note in '63 promising to pay in gold, must pay at maturity the actual gold coin or its equivalent in treasury notes. His decision is appealed.

The city's population is put at 100,000; her taxable property, $38,000,000; for year ending March 9, her receipts $841 502, and expenditures $796,137.

The Louisville Board of Trade Secretary reports: "Though our trade has suffered exceedingly during the war, the city is still enjoying a fair share of prosperity. Population is steadily increasing, and scarce a dwelling can be had for less than double former rents. For year ending the 1st, the products of our manufactures amount to over $11 000,000; imports of manufactures over $1 000 000; exports from same over $8,400,000; dry goods imported, over $8 000,000; groceries received and sold, over $12,000,000; other branches merchandise, $10 000 000; imports of hay and grain, $5,000,000; of lumber, $2,088 360; of coal, $3,750,000; of wines and liquors, $1,183,000; receipts and sales of tobacco, $11,180,790."

The first tobacco shipment for New-Orleans for four years was made here the 1st.

The steamer *Ruth* just finished here is a four decker, 312 feet long, 86 wide, 2 500 tons burden, and to carry 1,500 passengers and crew. PONTIAC.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Preparations for the Great Fair—Political Matters—The Republican Convention—Peace Prospects—The Rebel Prisoners in Camp Douglas—Enlisting.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

Everybody is so much engaged in preparations for the great fair, that there is little time to get up anything else of public interest. The great victories, however, and especially the fall of Richmond, had the effect to absorb all interest and attention for a few days. The grand event was celebrated here in a manner more enthusiastic than creditable. There was a more general cessation of business than I have ever known in Chicago, and the wildest joy reigned rampant through the day upon which the news was received. The discreditable part of the affair was, that nearly everybody—old men and young—staid and respectable citizens, as well as those given to imbibition—got gloriously drunk before nightfall. A queer way this, which we have, of drowning our sorrow and expressing our joy by the same process. The stock of liquor "on hand" was greatly diminished that day in Chicago. But to return to the fair. When the first of the series of Sanitary Fairs was initiated in Chicago, it was thought that the managers were indulging in "great expectations," when they announced, in the preliminary meeting, that they anticipated realizing $25,000. Now, the Executive Committee starts off with the expenditure of $25 000 for the erection of buildings. And the whole preliminary expenses will not, probably, be much less than $50 000. Thus, you see, our ideas have been greatly enlarged by the experience of the last year and a half.

That the fair will be a great success, there is scarcely a doubt. But I still think that the East will do a much better work by sending their contributions to the immediate relief of the sick and wounded, than to keep them over for nearly two months to help swell our display. Our *pride* is embarked in this business, to be sure, but our *benevolence* suggests that the pressing needs of the soldiers be supplied now, rather than that our vanity should be gratified by a splendid result of the fair. With such a vast sum on hand as is anticipated, much will be wasted, and improvidently and extravagantly expended. In fact, we see this already on the strength of the indications that the receipts are to be enormous.

The Registry law passed by the Legislature, at its last session, is working quietly and satisfactorily. There does not appear to be any very outspoken opposition to it. In several of the smaller cities of the State the elections were held before the law was made public, and as by its provisions, it took effect immediately after its passage, these were declared illegal, and have to be repealed. In Chicago, the operation of the law will be favorable to the Republican cause.

The Republican convention was held on Saturday, and JOHN B. RICE, formerly proprietor of the Theatre here, nominated for Mayor. The election of the ticket put in the field is regarded as certain.

A state of things has arisen in which the people of the West will not be averse to negotiations looking to an adjustment of difficulties. So long as Richmond and Charleston stood proudly defiant, the West was opposed to peace movements emanating from our government. But now that they have been conquered—now that the Confederacy has been humbled—that the army of its boast has been utterly defeated and overthrown, we are ready for a treaty upon a proper basis. The starch is now fairly taken out of the rebellion. The work of subjugation is well nigh completed. It would never have done to have made peace with those rebel leaders until they felt themselves thoroughly whipped—so thoroughly that there can be no disguising of the fact—so completely that they will be compelled to confess it before the world. This gives us security for the future, if not indemnity for the past. And then people hereaway do not believe in having treason made too easy—that years of armed rebellion shall be atoned for by merely taking the oath of allegiance. With the ignorant mass, perhaps this would be a course of policy that would be generally acquiesced in. But the leaders should be visited with a punishment somewhat adequate to their offence. Their crime is too great to be passed lightly over. The blood which they have caused to be spilt cries aloud from the ground for vengeance.

Enlistments are yet the order of the day with us, though I understand that the draft is to take place next week. A little over three-fifths of our quota have been raised, leaving 1,950 yet to provide for.

Seven companies have been enlisted from the rebels in Camp Douglas, for frontier service. Several others are at Camp Fry, in this city, from Camp Chase, Camp Morton and Rock Island. They are soon to leave for the plains.

A regiment is being raised here for HANCOCK'S Veteran Corps. It is well under way. The successes at Richmond have given the impression that the war will soon be over, and enlistments have slackened up.

CROSBY'S Opera House is to be opened in a few days by GRAU, assisted by the entire corps of artists from the New-York Academy of Music. The hall is 104 by 86 and has been fitted up "regardless of expense," as the proprietor made an immense fortune in the whisky business by the failure of Mr. WASHBURNE to get a tax upon "stocks on hand," and he therefore has plenty of funds to make the enterprise all that he desired.

About $10,000 have already been raised for the sick and wounded of the recent battles.

The Michigan and Illinois Canal is open for navigation. The Straits at Mackinaw are yet closed with ice.

Business is fair, though comparatively dull, owing to the unsettled state of financial affairs and the scarcity of currency. The accounts from the wheat growing districts still continue favorable.

The weather is cold for the season. The air this morning was filled for a while with falling snowflakes.

St. Albans Raiders.

From the Montreal Herald.

The following are the judgments placed on record in this case:

PROVINCE OF CANADA, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Wednesday, March 29, 1865.

