THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1865.

LATEST NEW YORK PERIODICALS.—We have received from Hoitz's magazine and newspaper depot, 61 Exchange Alley, *Harper's Magazine* for September, the New York *Ledger* of the 19th, the *Metropolitan Record* of the 19th, and the *Weekly News* of the 19th.

Drake & Markham, 56 Camp street, have just opened an invoice of gents' superior French calf custom made boots and Congress gaiters, fresh from the manufactory, for sale low.

Drake & Markham, 56 Camp street, are offering an endless variety of Misses and children fancy dress shoes by steamer due this morning.

MISS PÖRZ AT 37 HAUCKEL STREET.—P. Dalbonde & Co., No. 37 Hauckel street, advertise for sale 300 barrels of choice mess pork, overweight, of the Louisville packing. The superior quality of Kentucky pork is commended.

Employing Negro Labor in the North.

We read the following in the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 16th:

EMPLOYING NEGRO LABOR.—A paragraph in our columns some days since, based upon current news yesterday stated that agents were in that city engaging negroes to be sent to Cayuga County, this State, for the purpose of hoeing turnips. They had already secured a large number, agreeing to pay them one dollar a day and their board.

We have no doubt that other capitalists requiring laborers could adopt the same plan, and obtain the nominal price of six dollars a month, would undoubtedly be willing to better their pecuniary condition by coming North, where they can receive larger pay. There is work for them to do in building our railroads, repairing canals, tilling the soil and clearing wood lands, and only a little time and experience will be required to make of them as good laborers as many of the whites, who now perform this kind of work.

Associating the fact mentioned above with the recent telegraphic statement that steps had been taken to introduce negro laborers from the South into certain Western States, it may be inferred that there is a tendency towards a considerable migration of blacks from the lately slaveholding States to the old free States. Such phenomena are worth a careful observation for many reasons. If they progressively multiply, they will possess in a high degree both social and industrial significance.

In previously referring to speculations of the future of the negroes in this country, we remarked that, whatever political system might be applied to them, upon whatever theory it might be sought to shape their political destiny, their actual position in respect to the white population, their modes of life, their habitations and geographical preference, would be wrought out in conformity with social instincts and tendencies, and in spite, perhaps, of the design of political arrangements.

Industrial considerations may either modify or increase the social movement. We can readily conceive circumstances in which, from social reasons, negro labor is impracticable and undesirable in one part of the country, while, from industrial as well as social reasons, it is available and in demand in another part of the country. When such is the case, a migration of negro laborers, of more or less volume, may be expected naturally to follow. In this way the black population in the South may be drawn off in large numbers, and almost imperceptibly while their places may be spontaneously filled by immigrant whites, the negroes seeking somewhere social congeniality and labor suited to their tastes, the whites attracted by the demand for their labor, skill and enterprise, and by social inducements, perhaps political prospects.

The South undoubtedly needs laborers, but a Southerner can see without regret a movement of negro workmen to cut timber or dig on canals and railroads in the North. Those that thus migrate, being free to go or stay, and to find that they leave ought to be a sufficient proof that it is not well for them or for the whites that they should remain. It is to be hoped that they will be happier in their new homes, and that their white employers will profit by their labor. Its proportion as they need blacks the South needs white and every black man added to the Northern population, is, relatively, and may be at length absolutely, the addition of a white man to the Southern population.

The Vicksburg *Journal* of the 24th states that a telegraph cable would be laid that day across the river connecting Shotzburg with the line leading, via Monroe, to Shreveport, and which would be completed in about two weeks. The south end of the cable is at Galveston, Texas, via Shreveport and Vicksburg, will be for the first time in the through telegraph connection with Washington and New York.

THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—The question of the Directorship and Presidency of the Railroad is now settled. The new phase by the following in yesterday's *Delta*:

By a letter received yesterday from Washington we learn that President Johnson, in an interview with Col. Charles C. Shackelford, President of the N. Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, said that he was perfectly satisfied with Col. S. and his Board of Directors—that they were all true and loyal men—that the road should be turned over to them without let or hindrance—that no one had any right to interfere with them—and, addressing one of the party present said: "Now go home, take your road, and do the best you can with it."

PROTEST OF COTTON PLANTERS.—The Washington *Republican* of the 16th contains a protest from cotton planters and business men in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, addressed to the President and forwarded through General Sheridan, representing the injuries to the planting interest and to commerce inflicted by the frauds and oppressions of the special agents and sub agents for the collection of so called Confederate cotton. The same paper of the 17th says:

We understand that Major Gen. Philip Sheridan endorses the proposition of the memorialists and planters of Louisiana, Texas, &c., set forth in their petition to the President, published in yesterday's *Republican*, to tax all cotton 15 per cent, and to abandon its attempt to confiscate any of the supposed property of any supposed right acquired by the United States on account of its having been claimed by the Confederate Government as its property.

