

WASHINGTON.

The Restoration Policy of President Johnson.

His Reply to Governor Humphreys Asking the Withdrawal of the National Troops from Mississippi.

The Forces Will be Removed When the Civil Authority is Established and Can be Maintained Without Them.

Only a Loyal Compliance with the Laws and Constitution of the United States Required.

General Grant to Visit Richmond and Charleston.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF MINNESOTA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1865. FARRINGTON JOHNSON'S LETTER TO GOVERNOR HUMPHREYS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Owing to the meagreness of the statement in the dispatch from Mississippi published yesterday, purporting to give the substance of President Johnson's instructions to Governor Humphreys, the National Republican gives a full copy of the despatch, as follows.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1865. R. G. HUMPHREYS, Governor elect, Jackson, Miss.

The troops will be withdrawn from Mississippi when in the opinion of the government peace and order and the civil authority have been restored and can be maintained without them. Every step will be taken while they are there to enforce strict discipline and subordination to the civil authority. There can be no other or greater assurance given than has heretofore been on the part of the President or government. There is no concession required on the part of the people of Mississippi or the Legislature other than a loyal compliance with the laws and constitution of the United States, and the adoption of such measures giving protection to all freedmen or freedmen in person and property, without regard to color, as will entitle them to resume all their constitutional relations in the United States.

The people of Mississippi may feel well assured that there is no disposition on the part of the government to dictate arbitrarily what action should be had; but, on the contrary, to simply and kindly advise a policy that is believed will result in restoring all the relations which should exist between the States comprising the Federal Union.

It is hoped that they will appreciate and feel the suggestions herein made; for they are offered in that spirit which should pervade the bosom of all those who desire peace and harmony and a thorough restoration of the Union.

There must be confidence between the government and the States, and while the government confides in the people the people must have faith in the government. This must be mutual and reciprocal, or all that has been done will be thrown away.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

GENERAL GRANT TO VISIT RICHMOND AND CHARLESTON.

General Grant and part of his staff will leave here on Monday to visit Richmond, Charleston and intermediate cities. They will be absent about ten days. It will be remembered General Grant has not visited Richmond since his surrender, and has a pardonable curiosity in personally inspecting the city and defenses that so long withstood his assault.

FEDERAL VISITORS. Among those who called at the Executive Mansion to-day were Lieutenant General Grant, Major General Geary and Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, who was a member of the United States Senate with President Johnson, and who is now seeking a pardon for his participation in the rebellion, and Speaker Colfax.

A number of ladies were also present, urging the claims of friends for amnesty. One of them was exceedingly earnest in behalf of Harry Gilmer, of Maryland.

Among those waiting interviews were Albert Pike and Mr. Cummings, ex-Governor of Utah. The latter joined the South in the rebellion, but is reported to have just had his claim allowed for about six hundred dollars back pay due him at the commencement of hostilities. Mr. Pike has applied for pardon and the restoration of his rank in the army, valued at thirty thousand dollars, now in demand. Neither of his requests has yet been granted, but he is permitted to locate in Memphis for the present of law.

Further the above named visitors some came seeking office with no recommendations but their own oral statements of claims to "intense loyalty," while others had letters of commendation which it could have been ascertained by the highest court at the White House.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REBEL SECRETARY. The daughter of the rebel Secretary Mallory has not succeeded in obtaining her father's release. It is reported that during Secretary Stanton's trip Eastward he visited Mallory in Fort Lafayette and requested some information concerning the archives of the rebel war. Mr. Mallory declined to give it. Col. Cushing afterwards visited Mallory, but Mr. Mallory then divulged all the knowledge of their custody. Intimations are reported to have been given by Mr. Mallory to his authorities that Mallory man vindictive himself under oath—a condition precedent to his release. This it is believed he will not do.

Mrs. Clement C. Clay has been informed that her husband cannot be paroled, but will be held for trial.

PARDONED. Among the pardons granted to-day by the President was a special one to Major Echols, a graduate from West Point and an engineer officer of the old army. Echols was chief engineer of the rebel defenses of Charleston, and was pitted against Gilmore, who scientifically besieged that city. He is the first instance of a pardon to any one of that class of men who were educated at their country's expense and who plunged into rebellion at the first bugle call. The pardon was granted on the recommendation of the Attorney General, the young major having an invention which is likely to be of great benefit to the government, and which he could not get patented without a pardon. Hitherto the President has readily granted pardon to this class; but old army officers refused to be mistaken in this case of clemency.

WORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE FORCE. The government detective force, so far from being disbanded, as was doubtless the intention of the President at one time, has now, important and legitimate work laid out for it in the chief cities of the Union and along the borders—to detect and apprehend counterfeiters of greenbacks, smugglers and defrauders of internal revenue. (Blank pages in the detective journals are doubtless devoted to unofficial information in regard to Fenian movements, about which the authorities are merely anxious to satisfy their curiosity.)

