Confederate operations in Western Kentucky and Southern Missouri, as Cairo is of ours,) that the central column of the enemy can afford neither of its wings-any support, beyond the fact that the rebels suffered more than us in loss of numbers and munitions of war, and cannot bear such losses as we can. General Grant, therefore, fought wisely and well.

The Exchange of Union and Rebel Prisoners.

It is understood that the Government has deterexemplation a change of policy in regard to an duced for the hesitatue valid reason can be adexoning the character of the valid reason can be adagree to such exchange. By the transmirested to officers, and the pusilianimity of the pre-transfer of officers, and the pusilianimity of the pre-transfer of officers in the army have been thrown out of service, as prisoners or on parole, which, unlike the rebels who have been paroled; as honorable men they cannot violate. It is not only just to our officers and men who are prisoners or on parole that they should be exchanged, but the reasons assigned for refusing this exchange are no longer tenable. It would not be a recognition of a separate Government, nor would, it afford any further recognition of the rebels as belligerents than has already been given. The action of the Government in sending to Taxas transports to bring away the paroled officers and men of the army surrendered and disarmed by the treachery of the rebels as belligerents as an exchange of prisoners could be. In military usage, the practice of; exchanging prisoners simply recognizes a state of war. It is one of the modes employed by civilized people to smeliorate the hardships of war, and in people to ameliorate the hardships of war, and in no way furnishes a recognition of the right of the belligerent parties further than is already furnished by raising armies to fight an acknowledged enemy. It is simply an act of humanity, and nothing more. The Government has at last recognized this fact, and is preparing to act upon it.

Peaceable Means.

The Government has issued permits to parties in Rhodo Island to trade with legalists along the Southern coast.

Vessels are now fitting out for that purpose, loaded with supplies of various kinds, among which are salt, clothing, and other articles of prime necessity, which, it is expected, will be at once exchanged for cotton. This is a new feature in Government policy and war, and may lead to important results.

Con. Fremont has reported to Washington by

A New Feature in the Policy of the Go-vernment—Cotton to be obtained by Penceable Means.

ant results.

Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, it is said, has been the principal mover in this matter. It may be, however, that these vessels, and others now fitting out, will also follow the expedition, and, as soon as an opening is made by the expedition, and a permanent footing obtained in South Carolina or Georgia, cargoes of cotton will be at once shipped to Liverpool and other paints. This is a very important movement, and has the full sanction of the Government.

The Press of Saturday:

The necessity for the seizure of this port by the Federal forces has been often discussed in cortain quarters, and has been said to be a seizure which would be highly advantageous to the Government. It is situated in an arm of the sea called Port Royal river, about fifteen miles from the Atlantis. The harbor is one of the safest on the whole Southern coast, and has sixteen feet water at low tide, and over nineteen at full upon the bar, at its entrance. Situated immediately south of the line of railroad, at a distance of twenty miles wanning lowers of the last water and the safest of the line of railroad, at a distance of twenty miles wanning lowers of the last water and the line of railroad, at a distance of twenty miles wanning lowers of the last way had Savanash IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA, Honry Security New York Volunteers—Colonel, Henry Moore; lieutenant colonel, James S. Frazer; major, Daniel Lloyd; adjutant, E. B. Cox. Forty-eighth New York Volunteers—Colonel, James H. Perry; lieutenant colonel, Wm. B. Barthand Capture of Beaufort Confirmed. ON THE SEA COAST, south of the line of railroad, at a distance of twenty miles, running between Charleston and Savanuah, it would afford an easy base for land operations against either. Either could be much more easily taken by land operations than from the sea. Its importance is, then, by no means to be under valued in any future series of assaults upon these hot-beds of treason. Its distance from Charleston is less than fity miles and twentyfice from Savenness THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH BAIL-

REPORTED BURNING OF PART OF BEAUFORT.

NUMBER OF VESSELS AND TROOPS ENGAGED, THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN SOUTH-

IMPORTANT ARTICLES FROM FIRST-CLASS WRITERS:

ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS, Including the Cattle Markets of Philadelphia, New York, and other places, the Money Market, and Reports of the Efforts will constantly be made to introduce such new features as will render the "WAR PRESS" one of the SILK AND BUNTING most popular and attractive Journals of the country. If, contrary to general expectations, the war should be suddealy brought to a close, its columns will be filled with

> Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100

by mail a first-rate, new, large COLORED MAP of the Southern States, which gives the most useful and comrehensive view of the Seat of War, and descriptions of published. Its retail price is fifty cents, and it is well

the last accounts, our troops had advanced to within of the progress of the expedition must be received. The Steamer Vanderbilt Expected at Annapolis with Official Despatches from

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11 .- Passengers by the Old Point boat report that a steamer came in the Capes last evening, and continued up the bay without stopping at Fortress Monroe. It was thought that the steamer was the Vanderbilt, with despatches

Herald, under date of November 8, says:

The excitement consequent upon the news received yesterday by way of Norfolk, in regard to the landing of our troops and the bombardment of Port Royal, S. C., is the most enthusiastic among the troops and the Union-loving citizens of the Point. Although the report was kept very close, and the news only imparted to a few entitled to be informed of the same, still the facts of the case spread like wildfire, and at Camp Hamilton the troops are wild with joy, tossing up caps and muskets in the paroxysm of their frenzied delight. Rumors of the capture of Charleston were also rife, and that General Sherman's column was marching on to Charleston, and had cut his way to within ten miles of this hotbed of Secession. How these rumors gain credence you may to within ten miles of this hotbed of Secession. How these rumors gain credence you may imagine. They are like rolling snowballs, gathering at every revolution, until magnified to the extent of the frog in the fable. But one thing is certain, and that is, that the fleet has struck the blow, and that it was an effectual one. Further developments from the source I derived my information lead me to believe my assertion. I know as a fact that Joff Davis has left Richmond for Charleston, taking with him several of his attaches. He, no doubt, wishes to be present to witness the fun, and is glad to draw off some of the excitement attendant upon the election of President in the Confederate States. Whether he has been re-elected or not, I have no means of knowing, as the latest dates from Richmond were those I telegraphed to you, being extracts from the Richmond Examiner of the 4th inst. The coming of the fleet to the Southern shores has been a godsend to the conspirators of the stripe of Jeff Davis & Chief Quartermaster. Capt. Rullus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.

Assist. Quartermaster. Capt. H. A. Hascall, Assistan Quartermaster U. S. Army.

Asst. Quartermaster. Capt. Chas. F. Fuller, Assignation of Commissary. Capt. Chief Commissary. Capt. Michael Morgan, Assistant Capt. Capt. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

Chief Commissary. Capt. Michael Morgan, Assistant Capt. Quincey A. Gilimore, U. S. Ringineers.

First Asst. Engineer. First. Liant. Lohn A. Tarada.

nately, however, for our cause, the destination of the expedition has been safely kept from the public, and was only divulged at a time when the blow Aid-de-Camp.....Lieut. Jas. Megner, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunters.

Additional Paymaster...Major Z. K. Vaughborn.

Additional Paymaster...Major J. L. Hewitt. was about being struck.
Port Royal, or Charleston, either one, is a terrible loss to the rebels. The fermer not being forti-fied, at least as strong as the latter, still it offers a safe harbor to our marine, and can be adopted for the fitting out of future expeditions destined to make incursions into the heart of the rebels' domain. The possession of that port gives us a strong forthold and will prove a rallying point for the footheld, and will prove a rallying point for to oppressed Union population. Great numbers this class will hall with delight the advent of o this class will hall with delight the advent of our troops, and welcome the star-spangled emblem of liberty floating once more defiant and triumphantly in the heart of robellion. Port Royal will be a second Hutteras Inlet, with the only difference that the former is not so upt to be laid wasts by a terrific gale as that which played havoc with Forts Hatterss and Clark on Saturday of last week. The manner in which the information of the bombardment of Port Royal was received from Norfolk is as follows:

Chatfield; lieutenant colonel, Wm. G. Ely; major, John Speidel; adjutant, Rodfield Duryca.

Seventh Connecticut Volunteers.—Colonel, A. A. Terry; lieutenant colonel, J. R. Hawley; major, Geo. T. Gardner.

Ninth Maine Voulnteers.—Colonel, Richworth Ninth Maine Voninteers.—Colonel, Richworth Rich; lieutenant colonel, Colman Harding; major, Sabine Emery; adjutant, J. C. M. Furlish.

There are various other regiments on the expedition, as, for instance, the Third Rhode Island, Colonel Brown; the Massachusetts Twenty-first, Colonel Morse; the Engineer Volunteer battalion, Colonel W. Serrill, which joined the expedition at Fortress Monroe, and which we cannot locate in any particular brigade; and there may be still others embarked at that and other points, of which we have had no definite information. The entire military arm of the expedition may safely be estimated, however, at certainly not less than 20.000 men—for the most part picked troops detailed from General McClellan's command for this particular service. The following are the names of the vessels which composed the expedition : Flag Officer of the Fleet SAMUEL F. DUPONT. quantity of stores.

Five deserters, who reached Newport News this morning, state that the rebels up the James river

Steam frigate Wabash.....Captain Davis.

Gunboats.

Gunboats.

Gunboats.

Gunboats.

Gunboats.

Gunboats.

dreaded by the Union forces, either from his strategic qualities or his force of character. He is simply a fine animal, full of physical courage His father, a man of fine intellect and character, and of great age, is a devoted Union man. His Retreat Must be either by a line leading direct toward Zollicoffer's column, now stationed at Cumberland Grp, or by mountainous bridie-paths in a southeastern direction across the Big Sandy river toward the head waters of the Big Kanewha, which interlocks those of Sandy. In other words, the latter line of retreat would load him toward Floyd's co lumn. Between him and Zollicoffer lies General Schoepff's column, by which he would necessarily be attacked during any attempt to pass the flank of the latter. Rosecrans lies straight across his line of march toward Floyd. There remain, then, but three things for his men to do. They must turn and fight Nelson, which they will not do. Disperse, or by forced marches through a long range of bold, bleak mountains, reach Tennessee or Virginia south of where Floyd or Zollicoffer is encamped. Baltic...... Comstock. militia cannot effect it. Ben Deford.....Baker. alcos......Bocock Empire City.....Baxter. on.....Cowies

rernment of their fathers

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Northeastern Kentucky.