Present—The Hon. Jas. Smith, J. S. C., in re Bennett Young et al. The extradition on a charge of robbery of one Samuel Breck. Having heard S. Bethune, Esq., Q. C., and B. Devlin, Esq., counsel for Government of the United States of America, F. G. Johnson, Esq., Q. C., and Edward Carter, Esq., Q. C., counsel for the Crown, and the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., R. Laflamme, Esq., Q. C., and W. H. Kerr, Esq., counsel for the prisoners, upon the charge set forth against the prisoners in the complaint or information laid before me in this matter. Having examined upon oath touching the truth of the said charge the witnesses brought before me to testify in that behalf, and the documents produced and proved in relation thereto, and having, upon the whole, duly deliberated, considering that the testimony so laid before me does not constitute such evidence as, according to the laws of this province, would justify the apprehension and committal for trial of the prisoners, if the crime of which they are accused had been committed herein; and that it does not appear from the evidence before me that the prisoners have committed the crime of robbery within the meaning of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and of the statutes of this province in force in respect thereof. It is ordered the prisoners be discharged from custody under the warrant issued in this case on the said charge.

(Signed.) J. SMITH, J. S. C.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Wednesday, April, 5. 1865.

In Re Bennett Young, et al.—For extradition on a charge of assault with intent to murder.

Considering the declaration made before me this day, by and on behalf of the Government of the United States, that as the Government of Canada intended to take and had taken proceedings against the prisoners for a breach of neutrality, he (Mr. DEVLIN) had been instructed by Hon. Mr. SEWARD, as representing the Government of the United States, to discontinue, and does now discontinue, the proceedings against the prisoners for extradition, under the warrant issued by me, and considering also the declaration of Messrs. JOHNSON and CARTER on behalf of the Crown, that the Government of Canada did not intend in any way to proceed further in the application of the United States for extradition of the prisoners,

It is ordered that the prisoners be discharged, and is ordered further, that the money and private property of the prisoners taken from them at the time of their arrest, under the warrant issued by me, be restored to them. J. SMITH, J. S. C.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Important Reconnoissance—Preparations for the Expedition—Caution—Contracts—Military Matters.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT LEARNED, Saturday, April 1, 1865.

The organization of two large expeditions against the Indians—one to start from Leavenworth, making their base of supplies at Fort Kearney, under command of Gen. MITCHELL, and the other to rendezvous at this post—are progressing rapidly. The energy and direction of the whole campaign are under the immediate supervision and command of Maj.-Gen. DODGE, who is working incessantly in order to supply them both with the necessaries for an active and successful campaign. The great difficulties have been in obtaining transportation and supplies from the various supply depots in Leavenworth, and the delay which for years has been a constant annoyance and immense damage in transporting stores over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, about the only means of communication with the West for nearly six months in a year. This road is probably the very worst in the country; it is never known to make either time or a connection, and the necessity for having one's life insured ere passing over it is of the greatest importance. It is mismanaged and out of order, no pains being taken to improve, as it is the only mode of conveyance west of the Missouri to the great Eastern marts, and merchandise is from six weeks to six months passing from one end of the road to the other, so crowded are they with business. Travelers coming West will find more speed, safety, and comfort by going via St. Louis and the river during navigation.

Another noticeable is the far-famed Kansas Stage Company which, when once used as a mode of conveyance, is only indulged in a second when compelled to by necessity, and the many complaints and constant annoyance to its patrons is such as to condemn it forever. I would advise no one who values health or comfort to use it, as it is dangerous to both. The stages are overloaded, and the stock worn out and broken down.

Military matters are assuming quite a threatening aspect here. Three regiments of infantry have been organized of Confederate prisoners who would not be exchanged, and two more are organizing at Alton. They are used in garrisoning the frontier posts, reliving the cavalry, the only effective force in Indian fighting. They are a well behaved set of men, doing their duty willingly and efficiently. They give no proofs of disloyalty, except on occasions when under the influence of liquor, as manifested in Leavenworth when they compelled a few Kansas troops to cheer for JEFF. DAVIS, the tables were turned, and they were made to cheer for the Union soon after. The expedition organizing at this fort will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. FORD, a gallant and meritorious officer, who won his promotion in the famous Price campaign, where he, with his regiment, were prominently engaged in every skirmish or fight. Entering the service as a Captain, he gained his present position by bravery and courage on the frontier and in Missouri. There is in all probability no better man to lead an expedition than Gen. FORD. For the past fourteen years he has been on the frontier and is fully conversant with their character and mode of warfare. A large reconnoitering expedition started from this post some ten days since, and have just returned. They penetrated into the villages of the Anapahoes, a distance of a hundred and fifty miles south of here, and found upward of three thousand Indians awaiting the return of Col. LEAVENWORTH, Indian Agent, with a reply to the peace propositions made by them through him to the government. The expedition have met with complete success in obtaining the desired information in regard to their force and location, returned, and a large force, consisting of the Second Colorado, Seventh Iowa, Third Wisconsin Cavalry and a battery of artillery is now organizing for an effective campaign, as soon as the necessary supplies and transportation arrive, will move into their camps.

There are many extraordinary occurrences in this part of the country, in regard to letting contracts for hay, transportation, corn and other supplies, and many frauds are perpetrated, such as letting contracts for corn at one dollar per bushel more than it can be purrhased for in open market; receiving rotten and worthless hay at extraordinary high prices, and discounting vouchers to bankers and brokers at twenty per cent. paying them, but not the original owners, in treasury drafts. Such occurrences are numerous, and should be attended to.

The establishment of new military posts, and the security of the great overland routes, are two great military measures permanently secured and protected, being the result of the efficiency of the new commander, Gen. DODGE. Great results may soon be looked for, and a lasting peace with the Indians. The weather is very unsettled, rain and snow storms making the the roads impassable, and delaying military movements materially. FRONTIER.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—Engagements with Guerrillas—Division into Military Districts—Will Maximilian Keep his Throne.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 8, 1865.

