FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

AFFAIRS AT GOLDSBORO.

INTERESTING ITEMS, FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY

The Preparations for a Forward Hovement

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, April 10, 1865. Having just returned from a trip to the front at Goldsboro, I take the first opportunity before leaving for Wilmington, to forward a short letter touching matters and things in general, as seen and experleaced while there, as well as while going and returning. There are two regular daily trains now runcing to and from Goldsboro, besides one or more wird-cat or extra trains aimost every day. These trains, when going west, are mostly made up, of course, of platform cars, laden with soldiers, hard tack, hay and oats, and supplies of various descriptions for both man and beast belonging to Sherman's army. Returning, the loads comprise sick and wounded soldiers and officers, white and black refugees, rubbish of every conceivable variety, belonging to the refugees, and as an auctioneer would say, divers other articles too numerous to mention. The distance from Morehead City, on the sea coast, to Goosboro, is 96 miles. As far west as Kinston the country is none too inviting, lying low, as it does, and being either very sandy or else swampy, as ageneral thing, while at the same time there is no limit to the pine forest timber that borders the entire route, at intervals.

From Kinston, (which is a small, scattered village, temporarity magnified into a place of considerable importance, from its being at the head of army navigation, on the Neuse River,) the country begins to improve, there being some very fine farms between there and Goldsboro, and the land being more elevated, and presenting a rather rolling surface. On some of the farms there are large fields of wheat growing, the blades being perhaps four or five inches high; but the fences are nearly all gone, and many of the farm-houses are destroyed, so that, along the railroad at least, it is pretty much all a barren waste. The same is true of the country within a circuit whose radius is four or five miles, surrounding

There seems to have been nothing destroyed in Golisboro, particularly, except a large railroad freight depot, the brick walls of which are still standing, and which probably caught from the thousand bales of cotton, more or less, that were burned by the rebels in the vicinity of the depot, before Gen. Schoffeld entered the town. There had been a large amount of cotton brought into Goldsboro. besides this, but it was shipped off to Weldon and Raleigh. Of course many of the fences have been destroyed, but as a general thing the place is in very good preservation, considering the number of troops it has been obliged to entertain, on both sides, and it is one of the pleasantest places I have yet seen in the South. Hardly any of the feminine and juvenile portion of the population leit the town on our entering it, but the male citizens are nearly all gone. Many of the latter, however, are merely serving in much to help preserve the Confederacy as to maintain the dignity and rights of the State. Gen. Scho-FIELD's troops all affirm that when they entered the town the ladies almost universally welcomed them, from doors and windows, with waving handkerchiefs, but they greatly doubt whether it was not done more in a diplomatic spirit, to preserve their property thereby, 'han from any real joy at our coming.

But the citizens evidently needed deliverance, judging from my experience while there. Provisions had become so scarce and costly, that many of the thing to eat. An officer of my acquaintance who had made arrangements with a very respectable lady to furnish her with supplies from the commissary, and mess at her house, sent word to her one morning, before furnishing any supplies, that he would be there to breakfast. The reply that he got, instead of his breakfast, was, that she had nothing at all in the house to eat. The same was true in numerous instances. They informed me at the Provost-Marshal's office that they were rationing citizens who had been as wealthy as any in Goldsboro. One man particularly, was receiving rations, who paid taxes on a million dollars of property before the war. gone counteffances and dusty and poor-looking garments, can be seen entering the Provost-Marshal's office to obtain the necessary papers to enable them to craw rations. Still they cannot see, or do not like to admit, that the Confederacy is non est, although I have no doubt they would generally rejoice in their hearts if they were once more within the protecking folds of the old Union. The Provost-Marshal, Leut. Col. HUFTY, of the Ninth New Jersey, seems to be just the man to conduct the affairs of the department to which he has been assigned, with tact and fidelity, and he is ably supported by Lieut. Bar-NUM, Assistant Provost-Marshal, of the same regiment, whose disposition of the multifarious cases that pass through his hands, could not be improved upon. Dr. Gillett, surgeon of the same regiment, is also equally serviceable at the Provost's head-

The railroads from Wilmington, Raleigh, Weldon, Minston, all converge in the centre of the town, which of course made it an important railroad point before the war. It is a comparatively newly-built place, and 'he residences generally have a fresh and modern looking appearance, which makes them seem more like those of a Northern town. The streets are quite wide, and run at right angles with each other, and almost every residence has a large garden or grounds adjoining or surrounding it. The most of the better class of residences are occupied by Gen. SHERMAN, together with army and corps commanders and other officers, although in many cases the families owning the residences are permitted to remain in them, but are obliged to contract their quarters into the space of two or three rooms. Gen. Sherman took an entire house, perhaps the finest in town, occupying it for offices and personal quarters for himself and a portion of his staff, while others of his staff occupy tents upon a lawn in the front yard. The owner remonstrated with the General against using his lawn, upon which he had expended so much care and money, but the General could not see the propriety of the remonstrance, and so the lawn had to be desecrated. It is a way the General has, of doing just about as he pleases, even in the land of chivalry. Gen. Locan, commanding the Fifteenth Corps. occupies a rather unostentations residence, a short

