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RECONSTRUCTION.

Proclamations by President Johnson.

Provisional Governors Appointed for the States of Georgia and Texas.

Hon. James Johnson Named for the State of Georgia and Hon. Andrew J. Hamilton for Texas.

The Regulations the Same as Provided for the States of North Carolina and Mississippi.

The Work of Reorganization in Virginia.

WAGES OF THE FREEDMEN, &c., &c., &c.

GEORGIA.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas, the President of the United States is, by the constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas, the rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of Georgia of all civil government; and whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Georgia in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity restored and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint James Johnson, of Georgia, Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Georgia to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State govern ment as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: Provided that in any elections that may be held hereafter for choosing delegates to any State convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia, in force immediately before the 19th day of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession. And the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualifications of elector and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:—

First—That the military commander of the department and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

Second—That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and of internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the district shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth—That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth—That the District Judge for the Judicial district in which Georgia is included proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, and the Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Sixth—That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said State, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh—That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

VIRGINIA.

The Work of Reorganization.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR PIERPOINT.

[From the Alexandria Journal, June 14.]

On Friday last, the Albemarle delegation, composed of Messrs. Alexander Rives, Wm. F. Gordon, Jr., Thomas Wood and Dr. Alfred C. Wood, waited on Governor Pierpoint and presented him with the resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of Albemarle county.

The point to which the Governor mainly directed his remarks were contained in the following resolution:—

3. That we, therefore, respectfully and earnestly appeal to Governor Pierpoint, and through him, if necessary, to the President of the United States, for such measures as may be deemed best for the early summons of a free and sovereign convention of the people of the State, with a view to the adoption of a constitution suited to the altered state of society, and under such conditions of qualification in the voter and the representative as are set forth and declared in the proclamation of the President of the United States of May 29, 1865, in relation to the formation of a government for the State of North Carolina, or under such other conditions as may secure, beyond all question, the loyalty of the proposed convention of the people of the State.

The Governor argued at some length to prove that it would take at least eight months or more to secure a change in the present organic law, and that nothing could be gained by such a long delay of the reorganization of the State. According to the mode of practical action adopted by him, "he thought he should be able in less than three weeks to issue writs of election to all the counties in the State, with a franchise which will be satisfactory to all and more liberal than the one proposed in the resolutions. With the credit of our present organization, and carrying it on vigorously, we can raise money to defray all the current expenses of the asylums and the payment of officers. Our license law is about the same as it was before the war.

The Legislature at Alexandria, acting under his advice, did not levy more taxes than would be actually necessary to defray the expenses of the civil government. An increase of taxation to meet the public debt ought not to be levied until the whole State could be represented. No elections having been held on the 4th Thursday in May, except in a few counties, for members of the Legislature, and none having been held for members of Congress, the seats in the Legislature and Congress are vacant. Acting on that opinion, after our county officers have been elected, giving due time to the people for consideration between then and next winter, he stated that he would order an election for members of Congress. When the delegates to the General Assembly shall meet in Richmond, and the Representatives in the Congress of the United States, our organization will then be complete. They will have the whole subject of the constitution of the State under the control of the representatives of the State and they can take then what action wisdom and discretion may direct."

What "franchise will be satisfactory to all, and more liberal" than the ex-rebels who waited upon him asked for in their resolutions, is something we cannot exactly see into. The Governor, not being clothed with "war powers," is powerless to do anything which will conflict with the organic law by virtue of which he holds his office. His language is liable to various interpretations.

Letter from Joseph Segar.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:—

Among the numerous misapprehensions existing in reference to the restored government of Virginia, and requiring correction, is the one—much adverted to—that, at the late election, disloyal men were allowed to vote, and that their votes elected disloyal men.

This is a clear mistake, at least so far as my knowledge extends. In the counties of Elizabeth City, York, Warwick, James City, and the city of Williamsburg, elections for county officers were held on the 7th instant, and no one was allowed to vote who had not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and who did not, at the time he offered to vote, take the oath prescribed by the amended constitution of the State.

That oath not only swears the party taking it to the supremacy of the federal Union and its laws over the State constitution and laws, but that he has not, since the 1st day of January, 1864, voluntarily given aid and comfort to those in rebellion against the United States.

