able 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 pros-Population is steadily increasing, and scarce a dwelling can be had for less toan double former rents. For year ending the 1st, the products of our manufactures amount to over \$11,000,000; imports of manufacturies over \$1,000,000; exports from same over \$8,400,600; 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 number, \$2,088 360; of coal \$3,750,000; of wines and inquors. \$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 CEICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Preparations for the Great Fair-Political Pence Prospicts-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 a tention 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 | necessity for having one's life insured ere passing over 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 nightfail. 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 predminary 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 en arged 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 Repub-

and John B. Rice, formerly proprietor of the Theatre here, nominated for Mayor. I'ne 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 asjustment 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 rebettion. 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 competled to confess it before the world. This gives us security for the future, if not indemity 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 accquate 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 uncerstand 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 repels in Camp Douglas, for frontier service. Several others are at Camp Fry, in this city, from Can p Chase, Camp Morton and Rock Island. They are soon to leave for the plains.

A regiment is being raised here for HANCOCK'S Voteran 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. Crosov'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 for une in the whisky business by the failure of Mr. Wasii-BURNE to get a tax upon " stocks on hand," and he therefore has penty 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 Himois Canal is open for navigation. The Straits at Mackinaw are yet closed 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 snow-

St. Albans Raiders.

From the Montreal Herald, The following are the judgments placed on re-

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 i does not annear from the evidence before me that the prisoners have committed the crime of robbery with in 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 & charge of assault with intent to murder.

Considering the declaration made before me this n hehalf of the Government United States, that as the Government of Canada inprisoners for a breach of neutrality, he (Mr. DEVLIN)

tion 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 applicaion of the United States for extradition of the pris-

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 warfant issued by me, be restored to them.

J. SMITH, J. S. C. stored to them.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Important Reconnosisance—Preparations for the Expedition-Caution-Contracts-Mill-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 depois in Leavenworth, and the delay which for years has been a constant aunovance 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 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 Missourl 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 coinfort 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 induged in a second when compelled to by necessiv, and the many complaints and constant annoyance to its patrons is such as to condemn it forever. I would advise no one wno 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 cavairy, 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 dislovalty, 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 reconnoltering expedi-The Republican convention was held on Saturday, | tion 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. LEAV-ENWORTH, 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 Iowa, Third Wisconsin Cavalry and a battery of ar-

> 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 nurrhased 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.

tillery is now organizing for an effective campaign,

security of the great overland routes, are two great mittary 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 mili-FRONTIER. tary movements materially.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico-Engagements with Guerrillas-Division into Military Districts-Will Maximilian Keep bis Throno. 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 Portire, 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 Literals 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 (Morella,) has been abandoned by the Republicans, who, being sur-

Gen. Negretz, Juanez's Secretary at War, attacked and took Durango. Two thousand men, under the command of PATONI, and 700 under that of Morales, where concentrated at Guaymas, in Sinaloa, with the intention of attacking Mazatlan. Tacambaro (Morelia,) has been occupied

prised at San Mateo, sustained a defeat, their Com-

mander, Valencia, being killed in the engagement.

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

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 editors of the following periodicals, the Cuchara, the Sombra, the Buscapie, 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 the publisher, who was below in a carriage. On hearing this, Bazains ordered him to go and point him out to the gendarmes, and, on doing so, he was him out to the gendarmes, and, on doing so, he was is in the same category. The conviction of the par-

from Mexico to Puebla there are now employed 3,000 The preliminary operations for the starting of the new line of steamers called "Messageries Impe riales," are like wise 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 exporta-

tion 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 naving been informed of the calamity. sent them \$2 000. This act of charity was only known through the family who published it.

TENNESSLE.

Gov. Browplow's Insugural and Message. On April 5, Parson Brown Low 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 Legisla-ture, in all time to come, the right to recegnize proerty 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 agricul-tural, 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 repellion-tound 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 rebeliion 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 claused after the war commenced before the institution of slavery in all the poincer States, became utterly demoral zed. 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 illnerately at will,

The nistory of the past shows to every candid

mind that slavery has conferred no benefits upon

Tensestee. It has been a stunting block in the way of her advancement. Her people have felt the effect of its degracing in fluence, and her growth and prosperity have been retarded, by the exclusion from her borders of both capital and educated labor. * It I am anything in polices, I come under the hated appendation of a Fede a ist, a name given to the friends of the Constitution of the United States, nt 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 otism, that I have all my life tong been a Federal Wate, 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 digdity, to assert its authority, and to crush out any rebellion that may be irangurated. Such a government is what we want, and what we must have, with ample powers to sustain Itself, having one 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-Pres dency, without regard to which side of Mason and Dixon's Line they were born, or resided at the

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

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 i 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. A ter 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 tavor of the proposition submitted by Congress at 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 cone the better, it does not appear a 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 any questionable exercise of power, and that is by amending the constitution, just as Congress has pro-

The attention of the Legislature is earnestly called to the subject of the roving bands of guerrillas and equads of robbers and murderers, who frequent those counties and portions of countles 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 recellion have exhibited themselves in every quarter, and the es of society, more or less, calling for more stringent enaciments, so as to meetithe 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 lite 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 bonest man or a law-abiding citizen. And vou, gentlemen, should feel no concern for the opposite class of men but to punish and reform them.