The English mail steamer *Solent* arrived here on the 5th inst., from Vera Cruz, bringing news from Mexico City to the 28th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 1st of this month.

On the 20th ult. a riot took place at Puebla, occasioned, says the account as given in the *Siglo* of this city, by the disgraceful immorality of the Austrians. The people rose up, fell upon the German soldiers, and killed and wounded about fifty of them. As soon as the riot had been quelled, several of the persons engaged in it were arrested and sentenced to death by a French court-martial. The sentence was carried out, and the city was declared by the Civil Governor to be under martia law.

The *Belgian*, Commander BERGUERISSE, having been attacked at Quiroga, (Morelia,) by the partisans of Juarez, these latter were assisted by the inhabitants of the place, but had to retire. Col. DU PORTIER, the commanding officer at Morelia fined the above-named place $40,000 and ordered the principal inhabitants to be shot, but there was not time to put the order in execution, for the Liberals returned and obliged BERGUERISSE to evacuate Quiroga. An Austrian force has been defeated by the Republicans near San Juan del Rio, State of Mexico. Zitacuaro (Morelia,) has been abandoned by the Republicans, who, being surprised at San Mateo, sustained a defeat, their Commander, VALENCIA, being killed in the engagement. Gen. NEGRETE, JUAREZ's Secretary at War, attacked and took Durango.

Two thousand men, under the command of PATONI, and 700 under that of MORALES, were concentrated at Guaymas, in Sinaloa, with the intention of attacking Mazatlan. Tacambaro (Morelia,) has been occupied by the Liberals.

The *Estafette* complains of the interest that is observable in the capital whenever a Republican is shot, but that the utmost indifference is manifested when mention is made of any Imperialist having been killed, however well known and distinguished he may be.

The clergy are beginning to bestir themselves and their highest wishes, it is said, are for JUAREZ's return. Their leaders say that if the clergy invited the intervention in Mexico, it was in order that the church might recover its property, but now that it is impossible, they wish to be governed by natives of the country.

The editors of the following periodicals, the *Cuchara*, the *Sombra*, the *Buscapié*, the *Oruesta* and the *Espejuelos del Diablo*, were sent for by Gen. BAZAINE, who gave them a scolding for having censured the executions that were being put in force by order of the French courts-martial. One of the above-named editors was the Licenciado, JUAN ANTONIO DE MATEOS, belonging to the *Sombra*, and who was also Secretary of the corporation of the city. MATEOS, seeing that he was in danger of being sent to prison with the other editors, said that he was not responsible, but the publisher, who was below in a carriage. On hearing this, BAZAINE ordered him to go and point him out to the gendarmes, and, on doing so, he was set at liberty.

The works on the Vera Cruz Railroad are being actively carried on and the rail oad is now open to the public as far as Paso del Macho. On the line from Mexico to Puebla there are now employed 3,000 laborers.

The preliminary operations for the starting of the new line of steamers called "Messageries Imperiales," are likewise actively pursued. Some small steamers are now running up the rivers that flow into the sea at Alvarado, facilitating by this means the consumption of foreign goods and the exportation of the products of the country.

The Empress is highly praised for her acts of charity. Lately she sent $2,000 from her private purse to St. Peter's Hospital in the capital and $500 to the Foundling Hospital at Puebla. A fire having reduced a respectable family to the greatest need, the Empress having been informed of the calamity, sent them $2 000. This act of charity was only known through the family who published it. LARA.

TENNESSEE.

Gov. Brownlow's Inaugural and Message.

On April 5, Parson BROWNLOW was inaugurated at Nashville as Governor of Tennessee. His inaugural and message are just published, and are much more moderate in tone than might have been anticipated. In the former he says:

Gentlemen, your amended Constitution wipes out the institution of slavery, and denies to the Legislature, in all time to come, the right to recognize property in man. In this sweeping act of emancipation, you have, in due time, abated a nuisance, which for years past, has obstructed all the avenues to agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial development. In this emergency the duty of prompt action becomes imperative, and even the advocates of gradual emancipation—which means the gradual putting down of the rebellion—found themselves powerless in the claims of a higher civil and State necessity, which demand the prompt abatement of the evil. The wicked authors of this rebellion were told that in the Union, and under the Constitution, their slave property was safe, and that it could not be safe anywhere else. Not one year elapsed after the war commenced before the institution of slavery, in all the border States, became utterly demoralized. The owner lost all control over his slave; and the slave having got out of the Union, and from under the constitution, has either been itinerately at will, or lying around loose.

The history of the past shows to every candid mind that slavery has conferred no benefits upon Tennessee. It has been a stumbling block in the way of her advancement. Her people have felt the effect of its degrading influence, and her growth and prosperity have been retarded, by the exclusion from her borders of both capital and educated labor.

* * * If I am anything in politics, I come under the hated appellation of a Federalist, a name given to the friends of the Constitution of the United States, at its foundation and adoption, and to the political party that favored the administration of President WASHINGTON—the most pure and patriotic party that ever existed in America. I hope I may be allowed to repeat, without subjecting myself to the charge of egotism, that I have all my life long been a Federal Whig, of the Washington and Hamilton school. I am the advocate of a concentrated Federal Government; or if more acceptable to the fastidious, of a strong central government, able to maintain its dignity, to assert its authority, and to crush out any rebellion that may be inaugurated. Such a government is what we want, and what we must have, with ample powers to sustain itself, having due regard for the constitutional rights of the States, which are clearly defined and sufficiently guarded. I have never been a sectional but at all times a national man, supporting men for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, without regard to which side of Mason and Dixon's Line they were born, or resided at the time of their nomination.

I am for doing what every American citizen should feel prepared to do—willing to live and die for America as she is and has been; but America without the Federal Union, and blight, decay and ruin come upon us, and we bid a long farewell to the last remnant of earth's beauty, and the light of civil and religious liberty.

