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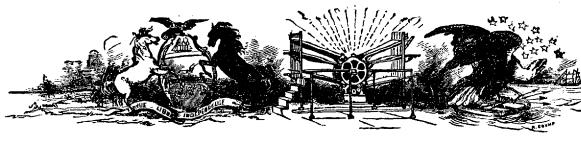
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TRITTINS' PATENT COAL-OIL LAMP burns all kinds of coal oil without the use of a chimney. Burners and Lamps, wholesale and retail, by

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1861.

MEDICINAL. DR. VERNON PIERPOINT. MEMBER OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ENGLAND,
Author of "Skin Diseases and their Remedies," and
"Diseases of the Rectum." May be consulted at his

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DR. J. F. CHURCHILL'S
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ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken

the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the
sublished accounts in the medical journals).

**For It is carefully put up ready for immediate use,
with full directions, and can be obtained from all the
druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
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Philadelphia.

ITS ADVANTAGES!!! It requires only HALF as much as of other Starch It from best when wet, and does not stick to the It pives a crisp and glossy finish to the Linen!
It is more economical than "Cheap Starch!"

Be sure it is Kingsford's you get!
It is for sate by all good retailers.

No. 42 South DELAWARE AVENUE and 41 South WATER Street MOTELS.

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se them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

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eale, in bond and from store, by

QANTWELL & KEFFER,

Southeast corner GEBMANTOWN Avenue

and MASTER Street.

hanan's Coal Ila Whisky, Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin, London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,

TOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new

WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bottled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

lon, Bisquit, Tricoche, & Co., Sauvin Ainé, Olanger and Hennessy Brandy, for sale in bond by JAU-RETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT

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THE DAILY GLOBE will contain a full report of the debates in both branches of Congress; also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be engreened by massing events. THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will contain a report of all the debates of the session, revised by the Speaklers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, quarto form, each sheet containing stylesures a user across

ixteen royal quarto pages. THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX pass free through the mails of the United States, under a joint resolution of Congress passed the 6th of August, 1852. TERMS:

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The undersigned is at all times prepared to present, for
the inspection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the
things necessary for a large or small entertainment, as the
case may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion
and waste; and flatters himself, that by his long experience is business, he will be able at all times to give, as
beretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with
their patronage.

HENEY JONES, Caterer,
No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPRUCE.
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COTTON SAIL DUCK and CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Raven's Duck Awaing Twills, of all descriptions, for
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Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felix, from 1 to 8
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Religion and the War, too much the custom for men of the world, and those entertaining liberal ideas, to cal interest, write about "impending dansucer at religion, and make its ministers the subject of their scorn. We take it to be a sign of cowardice to scoff at either a woman or a clergyman, for the sex of the one and the

profession of the other prohibits a reply. Whatever may be said of individual cases, there is something in the clerical profession which commands our respect, and, especially, when considering the position they have assumed in the progress of the present rebellion. Throughout the loyal States the patriotism of the clergymen has been extraordinary, and no engine of public sentiment is more powerful and patriotic than the pulpit. Some of these appeals are among the most splendid specimens of eloquence, and their effect will go far towards uniting the national feeling, and concentrating the loyal energies of our people. There is a general and a just objection in the minds of the people against ministerial interference with politics. This objection is just, if those who make it only preserve the proper distinction. The science of partisanship—the management of party conventions-the intrigues and shame of our elections-can only pollute the holy calling. But there are times when politics rises into patriotism, when the country demands of her people their utmost energy and self-denial. We manage the State

the State. In its management we may exclude the ministers of God-in its salvation we can exclude no one. The religious clement enters largely into this war. We have regiments as rigid and orthodox as the cohorts of the Protector. In providing literature for the army, the various ecclesiastical societies have given a great amount of time and money. In the hospitals the hand of kindness is the hand of a religious devotee, and the agonies of the wounded and dying are soothed by a sister of the Holy Church. In maintaining the discipline of the camp the religious influence is controlling, and many a fierce spirit which resists the threats and punishment of the officer in command will melt into tenderness at a simple prayer, recalling other and more innocent days.

to-day-to-morrow it may be necessary to save

We, therefore, read of the exertions of the ministry with peculiar pleasure. Let these gentlemen go on in their good work. A man will fight better who prays to God and keeps his powder dry. The Christian soldier may be a fanatic or a bigot, but he has a sense of his responsibility and a knowledge of his duties which belong to the true soldier. Above all, he has the conscience of this fight, and in this rebellion we want men who feel the principles at stake, and appreciate the holy cause for which they fight.

Foreign News. Six days' later news from Europe has been telegraphed from Portland, as brought by the actor of eminence, or pretension, even, to greatness, Cotton was advancing in price; breadstuffs lish stage, to the present day, he has been taught rather declining; and Consuls had slightly ad- there are none without their faults and their pe-

The political items are few, but important. M. ACHILLE FOULD, who was Louis NAPO-LEON'S Minister of Finance for a short time in 1851-2, and bears a high reputation as a social and political economist, and also as founder of the Bank of Algiers, has resumed the administration of French finance, and his proposal of confining the Budget within its stated sway over the great public heart as has Forrest; grounds, and of taking away the Imperial nor has there ever been one assailed more bitterly ower of raising money, on credit, when the Legislative Chambers are not in session, has met with Napoleon's full concurrence. This is a great concession for an absolute monarch selve, and will probably assure Europe of his pacific purposes more strongly than any verbal declaration. M. Found was born in October, 1806, and is the son of a wealthy Jew banker who died in 1855. The Emperor of Austria has dissolved the