This oath was not only taken in the counties already named, but, I am informed, on the Eastern Shore, in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Alexandria city and county. In Norfolk city the commissioners, as I learn from one of the members direct from that city, went still further, and would not allow any to vote who had not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States before the 1st of January, 1864.

Then, as only loyal men voted, it cannot be that disloyal men were elected, unless it be that loyal men preferred disloyal representatives to loyal ones, or that those that took the exacting oaths prescribed committed deliberate perjury, both of which suppositions are wholly irrational and inadmissible.

If there has been a disloyal man thus far elected, I do not know him.

And so of Governor Pierpoint's appointments. He has not only adopted a high standard of moral and intellectual fitness, but all his appointees are, I believe, without exception pre-eminently loyal. Mayor Mayo was not an original appointment of his, and if the Governor be but allowed to go quietly on with the work of organization and reconstruction he has so auspiciously begun, no loyal man need fear the result. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOS. SEGAR.

Session of the Virginia Legislature.

THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

[From the Richmond Republic, June 15.]

An extra session of the Virginia Legislature has been called by the Governor, and a number of the members had arrived in the city yesterday. Both houses will meet to-day in secret session. A quorum of the Senate, it is believed, will be present. With regard to the lower house, the presence of a quorum is not assured, unless other members, in addition to those known to be here, reached the city last night.

It is believed that the special purpose for which the Legislature has been convened is to remove or modify the disfranchisement imposed by the new constitution on the mass of the people of Virginia. Other matters of importance may be called to their attention, but it is not thought the session will be of more than a few days' duration.

The Work of Confiscation.

[From the Richmond Republic, June 15.]

The officers of the Federal Court are now in this city preparing business for the term which will be held in October next. The policy seems to be to proceed against the property, real and personal, of all persons included in the fourteen classes who are denied the benefits of general amnesty by the late proclamation. The business of the officers of the court is to identify the property of all such persons and to collect proof of the participation of its owners in the war. As it is the property of such persons which is proceeded against, and not the persons themselves, the owners of it do not necessarily know whether their interests are implicated in the proceedings or not. We understand that nearly three hundred different properties are already embraced in these proceedings, and the number is, of course, increasing very rapidly. The tendency of this state of things is, of course, very prejudicial to the business of the city, which in many departments is brought to a stand still.

It is stated that seventy-five pieces of property in Richmond have been already libelled for confiscation, which is only a beginning. The proceeding is *in rem*—that is to say, against the property itself—the owner not being made a party to the cause. The term of the federal court at which the libels will be proceeded and acted upon will be held in the fall.

Legislative Visit to the Governor.

[From the Richmond Times, June 15.]

The members of the Legislature which held its sittings in Alexandria, Virginia, are in the city, and called upon Governor Pierpoint yesterday. The visit was of a friendly rather than official character, but matters of vital interest to the State will, doubtless, form the subject of consultation.

New Stores and Warehouses.

[From the Richmond Whig, June 13.]

A report was current on the street yesterday that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the wealthy merchant of New York, had determined to erect a block of substantial storehouses on one of the squares of the burnt district of this city, provided he can make satisfactory arrangements with the owners of the land. It is said that he does not propose to purchase the sites, but to take a lien upon them, and retain control of the edifices when erected until he reimburses himself from the rental of the improved property. Several German architects and draughtsmen have arrived here from New York, we learn, to survey the property and to prepare the plans.

This is a grand idea of Mr. Stewart's, and we trust it will be carried into execution. He can, if he chooses, make a "good thing" by the operation; and we take it for granted that he will not find our landholders so impracticable as to refuse to meet him more than half way, if need be, in the negotiations which must precede the adjustment of terms. The demand for stores will ensure a high rent for the buildings, and we doubt not the owners of the ground will concede a liberal per centage of the rental, beside legal interest, until the principal is repaid.

Apart from the pecuniary benefit resulting from this enterprise, Mr. Stewart will acquire a distinction among the benefactors of Richmond which any man might covet. The "Stewart block" would be a lasting memorial to his liberality and public spirit, as well as of his enterprise and sagacity.

If the scheme for paying off the national debt by subscription shall fail, as we apprehend it will, let the capitalists who have evinced such a readiness to promote that project turn their attention to the burnt district of Richmond. Let them imitate the example of Mr. Stewart, and before the end of the year the desolate waste in the heart of our city may be covered with elegant and spacious warehouses, known respectively as the "Vanderbilt square," "James Gordon Bennett row," "Astor place," &c.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Forthcoming Convention in North Carolina.