NOT RELEASED. The Star says that the statement that Judge Magrath and the rebel Secretary of War (Redden) have been released from Fort Pulaski, and Governor Lake from Fort Delaware, on their parole, is without foundation, and that there is no probability that either will very soon be set at liberty.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF MINNESOTA.

About the middle of last month Governor Miller, of Minnesota, made application to Secretary Harlan for an expeditionary survey and sale of public lands in St. Louis and other counties in that State. In response thereto the Secretary General of Minnesota has reported by letter to the General Land Office that the country inter-

THE LATE GALES.

The Loss of the Ship Benjamin Adams. Captain F. G. Chase, late of the ship Benjamin Adams, arrived here on Friday in the steamship Corica, from Nassau, and gives the following interesting and painful particulars of the loss of his vessel and part of his crew.

We left Nassau, N. C., October 16, for Mobile. Finding it important to hurry, we left the Corica at the ship struck on a reef called Spanish Cay. About five miles it was impossible to force the ship over the reef, and the crew was obliged to get out to sea. After getting the spars down commenced to get the boat out, and had three of them over the side, when we discovered the wreckers, with four boats and thirty men, coming off to the ship. I appointed one of the crew of the first boat to board the wreck, and requested him to assist us to save all hands, and after doing so to come back to the ship (if there was a chance) and save what they could. At nine A. M. one boat started from the ship, containing eight seamen, three wreckers and Captain Adams and wife, and were safely landed. Soon after the first mate, with some of the crew and wreckers, came ashore. At three P. M. I moderated a little, and the mate went off to the ship. He moderated a little, and the mate went off to the ship. He moderated a little, and the mate went off to the ship.

MUTILATED CURRENCY. It has been decided in the Treasury Department that banks which enter into the purchase of mutilated national currency will not be allowed to receive at the redemption bureau any advance upon the sum that it was bought, and no packages of mutilated notes containing less than five hundred dollars are redeemed.

THE FREEDMEN. The Freedmen's Bureau has recently authorized the faculty of the medical college in Richmond to take charge of the hospitals in that city devoted to the use of the blacks. The physicians of the above institutions are permitted to lecture to the students upon such subjects as are brought under treatment, so far as is not incompatible with the comfort of patients. No remuneration accompanies this privilege, the bureau merely furnishing the medical stores for the hospitals.

There are about one hundred teachers in the colored schools of the city, which have an average attendance of a little upward of three thousand pupils.

DEATH OF GENERAL DE RUSSEY. Brigadier General R. E. De Russey, whose promotion was recently announced in the Herald, died at San Francisco on the 23d inst. He belonged to the engineer corps of the United States army, and rendered over fifty years military service to his country. During his administration at West Point he formed a wide circle of friends in New York, who will cherish his memory for life.

PERSONAL. Generals Geary and Gillmore and Horace Maynard are in the city. Major Andrew K. Long, on detailed service at the White House in the office of the private secretary, Colonel Robert Johnson, has been appointed first lieutenant in the Sixth United States infantry.

Hon. C. C. Ingersoll, Member of Congress from Illinois, arrived to-night at the National.

ALABAMA.

Conflict Between the Civil and Military Authorities—A Writ of Habeas Corpus Disobeyed. MOBILE, Nov. 24, 1865.

S. C. Dexter, Treasury collector agent at Mobile, who had been arrested and held in custody by General Wood, the military commander of this department, for alleged malfeasance in office, sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Busted, of the United States District Court of Alabama, which writ was served on General Wood and Provost Marshal Brooks.

The military authorities declined to obey this writ, claiming that a military commission had been convened for the trial of Dexter, and that they would proceed with the trial and not permit of any outside interference.

Judge Busted upon this ordered the discharge of Dexter from custody; that General Wood should have no longer any control over Dexter; that the body of Dexter be produced in court, in order that he might be bailed to answer any complaint made against him, and that General Wood be ordered to appear at ten o'clock to-day to show cause why he shall not be proceeded against, as the law directs, for contempt of court.

General Wood still not appearing court moved for an attachment directed to the United States Marshal, against him.

Judge Busted granted the motion for the attachment, and expressed his regret at the course the military authorities had elected to pursue, and, disclaiming all personal feelings, he declared his purpose to maintain the authority and dignity of the United States District Court.

The Judge further said that in the absence of the United States Marshal, and being himself compelled to go to Montgomery, he would make the writ of attachment of the court against General Wood returnable two weeks from Monday next.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Confirmation of the Pirating on an American Vessel by the Imperialists—An Explanation Demanded by General Weitzel, &c. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24, 1865.

The News has a letter from Brownsville, dated the 14th inst., corroborating the statement that the imperialists fired on an American boat drifting down the river, causing the crew to run her ashore and take safety in flight. The reported fire did no harm to the boat, but the captain of it had a narrow escape, a musket ball passing through his hat.

