THE DAILY EXPRESS.

TERRE-HAUTE:

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 6, 1861

THE latest news from the great Naval Expedition indicates that Charleston, where treason had its birth, will soon be made to feel a just retribution. A day or two will tell the story.

THE long agony is over. Gen. FREMONT no longer commands the army of the Mississippi. As the foe advances to meet the friends of the Union, the order superceding FREMONT reached him. The excitement among the troops though terrible, was most natural. The noble conduct of FREMONT will more than ever render his name illustrious. We hope no traitor will follow this unprecedented act of the administration. Time, we are persuaded, will vindicate FREMONT and overwhelm his enemies.

WE have received a copy of the Opinion of Hon. D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents, on the application of CYRUS H. McCORMICK, for the extension of his Grain Reaping Machine Patents, which expired on the 23rd of October 1861. The Commissioner after giving a tolerably extensive history of the case, and showing by the sworn statement of Mr. McCORMICK himself, that he had received a net profit of $1,439,251,22 from the manufacture and sales of his invention, very properly, as we think, refuses the request and orders that the patent be not extended.

He concludes his opinion in the following language:

"Cyrus H. McCormick is an inventor, whose fame, while he is yet living, has spread throughout the world. His genius has done honor to his own country, and has been the admiration of foreign nations, and he will live in the grateful recollection of mankind as long as the reaping machine is employed in gathering the harvest.

But upon the ground that the patentee has already received, and may, by the diligent assertion of his rights in court against infringers, recover an adequate remuneration for the inventions claimed in his said ten patents, I am constrained to refuse to extend the said patents, and I accordingly order that they be not extended."

PARSON BROWNLOW in his paper of the 26th ult., publishes a farewell address to his readers, and informs them that the *Whig* must necessarily stop, as the Grand Jury had determined to indict and arrest him for treason. He says he could enjoy immunity by taking the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, which it is his settled purpose never to do. He could give a bond for his good behavior in the sum of $100,000 with the best securities in the State, yet even this he will not do, nor suffer his friends to do for him. "In default of both these" he says, "I expect to go to jail, and am ready to start upon one moment's warning. Not only so, but there I am prepared to lie, in solitary confinement, until I waste away because of imprisonment, or die from old age. Stimulated by a consciousness of innocent uprightness, I will submit to imprisonment for life or die at the end of a rope before I will make any humiliating concessions to any power on earth."

The Parson then proceeds to vindicate himself as follows:

I have committed no offense—I have not shouldered arms against the Confederate Government, or the State, or encouraged others to do so—I have discharged rebellion, publicly and privately—I have not assumed a hostile attitude toward the civil or military authorities of this new government. But I have committed grave, and I really fear unpardonable offenses. I have refused to raise war upon the Government of the United States; I have refused to publish to the world false and exaggerated accounts of the several engagements had between the contending armies; I have refused to write out and publish false versions of the origin of the war, and of the breaking up of the best Government the world ever knew; and all this I will continue to do, if it cost me my life. Nay, when I agree to do such things, may a righteous God palsy my right arm, shut up the earth open and close in upon me forever.

The great object of my arrest, and contemplated imprisonment, is, to dry up, break down, silence, and destroy, the last and only Union paper left in the seven seceded States, and forever to keep from the people of East Tennessee, the facts which are daily transpiring in this country.

I shall in no degree feel humbled by being cast into prison, whenever it is the will and pleasure of this august government to put me there; but, on the contrary, I shall feel proud of my confinement. I shall go to jail, as John Rogers went to the stake—for my principles. I shall go, because I have failed to recognize the hand of God in the work of breaking up the American Government, and the inauguration of the most wicked, cruel, unnatural and unjustifiable war, ever recorded in history. I go, because I have refused to laud to the skies the acts of my fellow citizens, and oppression, inflicted upon the people of East Tennessee, because of their devotion to the Constitution and laws of the Government, handed down to them by their fathers, and the liberties secured to them by a war of seven long years of gloom, poverty, and trial. I repeat, I am proud of my position, and of my principles, and shall leave them to my children as a legacy, far more valuable than a princely fortune, had I the latter to bestow!

He closes his address with the following significant prediction:

I will only say, in conclusion—for I am not allowed the privilege to write—that the people of this country have been unconscious of such wrongs; they can yet scarcely realize them. They are astounded for the time being, with the quick succession of outrages that have come upon them, and they stand horror-stricken, like men in a panic, chill and annihilated. I may not live to see the day, but nevertheless my readers will, when the people of this once prosperous country, will see that they are marching by a rapid quick time, "from freedom to slavery." They will then look upon wanton outrages upon right and liberty and mine here, and my prediction is, that they will "stir the stones of Rome to rise and march." Worse less wanton and outrageous, precipitated the French revolution. Captives cast into dungeons without charges of crime against them, and without the formalities of a trial by jury, private property confiscated at the beck and nod of a tyrant; the Press humbled, muzzled and enslaved, or prostituted to serve the ends of tyranny. The crimes of Louis XVI. tell none of all this, and yet behold his end! The people of this country, down-trodden and oppressed, will have the resolution to rise from their slumbers, and, like the Sleeper, gird on their rights at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Exclaiming, with proud exultation, the celestial chief to his band, "Lay embankments of bodies for a bridge to pass over!" Yours for a well and a free country, or the loss of all with it, I remain, &c.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Editor of the Knoxville Whig.

October 24, 1861.

The regiments so far assigned to General Milroy's brigade are the 9th Indiana and the 2d, 25th and 32d Ohio. Gen. Piatt has under him the 7th Indiana, the 3d and 5th Ohio, and the 3d Virginia.