distance out of town, in a southerly direction. I found the General the same genial gentleman as of old, looking none the worse for the wear of war, with hair as black and straight, and eyes as black and bright as ever, with his five foot ten stature as full and firm as his execution and will, and with his voice even more ringing and musical than lever heard it in the halls of legislation, or from the campaign stumps of the West. The General had some noteworthy trophles which he and men of his command had captured from Wade Hampton, in South Carolina. Among them were a beautiful bay mare, wained at \$5 000, and two other very fine horses, together with a magnificent silver-mounted saddle, and a conty sword belt. He also captured thirteen of Wadz's contratands, among whom are a number of musicians, with iwhose accomplishments W me and his chivalric friends were wont to regale themselves, after partaking of a hearty to regale themselves, after partaking of a hearty direct on a languid day; or perhaps they in wheel entertainment for ladies on festive evenings in luxuriously furnished parlors. One of the

thirteen imitates a mocking-bird, by placing a piece of "cornshuck" in between his lips and blowing on it. The imitation is perfect of all the variations practiced by that peculiar bird. If anything, the boy can beat the bird. It is worth a high price of admission to hear him, and he would be an invaluable acquisition to Dan Bryant's minstrels. There is another who cannot easily be outdone in the genuine plantation "breakdown." Others of them possess various accomplishments, and all of them together, if organized into a minstrel company in New-York, would be sure to draw crowded houses. Some enterprising individual will doubtless be looking up the General on the strength of this suggestion. But the most remarkable of all the trophies in the possession of the General are two white men whom he took out of slavery, and that, too, if I recollect rightly, off from WADE HAMP-TON's plantation. There is not a particle of black blood in their veins, and they are just as much white nien, in appearance, as well as fact, any one in this or any other country. The men themselves declare that their entire family of children (nine of them.) were reduced to slavery by a chivalric family of the Palmetto State. They have always been brought up with the blacks, and obliged to associate with them, so that when they became old enough they naturally married black women, and have had children from their marriage. These men are still with Gen. Logan, and are living evidences of the criminality, inhumantly and bestiality of slavery. If there were not another evidence to offer against it, this would be enough to damn it, and justify the havoc that has been made with it by our armies. The General says that when he saw this, it made his blood boil. It was bad enough for a brack man to be in bondage, but when he found a white man thus degraded and wronged, it was more man he could stand. As an offset to the General's attentions to these little personal effects of Wape's the latter swears he will hang the General the first opportunity that offers. Before WADE undertakes it

however, I would advise him to take out an insur-Gens. Blair, of the Seventeenth, and Cox, of the Twenty-third Corps, occupy fine residences in town, as I presume is the case, also, (although I cannot C. Davis, of the Fourteenth, Terry, of the Tenth and Mower, of the Twentieth Corps. Gen. How-Aad, commanding the right wing, or Army of the Tennessee, and Gen. Schoffeld. commaning the centre, or Army of the Onto, also occupy as good residences as any in Goldsboro. tre same is true of Gen. SLOCUM, com manding the left wing, or Army of Georgia, Kil-PATRICE was at Mount Olive a few days ago, but was gathering up his squadrons for what bids fair to be the final campaign of the war. From conversations had with different members of the different armies and corps under the direction of Gen. Suraam satisfied that the army and corps commanders who are the most popular with the troops, are Gens. Howard, Logan, Blair and Mowre. The others are doubtless equally as expert in the science of war, (or art, as it may be,) waite no one can question the bravery and gallant ry of any of them; but those I have named seem to possess traits which are necessary to popularity with troops, and which are not possessed to so great an extent by the others. Gen. Howard is the brave and large-hearted Christian gentleman. No devout knight that led a command in the army of Crusaders was more gailant and true than he. Logan and warm, fraternal feeling toward their fellow-men, as well as for the unquestioned valor of their hearts. Mower is brave and cashing, it possible even to a fault. Patriotism and glory fill his whole being. Others than those I have named, all o' them in fact, are such as Napoleon would have been broud to call around him. and depend upon it, were they not true men and valiant warriors, they could not share the giory of the campaign that is being conducted by Gen. Shraman. There are also division and brigade commanders, and officers of every grade, who are the peers in valor and all that constitutes the true type of mantiness, if not in experience, of any

There are no mounds to the admiration of the troops for Gen. Sherman, or "Mr. Sherman," as many of the semi-secesh white refugees persist in calling him, when alinding to him, although when speaking of Confederate Generals they are or no means ob-livious of their military rank. One of the secrets of is admiration is that while Gen. Sherman expects march, he lets them do just about as they please when resting in town. Of course the "bummers" are permitted to do pretty much as they please although a great many houses have been robbed and burned by the bummers when on the march, and the chickens and turkeys have a holy horror of them. and horses and mules flee at their coming, falways same reckless and much-abused bummers often furnish forage and subsistence for Shrrman's entire army. They are not altogether, therefore, a useless were they to be dispensed with and the army made to depend entirely upon lines of communication. They are often, too, found in the midst of serious engagements by themselves, thus giving the main army timely warning, and enabling them to prepare for anything that might follow of a more serious nature. One peculiarity attaches to them which completely upsets the old theory concerning straggiers. Always heretofore, and in all other armies, the stragglers have followed in the rear; but in SHERMAN'S army the stragglers, or bummers, are