The Parson spends considerable space in denouncing secession and in lauding the Union.

The following are extracts from his message:

Slavery, secured to the people of the South more permanently by the constitution of the United States, and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, than any species of property claimed by them—not even excepting their lands—will now perish by the war it brought about to enlarge its power and perpetuate its existence. Let us do our part in this great work by ratifying the action of Congress and carrying out the wishes of our people. After the ratification by the people of our State of our Amended State Constitution, embracing the same proposition, and after your election to the General Assembly on this platform, and by the same people, I have not considered an elaborate argument in favor of the proposition submitted by Congress at all necessary. I may be allowed to say, however, that to prohibit slavery in a State requires a change in the State Constitution. Pregnant as we find slavery to be of all sorts of political mischief, it is not to be got rid of, under the constitution, in any other than a constitutional manner. And, while the sooner this can be done the better, it does not appear in what part of the constitution of the United States the power regulating it at all, in times of peace, is to be found. Fortunately for the future happiness of the country, the constitution has provided a way in which the people can remedy the great evil, without any questionable exercise of power, and that is by amending the constitution, just as Congress has proposed.

The attention of the Legislature is earnestly called to the subject of the roving bands of guerrillas and squads of robbers and murderers who frequent those counties and portions of counties remote from our military forces. The depredations and murders committed by them are of such frequent occurrence as to have created a general feeling of insecurity among our citizens, causing hundreds to sacrifice their property, and abandon their homes and the graves of their parents and loved ones, seeking new homes among strangers in the Northwestern States.

INCREASED SEVERITY OF THE LAW.

The criminal laws of Tennessee prior to the rebellion were equal to the demands of justice and the wants of society, but they are now inadequate in both these cases. The corruptions of the rebellion have exhibited themselves in every quarter, and the effects of the same have been to demoralize all classes of society, more or less, calling for more stringent enactments, so as to meet the numerous cases arising in our country. I advise that horse-stealing, house-breaking and highway robberies be punished with death. Let the proof in all such cases be clear and unquestionable, and then let the offenders be hung, even for the first offence. This character of a law will close out all those acts of perfidy which now render life and property insecure, more or less in all the counties of the State; and when the necessary reform is had, a future Legislature can repeal or amend the statute. Such a law may look to others like a bloody act, but it can never affect injuriously an honest man or a law-abiding citizen. And you, gentlemen, should feel no concern for the opposite class of men but to punish and reform them.

Various other internal reforms are suggested, and the message closes thus:

Having thus fully placed before you the information requisite to enable you to judge of the condition of the State, the evils which environ us, and the measures of legislation needed for averting them and ridding yourselves of them, it remains for me but to invoke your attention to the consideration of those means by which, above all others, we may hope to restore order and prosperity to our country. And if one be more prominent than another, it is the necessity for earnest and cordial coöperation between the State and Federal Governments. To you, especially, as Senators and Representatives, do the loyal people of Tennessee look for encouragement and counsel. And to your actions in the halls of legislation will all eyes be turned—not only in Tennessee but in other States—for examples of what is befitting loyal men. I feel full confidence that you will prove yourselves equal to the emergency, and meet expectations, both at home and abroad. I feel assured, that being united in a common and holy cause, you will rise above all selfish considerations, and bowing submissively to the Divine Will, you will unite with all good men in reverently invoking the blessings of our Heavenly Father upon all we say and do, while in the service of the State.

It is, perhaps, proper for me to state, that since writing this Message, important facts have come to my knowledge, and upon unquestionable authority, relating to the use of a portion of the funds of the Bank of Tennessee, that may require me to send you, at no distant day, a special message. The interests of the State, and the just rights of the people, should be sacredly and vigilantly guarded, no matter who suffers ruin and disgrace.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN ST. LOUIS.—For several weeks past the United States Revenue Collector for this district has had his suspicions excited that a system of fraud in the manufacture and sale of whisky was being carried on, with the purpose of evading the payment of the tax on that article. The tax itself is $2 per gallon, and yet whisky has been sold in large lots as low as $2 75 per gallon—a transaction, which, if correct, would leave only 15 cents per gallon for the value of the spirits. The collector has been diligently at work to procure evidence sufficient to warrant a seizure, and has at last been successful. He has seized about 1,500 barrels of whisky in this city for fraudulent evasion of the revenue tax. All this whisky is from Illinois—some from Belleville, some from Pekin, some from Grafton, and some from other points where the manufacture of highwines is extensively carried on. The value of the seizure is something like $130,000 to $150,000.

The authors of the frauds are the owners of the whisky in Illinois. It was seized in the hands of the commission merchants to whom it was consigned for sale; but these merchants could have no knowledged of the fraud, and are not only innocent of implication in it, but are in many cases the victims of the fraud, since the whisky which was thought to have paid the tax, and to be security for advances made by the merchants, turns out to be contraband and subject to confiscation.

The Collector has actual evidence that about half of the whisky actually seized has evaded the tax, and is, therefore, absolutely forfeited; and he has well-grounded suspicion that the other portion of it is in the same category. The conviction of the parties of the fraud will not only cause them to lose the whisky, but will involve their distilleries in the loss, also, and lead to their seizure by the revenue officers. The affair has caused much excitement in business circles.—*St. Louis Union, April 6.*

The Invasion of Alabama.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. WATTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, March 3, 1865.

To the People of Alabama:

The recent rejection of all propositions for peace by the authorities of the United States, and the presentation to us of the only terms on which this desolating war can be stopped—that we must lay down our arms and submit to the behests of LINCOLN, with the promise only to be liberal in the exercise of the pardoning power, (thus treating the people of the Confederate States, both in their individual and sovereign capacity, as criminals)—leave us but one choice. We must either become the slaves of Yankee masters, degrading us to equality with the negroes, subjecting us and our children and our children's children to a slavery worse than Egyptian bondage, or we must, with the help of God and our own strong arms and brave hearts, establish our freedom and independence. Subjugation means the confiscation of your property to pay LINCOLN'S war debt and gratify abolition hatred, and the destruction of all the rights and liberties of freemen. Submission is but subjugation, coupled with everlasting disgrace and dishonor. Such terms of peace the freemen of Alabama can never accept.