[From the Raleigh Standard, June 10.]

That there is soon to be a convention in North Carolina is a fixed and certain fact; that every citizen looks forward with pleasure to the benefits he is to derive from its action is also certain. But it is not at all certain that any one duly estimates the importance of that convention. It will unite us finally and forever to the United States government, and when united it will make us the equal of any other citizen of the Union. It will declare that the black man is a freedman now and forever, he and his children, and his children's children. These facts are sure and there is no controversy or disunion of sentiment in relation to them.

THE BLACKS.

Interview Between Governor Peirpoint and a Negro Labor Broker.

[From the Richmond Whig, June 12.]

On Saturday a man representing himself as agent of a firm in Baltimore, called upon Governor Peirpoint, and stated that his object was to obtain permission from his Excellency to carry out of the State of Virginia several hundred negroes, to be used as field hands in the State of Maryland; that he offered to them the inducement of seven dollars a month and rations.

The Governor asked him if he was not aware that the regular price paid to negroes hired as field hands in Maryland was ten dollars a month and rations.

The man responded that he was aware of it.

The Governor then asked him why he did not offer them ten dollars a month.

Finding himself thus foiled in his designs, he attempted to prevaricate, but the Governor soon cut him short in the following emphatic manner:—

I want you and all parties employed on similar business to understand that I will not permit speculations on the negro's ignorance. If the farmers of Maryland or any other State wish to employ negroes from Virginia, let them themselves apply and pay them the usual rate of hire. And as for you brokers, that meanly profit by the poor negro's ignorance, and employ him to labor a whole year for $84, and take $36 as your wages of iniquity, I give you to understand that Virginia is no place for you—and this ends our interview.

The broker disappeared so quickly that had he not been known to be genuine flesh and blood, one would have supposed him to have vanished in air.

[From the Alexandria Journal, June 14.]

If Governor Pierpoint can control this matter of compensation to colored laborers, why not put a veto upon the policy recently adopted by a convention of the farmers of some of the interior counties? They resolved not to pay colored laborers over five dollars per month and rations, and they were to find their own clothes and pay their own doctor's bills. Suppose that this color d broker did make three dollars off each man employed, would the employs not then realize two dollars more per month than the farmers of Virginia propose to give him? If these men adhere to their resolution, we predict that the consequence will be a failure to secure the necessary labor. All able bodied negroes will go where labor is better rewarded; and the men of Goochland, Louisa, Albemarle, Caroline, Orange, Hanover and Fluvanna, Henrico, &c., will have to depend upon the lame, the halt and the blind, the old and the infantile, to till their fields. The government will not become a party to their sordid meanness in attempting to get the labor of the freed negroes for less than they gave their slaves. They may rest assured of that. And, on the contrary, the course they are pursuing will only tend to strengthen the feeling in favor of the proposition to give a homestead to each slave upon the lands of his rebel master. This plan of "pacification" and "adjustment" has already a powerful and determined party committed to its enforcement, and nothing could tend more directly to promote its success than the despicable meanness exhibited by these planters.

The Negro Laboring Cheerfully.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, June 4.]

Having just returned from a flying visit to Southwestern Georgia, we are able to speak advisedly of affairs in that section. We find that reports have been greatly exaggerated, as to the condition of planters and the negroes. In the whole of Mitchel county, but six negroes left their work for a single day; and three of those have returned, and are now at work. At stations where garrisons are located, the negroes are not allowed to come in the towns and loiter round the streets. The most of them have made up their minds, that they are compelled to work to keep from starving, and obey cheerfully. Some of our influential planters have already made equitable terms with their negroes, and propose establishing stores among them, that they may be supplied with everything necessary for their comfort. Throughout this entire section the crops are flourishing and promise well. Our planters have adopted the proper course, and if they continue in the way they have commenced, abundant crops will be realized, and very little suffering need be anticipated.

Five Dollars a Month too Low Wages.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian, June 12.]

