NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL I. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862. NO 181

Davidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, *Mayor.*
WILLIAM SHANE, *Recorder.*
JOHN CHUMBLEY, *Marshal.*

Deputy Marshals—W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker, and James A. Steele.

Clerks of the Market—John Chumbley, ex-officio, first; Jos. L. Ryan, second; and John Reddick, third.

Tax Assessor—William Driver.

Revenue Collector—A. B. Shankland.

Water Tax Collector—T. B. Garrett

Treasurer—R. Beary.

Wharf Master—Thomas Leake.

Superintendent of the Workhouse—J. Q. Dodd.

Superintendent of the Water Works—James Wyatt.

Chief of the Fire Department—John M. Seabury.

Sexton of the Cemetery—T. H. McBride.

Street Overseer—J. L. Stewart.

City Attorney—John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—M. M. Brien, President; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheatham, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb.

Common Council—W. P. Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southgate, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Knowles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance—Knowles, Scovel and Cole.

Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Claiborne.

Streets—Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, Mayfield, Cheatham and Claiborne.

Wharf—Newman, Stewart and Turner.

Hospital—Jones, Mayfield and Sloan.

Schools—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.

Fire Department—Cready, Driver and Newman.

Gas—Driver, Cheatham and Davis.

Cemetery—Smith, Stewart and Newman.

Market House—Roberts, Stewart and Turner

Slaves—Hough, Claiborne and Davis.

Police—Cheatham, Brien and Anderson.

Springs—Hough, Claiborne and Brien.

Workhouse—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.

Improvements and Expenditures—Cole, Scovel and Cready.

Public Property—Brien, Cheatham and Turner.

Poor House—Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

☞ The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Captain—John Baugh.

First Lieutenant—Wm. Yarbrough.

Second Lieutenant—John H. Davis.

Policemen—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Davis, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William Mayo, John Eagles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hulitt.

☞ The Police Court is opened every morning nine o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Hinton. *Deputies*—Thomas Hobson and J. K. Buchanan.

Register—Phineas Garrett.

Trustee—W. Jasper Taylor.

Coroner—N. H. Belcher.

Ranger—John Corbitt.

Revenue Collector—J. G. Briley.

Railroad Tax Collector—W. D. Robertson.

Constables for the Nashville District—John D. Gower and J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. James Whitworth.

Clerk—P. Lindsley Nichol.

☞ The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. Nathaniel Baxter.

Clerk—David C. Love.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Hon. William K. Turner.

Clerk—Charles E. Diggons.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in April August and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. Samuel D. Frierson.

Clerk and Master—J. E. Cleaves.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

I. O. O. F.

JOHN F. HINE, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at *Nashville, Tenn.*

Tennessee Lodge, No. 1—Meets every Tuesday Evening, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are: O. S. Leeaeur, N.G.; J. E. Mills, V.G.; J. L. Weakley, Secretary; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Treboe Lodge, No. 10—Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are: R. A. Campbell, N.G.; Henry Appie, V.G.; J. L. Park, Secretary; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Smiley Lodge, No. 90—Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday Evening. The officers are: O. C. Coveri, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Secretary; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 105, (German)—Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Thursday Evening. The officers are: Charles Rich, N.G.; P. Friedman, V.G.; —— Bitterlich, Secretary; Geo. Seiferle, Treasurer.

Ridgely Encampment, No. 1—Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P.; T. H. McBride, H.P.; G. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hide, Scribe; B. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

Otter Branch Encampment, No. 4—Meets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are: Jas. T Bell, C.P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Meker, S.W.; B. Friedman, J.W.; Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY—*Continued.*

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post—Headquarters on High street. Gen. Negley, commanding.

District—Headquarters on Summer street (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Provost Marshal—Headquarters at the Capitol. A. C. Gillem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry.

Chief Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters on Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham.

Assistant Quartermaster—No. — Cherry street. Capt. R. Stevenson.

Assistant Quartermaster—Vine street, near Mrs. Polk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.

Assistant Quartermaster—No. 37, Market street.—Capt. J. M. Hale.

Chief Commissary—Headquarters, No 10, Vine st. Capt. R. Macfeely.

Commissary of Subsistence—Broad street. Capt. S Little.

Acting Commissary of Subsistence—Corner of Broad and College streets. Lieut Charles Allen.

Medical Director—Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old residence.) Surgeon, E. Swift.

Medical Purveyor's Office—Church street, Masonic Building. J. R. Phyle, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NASHVILLE UNION.