The freedom the troops have in Goldsboro is illusriding about the streets on horses and mules, and in carriages and buggies, which they call their own, to another, or selling to outsiders. Some of these sales are made at ridiculously low figures but there is no comfort in this for speculators, for there is no transportation to be had for them over the railroads I saw a soldier offering a pair of mules for \$5, but they were not bought, for the reason that it would have been impossible to get them out of town after buying them. Numerous horses were given awaygenerous undersuch circumstances? There seems to be a mania among the soldiers for "trading." There are a few street corners where you will always find a crowd of them engaged in trading watches, rings, from solid silver waiters, revolvers, selling gold and turn an honest penny." Between some of the about a "faro-bank." the keeper of which is also: Other soldiers are indulging in the innocent pastime of "poker" for \$1 a game. Another soldier has a lottery on a small scale, and catches a pleaty "How will you trade horses?" says one mounted soldier to another. The reply is: "Well yours didn't cost anything, nor mine either, so let's

and the bargain was consummated by each jumping A soldler rides by on a horse, with a white refugee woman sitting behind him, on the bare back of the orse, and with her arms clasped around in front of "How are you, soldier?" is a frequent exclamation heard from his comrades as he logs along through the street, but neither he nor his companion seem to hear aught of it. A span of mules with rope tugs and rope lines, hitched up to a very seen. One of the carriages has its sides completely knocked out, and the ends knocked off as far dow as the seats, and in the bottom of the carriage there is a barrel, while old-fashioned steps are dropped down from where the door was, to assist in descending from the carriage, which is drawn by a couple of pitiful-looking mules. The ludicrousness of all this (if you are not so sensitive as to call it something worse than ludicrous) was of mensely heightened before the soldiers had cast off their old clothing and substituted the cleannew blue which they now wear. Then they were often batiess and shoeless, and sometimes even the rest of their attire hardly more than covered their akedness. I doubt if ever an army enjoyed greater freedom than this, and I must confess that it seems to me like a poor school for a young man's morals. Some even go so far as to claim that Sherman will find his army is being demoralized by such license, and that before he is aware of it, he will have no control over them. Don't believe this, however much you may condemn what I have feebly described. When the time comes for marching, you will find them all ready, and they will fight for SHER-MAN, if necessary, till that oriental place mentioned in sacred history freezes over. There is another thing which I caution you not to believe, and that is. that the soldiers have ever done otherwise than to respect the female sex. A crime of this nature would not be tolerated by hardly a man in the army, and in the one or two cases that have happened on SHER-MAN'S great march, the guilty one has been immediately either shot or hung. However reckless the army may be in other respects, there is but one sentiment on this subject, and that is the right one. There seems to be an impression, shared by many now, that when they come to move out of Goldsboro,

e soldiers will burn the town. I hope and believe t will not prove true. Among the trophies I saw in going through the various camps in the vicinity of Goldsboro, was a rebei flag, which was said to have been the first that was raised over Fort Sumter. It was captured by ENOCH W. F. FELT. Company F. Sixteenth Wisconof which Col. Cassius Fairchild is in command, although just now he is commanding the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, in place of Gen. Force, who has been called to the command of a division. The flag was a small, dingy-looking affair, and had two large holes through it, as if done by

great hive. Go where you will and you will find move forward it will be with a sweet like that of a tornade. Grant never had a much larger army, and there certainly never was an army more thoroughly impregnated with a wide-awake, carnest, Aghting utton. They are all fully alive, too, to the fact that there is a master-mind over them, in the person of BILLY SERBAN, as they will persist in calling him

when tacetiously inclined. An immense amount of stores is daily received there for the army, but under the clear-headed management of Col. M. C. GARBER, Chief Quartermaster of Sherman's army in the field, everything moves along like clock-work, and one would hardly appreciate, from a mere casual-observation, that so much was being done in such a small borough. Capt. JUSTIN HODGE, A. Q. M., who has the direct management of the receipt and shipment of everything that passes over the railroad at that point, is also just the tight stamp of a man for Sherman. Like Col. Gar-BER, he is a gentleman, and I have yet to hear of an instance where officers have had any occasion to find

fault with either of them. There was a rumor at Goldsboro, and I find it is also in existence here, that Gen. Scort. of Ohio, is to take the place of Gen. Palmer in the command of this district. Whether it is true or not I cannot learn, but it would not be regretted, I am informed, by the loyal Northern portion of the population in this place. Gen. Palmer has been kept here, I am told, in the neighborhood of two years, and as a general thing there should be a change made in such commands, at least every year, if not every six months. Gen. Carl Schurz, who recently reported to Gen. Sherman, in obedience to orders, has also been mentioned in connection with this post, but I

presume without cause. I find that Capt. A. S. KIMBALL, who was Acting Cnirf Quartermaster here for some time, has been appointed Depot Quartermaster at this place, for Sherman's army. It is a good appointment.

THE BORDER STATES --- AFTER THE WAR.

NINTH LETTER.

The Three Great Divisions of Tennessee-Soil, Minerals and other Characteristics of Each-The Public Works of Tennessee. Correspondence of the New York Times.