Croatian Diet, willing that it reassemble upon a different, and less liberal, basis. THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, who has long been the Parliamentary leader of the very advanced Liberals in the British House of Commons-probably the last parliament-man who held Chartist principles—is no more, From country. The outside world suppose that it is no 1824 to 1832 he sat for the borougi of Hertford, and, from 1834 to the presentime, for the metropolitan borough of Finsbury, created by the Reform Bill, which he wamly supported. An aristocrat by birth, (he was nephew of the first Lord FEVERSHAM), he was an ultra-Liberal in politics, and, to the last, an honest and able representative of the people. He opposed the Irish Coercion Bill. In 1842 he presented the National petition, signed by 3,000,000 of the working classes, sciciting Parliament in favor of universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and a shorter duration of Parlament. Two years later, he brought Sir Jame Gra-HAM's letter-opening knavery before larlia. ment, and compelled the culprit to acknowledge his guilt. Mr. DUNCOMBE was virtually the means of establishing Jewish emanciation, which Lord John Russell only pretented to advocate, by carrying, in 1858, his motio for placing Baron Rothschild on a committee which was to hold a conference with the Lords; since which, the doors of the Fouse of Commons, which had been so long cosed against the Jews, have been thrown open for he feels the pride of a King. The illustration seems their admission. Mr. Duncombe, bon in 1796, was one time a leader of fashion in iondon, but dissipated his fortune (with the asistance of Madame VESTRIS), before he lad reached the age of thirty-five. From the me of his pecuniary ruin, Mr. Duncombe wasan

honest, hard-working legislator, always acissible to the industrial classes. No doubt tey will give him a public funeral.

The Famine in Ireland. We have examined attentively the accouns published in the foreign newspapers, relatived a failure in the potato crop of Ireland, al while we do not see cause for the apprehensia and alarm generally felt among the peopl.

there is still enough to cause the fear that the condition of that country may be very unfor tunate during the coming months. It is sin rosity that knows no bounds—a sense of of the English Government towards the people of Ireland only attains its legitimate fruits in troubles like those now threatening them. It seems to be a part of the English creed to disparage the Irish character, and to cramp the resources of its people, and to-day more care is given by the Cabinet of her Majesty the Queen to the cotton supply for a few mills in Manchester and Birmingham, than to the sustenance and comfort of one of their

most magnificent dominions. We have said that in the many accounts before us there is a great deal of exaggeration in relation to the distress which is so feared for Ireland. The Irish newspapers themselves are certainly not the best authorities-particularly when it is their interest as partisans to annoy and condemn the Government. The anarchists and revolutionists in some of the lower counties are evidently making this a pretext for bringing upon the people of Ireland | threh his own industry and the force of his gethe woes of international war. The corres- niuf which every true-hearted American has a pondent of the Dublin Freeman says that | justiful to feel an honest pride.

"Agrarian disputes have already commenced," and another correspondent from Kilkenny writes about " small farmers being upon the verge of bankruptcy," and "imminent starvation being the fate of the people.

A more poetic journalist, not satisfied with one

will take every occasion to impress upon the

ternal action of the British Government. That

Government has now another opportunity

for doing much to make Ireland a loyal

the fears of an agricultural failure should

chronicle the heart-rending scenes of the last

famine. But we surely know that, in the event

of such a visitation, Ireland may appeal to the

sympathy of her American friends, as she ap-

pealed in the day of her former trial, and re-

power of our people to give.

ceive as large a measure of relief as it is in the

Forrest's Boston Engagement.

Mr. Forrest concluded on Friday evening last,

at the Academy of Music, the most brilliant and

successful engagement that he or any artiste ever

acted in this city. Our citizens are under deep

obligation to Mr. James M. Nixon for the opportunity

afforded them to witness the efforts of the great

tragedian in a round of his most celebrated charac-

The engagement continued through eight weeks,

and the theatre was nightly crowded with intelli-

On the last night approunced as his benefit, the

house, which holds over three thousand persons,

was radiant with beauty and fashion, drawn to-

gether to do homage to the splendid genius of the

greatest living tragedian. In speaking thus strong-

ly, the writer is not carried away by enthusiasm

nor does he permit the passion of the moment to

blind his judgment, as he does not wish to convey

the idea that he believes Forrest has no faults or

Having had opportunity to see and study every

culiarities. The greater the actor, the more pro-

minent and striking the idiocrasy. The same rule

may be applied to all great artistes, whether sculp-

tors, painters, musicians, or actors; each will have

his peculiarities, as each have his imitators;

but, as a general rule, the latter succeed in exag-

gerating the faults, and scarcely ever approach any

of the beauties of the original. There never has

been an actor who for so many years has held such

or unjustly. Nothing but positive genius, origi-

nality of thought and style, coupled with persisten

study, industry, and an unconquerable will could have outlived and beaten down the prejudice and

malice with which he has had to contend. The

handed down to coming generations with renewed and the splendid genius of Forrest will be

brightness; and not till after his mortal body shall

As a great actor, Forrest belongs to his country as

past quarter of a century many stars have arisen

in the theatrical firmament whose destiny it was

one after another has faded away, or paled in the

brightness of his light, and left him monarch of the

trouble for Forrest to go upon the stage to illustrate

and give life to the creations of the great poets,

which he has so often before made living pictures

They have no idea, of what the writer knows to be

a truth, that the world is daily made subservient to

the great art; and to-day Forrest is a closer student

than he was twenty years ago, inasmuch as his in-

tellect is stronger, and has a greater grasp, enabling

him to analyze more thoroughly and more surely

all the depths and subtleties of the art, and thereby

It is through these means that he is a better actor

to day than he was five years since. All his stage

pictures retain their original boldness of conception

and life-like vitality, but there is an evident im-

provement in the delicacy and refinement of their

coloring and shading. He seems to have fathomed

the very depths of the human heart, for the pur-

pose of learning not only to feel, but he able to por-

tray clearly, distinctly, and naturally every pas-

sion and avery impulse with which the Almighty

has imbued the nature of man. His Lear is one of

the most sublime pictures ever seen on the stage.