THE NASHVILLE UNION was commenced a few weeks since, for the purpose of opposing the Rebel Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to secede. It holds as friends all who support, and as foes all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but FREEDOM AND NATIONALITY.

With rebels and traitors it has no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwithstanding.

It contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our liberties and institutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring the Union must perish, no matter by what name it be called.

To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the rebel despotism at Richmond by a perfidious Governor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of rebel office-holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and avaricious men who have plotted our ruin for their own aggrandizement be fastened to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their position in society. Let it be shown how the self-styled defenders of "Southern Rights" are now leading marauding bands of free-booters and moss-troopers over our State, kidnapping negroes, stealing horses and cattle, breaking into houses, burning railroad bridges and cars, and murdering unarmed citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Southern conspirators, now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere aid us in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

Daily Union, single copy, per annum,	$8 00
" " clubs of ten, each	7 00
Tri-weekly, single copy,	5 00
" clubs of ten, each	4 00
Weekly, single copy,	2 00
" clubs of ten, each	1 50

☞ All communications on business with the Office, will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION, and all communications to the Editor will be addressed to S. C. MERCER.

Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kindness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance.

The current transactions in Tennessee for months to come will be highly interesting to all lovers of their country and her free institutions, and the columns of the Union will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(TEN LINES OR LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.)

1 Square,	1 day,	$1 00	each additional insertion				$ 50
" "	1 week,	3 00	each additional square				1 50
" "	2 "	4 50	"	"	"		2 00
" "	1 month,	6 00	"	"	"		3 00
" "	2 "	9 00	"	"	"		4 50
" "	3 "	12 00	"	"	"		5 00
" "	6 "	18 00	"	"	"		8 00
" "	12 "	25 00	"	"	"		10 00

To ADVERTISERS in DETAIL

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column,	1 month	$15 00
" "	2 "	20 00
" "	3 "	25 00
" "	6 "	40 00
" "	12 "	60 00
Half Column,	1 month	20 00
" "	2 "	30 00
" "	3 "	35 00
" "	6 "	55 00
" "	12 "	85 00
One Column,	1 "	30 00
" "	2 "	40 00
" "	3 "	45 00
" "	6 "	70 00
" "	12 "	110 00

Advertisements occupying any special position inside, 20 per cent. additional; special position outside, 10 per cent.

☞ Advertisements inserted in the Local Column charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

Changes may be made periodically when agreed upon; but every such change will involve extra expense, to be paid for by the advertiser.

☞ *Advertisers exceeding the space contracted for will be charged for the excess.*

Marriage and Funeral Notices,

When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising rates.

Announcements of Candidates.

For State Offices	$10 00
" County "	5 00
" City "	3 00

Cash required in advance for all advertisements, unless by special agreement.

We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the above rates, to which we bind ourselves strictly to adhere.

WM. CAMERON, for the *Union.*
JOHN WALLACE, for the *Dispatch*

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Nashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1862

News from the South—Vice President Stephens on Martial Law and Military Usurpation.

RICHMOND, VA., September 8.

To Hon. James L. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 28th ult. to Hon. B. H. Hill, was submitted to me by him a few days ago for my views as to the proper answer to be made to your several inquiries touching your powers and duties in the office of civil Governor of Atlanta, to which you have been appointed by General Bragg. I took the letter with the promise to write to you fully upon the whole subject. This, therefore, is the object of my now writing to you. I regret the delay that has occurred in the fulfillment of my promise. It has been occasioned by the press of other engagements, and I now find my time too short to write as fully as I could wish. The subject is one of great importance, and this, as well as matters of a kindred sort, have given me deep concern for some time past.

I am not at all surprised at your being at a loss to know what your powers and duties are in your new position, and your inability to find anything in any written code of laws to enlighten you upon them. The truth is, your office is unknown to the law. General Bragg had no more authority for appointing you civil governor of Atlanta than I had, and I had or have no more authority than any street-walker in your city. Under his appointment, therefore, you can rightfully exercise no more power than if the appointment had been made by a street-walker.