The slaves in Virginia, regarding themselves as free, and no longer subject to the control of their masters, are entering into engagements to labor for wages. Perhaps we should qualify this remark so far as to say that those of them who are willing to labor without compulsion are conforming to the new arrangement. But this does not comprehend the whole class by any means. Many of them are so demoralized by the change supposed to be wrought in their condition that they have betaken themselves to idleness and vagabondism, and are likely to prove a nuisance and a pest. Large numbers have deserted the plantations and seek to congregate in the cities, so that the most stringent police regulations may be necessary to keep them from overburdening the towns and depleting the agricultural regions of labor. The military authorities seem to be alive to this fact, and are taking measures to correct the evil. But the civil authorities also should be fully empowered to protect the community from this new imposition. The magistrates and municipal officers everywhere should be permitted to hold a rod *in terrorem* over these wandering, idle creatures. Nothing short of the most efficient police system will prevent strolling, vagrancy, theft and the utter destruction of or serious injury to our industrial system. Without this we shall have to do as many free States, so-called, have done—expel the negro from our State and introduce white labor.

But, to return to the point from which we have wandered, we advert again to the system now being inaugurated in some of the counties, looking to the readjustment of the relations of labor and capital. The farmers in some localities have fixed the price of field hands at five dollars a month and board. Now it can be readily perceived that this is not enough, and the effect of it will be to stimulate further the desire of the negro to try his fortune in the towns, where he may be allured by the prospect of the higher wages that are generally paid there. The farmers will suffer in consequence. It will be remembered that the hire of field hands was formerly from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars for extra good hands, including board and clothes, the owner, unless where otherwise stipulated, being responsible for apothecaries' bills and medical attendance. If the slave was sick a month or half a year, the hire was not abated. At the rate now fixed, the freedman would have to work every day in the year to make enough to clothe and shoe himself, and would have nothing for doctor's bills and other contingencies. The wages are too low, and the stimulus to plunder from the employer or somebody else will be very great. It is true that the farmers in many sections have been so impoverished that they are not able to pay high wages now, and it would be well if the negroes could be induced to act upon the suggestion of the federal General Harris, who addressed them here, and "be content to work for victuals and clothes; all they could expect now"—as he said, until the advent of better times. But, if they are not content with these, let them have an allowance, in money, that will enable them, at least, to support themselves.

Our people generally accept the circumstances which have wrought this supposed change in the condition of the slave; but those who do not concur and are unwilling to pay living wages to the negro should test their rights before the Supreme Court, where it could possibly be shown that the legal *status* of the slave has no more been changed than that of the free white man. The constitutional amendment has not been adopted by Virginia, nor has this State, except a few counties pretending to represent the State, abolished slavery therein. With peace the constitution revives, and should be in full force and vigor, protecting our right of property in slaves as in everything else, the war proclamations of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. We have no pecuniary interest in the institution, and cannot therefore be influenced by selfish considerations in the opinion expressed; but we would have our people do one thing or the other. We are not particularly anxious to see slavery continued in Virginia, believing that free labor may and will be more profitable to us; and conceding, what we predicted when opposing secession, that the result would be the abolition of slavery in this State, we think that the institution has received too hard a blow to justify the hope that it can recover. But let the slaveholders contend for their institution, or, abandoning it, agree to pay fair wages to their negro laborers.

Work and Wages.

[From the Richmond Times, June 14.]

We regret to observe that, in spite of the energetic efforts of the military authorities, the problem of how to make the emancipated negro work, and what to pay him for his labor, is still a vexed one, not readily solved. We have made some progress, but difficulties still beset us.

The stern decrees of the military authorities have driven many thousand blacks from those cities into which they swarmed for the first two or three weeks after the surrender of General Lee. The idle and vagabond portion of them have long since been driven off, and their dirty little stalls for the sale of cold coffee, hot lemonade and half decayed fruit have also been swept away by the besom of the lately rehabilitated Mayor of this city.

The military have at last taught Cuffee that liberty does not mean unlimited army rations, idleness and vice. But the question of his compensation is now the most troublesome one to grapple with. The military authorities have not deemed it advisable to fix the price to be paid for the negro's labor, nor would it, we imagine, be possible to do so with any degree of fairness or justice to either party. This would be a comparatively easy matter if the supply and demand for labor was uniform throughout the State, and the condition of the agricultural population the same in different sections.