The physique of Forrest is entirely concealed—it is

a complete metamorphose into the weak, sick old

man, whose mind has been overthrown and shat-

tered by the ingratitude of his daughters, and yet

like a terrible reality, as it abounds with touching

pathos, deep feeling, towering pride, and the con-

From the moment Lear comes on the stage, the

audience forgets Forrest, and sees nothing but the

white-haired, crazy old man. However much fame

Forrest may achieve in Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth,

Richard, or any other Shakespearean creation, his

sciousness of a wrecked intellect.

harmonize them with nature.

tragic stage, in England as well as in our own

predicted would eclipse the career of Forrest; but

of his fame reach its meridian.

mouldering with its mother earth will the glory

Roston, November 27, 1861.

prove true, we may not be called upon to

cause of distress, gravely tells his readers that "Fever will walk on with the Famine as usual;" while other newspapers, in the radi-Engaged. gers," " consequential horrors," "inevitable famines," and recall the time when "the

young man grew old under privations, and within a short month was bowed down, almost unto the very earth, into which the fever or GENERAL PRICE'S MOVEMENTS. the famine-plague hurried the aged of his kin-These radical gentlemen, who have no interest in anything which looks to the peace of society and the stability of the Government,

minds of the people the fear of fever, pesti-Late News from Buckner's Camp. lence, and death. With them we have no sympathy; from their conclusions our judgment compels us to dissent. Beneath all the filmsy rhetoric and fantastical adjectives of these imaginative writers, we can easily see the existence of a serious evil for the people of Ireland. We trust that the horrors of the last famine will be evaded by the kind and pa-Great Alarm at Memphis.

and happy British province. She lost it in 1847, when he trifled with the woes of the people simply to avenge the agitation of a few of their leading men, and the annoyance she received from the young orators and thought-Speech from a Loyal Virginian. less revolutionist was visited upon the mass of the unoffending people. We trust that, if

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

tion upon the coast of South Carolina, extraordinary preparations have been going on to follow up the blow then struck, and we have already recorded the departure of a portion of General Butler's expedition upon a similar mission. Within a short time we shall also have to announce the departure of a formidable expedition, under General Burnside, which is rapidly gathering its material for a descent upon the Southern coast. The military for this expedition are now assembling at Annapolis, whence it will probably take its departure, and there are now at that place the eight following

New York Fifty-first Regiment.
New York Fifty-third Regiment.
Massachusetts Twenty-third Regiment.
Massachusetts Twenty-fifth Regiment.
Massachusetts Twenty-seventh Regiment.
Convertion Fighth President Connecticut Eighth Regiment. Connecticut Tenth Regiment. Pennsylvania Fifty-first Regiment.

There are yet in camp in their respective States the following: Massachusetts Twenty-fourth Regiment. Rhode Island Fifth Buttery. The above are the only troops as yet assigned to the division of Gen. Burnside, though it is most probable that the entire force will exceed that of Gen Sherman. Following we give the officers of the regiments, with brief but interesting sketches

military portion of the expedition, unde Gen. Burnside, is composed of two New York regi-ments, four from Massachusetts, two from Conecticut, one from Pennsylvania, and a battery from ments are composed is of a first rate fighting quality, and the officers, in many cases, are experienced men. The regiments have not been brigaded The following are the officers of the expedition :

MILITARY COMMANDANT OF EXPEDITION. Acting Major General, Brigadier General Ambros

Aid de-Camp, Lieutenant Duncan C. Pell. Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Geo. H. Fearing, Naval officer, Com. S. F. Hazard, U. S. N. COMMANDER OF BRIGADE, Brigadier General, John G. Foster.

much as Webster did as a statesman. Within the INFANTRY. Edward Ferrero.
Fifty-third New York State Volunteers—Colonel, and major, as well as several of the company officers, having seen service in the Crimea.

Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers—Colonel,

This regiment has sometimes been classed as the Second regiment of Senator Wilson's Brigado, but is apparently appointed on different service to the Colonel, Thomas G. Stevenson.

Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers—Colonel,
Edwin Upton. Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers -Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers-Colo. nel, Horace C. Lee. Eighth Connecticut Volunteers-Colonel, Edward

Tenth Connecticut Volunteers-Colonel, Charles T. Hartranft; licutenant colonel, — Chester major, — Shaw; adjutant, D. P. Bible; quarter master, — Treedley; surgeon, Dr Livergood assistant surgeon, Dr. Noble; chaplain, — sergeant major, Jones Iridal. ARTILLERY.

corps. A new feature is to be introduced, which volvers, that the artillerists may effectually defend themselves, and prove equal to meet the species of warfare which will largely be brought against them. THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The military forces of the expedition will be acompanied by a naval brigade, composed of sailors, who are to man the small boats, and render valuable assistance in landing the troops, in case of attack or occupation. The brigade will be under the and of Colonel William A. Howard. The Expeditionary Fleet

Will be composed in part of the following vessels: Chasseur, Zouave, Vidette, Pioneer, Sentinel, Picket, Ranger, Guide, Recruit, Scout, Lancer, Cossack, Skirmisher, Cadet, Hussar, Voltiguer, Guerrilla, Highlander, Bombshell, Grenade, Rock-The Expeditionary Leaders GENERAL AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

General Ambrose Everett Burnside is a native of Indiana, but has been for some time past a resident of Rhode Island. He is about thirty-seven years of age, and graduated from West Point in 1847, with the rank of second lieutenant in the Second United States artillery. In September, 1817, he was transferred to the Third artillery, and was at tached to the rebel General (then captain) Bragg's company. In December, 1851, he was promoted to the rank of first licutemant, and in October, 1853, retired from the service.

Brigadier General John G. Foster is an officer distinguished alike for bravery, gallantry and experience. He is a native of New Hampshire, and from that State was admitted as a cade at West Point in the year 1842. On the 1st of July, 1846, bearing date September 8, 1847. He was assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy during 1854, and in April of that year was made a full first lieutenant of engineers. On the 1st of July, 1860, he was made a full captain, at the same time holding a brevet higher rank. He was also one of the brave few who so long and so gallantly defended Fort Sumpter against the rebel soldiery of South Carolina. COLONEL WILLIAM A. HOWARD.

Colonel William A. Howard, commander of the naval brigade attached to General Burnside's dinaval brigade attached to General Burnside's di-vision, is a person of great experience, having been, for many years, attached to both the navy and the revenue service of the United States. He was in the navy as a midshipman while yet quite young, and, by his industry and off-hand manner, won the esteem of all his comrades. For some reason he left the service and entered that of the reason he let the service and entered that of the revenue marine, in which he continued for some time. During the Mexican war he was engaged in the conflict, and acquitted himself nobly, adding fresh laurels to those he had already won. He was also engaged in the merchant service. After being for some years out of the service, he again returned to it, and, before the present expedition, stood in the rank of captain in the revenue marine.

Commander Samuel F. Hazard is a native of Rhode Island, from which State he received his appointment in the United States navy. His first entry into the service was in January, 1823. He

sent position, was commanding the naval rendezvous at Boston. THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Price's Movements The St. Louis Republican says: Passengers from Sedalia represent, upon informa-tion received there from the southwest, that a por-tion of Gen. Price's army has advanced to the Osage iver and taken possession of the town of Osceola. How many of the Secession General's forces have been thus moved northward is not stated, but we presume that the number is not large, and that lit-tle danger is to be apprehended of any immediate attack upon the Union lines. An army that has been frightened almost out of its wits from fear of being assailed is not likely so soon to assume the of-

fensive.

An advance by General Price, after the evacuation of Springfield by General Hunter, was to have been expected. The policy of General P. is evidently to occupy as much as practicable of the State, whilst taking care to keep out of danger. This policy is founded in the necessity of spreading his command over a good deal of territory, in order to procure the required supplies of forage, timber, water, &c., and partly in the desire to make the Federal officers believe he designs attacking their positions, so as to prevent, if possible, the sending of men to other fields. Assuming that the news coming from Sedalia is true, the movement of General Price northward is doubtless made in view of the reports that the main body of the Federal General Price northward is doubtless made in view of the reports that the main body of the Federal army, now in Missouri, is about to be transferred to Cairo, there to join in the projected expedition down the Mississippi river. He imagines that his approach towards the centre of the State will so alarm the United States generals that they will not dare to move their men, but will keep them here to repel his supposed attack. We do not understand that it has ever been the intention to leave Missouri open to the unresisted assaults of the cunning General Price. Standing on the defensive, there are enough troops here to on the defensive, there are enough troops here to hold all the important strategic points and still spare several thousands for duty in Kentucky and on the river. Nevertheless, we doubt if it would be good policy to allow the Confederate soldiers to be too bold in their marches and countermarches, or to advance much further than the Osage in the direction of Jefferson City and the Missouri river. The rebet army had better be extremely careful or it will get whipped almost before it knows it, A NEW CASE OF FLOYD'S RASCALITY

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Ceneral Nelson's Brigade. The Louisville Democrat says: The fleet from Eastern Kentucky arrived Sunday night and Monday morning, containing the Ohio division of Gen. Nelson's brigade. The fleet consisted of the Jacob Strader, Moses McLellan, Rocket, Boston, and Bostona No. 2, the Strader arriving about eleven o'clock at night, the others coming in afterwards till two or three vesterday morning. till two or three yesterday morning.