We live under a Constitution. That Constitution was made for war as well as peace. Under that Constitution we have civil laws and military laws; laws for the civil authorities and laws for the military. The first are to be found in the statutes at large, and the latter in the Rules and Articles of War. But in this country there is no such thing as martial law, and cannot be until the Constitution is set aside—if such an evil day shall ever come upon us. All the law-making power in the Confederate States Government is vested in Congress. But Congress cannot declare martial law, which, in its proper sense, is nothing but an abrogation of all laws. If Congress cannot do it, much less can any officer of the Government, either civil or military do it rightfully, from the highest to the lowest. Congress may, in certain cases specified, assume the writ of *habeas corpus;* but this by no means interferes with the administration of justice so as to deprive any party arrested of his right to a speedy and public trial by a jury, after indictment, &c. It does not lessen or weaken the right of such party to redress for an illegal arrest. It does not authorize arrests except upon oath or affirmation upon probable cause. It only secures the party beyond misadventure to answer the charge and prevent preliminary inquiry as to the formality or legality of his arrest. It does not infringe or impair his other constitutional rights. These Congress cannot impair by law. The constitutional guarantees are above and beyond the reach or power of Congress, and much more, if it could be, above and beyond the power of any officer of the Government. Your appointment, therefore, in my opinion, is simply a nullity. You, by virtue of it, possess no rightful authority, and can exercise none. The order creating you Civil Governor at Atlanta, was a most palpable usurpation. I speak of the act only in a legal and constitutional sense; not of the motive that prompted it. But a wise people, jealous of their rights, would do well to remember, as Deloime so well expresses it, that "such acts, so laudable, when we only consider the motive of them, make a breach at which tyranny will one day enter," if quietly submitted to long.

Now, then, my opinion is, if any one be brought before you for punishment for selling liquor to a soldier, or any other allegation, where there is no law against it, no law passed by the proper law-making power, either State or Confederate, and where, as a matter of course, you have no legal or rightful authority to punish either by fine, corporeally, &c., you should simply make this response to the one who brings him or her, as the case may be, that you have no jurisdiction of the matter complained of.

A British Queen (Anne) was once urged by the Emperor of Russia to punish one of her officers for what His Majesty considered an act of indignity to his Embassador to her Court, though the officer had violated no positive law. The Queen's memorable reply was that "she could inflict no punishment upon any—the meanest of her subjects—unless warranted by the law of the land." This is an example you might well imitate. For I take it for granted that no one will pretend that any General in command of our armies could confer upon you or anybody greater power than the ruling sovereign of England possesses in like cases under similar circumstances. The case referred to in England gave rise to a change of the law. After that an act was passed exempting Foreign Ministers from arrest. So with us. If the proper discipline and good order of the army require that the sale of liquor to a soldier by a person not connected with the army, should be prohibited (which I do not mean to question in the slightest degree,) let the prohibition be declared by law, passed by Congress, with the pain and penalties for a violation of it, with the mode and manner of trying the offence plainly set forth. Until this is done no one has any authority to punish in such cases; and any one who undertakes to do it is a trespasser and a violator of the law. Soldiers in the service, as well as the officers, are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and if they commit any offense known to the military code therein prescribed, they are liable to be tried and punished according to the law made for their government. If these Rules and Articles of War, or, in other words, if the military code of the government of the army is defective in any respect, it ought to be amended by Congress. There alone the power is vested. Neither Generals nor their Provost Marshals have any power to make, alter or modify laws either military or civil, nor can they declare what shall be crimes, either military or civil, or establish any tribunal to punish what they may so declare. All these matters belong to Congress, and I assure you, in my opinion, nothing is more essential to the maintenance and preservation of constieutional liberty than that the military be ever kept subordinate to the civil authorities.

You then have my views hastily but pointedly given.

Yours, most respectfully,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

Running an Engine in the Rebel Service.

[From "Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army."]

The engineer, Charles Little, refused to run the train on during the night, as he was not well acquainted with the road, and thought it dangerous. In addition, the head light of the locomotive being out of order, and the oil frozen, he could not make it burn, and he could not possibly run without it. Colonel Williams grew angry, probably suspecting him of Union sentiments, and of wishing to delay the train, cursed him rather roundly, and at length told him he should run it under a guard, adding to the guard already on the engine, "If any accident occurs, shoot the cursed Yankee." Little was a Northern man. Upon the threat thus enforced, the engineer seemed to yield, and prepared to start the train. As if having forgotten an important matter, he said, hastily, "Oh, I must have some oil," and stepping down off the locomotive, walked toward the engine house. When he was about twenty yards from the cars, the guard thought of their duty, and one of them followed Little, and called upon him to halt; but in a moment he was behind the machine shop and off in the dense woods, in the deep darkness. The commotion soon brought the Colonel and a crowd, and while they were cursing each other all around, the fireman and most of the breakmen slipped off, and here we were with no means of getting ahead. All this time I had stood on the engine, rather enjoying the *melee*, but taking no part in it, when Col. Williams, turning to me, said:

"Can not you run the engine?"