The latest news shows that the rebel troops, pur-

sued by General Nelson's column of Union troops,

have been as rapidly pursued. There has been nothing said about the rebel leader at this point.

General Williams.

Who formerly resided at Winchester, the county

cent of Clark county. Recent information indicates that his residence, before the present war

broke out, was at Mount Sterling, the county seat

of Montgomery. By profession he is a lawyer. In

1846 he raised an independent company and went to

Mexico. His first service was upon the line of the

Taylor's troops were transferred to General Scott's

ine of operations his company went with them. It

participated gallantly in the battle of Cerro Gordo.

Its term of service expired immediately after-

Having taken an active part in politics as an old-

young man. But having failed several times to

secure the Whig nomination for Congress in his dis-

trict, he became embittered, and was ripe for any

project which promised him a prospect of personal

elevation. Hence, when this war began, he em-

braced extreme Southern views, and began to raise

men for the Confederate service. At first a colonel.

he has, since John C. Breckinridge ran away from

Prestonburg, become acting brigadier general of

In person he is full six feet high, of strong physi-

cal powers and strong animal appetites. His age is

beyond forty. In early life he was excessively vain

of his personal appearance. His intellect is not of

a high order. Therefore, there is not much to be

wards, and he returned home.

the rebel camp at that point.

The Press, as a matter of course, refers to

It is a march which would try to the utmost the courage and patience of tried soldiers. His raw "The Anaconda" Begins to Coil and Tighten its Folds. Gradually the rebels retreat out of Kentucky and Missouri until they have scarce a foothold upon the extremest southern border of either. New naval expeditions and to follow sapidly upon the heels of the Hatterss and Beaufort succ blockade is becoming more and more effectual. North and South Carolina now feel the horrors and miseries of war in the very heart of their power and wealth. Virginia is not alone in suffering. Let our people wait patiently until our new steamers of all classes are ready for sea (at least forty more of them will be ready to sail before Christmas) and Mobile and New Orleans will pay tribute

once more to Federal power, and be forced again *to return to their allegiance. The Government Revolutionary Movement in Southern

other counties. All attended that pleased, and they resolved what they pleased unrestrained by any legal authority or other authority outside of the hall or chamber in which they met.

The getters up of this meeting cherish the hope

A batch of eight slaves arrived in camp yester-day from the Green River country, or beyond. The party, with one or two who had been here before, were all turned over to the provost mar-shal, who is as yet serely puzzled to know what to

Gazette says:

Recent information confirms the statements made yesterday, concerning the increased rebel force at Bowling Green. Careful estimates, made by intelligent parties who have recently passed

Rebel Movements and Reinforcements There has been some change in Buckner's programme. A week age he had near three thousand troops at Munfordsville, and the fords on the Green troops at Munitorgsville, and the fords on the Green-river were all guarded as far up as Greensburg. Within the week all have been removed, and there are now no rebel forces whatever near Munitords-ville or the Green-river bridge. The reported ad-vance of Gen. Sherman's flanking force from Hen-derson would solve the mystery, if the report were

ton Barracks aforesaid.

5th. The persons herein named for exchange not connected with the military, shall be furnished as heretofore provided, with certificates of safe conduct to their respective homes.

The names of the privates to be exchanged are to be furnished without delay at St. Louis: these

This gentleman, commander of the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, wounded and taken prisoner at Belmont, Missouri, is a native of Illinois, and resides at Carlyle, Clinton county. He crossed the continent with Fremont, served in the Mexican war, was engaged in several battles, and several times wounded. Upon the organization of the re-giment for the Eighth Congressional district, he was called by the almost unanimous voice of the men to assume the command. He is about thirty-four years of age, and has had a reputation for per-sonal bravery and coolness in danger, which his conduct at Belmont well sustains. He has often been confounded with the Doughertys of Jonesboro';

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.] St. Louis, Nov. S.—Gen. Fremont and escort arrived here about half-past seven o'clock. An immense concourse with torches was at the depot to receive him. They were mostly Germans, and embraced a delegation from every ward in the Gen. Fremont has reported to Washington by letter, and it is believed he will remain in St. Louis for the present.

Members of Fremont's staff say that Price left Neosho on Tuesday morning. He has gone south, and it is now believed that the rebels seen about Wilson's Creek only consisted of their best regiments of cavalry, and sent there to deceive us. Spies who came in to the number of three, sometimes from the same locality, all had a different story. Price had not been reinforced. The report that he had been was got up by rebels to deceive and delay an attack. No man or woman