As we expected, the Kentucky regiments were not included in this movement. Col. Labe Morre's regiment has gone into camp at Louisa, on the Big Sandy river, about twenty-five miles above Catlettsburg. Cols. Marshall and Metcalfe removed

their regiments some ten days since, and are at Camp Kenton, back of Maysville
The regiments arriving on this fleet are, the Second. Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Thirty-third, and Fifty-ninth Ohio, and are composed of bold, hardy men, who show signs of service; and from all we can learn, that service in Eastern Kentucky was no childs play. From the time they left Cours. Ken learn, that service in Eastern Kentucky was no child's play. From the time they left Camp Kenton, to go Eastward, till they embarked on the fleet, they have not had two consecutive days' rest, but have been constantly on the move, and that not by rail or wagon, but on foot, and much of the time in forced marches. For the labor they have gone through, and the long forced marches, the hurried bivouacking, without opportunity to pitch their tents; often in advance of their stores, and forced to sleep on the ground; many of them not, as yet, provided with overceast nor blankets—through rein provided with overcoats nor blankets—through rain and mud, over roads frequently knee deep in miry clay—notwithstanding these privations and what, to raw recruits as they all were, proved real hardships, the men look well and seem in excellent spirits. Out of the entire brigade, we learn there were between two and three hundred left at Catlettsburg, unable to come on, and of that number not more than half a dozen are really sick the balance being completely overdone. The actual sickness is only one case of measles, two of typhoid fever, and two or three of chills. The balance require only rest.

Rumors — A Union Man Returns from Buckner's Army, where he had been Prisoner—The Forces at Bowling Green. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette. writing from Elizabethtown, Kentucky, under date of November 23, says: date of November 23, says:

There were rumors here of an advance movement from Nolin this morning—Wood's and Rosseau's hrigades having been reported as marching an toward Hason terech. A Union matti who had been persecuted by the Secessionists at a taken to Buckner, at Bowling Green, returned to this neighborhood, and left to report to headquarters this afternoon. He states that, on Thursday, a force of rebels had left Bowling Green for Bacon creek, and that he saw, Secession scouts (cavalry) within five or six miles of Nolin. He further states that the forces at Bowling Green amount to states that the forces at Bowling Green amount to about 20,000 men, most of whom are Tennessee troops, and that, on Monday last, an Arkansas regiment arrived from Columbus, Kentucky, who stated that they succeeded in cleaning out the Federals at Belmont, on the Mississippi, taking many of them prisoners and killing and wounding over 1,000. Arms were arriving daily from Memphis, and a few loads of provisions had come to camp. No salt could be had for love or money, camp. No salt could be had for love or money, and only one or two regiments were decently clothed, the majority of the troops being without overcoats, their clothing being badly worn. The men were dissatisfied at their treatment, and many of them were anxious to be led to battle. Bowling Green was well fortified, and it was his opinion that the rebels would make a stand there, and that a column would be moved forward to tempt our forces onward. There was much sickness, suppose forces onward. There was much sickness the rebels, and there were several hundred sick with measics and typhoid fever, over three hun-dred having been sent, last week, to the general hospital at Nashville. General Bishop Polk was expected this week from Columbus with a division,

expected this week from Columbus with a division, and great rejoicing was the consequence. It was the opinion of the escaped man that the rebels would draw us onward to Bowling Green, show fight, and then retreat to join Zollicoffer.

The First and Fifteenth Ohio Regiments, with Coiter's Light Artillery, are at General McCook's headquarters, beyond Nolin, General McCook is very popular among all the brigades, especially among the Ohio troops. Negly's brigade of Pennsylvanians are encamped near the depot, and the Eighteenth Ohio is at Elizabethtown. Éighteenth Ohio is at Elizabethtown

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Cairo, Illinois, under date of Novem.

ber 22, says: We continue in nearly a quiescent condition in this locality, but undowbtedly events of importance are ahead. The preparations for the immense flo-tilla, which is to open up the Mississippi and re-es-tablish trade and commerce between the great West tablish trade and commerce between the great West and the Gulf, are progressing surely and with a fair degree of rapidity; while the reports we hear, and which are doubtless true, of large bodies of troops being on their way to concentrate here, argue that a blow will be struck before long which will be of great benefit to the Union, and of especial administration in the Northwest which has suffered as great benefit to the Union, and of especial advantage to the Northwest, which has suffered so severely by the closing of its great outlet. The objects of this expected expedition appear to be well understood in the South, and the rebel journals at Memphis and other points loudly call upon the people to prepare to defend their homes and property. With Washington safe, an immense Federal fleet dealing heavy blows along the coast, the invadors driven out of the layer portion of Kentrekwest. vadors driven out of the loyal portion of Kentucky and scattered, Missouri protected by her own citi-zens, and an overwhelming mass of brave and sturdy zens, and an overwhelming mass of brave and sturdy Western troops at liberty to start down the river in connection with a powerful inland marine, the rebels may well tremble for their safety, and fear the retribution which certainly awaits them.

The Maria Denuing has been put in the service as a "receiving ship" at this point, and is anchored in the stream. She has on board the five hundred sailors who recently arrived from the East, and retains the gunboat armament and the

East, and retains the gunboat armamen stores of ammunition which she brought from St. The gunboats Lexington and Tulor went down At Bird's Point, Fort Holt, and Paducah all is quiet. None of the enemy are anywhere in the vicinity, and there is little to note beyond the usual A number of comfortable log houses have been erected for winter quarters at Camp Holt, and fine barracks are being built for the troops at Camp

The gunboats Tylor and Lexington returned in the afternoon, from their little expedition down the river. They went "within sight" of the Columbus satteries, and the Lexington threw three shot or shell at them, and the Tylor four, all of which fell short. The batteries at Columbus did not seem to think it worth while to reply, and the boats returned to Seiro. The rebels have felled a large portion of the forest opposite Columbus, and are still engaged in that business. We have no further interest in Belmont at present, but it would not be advisable for Gen. Polk to put any more troops there at present, or for Jeff Thompson to encamp in that neighbor-

LATER FROM THE SOUTH. Great Alarm in Memphis---The Bridge Burning in Tennessee.