Later from Springfield.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY TO THE EVENING OF THE FIRST.

McKinstry and Hunter Hurrying up.

PROVISION TRAINS IN PLENTY.

Col. Mulligan At Jefferson City.

Important from Rolla—Items by the Way, &c., &c.

(From the Missouri Democrat)

From Mr. Elliot, a resident of Cincinnati, who arrived here last night on the Pacific railroad train, we gather some important and interesting news. Mr. Elliot left Warsaw on Saturday evening at 2 o'clock. His fellow passengers in the stage from Warsaw to Tipton came through from Springfield, having left there on Friday morning, the 1st, at which time all of the divisions of Gen. Fremont's army were with him in Springfield, except Gen. McKinstry's and Gen. Hunter's, and both of these had received orders to proceed with haste. Gen. McKinstry, on Friday last, made a march of thirty-three miles, and expected to be in Springfield on Saturday evening. Gen. Hunter broke up his camp at Warsaw on Saturday morning, and was met about twelve miles on his road to the South. It was thought at Warsaw that the rapidity of the movements of these divisions, indicated greatness at Gen. S. himself.

THE SICK AT WARSAW.

The sick soldiers at Warsaw, numbering several hundred, were removed from Warsaw to Tipton on Wednesday last, in row wagons, but they got through very well—Lovejoy's children of both have reached the city.

PROVISION TRAINS.

Mr. Elliot passed on his way to Warsaw last Wednesday, and met on his way to Tipton on Saturday, heavy provision trains.

RETURN OF THE REFUGEES.

He also saw along the route a number of camps, composed of the Union refugees who had been driven out of the Southwest by the rebels, and were returning with their families to their old homes.

AFFAIRS AT TIPTON.

At Tipton on Saturday all was quiet, the place and the government stores being guarded by the Kansas 1st. They were to be reinforced yesterday by a regiment from the city, which Mr. Elliot met on the cars yesterday near Jefferson City.

COL. MULLIGAN AT JEFFERSON CITY.

Col. Mulligan got into the cars yesterday morning at Sedalia, and came down as far as Jefferson City. His wife and child, for whom it is supposed he went to Lexington, were with him. The gallant Colonel was most cordially received with cheers and hand-shakings at the Capital.

IMPORTANT FROM ROLLA.

At Franklin, Mr. Elliot on Saturday learned from an army officer that word had reached Rolla on Friday, that Jeff. Thompson with a straggling force of about fifteen hundred men was marching across the southern part of the State to make a junction with Price and McCulloch. On Friday evening Col. Gershon, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, started to intercept the aforesaid Jeff., taking with him nine hundred picked men of the Rolla Brigade, and a battery of six mountain howitzers, and fifteen day's rations. This expedition promises well.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Elliot met at Warsaw on Saturday at noon the Twenty-fifth Indiana, which had been stationed at Georgetown. It was moving on to join its division at Springfield.

Col. Matthew's regiment of Home Guards was at Chamois station on the Pacific Railroad, where the men were awaiting their equipments.

War Items.

The Evansville *Journal* says it is informed that Col. Lewis' regiment, at Princeton is nearly full. The Packet is the Banner District, and will yet send two more full regiments into the field.

A correspondent of the Evansville *Journal* writing from Pilot Knob says that previous to the late battle of Fredericktown Major Gavitt and Junior Major Wood had some difficulty. Before going into battle they met, shook hands and agreed to drop the matter forever. In a few minutes after Major Gavitt was killed, when Major Wood took command and continued the brilliant charge that proved so disastrous to the rebels.

The same correspondent relates that the 5th Wisconsin regiment stationed there is a fine body of men, most of them being hunter's men, are used to exposure and roughing out. They are in their elements they have made them the guardian angels of Liberty—our noble Eagle—which receives daily conscious of its importance. They have a staff, on the top of which is the American shield, over which again is placed the scroll and motto. On the arrows he in justy takes his seat, and with wings outstretched, seems to guard over the destinies of the regiment. He got away to St. Louis, and after waiting around for an hour or two, came down and took his old perch on the standard. He is an high toned American Eagle.

Mexican Refusal to Recognize the Rebels.

A lengthy correspondence has passed between Mr. Senator Toombs, the rebel Secretary of State, and Gen. Vallerio, Governor of the Mexican States of New Leon and Coahuila. The Secretary, evidently thinking that any recognition was hopeless, and desparing of getting one from any Government, and perhaps thinking that the Governor's proximity to the Texas frontier had impressed him with respect for Slaveocratic grandeur, addressed him a long letter. The propriety of the act, was he inquired by suggesting that Lord Palmerston should write to Jefferson Davis, or Gen. Bonham, or Gov. Houston. Finding this he the Secretary had the impudence to ask that the Governor would exert all his influence in favor of the Confederacy, including all Mexicans, and to members by way of Mexico, and by in its moderate every possible in the Lieut. Col. Baylor, commanding Fort Clark, Texas, declared he drove the Abolitionists out of Arizona.

General Sigel.

Besides being an able General, Sigel proves himself a good soldier. Honest men never pass with disgrace. Sigel, we understand, was in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and was one of the commanders in the United States army who rallied the confederate at the time of the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri. He fell wounded a few days after, and secreted in the grass. Finding his commissary supplies exhausted, he immediately ordered every man to shoot a cow, and ordered the commissary to issue the beef to the starving men. He was wounded, but was carried off the field by his men, and secreted in the grass. He was found by the rebels, and taken to Springfield, where he was treated with the utmost kindness by the rebel officers, and given the privilege of their wives