PADUCAH. Friday, March 10, 1865. With an area of about 45,000 square miles, Tennessee is naturally divided into three grand divisions. East, Middle and West Tennessee. The first comprises the mountain section between the border of North Carolina and the Cumberland Mountains: the second stretches thence to the Tennessee River below the Muscle Shoals: the third comprises that part of "Messopotamia" between the lower Tennessee and the Mississippi, the residue being in Ken-

BAST TENNESSEE consists of a succession of mountain ranges, with narrow valleys between them, running from northeast to southwest. Some of these are so uniform and contigous to each other, that they resemble ruffles or a corrigated roof. The mountains separating it from North Carolina, are the highest in the State, in places rising to an elevation of 6,000 feet. The Cumberland range is lower, more land on the summit, and has an average breadth of about twenty miles, being divided at their southern extremity by the valley of the Sequatchie into two distinct chains for some distance. Racoon Mountain and Lookout Mountain are parts of this range, seperated from it by the Tennessee River, which there leads to the westward.

These valleys are all noted for their picturesque beauty, and mostly for their fertility. No more healthy region probably can be found on the face of the globe than they. The table-land of the Cumberland Mountains is mostly lean, being deficient in calcareous ingredients. Many of the mountain slopes are used for pasturage up to their summits.

But it is in respect to its minerals that this section exceis. The whole of the Cumberland range is underlaid with coal-beds, the average thickness of which is estimated as being at least eight feet. The area covered by those mountains is 4,400 square miles. In the same section are three great fron regions—one lying along the Unika group of mountains, which separate the State from North Carolina; the second, known as the " Dyestone region," skirting the eastern base of the Cumberland, from Georgia to Virginia; the third, called "the Cumberland Region," associated with the coal measures in the northern part of the State. A fourth belongs to the western part of Middle Tennessee, passing out of Kentucky and running down to the Alabama line; and a fith to West Tennessee. Those of the eastern region usually yield from 55 to 70 per cent. of metal, and are pronounced inexhaustible. Extensive beds of iron ore occur near Cumberland Gap.

Conner is also found abundantly in the same section, the most important and rich beds being in the southeastern corner of the State. The locality is known as Ducktown, consisting of a natural basin nearly 1,000 higher than the valley of East Tennessee. The geological report made in 1856 shows that up to that date one million dollars' worth of ore had been taken from those hills after encountering almost insurmountable obstacles in cutting out a road through the face of the mountains.

Lead, zinc, and even gold, in small quantities, are among the other products of a region, which possesses peculiar interest to Northern men at this moment, from the loyalty of its innabitants, and the persecutions they have undergone on behalf of thegovernment and the Union. The marble of East:

Tennessee has no superior. MIDDLE TENNESSEE

consists partly of the spurs thrown from the Cun> berland, succeeded by a basin of an eliptical form, a little more than 100 miles long by between 50 and 50 miles broad. The famous village of Murtreesboro is near its geographical centre. The surface is for the most part greatly undulating, and of quite moderate clevation. The soil is of the richest kind, reposing on blue, and white-lime-stone beds, already ascertained to be 800 feet thick. The basin passes across the Cumberland River into Kentucky, and southward nearly across the State of Tennessee. . It is one of the gardens of the West, similar to the Blue

Pass country in Kentucky. This bowl or natural depression is surrounded by a belt of mountains, as in Kentucky, known as "the H ghland River," usually from 400 to 600 feet above the lime-stone country. In two places this river is cut through by the Cumberland River, and in one by Duck River. The soil of these hills is usually poor, and some portions are quite barren. Further back, however, and beyond the "barrens," lime-stone again makes its appearance, and the soil becomes red and fertile. The circle of highlands is noted for its beautiful streams and its sulphur springs. Taken as a whole, the central part of Tennessee, as an agricultural country, has probably no superior, while the scenery everywhere is pleasant, and in some places. romantic. The air is also salubrious.

WEST TENNESSEE

consists of two slopes, the eastern, fronting the Ten-. nessee River, being high and abrupt; while the western, looking toward the Mississippic is less lofty. and precipitous. The former contains beds of fine. marble and iron ore, besides abundance of lime. stone. A source of still greater wealth is its green sand marble beds, such as have contributed so greatly to the reclamation of the barren lands in the southeastern New-Jersey. These beds extend under the surface of several counties, to unknown depths. It might cause the teeth of our more progressive farmers to water to learn that land thereabouts, fit for raising cotton and nearly all the ordinary grain crops

can to-day be had at from \$20 to \$40 per acre. The opposite slope of West Tennessee is also a fertile country; but probably not so well adapted to Northern constitutions, on account of the many sluggish streams which crawl through the rich bottoms to the Mississippi, their banks having often to be laveled to prevent overflow. The Chickasaw and other "bluffs" in this region are conspicuous and well known features in the landscape. I may add that, like the " Father of Waters," the Tennessee is navigable all the year round, so that Nature has provided ready to hand excellent communications with

THE PUBLIC WORKS OF TENNESSEE. The legislature of Tennessee was more liberal in aiding the construction of public improvements than her neighbors, either to the north or south. A regular system of railroads was devised many years ago, the State subscribing three fifths of the stock, and grant-

Tennessee and Virginia, from Virginia to Knoxville; the East Tennessee and Georgia, from Knoxville to Dalton, with the "cut-off" above Chattanooga, that portion of the Louisville and Nashville, (about fiftyfour miles.) in Tennessee; that part of the Memphis and Charleston in Tennersee; the Memphis, Clarkesville and Louisville: the Gossfield and Kentucky: the Nashville and Chattanooga; and the Nashville and Decatur roads, beside numerous branch lines. Few of these enterprises were profitable in the silape of regufar dividends; but they did much to open up the resources of an exceedingly rich State, that under different auspices, will not fail to make them yield

I have already noticed the construction of a line from Nashville, northwestwardly to the Cumberland, at Johnsonville, seventy-eight miles, and connecting with the Memphis and Clarkesville Road. This was built by the government to prevent the possibility of Nashville being cut off from receiving supplies during low stages of water in the Cumberlands. The late rains did serious demage to the bridges on the Decatur and the Chattanooga Railroads; but probaably by this time most of them have been repaired. enabling work to be resumed on beth at an early

SUMMING UP.