From the Knoxville Register, Nov. 12.]

The deep-laid scheme to destroy the railroads in East Tennessee, on Friday night last, by an organi-zation of Lincolnite traitors, extending from Bristol to the Georgia line, resulted in the burning of the to the Georgia line, resulted in the burning of the following bridges:

The bridge over the Hiawassee river at Charleston, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

The bridge over Lick Creek, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

The bridge over the Holston river at Union, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

Two small bridges on Chickamauga creek, on the Western and Atluntic Railroad.

The telegraph wires were out at various places The telegraph wires were out at various places between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and Knoxville and Bristol.

No attempt seems to have been made upon the bridge at London, that being well guarded by a cavalry company.

The unsuccessful attempt to burn the bridge at Stavbour Plaine and its preservation by the telegraph of the preservation by the start of t

TWO CENTS. has spent over nineteen years on sea, eleven years on shore duty, and was about eight years unemployed. His critic service is a little more than thirty-eight years. He was last at sea in June, 1855. He has had command of the United States steamship Pocahontas, and, before taking his present position, was commanding the navel represent position.

who came down yesterday, that notwithstanding his severe injuries there is strong hope of his recovery. It is known that the man whom he shot in the act of applying the torch to the bridge was William Pickens, son of the late State Senetor from Greene, Cocke, Sevier, and Blount counties, who was carried by his fellow-conspirators to Sevier county, and is reported to have died yesterday. Another man was also wounded by Mr. Keelan, whose fidelity and courage, as well as the injuries he has suffered, have gained him the admiration and sympathy of the whole country.

The Lick Creek bridge was guarded by saveral soldiers attached to Captain McLinn's company, encamped near Midway. They were approached by a gang of raffians, who first engaged them in friendly conversation, and then suddenly overpowered thum, and executed their hellish incondiarism. They earried the captured sentinels, we are told, to a house at some distance, and after forcing them to take an oath to support the Lincoln Government, released them. They hurried to their mediate arrest of six of the incendiaries, who wore yes as brought to this city, and safely lodged in jail. We learn that they have made confessions which will probably lead to the capture of all engaged in this extensive conspiracy.

This diabolical plot does not seem to have been participated in by the great body of the East Teanessee Union men, but seems to have been confined to a number of desperate and reckless traitors, who confidently believed that kefore they could be brought to justice, the Lincoln forces from Kentucky would have forced their way through the mountains to their rescue. They have again experienced how little dependence is to be placed upon the boasts and promises of Maynard and Johnson.

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son.

The cowards who were reported to be approaching Jamestown and Big Crock Gap have retreated back into Kentucky, to escape from Hardee and his brave forces, leaving their duped and misguided colsborers here to their fate. There is no earthly probability that any of Lincoln's troops will ever be able to force their way into East Tennessen, and all such attempts as the late incenders. will ever be able to force their way into East Tennessee, and all such attempts as the late incondary one must only result in bringing a terrible retribution upon the heads of the foolish depredators.

News having been received of the bridge burning at Jacksonborough, Col. Powell's regiment was immediately ordered by tien. Zollicoffer to this place, and arrived here yesterday morning. Several companies of this regiment will start this morning for various points along the road.

It is rumored that large numbers of Union men are arming and mustering in Blount and Sevier counties, for the purpose of protecting the incendiaries who attempted to fire the Strawberry Plains bridge, all of whom, numbering some sixteen, were from Sevier county.

bridge, all of whom, numbering some sixteen, were from Sevier county.

From a letter to the Southern Confederacy, dated the 11th, at Ringgold, Ga., we learn that the two bridges burned on the Warren and Atlantic Railroad, across the Chickamauga, are about eight miles from the Chattanooga, and about half a mile apart. The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad crosses the stream between them, and about one hundred and fifty yards below the upper one. Col. John D. Gray, who built them, estimates their cost at above \$13,600. Major Rowland, the superintendent, was at the place of disaster with a large force, on the 10th, and will have good, substantial trestle bridges made, and the trains running regutrestle bridges made, and the trains running regularly in about two weeks. He has a number of the very best mechanics in the country actively engaged, together with a large force of laborers. Arrangements are made with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad to carry the freight, mail, and passengers by the way of Cleveland and Chattanoga, and in two or three days the passenger trains will run regularly on the State road.

Amount of Damage Done. The damage to the railroads in East Tennessee by the incendiarism of last week, is estimated at \$50,000. The bridge burnt on the Western and Atlantic Road was between five and six hundred feet; what its estimated cost was we have not learned. The loss on all the roads, however, from the destruction of property, is trifling compared with that resulting from the interruption of the transportation.

We are requested to say that troops, passengers, and army supplies, intended for East Tennessee, as far east as this point, will meet with no delay in consequence of the burning of the Hawassee bridge, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railmand. Road was between five and six hundred feet : what

Other Insurrectionary Demonstrations In an extra issued on November 15, the Mem

A most reliable gentleman, from East Tennessee arrived here this morning, and reports that Chicka-mauga creek, the Charleston Lick creek, and Up-per Holston bridges were burned at precisely one o'clock on Friday night. Other bridges were fired at the same time, but were extinguished. The telegraphic wires were destroyed at the same time. Dan Trewitt is at home leading the insurrection. Hon, Josiah Anderson was assaulted at the polls

on election day.