But this is not the case. In some sections of Virginia but few negroes remain, while in other portions of the State none have fled. In certain localities the people have not felt the pressure of the times, and are as prosperous as they were before the war; in others nothing but the neglected land remains. Under such circumstances it seems impossible to establish any uniform rate of compensation. Ten dollars per month, which is the maximum compensation proposed, would be too much for the farmer who cultivates poor and unproductive lands to pay, although such extravagant wages might be paid by the farmer living near a city, who tills good ground, and sells his produce every morning at two or three prices.

The great law of supply and demand will eventually, no doubt, control and regulate this whole matter; but in the meantime we apprehend much distress and annoyance among our farmers, unless something is done to remedy an evil to which we have already directed the attention of the authorities. We refer to the utter and shameless disregard of his contracts by the emancipated negro. No one can rely for six consecutive hours upon the hireling doing the work for which he has been hired.

No indulgence or kindness of treatment is a remedy for this universal fickleness and uncertainty of Mr. Beecher's ideal of human perfectibility. Farmers, mechanics and housekeepers are all liable to be left in the lurch without a moment's notice.

This subject claims the speedy attention of the Freedmen's Bureau. There must be rules for the enforcement of all contracts for labor, and Cuffee must be taught that when he has been hired for a month, and has been justly dealt with, that he cannot, at any moment, jeopardize the prosperity of his employer by leaving him. We recur to this subject because it is one of the very first importance, and should receive immediate attention from the able officers in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Protest Against the Scale of Wages Adopted.

[From the Washington Chronicle, June 9.]

We yesterday published a paragraph from the Richmond *Republic*, giving an account of the meeting of the farmers of several interior counties in Virginia, in which it was agreed to pay five dollars per month for field hands, the negroes to buy their clothing and pay their doctor's bills out of this pittance. A correspondent, who is familiar with farming operations in these counties, sends us the following earnest protest against the procedure:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

SIR—Will no one put in a plea in behalf of the unfortunate race whose enslavement has been the primary cause of this unexampled civil war!

After their liberty seemed to have been achieved by the late President's proclamation and by their own bravery it appears from a paragraph you republish in this morning's issue that the conscientious rebels of Virginia have agreed to fix the wages of field hands at five dollars a month, the laborer to clothe himself and pay his own doctor's bills. To allow this would be rewarding treason instead of punishing it.

I know myself that in the very counties represented in this meeting field hands hired at from eighty to one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, the hirer finding clothing and being obliged to pay for the year, though the servant might die in one month. Doctor's bills were paid by the owner.

We may add that last winter, after the constitutional amendment by which slavery was abolished had gone into operation in Maryland, meetings of the planters were held in the lower counties, at which an agreement was made to pay just double the wages offered by these Virginians; and yet we remember that the proposed compensation was generally deemed too small, and, if we are not mistaken, it was not adhered to.

Stringent Regulations Respecting the Employment of Negroes.

[From the Richmond Times, June 15.]

A meeting of the citizens of District No. 1 of Amherst county was held on Friday last to take into consideration the subject of negro wages, and to adopt some measures by which uniformity of action might be had relative to the new relations between the negro and his former master. The meeting was attended by a number of the leading and influential citizens of the neighborhood, and a series of resolutions were adopted with entire unanimity. One of the resolutions fixes the price to be paid for an able bodied negro man at five dollars per month, he to clothe himself, pay his doctor bills and taxes. Another resolution declares that no land will be rented to negroes under any consideration. It was further determined that no negro would be employed who had voluntarily left his former master, without satisfactory reasons should be assigned therefor, and not then unless the negro should exhibit a certificate of recommendation from his late master as to character, &c.

TEXAS.

The Real Surrender of Kirby Smith.

The Last "Big Gun" of the Rebels in Our Hands.

OCCUPATION OF GALVESTON

The Surrender Made by General Smith to Captain Sands, of the Navy.

The Rebel Governor of Texas Calls His Legislature Together and Appeals to His Soldiers to Preserve Social Order.

The Texas Heroes Obey by Stealing All the Government Property to be Found.

The Right Spirit Manifested by the Subjugated, &c., &c., &c.

Our Galveston Correspondence.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 7, 1865.

On the 2d of June Brigadier General E. G. Davis, United States Volunteers, accompanied by the rebel Generals E. Kirby Smith and J. Bankhead Magruder, were received on board the United States steamer Fort Jackson, Captain B. F. Sands, commanding Third division of West Gulf squadron, off Galveston, where the articles of surrender of the Trans-Mississippi forces were signed by General Smith. The rebel officers were sent into the harbor the next morning by Captain Sands in one of the vessels of the squadron. That day and the next were employed in sounding out and buoying the bar and channel.