I replied, "No, sir."

"You have been on it as we came down."

"Yes, sir, as a matter of curiosity."

"Don't you know how to start and stop her?"

"Yes, that is easy enough; but if anything should go wrong I could not adjust it."

"No difference, no difference, sir; I must be at Bowling Green to-morrow, and you must put us through."

I looked him in the eye, and said calmly, "Colonel Williams, I cannot voluntarily take the responsibility of managing a a train with a thousand men on board, nor will I be forced to do it under a guard who know nothing about an engine, and who would be as likely to shoot me for doing my duty as failing to do it, but if you will find among the men a fireman, and send away this guard, and come yourself on the locomotive, I will do the best I can."

And now commenced my apprenticeship to running a Secession railroad train, with a rebel regiment on board. The engine behaved admirably, and I began to feel quite safe, for she obeyed every command I gave her, as if she acknowledged me her rightful lord.

I could not but be startled at the position in which I was placed, holding in my hands the lives of more than a thousand men, running a train of twenty-five cars over a road I had never seen, running without a head light, and the road so dark that I could only see a rod or two ahead, and, to crown all, knowing almost nothing of the business. Of course I ran slowly, about ten miles an hour, and never took my hand off the trottle or my eye from the road. The Colonel at length grew confident, and almost confidential, and did most of the talking, as I had no time for conversation. When we had run about thirty miles, and everything was going well, Colonel Williams concluded to walk back, on the top of the box-cars, to a passenger car which was attached to the rear of the train and occupied by the officers.

This somewhat hazardous move he commenced just as we struck a stretch of trestlework which carried the road over a gorge of some fifty feet deep. As the locomotive reached the end of the trestlework the grade rose a little, and I could see through or in a deep cut, which the road ran into, an obstruction. What it was, or how far ahead, I had almost no conception; but quick as thought—and thought is quick as lightning in such circumstances—I whistled for the brakes, shut off the steam, and waited the collision. I would have reversed the engine, but a fear that a reversal of its action would crowd up the cars on the trestlework and throw them into the gorge below, forbade; nor was there wisdom in jumping off, as the steep embankments on either side would prevent escape from the wreck of the cars when the collision came. All this was decided in an instant of time, and I calmly awaited the shock which I saw was unavoidable. Though the speed, which was very moderate before, was considerably diminished in the fifty yards between the obstacle and the head of the train. I saw that we would certainly run into the rear of another train, which was the obstruction I had seen.

The first car struck was loaded with hay and grain. My engine literally split it in two, throwing the hay right and left and scattering the grain like chaff. The next car, loaded with horses, was in like manner torn to pieces, and the horses piled upon the sides of the road. The third car, loaded with tents and camp equipage, seemed to present greater resistance, as the locomotive only reached it and came to a stand still.

My emotions during these moments were most peculiar. I watched the remorseless pressue of the engine with almost admiration. It appeared to be deliberate, and resolute, and insatiable. The shock was not great, the advance seemed very slow; but it plowed on through car after car with a steady and determined course, which suggested at that critical moment a vast and resistless living agent. When motion ceased, I knew my time of trial was near; for if Colonel Williams had not been thrown from the top of the cars into the gorge below, he would soon be forward to execute his threat—to shoot me if an accident occurred. I stepped out of the cab on the railing running along to the smokestack so as to be out of view of one coming forward toward the engine, and yet to have him in the full light of the lantern which hung in the cab.

Exactly as I had surmised—for I had seen a specimen of his fierce temper and recklessness—he came stamping and cursing; and jumping from the car on to the tender, he drew a pistol and cried out, "Where is that cursed engineer that did this pretty job, I'll shoot him the minute I lay my eyes on him."

I threw up my six shooter so that the light of the lantern shone upon it, while he could see but indistinctly, if at all, and said with deliberation, "Colonel Williams, if you raise your pistol you are a dead man; don't stir, but listen to me. I have done just what any man must have done under the circumstances. I stopped the train as soon as possible, and I'll convince you of it if you are a reasonable man; but not another word of shooting, or you go down."

"Don't shoot, don't shoot," he cried.

"Put up your pistol and so will I," I replied.