A thorough organization exists among the Unionists in East Tennessee. Grand preparations are making to receive Andy lohnson, in Green county, his homestead. McDowell is standing firm and true, but cannot stem the current. A portion of the East Tennessee members of the Legislature are at home making insurrectionary speeches.

Eight thousand Federals are reported at Red Springs, Macon county, where they have burned the town.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Colonel Croghan The Wheeling Intelligencer says: The death of Colonel Croghan, who was killed by Gen. Benham's command, in the retreat of Floyd from Kanawha, is no small loss to the rebels. He was an excellent officer, a noble-looking man, and formerly in the regular service, a graduate of West Point, and a classmate of General Benham. He was a son of General Croghan, the defender of Fort Stophenson, and was formerly quite wealthy, once owning the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky. On his death-bed he confessed that he had received only what he deserved—that he was wrong—and asked the surgeon to pray for him. He refused to allow any medical assistance, probably well aware his time was come. The meeting and recognition between him and General Benham was painful to witness. Said the General:

in the worm a. Hearing the cannonading, he remarked:
"General, you can do me no good, and you are needed over there, are you not?"

Colonel Baker. This communication from General Beauregard was accompanied by a request totally incommensurate to the service rendered by the

transmission of the orders, and which was not Speech of Lieut. Fairfax.

granted. the ambassadors, but were declined. Mr. Midell has rather more crustiness in his disposition. Everything was done for their comfort on board, and at parting Mr. Mason expressed great gratitude for his kind treatment.

I feel the full force of your kind reception of me, but take no credit to mivel at all Gare Wilker but take no credit to myself at all. Capt. Wilkes alone devised the capture, only informing me of his plan after he had made his decision.

Licutenant Fairfax concluded by recurring to a period when he attended school in the neighborhood of Boston, and expressing his pleasure at revisiting Massachusetts, and especially at recalling the days when Massachusetts and Virginia men were companions-in-arms and at the social board.

Startling Developments. A special despatch to the New York Herald says: The President and Cabinet were startled on Saturday afternoon last by the arrival of a distinguished military officer, of the United States army, from Fortress Monroe, with papers that had been seized (where, or by whom, I sampot say). These papers were spread before the President and his ministerial advisors for examination, and, to their astonishment, proved to be communications from rebels in the South, forwarded by British consular agents, in the principal cities of the South, to Lord Lyons, who, in his official onpacity, it appeared, had forwarded the rebel documents on their way to England. How they fell into the hands of our officers is more than I can tell at present. That the President and Cabinet were a good deal excited about the development made by the obtaining of the papers, there is no doubt. It is possible that Lord Lyons will be able to explain the matter satisfactorily to our Government, and thus extricate himself from the suspicion that now rests upon him of collusion with those who are in (Continued on Fourth Page.)

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must be for the entire session.

The notes of specie-paying banks, gold or silver, or postage stamps, but no other currency, will be received for subscriptions.

WASHINGTON CITY, November 25, 1861. [no28-24*] WINDOW SHADES.—The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and put up in the best manner, both in town and country, Plain hed) Painted, Gilt Border, and Fancy Shades, of every description.

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Lear, as an illustration of one of the immortal poet's grandest conceptions, will stand alone, and of itself sufficient to place Forrest as the foremost Shakespearean actor of the age. The most prejudiced and narrow minds have conceded that he could act certain characters as no man else can. But no one supposed he could metamorphose himself into Claude Melnotte, the bright-faced, light-hearted, and gay Gardener's son, in Bulwer's play of the "Lady of Lyons," which was produced during the last week of the engagement. The play was acted two nights; on the first representation, a large audince assembled, mostly gular to think, but it seems that misery au through curiosity to see the tragedian make famine cling to the beautiful shores of this im failure, as the play was familiar to all, and none portant province. Its people are a dependen believed that the man who could illustrate Lear, people, in all the relations of life. The Irisl Richelien, Metamora, Spartucus, and Damon, character possesses many noble traits—a gene to such perfection, could transform himself into a Peasant Boy! But so great was the transformation, honor which nothing can control—a geniality visited the theatre expecting to witness a fiasco beof spirit above all other nations on the came the most enthusiastic; and every one, young earth, and a bravery on the field which and old, at once acknowledged that the tragedian has immortalized their warriors in every battle had opened new light on Bulwer's creation, that from Fontency to Manassas. They are a they had so often before seen represented. The daring, wild, thoughtless, proud, gallant, and transformations from the Peasant to the Prince, dependent race. Splendid orators, fine poets, and from the latter to the soldier, were truly won-and possessing, perhaps, more of what we derful, and gave new evidence of genius, as well as call genius, than any other nation in the world, of a thorough knowledge of high art. The reading they want energy, prudence, and forethought of the author's language was a marvel, and a spetwhen an evil like this falls mon Ireland our When an evil like this falls upon Ireland our blocution, which unveiled many new beau-sorrow is something more than the sorrow of ies of the author. The characters were magsympathy. It can hardly be attributed to the diffeently costumed; and, taken all together, improvidence of this people—for improvident has as great a success, in its way, as Forrest as the Irish are, they cling to their families as schieved during his long engagement. So uniwith a singular tenacity and labor for their ersal was the desire to see him in the character happiness with a strange energy. The policy lat it would have run a number of nights, could be ive prolonged his engagement. He acted it on e occasion of his benefit, to a regular "opera ldience," composed of the elite of the city, who tre unusually enthusiastic in their expressions of light. At the conclusion of the play, Claude is the recipient of not only many bright smiles, t of magnificent floral tributes, from the hands of ne of Boston's fairest daughters. Mr. Forrest was ably supported throughout his

eggement by Mesdames Gladstane, Farren, Anna, and Mr. J. McCullough, Mark Smith, and a wy fair dramatic company, who, report says, Maximum takes to Philadelphia to support Mr, Fost at your Academy of Music. Judging from frowhat I saw of Mr. Nixon's management here, heir man of tact, industry, and liberality; and. wit, thoroughly understands how to satisfy the heferring to Mr. Forrest, the writer has done so fely, inasmuch as he never asked or received a ter from him, and has simply expressed an unward and unbiased opinion of him as an American actaho has achieved his present proud position