On the 5th inst. Captain Sands transferred his divisional flag to the light draught steamer Cornubia, and followed by the Preston, proceeded into the harbor, and landed in Galveston, accompanied by Commander T. H. Stevens, of the Oneida; Commander J. Downes, of the Grand Gulf, and Lieutenant Commander H. Wilson, with Orderly Wickel, Chief Quartermaster J. Knight and Coxswain Kelly, in charge of the colors. They were met on the wharf by Major Van Hanten, of Texas, and conducted to the office of the Mayor of Galveston, O. H. Leonard, followed by a large crowd of citizens who had assembled on the wharf. Captain Sands was welcomed by the Mayor, who, after being informed of the object of this visit, viz.:—to hoist the flag of the Union over the public property, addressed the people, and hoped they would receive the visitors in the same friendly spirit as he had done. Captain Sands then made a few remarks to the assembled citizens, to the effect that he had confidence in their orderly and quiet demeanor; that he felt satisfaction at the peaceful spirit with which they again came under the protecting folds of the old flag; that he came among them unarmed and without a guard, and was glad to find his confidence had not been misplaced. The party upon this went to the Custom House, accompanied by the Mayor and Major Van Hanten, and Chief Quartermaster Knight, of the Fort Jackson, had the honor of unfurling the Stars and Stripes in Texas once more, amid the good order and quiet conduct of a large concourse of spectators. The officers now took off their swords, and, leaving the color guard in charge of the Custom House, walked about the city. In the afternoon the divisional flag was shifted to the Preston, and the party returned to the fleet. Our light draught gunboats New London, Cornubia, Gertrude and Preston are off the forts, or plying between the harbor and the fleet outside, and the Stars and Stripes are flying over the forts in the harbor. Long may it wave over the now free and disenthralled people of the Lone Star State.

Captain Sands, as bearer of despatches of the Navy Department to the squadron off Pensacola after the capture of the Navy Yard there in the beginning of the war, was passed out of the harbor by flag of truce in the United States steamer Wyandotte, the first flag of truce in the war. He has now the satisfaction of having finished the flag of truce business by the raising of the starry banner over the last foothold of this unholy rebellion.

The Official Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, DEFENCES OF GALVESTON, May 22, 1865.

Captain B. F. SANDS, commanding United States fleet off Galveston:—

SIR—I am instructed by Major General Magruder, commanding the District of Texas, &c., to say that he desires to open a negotiation with the federal General commanding at New Orleans, and that his commissioner be sent to New Orleans by a steamer from the fleet as soon as may be after Tuesday, the 23d inst.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ASHBEL SMITH, Colonel Commanding.

CAPTAIN SANDS' REPLY.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FORT JACKSON, OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 22, 1865.

Col. ASHBEL SMITH, commanding defences of Galveston:—

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this day's date, informing me that Major General Magruder, commanding District of Texas, &c., desires to open a negotiation with the General commanding at New Orleans, and that his commissioner be sent to New Orleans by a steamer from the fleet as soon as may be after Tuesday, the 23d inst., and in reply I have to inform you that such commissioner will be received and conveyed to New Orleans as requested at any time the General may desire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. F. SANDS, Captain United States Navy,
Commanding Third division West Gulf Squadron.

The Lone Star State Rowing its Own Canoe.

THE REBEL GOVERNOR CALLS ON THE TEXAS SOLDIERS TO STAND BY THE STATE AND PRESERVE SOCIAL ORDER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HOUSTON, May 28, 1865.

The crisis of the fate of Texas is now upon all her people. As you love Texas—as you revere her good name and heroic deeds—as you share in her interests and honor—be true to the duties she now claims from your hearts and hands.

Faithfulness, courage, energy at the present hour will save the State. Failing in these, you drag her into an abyss from which there can be no ascent.

Negotiations are pending to secure the vital interests of the State, and enable the soldier, after his long years of bloody toil, to have security at his home and pursue his industry in peace. I declare to you that it is in your power to secure these terms. I call God to witness that if they are lost, yours will be the fault. Self reproaches never to cease and the maledictions of posterity forever will follow you.