Various other internal toforms 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, Fremains 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 cooperation between the State and Federal Governments. To you, especially, as Senators and Representatives, do the oyal prople of Tennessee look for encouragement and counsel. And to your actions in the halls of legislation will all eves be turned-not only in Tennessee but in other States—for examples of what is tentting loyal men. I feel full confidence that you meet expectations, both at home and abroad. I feel cause, you will rise above all selfish considerations. and bowing submissively to the Divine Will, von 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, perhans, proper for me to state, that since 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 in-terests 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 targe lots as low as \$2 75 per gallon—a trans-action, 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 parrels 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 know-ledged of the fraud, and are not only innocent of im-plication 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 The Collector has actual evidence that about half

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.

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 lown our arms and submit to the benests of Lincoln with the promise only to be liberal in the exercise o 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 free iom and independence. Subjugation means the con fiscation of your property to pay Lincoln's war debt and gratify abolition hatred, and the destruction of all the rights and liberties of freemen. s 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 conflice: we have sustained them by our acts; we have 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 inde-pendent." 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 oe, awaits us all. The fale of the traitor and the tory will be, as it has ever been, to deserve and receive the execuation of the fiving and the curses of posterlty. 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

The reverses sustained by our armies, in view of the doom threatened against us, ought not to peralyze us, but ought to arouse all our energies, and cad forth the nighest evidence of outrovsin.

Unless the people of Alabam: will do roluntarily what trey cannot by law be compelled to do. I fear that

Alabama cannot be successfully defended agains 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 deterce. I wish their action may prove to have been founded in wiscom; but I tear for the consequences to the State. The milina 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 i eie; but united with all the available Confederate troops it is not sufficient to defend against the forces with which the State is now threatened. Uncer the operations of the State laws, the first-class vond 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 love liberty, and who know no such works as fear or

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 new 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 breatens 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 You will not hesitate to raily to her defence. Would voukeep 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 recure the blessing erty to yourselves and your children? Will you have independence and peace? The path to libera and to peace will be found where your country's soldiers stand. The road to safety, to linerty, to honor and to glory leads over the same ground. The orders to the second-class milita 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, batablons or regiments. They have the right to select their own offi-cers. They will be armed and equipped.

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

RUBEAU OF PUBLIC EDUCATION. CHARLESTON, Merch 31. 1865. Col. Gurney, Commanding Post of Charleston:
Colonzi: 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. Phillip-street School.... At the Normal School
At the King-street School, (boys,)..... At the Meeting-street School.... At the St. Michael's School.....

of them residents of Charleston before the evacua-tion 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 wno charge that the friends of the slave are the enemies of their o'd masters. No tes's 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 Com

mission, and from the old store in the Morris-street A large number of applications have been made for permission to open private schools. On presentation of evidence of loyalty, these applications have atways 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

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 Renef Association, has been constantly engaged in aiding to organize these schools, and deserves the thanks of this community for his labors in their be 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 WASHING-TON 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 had been instructed by Hon. Mr. Szward, as represent the Government of the United States, to discontinue, the proceedings against the prisoners for extradition, under the wargent issued by me, and considering also the declaration.

The works on the Vera Cruz Railroad are being against the prisoners for extradition, under the wargent issued by me, and considering also the declaration.

The works on the Vera Cruz Railroad are being actively carried on and the rail oad is now open to against the public as far as Paso del Macho, On the line of the prisoners in the declaration in the united actively carried on and the rail oad is now open to also, and lead to their seizure by the revenue officers.

The works on the Vera Cruz Railroad are being died in the same category. The conviction of the parties of the fraud will not only cause them to lose the set at liberty.

The works on the Vera Cruz Railroad are being duently held a second lieutenancy in the United actively carried on and the rail oad is now open to also, and lead to their seizure by the revenue officers.

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ERT E. LEE, Jr., 20 years of age. The latter has been taught in a mittary school in Virginia, and was a memper 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 pisoner 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 bostage 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 Brigadler, commanded a division from the time he returned South until his supposed death, on the 2d inst. before Peters-burgh. 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. -Balumore 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 arth once occupied as headquarters by the Com mander-in-Chief of all the armies in the proposed Confederate States. It is a picturesque little em-inence 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 wincing 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. Lex goes by the appellation of "Edgenili," on the prantation owned by Maj. WILLIAM nili," on the prantation owned by Maj. TURNBULL, Presiding Magistrate of Dinwiddie County and one of the entermentin the Masonsic traternity, eing at the present time Grand Commandant o Knight Tempiars 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 gen leman the distinguished General, since the 1st of November last, made his residence. Gen. Lee's private lite seems to have been unexceptionable as to virtue, not the "abstract of all the one of Rome's greatest military chiefians, but

vices that all men follow?" as was, the description of model of Charatian living. Twice every Sabbath he attended religious services, in the morning at St. Pana's, and in the evening at Grace Church, both E. copar; and his devo tonal living was always with in. No one ever neard a profane symbole from his itor, and those lips were never a receptacle for a bacco, or drank whisky. In fact, the General was to sity free from all the common army vices. He is described as remarkably courteous to every body in his manners, scrupulously respectful of oil vote property, and was always unimpedibly accessi ble to any one or busin'ss. 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 hat also, but three staff officers: Col. TAYLOR, Ch ef of Soff; Col. VENABLE, Chief Ad, and Col. MAR-SHALL Aid. When morng about he was generally ac-