In this series of letters on the social condition, industry, soil, business condition and prospects of the Border States, I have availed myself of oil sources of information within reach, extracting it afke from Unionist and Secessionist, military officer and civitian. I have come to the conclusion that the nataral elements of wealth there are wastly greater than most persons supposed; that it only needs exprempt and final settlement of the labor (i. e. the slavery) question, followed by the influx of men of wealth, enterprise and worth of character to make the South "biossom as the rose." I cannot suppose that the rule of the bandittlis to last forever; indeed, with the overthrow of the rebellion this year in prospect, the guerrillas will mostly find their "occupation gone." Still the waves of the sea beat against the shore long after the storm has subsided, and it were idle to expect such a war to be immediately followed by the haloyon days of peace and security. Now that the people of the North ere in a measure henimed in by the Western deserts they can turn their undivided attention upon the half desolated and depopulated South, where "there 48 still much landto be possessed," as well as a new frame-work of society to be instituted. In Eastern Virginia the lower part of the peninsula is undertaid with deposits of green sand marl, vast and rich enough to ferti ize a continent. West Virginia has coal, iron, oil water power, most glorious scenery and the purest air. Eastern Kentucky has similar elements of greatness, though as yet shut out from the world by lack of ratiways. Tennessee is rich as pte-crust and as reautiful as Eden offering us with all other advantages, abundance of good cotton. The experiment of raising this deturoned "king 2 by means of labor, has already been successiutly tried. What remains but that the advantage thus gained shall be followed up until the whole South is brought under the influence of the genius of universal emans cipation? - WILLIAM WALGHT.

Louisville to Nashville - Guerrilins - The Contary and the Rivers-Anshville Faundated-The Riection of Saurday-An Interregnum-Business in Nashville-Education-The Freedmen as Laborers-The Nashville Papers-"The Social Evil," and How it is Disposed of. Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April, 1865. In spite of the murderous attacks cieguerrillas, who abound in all parts of Kentucky, ascording to the popular imagination, we reached this place without getting kidled by the way, or observing one who had seen or heard of a bushwhacher in that part of the State. When inquiry was made, the answer invariably followed that it was not there, but in some place further porth or south, that such-a-such a frightful depredation took place, thus recalling to mind the story of the "Three Black Crows," which turned out to be "something almost as black as a

In fact, there has been a good deal of enggeration as respects these horse-thieving maranders. Fifty men we'l armed, and helping themselves to fresh horse-flesh whenever the old article has run-down, oan keep a whole State like Kentucky in alarm. Of course, in time the brood will be exterminated, and that will be the end of them. That, after a war waged with such violence of passion, such wholesale slaughter, such crimes on both sides, meek-eyed peace should at once settle down, is more than any person who has read the history of our great civil strite had any reason to expect.

Between Louisville and the tunnel through Mulshaugh's Hill, rises by a gradual and gentle ascent, passing from the limestone bottom to the sandstone mountain range. On the southwestern slope are various kinds of sandstone, as far south as Green River, beyond which the lime again appears and continues as far as this place. From this the reader can form a general idea of the soil and its capabilities. The villages are of little account. Elizabethtown.

the principal, has perhaps 1,500 to 2,000 people, with the usual number of churches. Like Bowling Green it sprawls about on every 'side, without order or neatness. The other stations are too smail to merit notice. Cave "City" is an emporium of about four houses. The roads are miry; there is no stage running, and the anticipated visit to the Mammoth Cave must be deferred or postponed indefinitely.

The people are mostly as raw looking materials as canwell be imagined. Though it is Sunday, not one in ten of the men appears to be washed or cleaned. With the legs of their pantaloons stuck in those of their dir y boots, they evince one sign of interest in the affairs of the day by eagerly, inquiring for the

The rivers are swollen to an unusual height. Salt River, the Green, the Barren, and streams of less note, are filled to overflowing. The damage done by the flood in Kentucky is. however, inconsiderable. At Barren River we are detained half an hour, the trestlework of the bridge having been bent somewhat by the current, so that it was judged advisable not: to cross it by the locomotive. Passengers, accordingly, had to walk over, after which the cars were pushed across and a fresh engine was attached to the train. APPEARANCE OF NASHVILLE.

This city is now, like Babylon, "sitting upon many waters," being surrounded on three sides with the flood, and on the fourth by mire. Water has not only passed up the bottom-lands, but inundated houses—I suppose, a full hundred of them. They are immersed from one to four feet-some of them still more deeply. Their poor inmates, of: course, hal to flee for their lives, and experienced no small difficulty in finding shelter, so densely filed is the town with its habitable environs. Having done its worst, the Cumberland is once more resiring slowly

Though the streets have been muddy, and are still sticky in places, I notice to-day the dust begins to. rise as a regiment of Western troops marched along. I took up a Boston newspaper, and read in it about the snow being so deep in some parts of New-England, that the fences were scarcely wisible! Great

POLITICAL MATTERS.