Hitherto the name of Texas has been a brighter word for heroism. Your brethren from the battle fields beyond the Mississippi are on their way to meet you. They bring heavy hearts, but they bring souls true to duty and instinct with honor. All that bravery could dare, and endurance suffer, they did for you there. Here, they ask from you only firmness and patience, a brief time, for your common Texas.

Soldiers! What will you have to tell them?

Soldiers! How will they regard you?

Will they recognize the name of "Texas Soldier" to belong to you if you fail them and fail your country now?

The flag of Texas, its "Lone Star," still floats in the free winds. Others have gone down. It is yet "full high advanced." It is in your keeping. If dishonor and shame ever stain its bright glories, I tell you plainly you will be the men who do it. That flag is entitled to your allegiance and duty. True to it, it will remain the emblem of honor and patriotism, of memories and hopes alike glorious.

I uphold no extreme views; I have no impracticable designs. I declare frankly to the people of Texas that if the terms can be procured which I believe we are now in the course of obtaining, I shall bow to what seems the destiny which returns Texas to the American Union; and in good faith, so long as charged with your executive power, I will seek to effect this transition in the manner which will best protect the interests of the State. I am indefatigable in my efforts.

Soldiers! you in your place of highest honor—I faithful to my post—let us stand together firmly for the welfare of Texas.

I invoke the utmost exertions of all soldiers and citizens to uphold law, to preserve order, to protect property and civil rights, and to save the State from anarchy.

The courage which defends social order is even nobler than that of the battle field. P. MURRAH.

How the Texas Heroes Preserved Social Order.

[From the Galveston Bulletin, May 30.]

The past week has been eventful in Texas. Almost simultaneously the Confederate armies in this State broke up and the men left for home; they had lost all hope of success in the further struggle for Southern independence. Before going home, however, *the soldiers helped themselves to all government property all over the country, from Galveston to Shreveport*, respecting, however, private property. *The lawless manner in which the public property was taken created apprehensions* that private property would next suffer, and all private houses were closed at Galveston and Houston for several days. But these apprehensions were groundless. The public property being disposed of the soldiers left for home. The last Confederate troops left Galveston on Wednesday, the 24th. The Mayors of Galveston and Houston have organized city guards sufficiently strong to preserve good order, and since Friday all is quiet in both cities, the citizens following their usual avocations. Governor Murrah has sent commissioners to New Orleans to treat for peace with the federal general, independent of the other Southern States, and has also sent a State guard to man the forts in this harbor until his commissioners can be heard from. As to the condition of the country between Hempstead and Shreveport we are unadvised, the telegraph wires having been down the past six days.

General E. Kirby Smith in Galveston.

[From the Galveston News, May 30.]

General E. Kirby Smith arrived in this city on Saturday last, and Judge P. W. Gray arrived yesterday.

The Legislature of Texas Called to Meet.

PROCLAMATION OF THE REBEL GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HOUSTON, May 29, 1865.

Whereas, the present condition of the country is such as to require the meeting of the Legislature in extraordinary session, therefore

I, Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, do, by the authority in me vested, issue this my proclamation to the Senators and Representatives of the Legislature of the State, convening them to meet in Austin on Thursday, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1865.

Wherever there are vacancies in the Senatorial or Representative branches of the Legislature the Chief Justices of the districts in which such vacancies exist will order and hold an election in accordance with the provisions of law to fill such vacancies, on Monday, the 19th day of June next, and furnish certificates of election and returns at the time and manner prescribed by my proclamation for the election of delegates to the State Convention. P. MURRAH, Governor of the State of Texas.

The Right Spirit Among the Subjugated.

[From the Houston Telegraph, May 27.]

We went into secession and the formation of the confederacy from an honest conviction of duty. We stood by the confederacy as long as it existed, and sustained it with all the zeal and ability we were possessed of. It is crushed, and with it are crushed our long adhered to political views. We have now no politics, save alone the safety and security of the society in which we live. To that safety and security *we are willing to give all our energies.*

State rights, State sovereignty and all that theory of United States government are now exploded. The question of the reserved rights of States has been settled by the stern arbitrament of arms. That arbitrament is, whether right or wrong, decisive. It ends the controversy. *We, who are defeated, must yield to the decision* because we can do nothing else. *We must entertain no private animties against the federal government, because they will lead us into treason.*

We believe it the part of true manliness to yield when hope is gone, as much as to struggle on while there is a chance of success. We confess to no wrong doing in the past, and only yield when to prolong the struggle would necessitate wrong doing, present and future.