We looked at the path where an eve-witness told us it was his custom to walk backward and forward, with hands behind him and eves bent downward, as it in meditation, especially while waiting for an orderiv to bring his norse. To illustrate his manner of speaking, a conversation was repeated to us. Some one asked him last Saboa'h, and it was a person of no little preminence, "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 pro jectiles, and was afterward burned down by some stragglers from the Federal army, an act the owner told me he dia not think would have been done there, but the sneiling drove him out. Gen. LEE and stuff 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 tail, old-tashioned 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 yery much as it was.

The People's Victory. From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, April 15.

The popular disposition to exaggerate the merits of succession generals, is always a marked feature with an enthusiastic nation; tut while this inconation is excusable as a sign of gratitude, it is ofen a mere form of servility and ignorance. ly 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, hi order to dwarf the importance of the People during the progress of great wars; and to concentrate a lithe glomes 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, unambittous, tract able, and self denying; and by providing them with 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 tendercy to hero-worship carried to the most gross extremes. Least of all sit pardonable at the end of such a war as this—a war of principles, and not of tacues; a conflict of ideas, and not a mere wrestie of contending dynasties; a struggle piegnant with the woe or welfare of the world, and whice, 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 again trebellion, and which like the vast heave of the ocean, has carried everything before it, these soldiers are worthy only of our modified approbation, We thelieve in Saccording to them all the credit they deserve; that is both just and generous; but we must not lose signt of the fact that we have something grander to gather from the gory tiliage 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 subtimer 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-gevernment. 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 them-serves. We reloice 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 resoives 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 cuptains 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

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

From the Savannah Republican, April 2. From a gendeman 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 breatened 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 com-bined together and had armed themselves for selfprotection, but stood in great need of arms and ammunition. Several skirmisnes had taken place between the rebels and the Union citizens, and a reign of terror existed throughout all the adjoining coun-Immense amounts of property had been destroyed, and every cay the greatest outrages were perpetrated by the robel 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 cousumption, 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 Ulyssus been whispered to the

some, to select from the rulns of Richmond the most perfect specimens of brick and granite that can be found, and rear in the midet of the wasted arenamade a desert by fire. a monument that shall s.aud 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 optn on, 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 inlamy .- Richmond Whig.

Navel Affeirs. THE NAVY-YARD STRIKES-THE WORKMEN STILL

The following shows the diminution of wages prescribed by the recent order issued to the Navyyard 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, stil continue work, and they number, all old, 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 elegram 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 he opnoxious order requeing 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 competiting 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, in-tead of being partially, will be almost entirely deserted. All the outdoor workmen have ceased labor, and the yard afready presents the quiet air of repose usuany seen on Sundays.

THE SHIP-CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS. These two pranches of labor represent the most effective and important in the yard. Our, reporter, upon lequity from these branches, learned that these trades had not had torir 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 cauthers 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 cau kers outside is greater than that of the other branches of sarponilding. The demand for ship-corpeniers is, however, pretty extensive outside, as is attested by the fact that a large number of ship-carpenters ves-terday took their too's 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 ourside 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 vard 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 thoronghly overhaused, 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 vard 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

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

The Colorado, 52 guns, which is one of the vessels being hurried up but now but back by the strike, will be the flag-ship of the Mediterranean squad: on, 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 Mediterraneum this Summer. Admiral Goids-BOROUGH is particularly anxious to be at his station in those waters since the daring insult offered by the Portuguese Government toward our navy in upon the United States men of war Sucramento and Niagara at Lisbon.

> Our City Radroads. VETO MESSAGE FROM GOV. FENTON.

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

I am constrained to return, without my approval, Senate bill No. 99; entitled "An act to authorize the Dry Dock. E-st Breadway 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 couble track, frem Greenwich-street through Desprosses street to the North River, and with a double track from Green-wich-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 burchased. but also at the "rights, franchises and privileges be-longing 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 nov 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 lav, construct, operate and use a railroad with a doubl' track, through, upon and along the route or routes, streets and avenues now used and traversed by the a oresaid stages," excluding, nowever, 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 com-pany 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 aid stage company, would be transferred to said Railroad Company, upon such contemplated purchases being perfected? 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 rai 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 luns 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 legiti-mate means for replenishing the treasury, whether national, state or city, and it is therefore the sugges-tion of prudence, that in the disposal of these valua-ble 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 Baths 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 apoly to the construction, opera-

tion 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. ter, as well as containing provisions, which to my mind are open to serious objections.

(Signed) R. E. FENTON.