It matters not now what were your opinions at the time Alabama seceded from the United States. We are all now placed on the same footing. All have, in some form, participated in the war. We have sent to the bloody field of battle our sons, our fathers or our brothers; we have equipped them for the conflict: we have sustained them by our acts; we have encouraged them by all the powers of language, by our smiles and our tears, to fight for all that freemen prize or freemen hope. We have all taken part in electing to the Presidency, to the Governorship, to Congress and to our State Legislatures, those who have sworn to support the constitution and the cause of the Confederate States. In every form in which mankind can be bound in law and morals we have all been, and are still, involved in maintaining the Confederate States as "free, sovereign and independent." Our lives, our property, protection to our wives and children, our liberty and honor are staked on the result of the war. Common weal, or common woe, awaits us all. The fate of the traitor and the tory will be, as it has ever been, to deserve and receive the execration of the living and the curses of posterity. Let us then be united; in union there is strength. Let us unite our hands and our hearts in one more effort to secure safety to our property, to our families, and liberty to ourselves and to our children.

The reverses sustained by our armies, in view of the doom threatened against us, ought not to paralyze us, but ought to arouse all our energies, and call forth the highest evidence of patriotism.

Unless the people of Alabama will do voluntarily what they cannot by law be compelled to do, I fear that Alabama cannot be successfully defended against the dangers now impending over her. The Legislature at the extra and regular sessions, with a full knowledge of the condition of the State, failed to provide new or more efficient means of defence. I wish their action may prove to have been founded in wisdom; but I fear for the consequences to the State.

The militia of the State known as the second class, by the laws of Congress *have been reduced to a very few.* The present number it is not necessary or proper to state here; *but united with all the available Confederate troops it is not sufficient to defend against the forces with which the State is now threatened.* Under the operations of the State laws, the first-class militia cannot, without their consent be ordered beyond the limits of their respective counties. The first class is now composed of boys between sixteen and seventeen years old, and men between fifty and sixty years of age, those between forty-five and fifty having been, by the laws of Congress, placed in Confederate service under Confederate officers. In three of the Congressional districts in North Alabama, the first class has not been, and cannot by law be organized. The first-class, according to reports made at this office, amounts to over thirty thousand. The boys between sixteen and seventeen amount to about four thousand. To this class this appeal is made, and especially to the brave boys, whose hearts love liberty, and who know no such words as fear or fail.

Alabama is now threatened on the north, on the south and on the west. Large numbers of vessels, loaded with troops, I am advised, are now in the outer bay of Mobile. The enemy's forces at Pensacola have recently been largely increased. From Vicksburgh and from New Orleans, forces have started in the direction of Mobile. A considerable force of the enemy is still in north Alabama, and that threatens to come into central and south Alabama.

In this crisis, I make one more appeal to your manhood and your love of country. Do you love your State? You will not hesitate to rally to her defence. Would you keep and enjoy your property? You must now defend it. Do you love your wives and children? You must prepare at once to defend them, your homes and your firesides. Do you love your mothers and your sisters? Then, young men, put on the armor of war and strike for them, "for God and your native land." Do you love liberty? You must draw your swords, shoulder your guns, and show by your acts that you will be freemen. Will you be slaves, or will you be freemen, people of Alabama? Will you secure the blessings of liberty to yourselves and your children? Will you have independence and peace? The path to liberty and to peace will be found where your country's soldiers stand. The road to safety, to liberty, to honor and to glory leads over the same ground.

The orders to the second-class militia have also been issued, and they must be promptly obeyed. All who volunteer under this call must be received, singly, in squads or in companies, battalions or regiments. They have the right to select their own officers. They will be armed and equipped.

Orders from the Adjutant-General's office will indicate the place of rendezvous and the officers to whom you may report. T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.

The Public Schools in Charleston.

The following interesting report concerning the condition of the public schools, has been submitted by the Superintendent:

BUREAU OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, CHARLESTON, March 31, 1865.

Col. Gurney, Commanding Post of Charleston:

COLONEL: In obedience to General Orders No. 4, issued by your predecessor, the Morris-street School was opened on the 4th of March, but the attendance was so large that it was impossible to organize the children into classes.

Since then, Sir, other schools have been opened, and all of them are well attended.

To day, after averaging the past week, we find the attendance as follows:

At the Morris-street School	962
At the Ashley-street School, (girls)	211
At the St. Philip-street School	850
At the Normal School	511
At the King-street School, (boys,)	148
At the Meeting-street School	211
At the St. Michael's School	221
Total	3,114

Eighty-three teachers are employed—seventy-four of them residents of Charleston before the evacuation by the insurgents. The salaries of these teachers are paid by the anti-slavery people of the North—by the National Freedman's Relief Association and the New England Freedman's Aid Society. This fact deserves an official record, as it is an unanswerable reply to those who charge that the friends of the slave are the enemies of their old masters. No tests but present loyalty and efficiency have been applied to applicants for positions as teachers. Necessity has compelled me to overlook the latter qualification in some instances, but this inconvenience will quickly be remedied. The best teachers will soon be in charge of all the schools. The unexpectedly large and continually increasing influx of children has prevented us from perfecting the organization of these public schools. Every day brings with it new scholars; every school has been disturbed in its operations more than once by the necessity of finding more accommodations and of reforming the old classes.

Books have been supplied by the Christian Commission, and from the old store in the Morris-street school.

A large number of applications have been made for permission to open private schools. On presentation of evidence of loyalty, these applications have always been granted; and, whenever practicable, the parties have been assisted in their efforts to obtain classes by being furnished with books and buildings free of cost.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. SAXTON, Brig.-Gen. HATCH, Col. WOODFORD and a large number of navy and army officers have visited the schools, to witness the progress made in their organization.