AFFAIRS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Our Toronto Correspondence.

TORONTO, June 14, 1865.

The Confederation Scheme—New Brunswick to be Coerced into Compliance—Burglaries in Canada—The Raiders Coming Home to Roost—A Row Among the Clericals, &c.

There is considerable excitement caused here by the rumor that efforts are being made in England by our Canadian delegates to induce the imperial government to give Lieutenant Governor Gordon, of New Brunswick, a hint to dissolve the recently elected Parliament. There must be some ground for the rumor, as the matter was spoken of in both houses of the New Brunswick Legislature, and Mr. Hathaway went so far as to say that, if the House were dissolved, it would be looked upon as an attack on the independence of the people, and bloodshed would result. The recently elected Parliament of New Brunswick are hostile to the scheme of the confederation of the provinces, and our delegates—the Hon. Messrs. McDonald, Galt, Brown and McDougall—all members of the Canadian ministry, are now in England for no other purpose than to arrange a confederation of the provinces. Governor Gordon is opposed to the scheme; but hints are thrown out that if Governor Gordon will not dissolve the House some other Governor will be found who will have no scruples in doing so

Canada is at present infested with a gang of burglars and robbers. Burglaries in Toronto are of nightly occurrence. A gang of burglars has been discovered at Hamilton, who have managed their business in a very adroit manner. They have agents in all the principal towns and cities in the province, to whom they forward their plunder, and from whom they receive the proceeds when the property is disposed of by sale. Several persons heretofore considered respectable are now suspected of being members of the gang.

The Episcopal Church Society had a very stormy meeting here yesterday. The Hon. W. H. Bolton, one of the members, having charged the Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P., the manager of the funds of the society, with having misappropriated moneys of the society to the amount of $80,000. A meeting was held for the purpose of hearing both parties. Mr. Cameron made a speech in his defence, occupying some two hours and a half, after which Mr. Bolton replied. He had not proceeded in addressing the meeting for more than ten minutes, when a scene of the greatest confusion occurred—clergymen by the dozen started to their feet, and harangued the meeting, all at the same time. After comparative order had been restored, a resolution was put and carried, expelling Mr. Bolton from the society. Mr. Bolton refused to leave the room, when several members proceeded to carry the resolution into effect, *vi et armis*. This they were prevented from doing by the more moderate portion of the meeting, and Mr. B. remained in the room until the meeting broke up.

WHAT CANADA WANTS.

[From the Merrickville Chronicle.]

What we really need is the establishment of the most amicable relations with our neighbors. We want the unrestricted importation of raw materials to foster and build up our infant manufactures, and the unimpeded egress of our products, that our people generally may be enriched. The withdrawal of the notice, terminating the reciprocity treaty, should be zealously worked for, and a better understanding brought about with the United States authorities. Surely some judicious arrangement could be effected which would redound to the advantage of both countries, and secure us a well defined position of neutrality, thus obviating the stupendous folly of attempted armament. The Americans have no idea of annexing us. If we become an integral portion of the republic, the first advances must be made by us; but if anything like statesmanship is exhibited by the public men of Canada, we entertain not the slightest doubt but that the present clamor for annexation will be drowned in rejoicing over the return of better days, consequent on an improved condition of matters. Infinitely better would it be for us were our legislators more given to the cultivation of international amity than in dreaming of confederation. Our people would be less prone to regard a closer relationship with the United States as desirable, and in the sunshine of increased prosperity rest contented under the "old meteor flag of England."

Accident on the New York Central Railroad.

TWO PASSENGER CARS THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT NEAR ONEIDA STATION—NO ONE KILLED—NAMES OF THE INJURED, ETC.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 17 1865.

When the seven o'clock morning train from Albany was within about a mile of Oneida Station the two rear cars ran off the track and were precipitated down an embankment ten feet in height. No person was killed.

The following are the names of the persons injured:—Colonel T. W. Osborn, First New York cavalry, Watertown, arm broken; Mrs. Edward Cheeney, Syracuse, internally; Mrs. J. M. McAllister, Buffalo, cut in the head; M. P. Kinney