It is understood that General Weitzel has demanded an explanation of the affair. At present matters are quiet. The nature of the correspondence between General Weitzel and General Miles relating to the firing from the American side on the imperialist boats, and the sympathy shown by the Americans for the liberals, has not yet transpired.

The order of General Miles prohibiting intercourse with Brownsville cannot last, as the liberals surrounding Matamoros will be compelled to draw their supplies from Brownsville. As heretofore supposed, the order was issued to prevent the ingress of spies into Matamoros.

Jersey City News. THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN—Philadelphia Steam Fire Engine Company No. 15, who were the guests of Liberty Engine Company No. 1, of Jersey City, on Friday night, after returning from the theatre, serenaded a number of prominent Jersey City firemen. At the residence of Mr. Daniel Fielding the party were invited in to a collation, at which speeches were made and toasts were offered by Messrs Wm. B. Rankin, Daniel Fielding, David Lyle, Major Thorpe and others. They were also hospitably entertained by Chief Engineer McLaughlin, Noah D. Taylor, foreman of Engine Company No. 1, and James McMillan, assistant foreman of the same company. Yesterday the Philadelphia firemen were taken on an excursion on the East river on the steamboat Matamoros, chartered by Engine Company No. 1, and spent a couple of hours in inspecting the various institutions on Blackwell's Island. The boat was beautifully supplied with an abundance of refreshments, both liquors and solids, and the trip was spoken of by those who were present as a most agreeable affair. The excursionists returned to Jersey City about three P. M., and after partaking of dinner at Taylor's Hotel, the Philadelphia firemen in the four P. M. train for home. On their arrival home there will be a grand torch light procession, in which forty-two companies had signified their intention of participating. The Philadelphia firemen on this excursion were a fine body of men, and conducted themselves in the most gentlemanly manner, and won hosts of friends.

Collision on the Erie Railroad. (From the Rochester Union, Nov. 24.) A collision occurred last evening on the Erie Railway, at Attica. As the four P. M. passenger train was rounding a curve the engine ran into some freight cars standing on the track. The engine was badly broken, and the freight cars derailed. The conductor of the train, Mr. A. J. Smith, and a fireman were slightly injured. The passengers all escaped unhurt. The freight cars, three in number, had been left on a track and had run down the grade on the main track.

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GEORGIA.

What the State Has Lost by the War.

HER LOSS IN TAXABLE PROPERTY.

THE COTTON IN THE STATE.

Our Richmond Correspondence. MACON, Ga., Nov. 21, 1865.

The losses sustained by the State of Georgia during the war are more enormous than any ever estimated them to be. In order to give you a clear and succinct idea as to what rebellion has cost this commonwealth the following tables have been compiled from statistics in the hands of the Comptroller General of the State.

LAND. VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN 1860. \$150,713,558 Slaves..... 379,480,414 City and town property..... 51,756,500 Money and solvent debts..... 122,252,350 Merchandise..... 62,578,723 Shipping and tonnage..... 67,800 Stocks, manufactures, &c..... 16,270,800 Household and kitchen furniture..... 4,194,999 Other property not mentioned..... 60,140,352 Total..... \$640,941,122

PROPERTY LOST BY THE WAR. 486,170 slaves, valued at \$400 each..... \$194,468,000 Property burned and otherwise destroyed by federal armies (estimated)..... 100,000,000 Loss of railroads, canals, &c..... 10,000,000 Banking stock..... 9,500,000 Other and miscellaneous..... 5,000,000 Total..... \$418,968,000

leaving \$221,973,122 as the valuation of the taxable wealth of the State, against double that amount two years ago. The largest loss sustained was in the abolition of slavery. That institution was the Genesis and the Apocalypse of the property of the State. It will not recover from the blow—not get back to that point of wealth and happiness enjoyed in 1861 for thirty years, and perhaps may never follow. This does not include the fifteen thousand men killed and thirty thousand wounded, who went forth to battle in Georgia's regiments, who laid down their lives and had their bodies buried in a vain effort to sever the Union.

THE RAILROADS. But the State has an immense amount of undeveloped wealth, and if the proper recuperative energies are shown she may recover sooner than is expected. It has the following railroads, all of which are in successful operation, except a long gap in the Central destroyed by Sherman, and which is being rapidly rebuilt.

Roads. Length. Central..... 160 Macon and West Point..... 103 Augusta and Savannah..... 67 Milledgeville and Katoomba..... 29 Savannah and West Point..... 27 Georgia..... 171 Its branches to Washington, Warrenton and Athens..... 27 Cleveland and Dalton..... 25 Rome..... 20 Savannah, Albany and Gulf..... 40 Macon and Brunswick..... 28 Southwestern..... 20 Western and Atlantic..... 126

Total number of miles..... 1,126 The State holds stock in a great number of roads, and owns the Western and Atlantic, running from Atlanta to Chattanooga, a distance of one hundred and thirty