As soon as I can ascertain how many children will be permanent scholars, I will open night schools for the education of adults. I have reason to believe that there will be at least 3,000 adult scholars. A registration of names is now being made.

A public reading-room will soon be opened.

I ask for an appropriation sufficiently large to make the repairs that are absolutely necessary in the public schools. As the North pays for teachers and books, the city, poor as it is, can surely afford to repair the buildings in which their children are taught without cost to themselves.

Mr. NEWCOMBE, Agent of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, has been constantly engaged in aiding to organize these schools, and deserves the thanks of this community for his labors in their behalf.

Mr. MORSE, of the New-England Freedman's Aid Society, has been appointed Principal of the St. Philip-street School.

Respectfully submitted, JAMES REDPATH, Superintendent Public Education, Post of Charleston.

THE GENERALS LEE.—Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS LEE, captured at Burkesville, is the second son of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies. Gen. ROBERT LEE had three sons in that army, Gen. G. W. CUSTIS LEE, who was educated at West Point, and is about 33 years of age; WM. H. FITZHUGH LEE, educated at William and Mary's College, in Virginia, but subsequently held a second lieutenancy in the United States army, and who is reported to have been killed last week at Five Forks, in his 27th year; and ROBERT E. LEE, Jr., 20 years of age. The latter has been taught in a military school in Virginia, and was a member of JEFF. DAVIS' staff. There are three other children surviving—daughters. None of the children married but WM. H. F. LEE, who, it will be recollected, was a prisoner on this side at one time, having been captured at home in Hanover County, Va., after being wounded in the famous cavalry fight at Beverly Ford. He was confined up North as a hostage for Capt. SAWYER, and on the latter's release passed through Baltimore on his way South. Gen. R. E. LEE is the son of Gen. HENRY LEE, of revolutionary memory. There is also a FITZHUGH LEE, cousin of the sons of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, who succeeded to the command of Gen. J. E. B. STUART'S cavalry corps at the latter's death. It was in this corps that WM. H. F. LEE, as a Brigadier, commanded a division from the time he returned South until his supposed death, on the 2d inst., before Petersburgh. His first expedition of any importance was in June, 1862, when, under STUART, he made the circuit of MCCLELLAN'S army, on the Pamunkey River. At this time he was a Cononel commanding a brigade. —*Baltimore Sun.*

FROM PETERSBURGH.

Gen. Lee's Headquarters.

From Grant's Petersburgh Progress.

Saturday morning we availed ourselves of the opportunity of walking over the identical spot of earth once occupied as headquarters by the Commander-in-Chief of all the armies in the *proposed* Confederate States. It is a picturesque little eminence about two and a half miles west of Petersburgh, to the right of the highway going out from the city. The country all about is rolling and variegated with landscape and forest, with little streams winding about here and there, and on the whole is one of the most romantic and beautiful localities we have seen anywhere in Virginia. The particular eminence occupied by Gen. LEE goes by the appellation of "Edgehill," on the plantation owned by Maj. WILLIAM TURNBULL, Presiding Magistrate of Dinwiddie County and one of the chief men in the Masonic fraternity, being at the present time Grand Commandant of Knight Templars in Petersburgh. He is not a military man, though by common consent denominated in this region a Major. It was in the house of this gentleman the distinguished General, since the 1st of November last, made his residence.

Gen. LEE's private life seems to have been unexceptionable as to virtue, not the "abstract of all the vices that all men follow," as was the description of one of Rome's greatest military chieftains, but a model of Christian living. Twice every Sabbath he attended religious services, in the morning at St. Paul's, and in the evening at Grace Church, both Episcopal; and his devotional living was always with him. No one ever heard a profane syllable from his lips, and those lips were never a receptacle for tobacco, or drank whisky. In fact, the General was totally free from all the common army vices. He is described as remarkably courteous to everybody in his manners, scrupulously respectful of private property, and was always unimpededly accessible to any one on business. As to guards, he never had any, and the number of his orderlies could be counted on the fingers by a primary school boy. He had also, but three staff officers: Col. TAYLOR, Chief of Staff; Col. VENABLE, Chief Aid, and Col. MARSHALL Aid. When riding about he was generally accompanied by one orderly.

We looked at the path where an eye-witness told us it was his custom to walk backward and forward, with hands behind him and eyes bent downward, as if in meditation, especially while waiting for an orderly to bring his horse. To illustrate his manner of speaking, a conversation was repeated to us. Some one asked him last Sabbath, and it was a person of no little prominence, "Do you intend leaving the city?" "Yes," was the reply. "Do you expect any reinforcements?" "Yes," he again answered. "Will they be here in time, General?" "I fear not," and that was all of it.

The house was struck nine times by artillery projectiles, and was afterward burned down by some stragglers from the Federal army, an act the owner told me he did not think would have been done there, but the shelling drove him out. Gen. LEE and staff occupied the four front rooms; there were eight rooms in the building, which was constructed of wood and painted white. Another smaller building was at the rear. All that can be seen standing now are four tall, old-fashioned brick chimneys, which are at the ends of the two buildings. A colored man has preserved the folding, single iron bedstead on which the General used to sleep; all his furniture was very simple. The yard, an area of about an acre ornamented with trees and shrubbery, yet remains very much as it was.

The People's Victory.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, April 15.

The popular disposition to exaggerate the merits of successful generals, is always a marked feature with an enthusiastic nation; but while this inclination is excusable as a sign of gratitude, it is often a mere form of servility and ignorance, especially unworthy of the citizens of a republic. This prevailing to hero-worship was originally of European manufacture. It was carefully inculcated by princes and the aristocratic classes, in order to dwarf the importance of the People during the progress of great wars; and to concentrate all the glories of the period and the nation, upon those who had been borne through upon the public shoulder. This practice is very well adapted to the monarchical system; it keeps the people humble, unambitious, tractable, and self denying; and by providing them with demigods for worship, occupies them from any mischievous contemplation of themselves. The practice, however, is not suited to this country and its institutions; and it is not just, or even decent to our people, when we behold, as frequently of late, this tendency to hero-worship carried to the most gross extremes. Least of all is it pardonable at the end of such a war as this—a war of principles, and not of tactics; a conflict of ideas, and not a mere wrestle of contending dynasties; a struggle pregnant with the woe or welfare of the world, and which, too mighty in its throes to produce merely men, has resulted in the paramount glory of creating a great people.