They had an election here last Saturday, if it might be called such, not one in six of the people having voted. Of the nine hundred odd votes cast in this city, I am told a considerable proportion of tnem were those of quasi Sacessionists, who desired to put themselves "right on the record." There was no struggle between parties or individuals; and few cared to take the trouble of going to the polls. At any rate, that staunch patriot, WM. G. BROWNLOW, is made Governor of the State, in which he was imprisoned for his fidelity to the Union. HARRIS is skulking somewhere in Dixie. Seldom are the tables so completely turned as here. In conversation with several people, I find a high opinion of the new Governor as a practical man. Andraw Johnson is also spoken of universally with respect and love. The report that he is frequently the worse of liquor I take to be unfounded in fact. ing \$100,000 for the erection of important bridges. By virtue of this enlarged scheme, the following

At present there is an interregnum in the office of

Mr. Browntow not taking possession of the reins till the 1st of April. The Secretary of State, Mr. EAST, is de facto Governor of Tennessee. THE PROPLE.

It would be difficult to classify the people of Nashville, except into soldiers and civilians. Great numbers of the former have been arriving every day for some time, mostly new regiments, though composed largely of old troops from the Western States. I think as many as 5,900 have passed through to-day and yesterday, " and still they come." Maj.-Gens. Thomas and Hooken are in town, with a legion of shoulderstrappers. Probably as many as 10,000 soldiers are in and about Nashville, beside teamsters, laborers,

&c. They swarm about restaurants, saloons, newsrooms, barber-shops and the like, as flies do about a sugar hogshead. The Zollicoffer House, a new concern as large as the St. Nicholas, as I write, is filled with them, who are fiddling and dancing on the floors consecrated to Southern chivalry. About one-half of the churches and the public schools are taken up as hospitals; the other churches have been

CIVILIANS Are a little lear easy of description. They consist of first, the loyal Tennesseeans who managed to elude the conscription, or have since deserted; also of some who were rather inclined to secessionism at the outset, but since have seen the error of their ways. This element is on the increase, and will been growing and strengthening as Sherman and Thomas keep marching one Second-Disional Sautherners. Third-Northern business men, who have got possession of probably three-fourths of the trace carried on in Nashville. They take in all classes and orders of traders, from the solid and respectable Breadway merchant to the Chatmem street israrlite and the Italian image-vender. All me stores not needed for government purno ser have been rented by these merchants, usually at Broadway prices. In the principal streets they enanothe had short of between \$2,5.00 and \$5,000 a. 70 mr, according to situation and size. And hundreds of lattle " Crystal Palace" restaurants have shot up in vacant lets, dicor-yards, flower-gardens, &c., where an honest penny can be caught. These are painted and galded in the most flashy style; their oc supants, usually, swearing like the army in Flanders. They must be finished gentlemen, of course; for in the South, was it not the distinguishing trait of

Scriar, among a population of 75,000, believed to be packed in this city, I have observed only one place that could be properly called a hoolestore, and It was nearly empty. There are numerous stands, however; on which pullow-covered literature, as well as newspapers; can be had, by paying from fifty to one hundred per cents, more than is New-York. As a rule, merchandise is from twenty five to fifty per cept, higher than at the North.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

a soutleman to be prefane?

The aggregate amount to which Nashiville is limited in her intercourse with the Morth, ha a millionaid a half of dollars per month; and the i itmost that any individual or firm can receive permits for buying, is \$5,000 per month. Profits, you see . must bepretty round to offord such high rents, cleri k-hire and other expenses, all of which are doubled. But certain of the seed of Abraham are said to have a way of dodging this regulation, by making their purchazes in gold. The guileless Israelite fore ver.

But the people are experiencing a degree of pecuniary prosperity such as they never knew before. Money is coperabundant-a drug in the market. Never before was there such an opportunity for growing rich, in spite of the high prices. ()ld residents appear to be quite as much intoxicate d with this happy desirium as new settlers. They are ea deavoring, apfar as they can, to forget the bar, polltics, and the negro, out-Yankeeing the Yank ees in making hay white the sun shines. For if he asks a good price for his services; wherever he cam get it, he at least strives to make people clean and comfortable, as a hotel or boarding-house keeper.

Perhaps we should interpret this temporary flush of prosperity as a providential dispensation, sent to make the people turn their backs upon the Egypt of bordage with fewer misgivings or regrets. It has certainly smoothed the way from slavery to liberty; and since the Beareme-Being, orders all things, why

of nearly all kinds went completely under after the rebellion broke out. Before that time Nashvillethad a good system of public schools; but the State school fund having been unlawfully seized and carried off by ISBANG. HARRIS, the young idea has had to shoot, in ignorance. Within the past year or two some. · pay-schools" have started—one by a gentleman who was formerly a teacher in the public schools. about 250 on the rolls; but he complained that it was almost impossible now to en'orce subordination; and the voung unchins had to be left largely to exercise their own wills. Most of the public schools are still ured as hospitals; but I trust if Gen. Thomas must choose between them and the churches or private ed fices, he will soure the first. They at least were guittiess of baving fostered a spirit of insurrection. The impression which I have received from conersation with many of the people of all classes. was that their minds are in general so secularized, so bsorbed in making money and then spending it on to lies, that the lack of school education among the yeing people is scarcely felt by either their parents or themselves. "Put money in thy purse," and acquiesce in everything else, seems to be the conditional or the conditional or the conditions of the conditional or the co ion into which the Southern mind has settled down after its preternatural state of activity. No bluster, no threats, not even suiten discontent, but a mmetian resignation to the decrees of Uncle Sam. He is a terriple fellow down here-more than Northern teachers are greatly needed—I was about to write waxted, which would have been a mistake. Who can come and reorganize education?