He did so, and came forward, and I explained the impossibility of seeing the train sooner, as I had no head light: and they had carelessly neglected to leave a light on the rear of the other train. I advised the choleric Colonel to go forward and expend his wrath and curses on the conductor of the forward train, that had stopped in such a place, and sent out no signal-man in the rear, nor even left a red light. He acknowledged I was right. I had then informed him that I was an officer in the Ordnance Department, and was in charge of a shipment of ammunition for Bowling Green, and would have him courtmartialed when we reached there, unless he apologized for the threats he had made. This information had a calming effect on the Colonel, who at heart was really a clever fellow.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 4th inst. says:

We are rejoiced to learn that the announcement of the murder of Mr. T. T. Tabb by the rebel troops was unwarranted. He was arrested by them and carried South by Bragg's army, but at the last account no personal violence had been done him.

What laurels MORGAN and FORREST would have won as foot-racers in the Olympian games!

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Killing of Vallandigham's Editor

DAYTON, O., Nov. 1.—J. F. Bollinger, editor of the Dayton *Empire*, was shot dead this morning by Henry M. Brown, a hatter, of this city. The difficulty grew out of a personal misunderstanding between the parties, occasioned by the shooting of a dog belonging to Bollinger by one of Brown's sons.

Brown gave himself up and was taken to jail. The affair has occasioned much excitement on our streets.

A special despatch to the *Enquirer* from Dayton says: After the shooting of Bollinger the excitement grew intense. Several hundred persons collected for the purpose of taking Brown from jail and hanging him. The Mayor promptly quelled the riot. This afternoon the crowd again collected in large numbers around the jail, but no demonstration of any consequence was made. About 7 o'clock this evening the mob again assembled and proceeded to the jail with two swivels, for the purpose of breaking down the jail doors and dragging Brown out to be executed. The guns were captured by the police. Some few shots were fired and four persons wounded, one severely. At 10 P. M., all was comparatively quiet.

The Mayor early in the evening telegraphed General Wright for a military force to assist him in preserving the peace, and at half-past eight o'clock five companies of regulars left the city, and arrived at Dayton at ten P. M.

The *Enquirer* says a gentleman who arrived from Dayton at half-past nine last night says the parties had a political quarrel before the election, and Brown threatened to shoot Bollinger, and that the killing of the dog was only an indirect cause of the rencounter of yesterday.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Expedition to Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The departure of Major General Banks for New York on Monday afternoon, there to open his headquarters and to organize the great expedition about to be set on foot under his command, marks one of the most important epochs of this war. Information derived from various sources and inferences from sundry facts induce me to believe that the following will be found, substantially, the aim and purpose of this new movement.

The attention of the government of the United States has for a long time been earnestly directed toward Texas, and the importance of extended military operations to restore Federal authority in that State has been strongly and persistently urged by several delegations of loyal Texans, under the solemn assurances that a large portion of the people of Texas are only waiting for an opportunity to return to their allegiance, and establish, within their boundaries, *one or more free States*, thus putting under progressive control and civilized cultivation the entire empire which declared its independence of Mexico nearly thirty years ago, and was sealed to the United States in 1844.

To accomplish this vast design will undoubtedly be the object of the expedition under General Banks. Only two weeks ago an expedition also looking towards Texas, after first clearing the Mississippi of rebel obstructions, was entrusted to Major General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, who is now in the Western States earnestly engaged in its organization. The concurrent movement on the seaboard, headed by Gen. Banks, and looking to the same object, after having been long and favorably considered by the military authorities, has now been formally decided upon.

The people of the United States will also be glad to know that it is designed by the Government to clothe these two commanders with the largest discretionary power. They have entered upon their task, therefore, with the full confidence of the Administration, and will be supported by the whole influence of the civil and military authorities; and should the aims and results of these conjoined expeditions prove to be what I have foreshadowed, then every patriotic heart will give utterance to a prayer that God may speed them triumphantly on their way.

WHEATLAND, Va., Nov. 30.—General Stoneman's Division of General Wilcox's corps, yesterday occupied Leesburg without opposition. This move will enable General Pleasanton's cavalry to penetrate further the enemy's position, to reconnoitre beyond our front.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate, will start a daily paper, on Monday, called the *Daily Chronicle*, as an Administration organ here.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUELL.—Major-General Buell, it appears, has been ordered to Indianapolis, and not to Annapolis, Maryland. He was in this city last evening, but we are informed that he will leave for Indianapolis to-day. Colonel Fry, of the General's staff, is in Lexington at present.—*Louisville Journal.*