This is the grand performance of the period! The war has produced a great people, but no great men, and that perhaps is the best boon to liberty and true democracy, of all the blessings of the crisis. Able men there are, whom the war has brought forward or developed, and we honor them; soldiers we have seen who have shone amidst its turmoils, and those we cannot help admire; but compared with the sentiment which rose up among the people against rebellion, and which like the vast heave of the ocean, has carried everything before it, these soldiers are worthy only of our modified approbation. We believe in according to them all the credit they deserve; that is both just and generous; but we must not lose sight of the fact that we have something grander to gather from the gory tillage of this war, than a handful of epauletted heroes. It is not they who have endured the agony and bloody sweat of the last four years. The travail of the period had a sublimer inspiration. Its mysterious purpose, veiled from us at first, was to exhibit to the nations of the earth the fact that republican institutions were capable of withstanding even the utter strain of civil war, and that the inhabitants of this country were a people thoroughly capable of self-government.

None recognize these facts more fearfully than the monarchs and aristocrats of Europe, and in order that they may find no solace in the scene, we rejoice that the result is not to be attributed to mere individual heroes, but purely to the American people themselves. We rejoice in this, not only because it is just and valuable to the dignity of the people, but because it enables us to give force to the notification which we wish to send abroad, that the masses whom they have beheld so inexorable in this conflict, have a *few* high resolves in store. When these are to be put in force, even in opposition to the Government (should the common public judgment deem it to be necessary), we shall find new crops of captains for the tasks, and for every similar task that follows. We shall teach these foreign friends at least the lesson that here the People reign, and that sound republics depend upon the People, as a People, and not upon so-called distinguished men.

Reports of Anarchy and Distress—Murders of Union Men in Georgia.

From the Savannah Republican, April 2.

From a gentleman who has resided in this city a number of years, and who returned from Doctortown, on the Gulf road, on Saturday, we learn that a deplorable state of society exists in that section of Georgia. He informs us that there are from 500 to 600 Confederate troops at Doctortown; that they have laid waste all the surrounding country, and have inaugurated a system of intolerable tyranny. They arrest every man who arrives from or attempts to reach Savannah. Our informant was arrested and threatened to be tried by a court-martial and hung, but succeeded in making his escape. He had learned, from a source deemed reliable, that eleven Union men of Montgomery County had been hung, and others shot, for no other reason than that they advocated Union principles. The Union men had combined together and had armed themselves for self-protection, but stood in great need of arms and ammunition. Several skirmishes had taken place between the rebels and the Union citizens, and a reign of terror existed throughout all the adjoining counties. Immense amounts of property had been destroyed, and every day the greatest outrages were perpetrated by the rebel soldiers upon the Union men.

The Grant Family.

We find in the Cincinnati *Christian Advocate* a brief notice of the death of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT's sister, accompanied by some notes on the family relations of this distinguished chief:

"At Covington, directly opposite our city, reside the parents and sisters of our Lieutenant-General. They were among our earliest Western friends, and have shown us many kind attentions. Week before last we were called to officiate at the funeral of Miss CLARA, one of the sisters, who early fell a victim to consumption, but has left to her friends the unquestioned assurance of being crowned with the glory, and honor, and immortality that she sought. The family are members of the Greenup-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and in family altar and closet often has the name of ULYSSES been whispered to the Father of Spirits."

A MONUMENT.—As the deeds of base men are not always their own monuments, it is proposed by some, to select from the ruins of Richmond the most perfect specimens of brick and granite that can be found, and rear in the midst of the wasted arena—made a desert by fire, a monument that shall stand through all time—inlaid with tablets, commemorative of the infamy of those who sought to destroy, by treachery, a city they could not hold by force of arms, and never expected to retake. In our opinion, no haste need be made to erect a monument, the ruins themselves will constitute one for years to come; and then history will have recorded their infamy.—*Richmond Whig.*

Naval Affairs.

THE NAVY-YARD STRIKES—THE WORKMEN STILL HOLD OUT.

The following shows the diminution of wages prescribed by the recent order issued to the Navy-yard operatives: Ship-carpenters, 50 cents; joiners 50 cents; caulkers, 50 cents; blacksmiths, 25 cents; spar makers, 50 cents; gun-carriage makers, 50 cents. Of the above classes of workmen there are nearly 3,000 employed in the yard, all of whom have struck. The foundrymen, machinists, masons, block-makers, sawyers, laborers, and some minor branches, still continue work, and they number, all told, about 3,500 men.

A committee, empowered to lay the grievances of the strikers before the head of the Navy Department at Washington, left the city on Wednesday night. A telegram is expected every moment, which will show whether the order reducing the pay of mechanics emanated from Secretary WELLES, and if so whether it will be still persisted in, or what course will be pursued by the department. The strikers say that the obnoxious order reducing the wages emanated not from the head of the Navy Department, but from one of its bureaus, which is represented by an economical official. If the ship-carpenters do not renew their labor within two or three days, it will be the means of compelling from 1 500 to 2,000 men—blacksmiths, fasteners, teamsters, sawyers, laborers and the remaining portion of the joiners—to stop work; so that the yard, instead of being partially, will be almost entirely deserted. All the outdoor workmen have ceased labor, and the yard already presents the quiet air of repose usually seen on Sundays.

THE SHIP-CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS.