The colored schools are doing well. Col. MERSEE In charge of the enlistment of colored troops and Superintendent of the freedmen of Eastern and Mid die Tennessee, informed me that in his district about 2.500 colored children are regularly attending the schools kept open by charitable associations at the North. God bless the noble women and men who sustain these institutions! The Colonel further expresses the belief that these emancipated people are more ager for enlightment than the white refugees, who wen't pay for anything they can get for nothing. On he other hand, not a few of the colored people, after their means have improved, withdraw their children from the charity schools and send them to pay-

Indeed, I have little hesitation in saying that, in spite of the thick lips, retreating forehead and curig hair, the negro displays in his countenance more of the image of God than the furtive-looking, hang-dog, unkempt white who huddles round stoves in taverns. Less than five years ago, Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, proposed, in a public message, the enactment of a law to prohibit slave mechanics from hiring white assistants. Even then Sambo was the master. How much more when he has fought his way to freedom, and takes to his book so much more eagerly than he of the superior race. In truth, I am not so much exercised about the future of the negro on this continent, as about that of the (now) negroless whites, who have been brought up too proud to work, and are now too poor to do without it, after looking as stolid as oxen into the bargain.

"THE IRREPRESSIBLE NEGRO." There was thus something in the cant phrase, irrepressible negro," which was current some years ago. How do they work as free men? comes first in order. In general, I think it safe to reply,
"As well as could be expected." Doubtless a number of them "loaf" about the corners; yet fewer in proportion than of the whites. In two or three cases here they have taken to selling whisky; yet the proportion of sellers and drinkers among them s far below that of their fair-skinned neighbors. Said an officer to me lately: "I have superintended the organization of over 13,000 colored troops, and had them with me in camp for months; yet though they could smuggle whisky easily into it. I never saw one of them the worse for liquor." My beliet is that this rute will hold good wherever the necessity of discipline has been duly impressed; for the colored soldier feels himself to be "every inch a man," whenever he has exchanged his old rags for military blue, and shouldered his musket for the

The number of them who have enlisted as soldiers in Eastern and Middle Tennessee is about 12,000. Their bravery does not now require to be established The only difficulty with negro troops is that in the event of their sickening in camp, they have not that rallying power possessed by most white persons; but the same remark will hold good with respect to unintellectual men of any race, to a greater or less degre. An active brain is a wonderful buoy

"THE SOCIAL EVIL"

is deserving of some notice here on two accounts; first, the great head it had attained to, and next, the means taken to curtail it. The license system, adopted in French cities, has been introduced here, and with good effect on the whole, as nearly as I can learn. In any event, it is a choice of evils, but these

lines were completed before the war: The Bast | Governor, Mr. Johnson being in Washington and | can be the less of two. Houses to which a license is granted have to pay well for it, besides which thei inmates have to submit twice s week to a medical examination. The vice exists, the moral petrifaction of feeling exists; but there is believed to be much less of that abominable disease among the men than there otherwise would be.

THE NASHVILLE PAPERS are four in number, and all issued in the morning. They are as follows: The Dispatch. (Opp.;) the Press. (out and in;) the Union, (moderate Republican,) and the Times, (radical Republican.) The large circulation of Cincinnati and Louisville papers here would indicate that there is room for improvement among the Nashville journals-not in quantity, but in quality. Most of them are conducted on the one-horse principle, and that horse not always at Their advertising support is good, however, and a fine run of job-work is attached to most of the

Austiculture, soils, mirrerals, &c., I defer till my WILLIAM WRIGHT nexs

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Fall of Richmond-How Louisville Received the Tidiogs-Celebrating the Victory-Illumination-Changes Since the Rebeltion Began-Reunion after Separa-

From Our Own Correspondent.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, April 6. The fall of Richmond, as announced here by telegram a few hours after the grand event, fell upon the people of this goodly city with almost stunning suddenness. While few doubted the ultimate success of Grant's combinations, the result was considered as indefinitely remote. Some sanguine secession souls professed indeed to consider the capture of the haughty and defiant capital, if not absolutely impossible, yet as a thing not to be achieved without long months of desperate strife and fearful sacrifice. The tidings "Richmond is ours," fell upon such as a bolt from a cloudless sky. They would not believe the brief pragnant dispatch. They affected, perhaps persuaded, themselves to believe the announcement a hoax. Their doubts were soon dispelled. Brank and we-begone countenances and page tips, whispering: " all is lost," were seen here and there along the streets. But the Union joy was jubliant. It was a day of proud and blissful exhiteration for all staunch, loyal souls who had long been waiting and praying for this grand consummation, and whom no arguments, no appeals, no influences had tempted in the nation's darkest hour, to swerve & hair's breadth from the line marked out by fealty and patriotism.