THE REBELLION.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION. ITS MILITARY AND NAVAL ORGANIZATION.

Description of the Forces to be THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. ARRIVAL OF NELSON'S BRIGADE AT LOUISVILLE.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO. LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. GEN. BEAUREGARD VINDICATING COL. BAKER.

COME TO LIGHT.

Since the advent of General Sherman's expedi-

of the leaders of the expedition The Military Section

Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Lewis Rich-Division Quartermaster, Captain Herman Biggs. Assistant Division Quartermaster, Captain William Cutting.
Acting Division Commissary, Captain E. R. Good-Medical Director, (Acting Division Surgeon,) Maj. W. H. Church, M. D.

Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Charles S. Brigade Quartermaster, Capt. Daniel Messinger. Brigade Surgeon, Dr. Alf. Hitchcock, of Mass. Fifty-first New York State Volunteers-Colonel, First-third New York State Volunteers—Colonel, Lionel Jobert D'Epineuil.

The above regiment is locally known as the E'Epeneuil Zouaves, and is composed principally of Frenchen, or those of French extraction. The officers are nearly all military men, the colonel

L. Russell.
Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers-Colonel, J.

Fifth Battery Battalion of Rhode Island.
This battery will compare favorably with any which has been raised. The men are mostly from the country, are tough and muscular—most excellent material to make a serviceable and efficient. corps. A new reature is to be introduced, which has heretofore been only partially carried out in Sherman's battery. The officers below sixth sergeant and the privates are to be armed with revolvers instead of sabres. It has been found that the sabre is a very inefficient weapon to use against cavalry, and it has been determined to arm with re-

he was breveted second licutenant of engineers, he at that time standing fourth in his class. On the 20th of August, 1847, he was breveted first licutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contrerns and Churubusco. He was with the storming party engaged at El Molino del Roy, in which engagement he was severely wounded, and for his gallant and meritorious conduct while in this battle he was breveted captain, his commission bearing date September S, 1847. He was assistant

COMMANDER SAMUEL P. HAZARD, U. S. N.

"My God. Croghan! is this you?"
"Yes," said the dying man, "but for God's sake,
Benham, do not reproach me—I know now I was

General Beauregard Vindicating the Late Last week a flag of truce was borne into our lines on the Upper Potomac, from the enemy's forces at Leesburg, conveying a communication from General Beauregard, in which he states that, having seen in the Northern papers a discussion in reference to certain orders alleged to have been given by General Stone to Colonel Baker, he felt it his duty to a brave soldier to transmit certified copies of the orders which had been found on the battle field, and were in his possession. The orders transmitted were copies of those reported by General Stone to General McClellan as those which were given to Colonel Baker. This communication from General

We published yesterday the speech of Captain Wilkes at the banquet in Boston, and give below the remarks of Lieut. Fairfax on the same occasion: Lieut. D. McN. Fairfax on the same occasion:
Lieut. D. McN. Fairfax being thus called up,
was received with three choers. He said: Although
to-night in Massachusetts, I am at heart in Virginia I am in the navy of the United States, and
have taken the oath of allegiance to the Gevernment of the United States. When this difficulty
was presented, I was on the coast of Africa, where
I could not perticipate or enter quite into the wester I could not participate or enter quite into the merits of the case. A Southern man, I telt that I would of the case. A Southern man, I telt that I would give all that was in my means to stay the strife. I looked around, and as I thought this question was to disturb the peace of the great Republic which has given liberty to every person on its soil, I asked myself how I could identity myself with my State in withdrawing from the United States, and I could find nothing but the United States Government to give my allegiance to. [Cheers.] Speaking from that text, I readily arrived at the result, that I had only one duty to perform, and that was to the Government of the United States, which for twenty-four years I have been a subordinate under. [Cheers.] And when I approached my native shores and saw the exhibition of feeling among those who would like to see our nation made secondary among the nations of the earth those who style among the nations of the earth, those who style themselves Americans readily turn their attention to those two great Powers on the Continent, France and England—and it seems a pitiful thing to those who would see no European rule en our soil, that they should now be eccouraged to gain a foothold. Captain Wilkes put me forward in a position which has induced the kind expression of feeling toward me; but I take very little credit upon myself for having done anything to cause it. The arresting of my old friend, Mr. Mason, whose family and my own had long been intimate, was by no means an agreeable dury to perform. The arrest means an agreeable duty to perform. The arrest was made more formidable by the opposition of several ladies, and Mr. Slidell particularly declined to go unless more force was used than had at that moment been brought to bear. The courtesies of the San Jucinto were tendered to the families of was conducted in a proper manner, the story of a bayonet charge by marines being entirely unfound-ed. Mr. Mason was courteous in his manner, but