These two branches of labor represent the most effective and important in the yard. Our reporter, upon inquiry from these branches, learned that these trades had not had their wages reduced outside of the yard, except in a few instances, in what is called "new work." The caulkers assert that the rate of wages shall be controlled the same as it is outside. The hours of labor of caulkers outside is nine hours per diem at $4 50. Heretofore, in the yard, it has been ten hours, at the same rate. They now labor outside ten hours and get $5 10, and they demand for their ten hours of labor in the yard $5. The demand for the labor of caulkers outside is greater than that of the other branches of shipbuilding. The demand for ship-carpenters is, however, pretty extensive outside, as is attested by the fact that a large number of ship-carpenters yesterday took their tools away from the yard, as they had received occupation at their original wages elsewhere. The ship carpenters complain against the invidious distinction drawn in the reduction of their wages, viz: whatever is done on the outside or bottom of a vessel, which is called "old work," the workman gets one-half dollar less per diem than for new work, which constitutes work done on all other parts of the vessel. The common distinction outside the yard is, that old work constitutes work done on a vessel, either outside or inside, after she leaves the yard where she was built, or where she is put in commission, and new work all other labor.

THE PRESENT DEMAND FOR LABOR.

The demand for mechanical labor is so great at the yard now, that the United States steamer *Monongahela*, which came here recently to be thoroughly overhauled, will have to go elsewhere, and preparations are being made to send her to Philadelphia. The expense of sending that vessel to that port will be fifty times as much as would pay the extra wages of the Navy-Yard operatives. It is anticipated that the other vessels which are at the yard for an overhauling will be sent to Boston. The *Colorado*, 52 guns, the *Hartford*, 28 guns, and the *Brooklyn*, 26 guns, are but partially overhauled, when these vessels are in great demand by the officers who are to command them.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

The *Colorado*, 52 guns, which is one of the vessels being hurried up but now put back by the strike, will be the flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, consisting of thirty vessels of war under the command of Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH. Capt. CASE, Executive Officer of the Navy-Yard, will be the Fleet Captain, and it is expected the whole fleet will be in the Mediterranean this Summer. Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH is particularly anxious to be at his station in those waters since the daring insult offered by the Portuguese Government toward our navy in firing upon the United States men of war *Sacramento* and *Niagara* at Lisbon.

Our City Railroads.

VETO MESSAGE FROM GOV. FENTON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., April 14, 1865.

TO THE SENATE:

I am constrained to return, without my approval, Senate bill No. 99; entitled "An act to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend their railroad track, and to authorize the Ninth Avenue Railroad to use a portion of the same," for the following reasons:

The bill authorizes the Dry Dock Railroad Company to extend their road, with a double track, from Greenwich-street through Desbrosses street to the North River, and with a double track from Greenwich-street through Cortlandt-street to the North River, with the necessary turn-outs and switches for the working of such extensions. In addition to these extensions of their track, the bill proposes to give to the company the right to purchase the "horses, stages and other materials now used by the Telegraph Stage Company," in running a line of stages from Grand-street Ferry to Cortlandt-street Ferry, and upon payment for this property, the bill proposes to vest in the railroad company, not only title to the "horses, stages and materials," which they have purchased, but also all the "*rights, franchises and privileges belonging or appertaining to the said line of stages.*" The bill further provides that the stages are then to be withdrawn from the streets and avenues now used and traversed by them, and the said railroad company are authorized and required, within one year from the time such stages, "*or any of them,*" are withdrawn, "to lay, construct, operate and use a railroad with a double track, through, upon and along the route or routes, streets and avenues now used and traversed by the aforesaid stages," excluding, however, from the operation of such grant, the street known as Broadway.

It will be observed that while purchasing only "horses, stages and materials," this railroad company still becomes vested with "all the rights, franchises and privileges, belonging or appertaining to the said line of stages." What are those rights, franchises, &c., and what privileges appertaining thereto and vested in said stage company, would be transferred to said Railroad Company, upon such contemplated purchases being perfected? Before sanctioning any such transfer, it seems to me that the provisions of the bill should specify what these "rights, franchises and privileges" are: that we may be able to judge whether it would be right to permit such transfer from a stage company to a railroad Company, to be used and enjoyed by them, and whether the rights of the citizens affected thereby, would be protected.

Again, another very strong reason which induces me to withhold my approval is this: It proposes to give to the railroad company the right "to construct, operate and use a rail road with a double track through, upon and along the route or routes, streets and avenues now used and traversed" by the Telegraph Stage Company, with the exception of the street known as Broadway. Upon the face of this bill it does not appear what route or routes, streets or avenues are traversed by this stage company, except that it runs from Grand-street Ferry to Cortland-street Ferry.

A grant of railroad franchise in a city, on a route and through streets not specifically defined, is a novelty in legislation as unprecedented as it is wrong, and may be injurious. In bestowing such a valuable franchise, especially when it is a mere gratuity, it seems to me it is our duty to define precisely what is intended to be granted. That we are hardly warranted in permitting a railroad company to lay double tracks of rails over a route and through streets which are not particularly designated, and vesting in such company the "rights, franchises and privileges," concerning the value and extent of which we have no knowledge.

The present condition of public finances and the increased burdens of taxation, which already press upon the people, plainly demand a prudent husbandry of the resources of the State, on the part of those responsible for the management of its affairs. It becomes the servants of the people to employ all legitimate means for replenishing the treasury, whether national, state or city, and it is therefore the suggestion of prudence, that in the disposal of these valuable franchises, the legislature should either consult the convenience of the traveling public by allowing only a rate of fare proportioned to the profitable character of the enterprise, or, if a higher rate is fixed, the public treasury should be benefited by the gains accruing from these gifts.

By the second section of the bill, the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of chapter 512 of the laws of 1860, are made to apply to the construction, operation and use of the railroad extensions authorized by this bill. These embrace all of that act, except the first section, which merely names the grantees and defines the route. Upon examination, I find that act deficient in provisions, which, in my opinion, should be embraced in all laws of a similar character, as well as containing provisions, which to my mind are open to serious objections.

(Signed) R. E. FENTON.

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