Northern cities may be "wild with excitement and joy" over the collapse of the great rebel stronghold, and the prospect, which the event heralds, of a speedy peace, with the national authority every, wiere restored and confirmed. This is natural and fitting. But the joy of Unionists living in States once slave, and who have remained true, in spite of the defection of kindred and friends, in spite of obloquy. clamors, abuse, persecution, trials and sacrifices inm iny cases, sore enough to move the sternest endurance—the joy of such, at a crowning reunion victory like the taking of Richwood, is the livliest, deepest, most transporting that patriotic bosoms can feel. Such joy is felt by multitudes of Kentuckians, Tennesseeans, and citizens of States with kindred associations to-day. I have seen the expression of this joy again and again, within the two years past, asoccasions arose to call it forth, and my own joy at some signal success to our flag seemed tame enough beside the more glowing and fervid sentiments. flaming forth from these noble Southern Union hearts.

At noon yesterday the thunders of a hundred guns from the forts surrounding Louisville, celebrated Richmond captured, this last and greatest of GRANT'S gains. It was the order of Secretary STANTON. Another hundred guns, made the vesper anthem of the city, by Gen. PALMER'S command. One of the guns taking part in this glorification seemed a monit gun at least, so fai-reaching and jarring were its tremendous reports. One was reminded of the huge 74pounder of Fort Nagley at Nashville, which by Gov. JOHNSON'S Order was wont to startle the town in celebrating Sherman's successes and captures from Lookout Mountain to Savannah. The people here, as there, seemed to enter into the spirit of the merry-making artillery, and before the words, "Richmond is tatten," few faces were seen that did not beam satisfaction at this great triumph of our arms At night an illumination, and one such as the city

has rarely seen, greeted the eyes of thousands of gazers, who crowded the various streets. The Mayor, Mr. KAYE, and Gen. PALMEE, Issued each his official pronounciamiento to this end, and though the notice was short, the display was very oreditable to the public spirit as well as loyalty of Louisville. Had the notice been longer, a torch-light procession might, and probably would, have emphasized the proceedings. As it was, nearly all the public building, were brilliant with countless lights, many of them with flags and transparencies, white Roman candles, rockets, huge bonfires, variegated and adorned not less than lit up the night. The main hotels, the Louisville, National and United States, the City Heil, Post-office, Gen. Palmer's Headquarters, A sist. Surg.-Gen. Wood's, the offices of the Louisville Journal, Press and Democrat, with many business houses, were all aglow in honor of Grant's glorious achievement: while very many private residences, among them coaspicuous for the number and brigh ness of its loyal lights, was the fine old mansion of Senator Gethale, set far back from the street, and

the more striking on this account. In fact, the illumination was on a much wider and seemingly heartier scale than I would have judged, probably, from the antecedents of Louisville, and from the understanding of the secession sympathy harbored here. Only four years ago, the tramp of rebel regiments echoed along its streets. A single house illuminated then in honor of a Union victory. had brought a fierce mob of rebel nullifiers about its inmate's ears. The holding fast of Keniucky to the Union was a dubious thing. She was on the verge of going off with her sister Tennessee, a result which, if Providence had not mercifully arrested it, would have added, probably, another four years to the war. to speak of putting the national cause in most

lan minent jeopardy.

Now all is changed. Kentucky remained true. and is growing truer every day—that is, to the noble number who, tried by the fires of rebellion, were not found faitbless, are added every day numbers tion, temporized while the result continued doubtful, or gave aid and comfort to the enemy, so long as the cause of the enemy seemed likely to prevail.

The last hope of these last, has perished with the overthrow of Richmond. There is not the shadow of a chance that the demon of a Southern Confederacy, exercised from Richmend by the potent wand of the magician GRANT, can work sestored, perfected and perpetuated. Every clear-headed rebel can see this as well as other sensions people can. To resist the rolling wheels of this restoration is to be crushed beneath them. There is no alternative but acquiescence and submission. Submission, if not easy at first, will prove pleasant afterward, when the fruits springing, from obedience to a wise, vigorous and liberal government come to be enjoyed by the loyal citizen. We do not wonder efore, that wherever our armies penetrate, and the flag is planted, numbers of the misguided are een flocking to take the oath of allegiance. They feel that they have lived long enough on the husks of a wo-producing rebellion. They long to find themselves in a parent's forgiving arms, and clothed, fed, sheltered and made happy in the good old home from which in an evil hour they wandered.

This family reunion is at hand. The overthrow of the rebel power, of which the fall of Richmond is the immediate herald, opens the door wide for the scattered wanderers to return. In a few months, at furthest, the United States Commonwealth will form a single household again. Perfect harmony throughout may not be restored in a day. The human head cannot at once obliterate painful and even bitter memories. But the good sense of the American people will quickly accept the principle, with God's seal upon it, that the union of the nation is its only safety. honor, peace, strength and prosperity, and that the more cordial the union is, the better will it be for the

best interest of all classes of citizens. Government Indelitedness to Louisville-& Gold Decision-Indications of Louisville's

Prosperity. &c. Correspondence of the New York Times. Louisville, Friday, April 7, 1865.

Nearly \$30,000,000 unpaid and long due government claims are held here. Vouchers bought at 12 to 15 off. . Money tight-bank rates 10 to 12; street bank rates 15 to 24. Kentucky money reported 1 to 2_below par in Indiana-was at one time 10 to 20 above Indiana. Gold, 1st ult., opened here at 200%; glosed, 31st ult., 151 14.

Chancellor Pintin here decides that the maker of a