FOR RED RIVER.—The first class passenger steamer Navigator will positively take her flight this afternoon at 5 o'clock for Shreveport and all way landings on Red River. The veteran Capt. Broadwell is in command.

THE LIVE OAK.—This fleet passenger steamer leaves positively at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Shreveport and all way landings on the Red river. The Live Oak is officered by careful and experienced boatmen. The deservedly popular Captain C O Allard is in command.

Paul Morphy, the champion chess-player, is in New York preparing an annotated volume of his games.

EFFECT OF SHERMAN'S PEACE SENTIMENTS IN FRANCE.—A Paris letter-writer says:

Gen. Sherman's late speech is generally welcomed here as the language lately used by General Sherman at Cincinnati. His speech has been reproduced almost in full in the papers of the *Moniteur*, and the striking words: "I will not hear of war in America for the next fifty years at least," especially commented upon. No circumstance has more effectually tended to calm and tranquilize the public mind at the close of our session, than the above."

The guards of armed soldiers which were placed at the houses of Secretaries Seward, Stanton, and others of the Cabinet, just after the assassination, are still kept up, and pacing in front of their doors at any hour of the night is quite a sentinel stalking mournfully to and fro.

ARRIVAL OF THE METEOR.—The steamship Meteor, Capt. E Kemble, from New York 15th inst., with merchandise and passengers to A. Moss & Co., arrived at her wharf Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. The Meteor brings the United States mails and the following passengers:

John T Bowen, Jesus Gonzalez Tovera, Lorenzo Tovera, Benito Tovera, Jesus A Leon, A Leon, A Leon, A Leon, A Leon, A Leon, Wm Donovan, Manuel Martinez, Saml Wm R Hall, Mrs Hall, Miss Hall, Stanley West, Mrs Hanson, C S Curtis and lady, Mr Holgate, Mrs Holgate, M Noyes and daughter, Mrs E S Haines and daughter.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.—The steamship Meteor, Capt. Kemble, from New York, arrived last evening, bringing the following amount of specie, consigned as follows:

Mr. Jos A Vidal, $20,000, First National Bank $10,000, Bank of America $5,000, C. H. Gardner & Co. $10,000, Kenner & Le Gendre $1,000, Peter Fitzpatrick $1,000, Lapeyre & Brother $1,000, Glen Lindsay $1,000, total $50,000.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.—We call attention of the proprietors in another place of the *Commercial Record*, daily and weekly, by Edwin E. Overall, of the Commercial Reading Room. The address of the enterprising proprietor is glowingly worded and well calculated to obtain a substantial response from the commercial community of all classes. It is proposed to make the *Record* also a business gazette, a railway reporter, and an honest journal. In the classified commercial and publish an extensive business directory in which the names of the subscribers to the Reading Room will be inserted gratis.

THE NATURALIZED CITIZEN.—This is a weekly paper, published at No. 98 Chartres street, and the first number of which is out. It aims at vindicating the rights and privileges of naturalized citizens in Texas and National politics, and calls on them to organize to participate in the November election. Its text is in both French and English. Its subscription rates till the election is $2 50

CATHOLICISM.—What is the spiritual what has the head of a cat and the tail of a cat, and the wings of a cat, and yet which isn't a cat? Professor Owen can't tell, but the answer stands it doesn't show the cat. Web—it's a kitten.

New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York Rates of the 26th.

GOLD ON THE 26TH 44¾.

GENERALS MUSTERED OUT.

Passports to Paroled Prisoners.

RUMORED LETTER FROM MAXIMILIAN

Arrest of Young Ketchum.

Ohio Democrats Nominate General Morgan for Governor—Pronounce National Debt a Curse, &c—Opposed Introduction of Negroes into the State—The Liabilities of Ketchum & Graham Six Millions and Three-Quarters—Assets Three Millions.

GOLD 44 ON THE 24TH IN NEW YORK STERLING 9¾. COTTON UNCHANGED.

Loss of the Steamer Mr. Jonathan—The Shenandoah.

New York, Aug 26.—The following generals are here officially mustered out of the service: Gens Banks, Casey, Heintzelman, Butterfield, Doubleday, Peck and Hartauff Also thirty-five Brevet Major Generals and forty three Brigadier Generals.

It is reported that the Government recently refused to receive a letter from the Emperor Maximilian, expressing condolence on the death of Mr. Lincoln, and congratulating his successor.

Resolutions had been introduced into the Canadian Parliament, expressing regret that proper actions had been made to the United States Government to renew the reciprocity treaty.

New York, August 26.—Edward Ketchum, the defaulter, was arrested in this city to day.

Gold, 44¾.

New York, August 26.—The President has issued an order allowing passports to all paroled prisoners, against whom no special charges are pending, to leave the country, provided applicants do not return without permission of the President. Other rules parties implicated in the rebellion, wishing to go abroad, can apply for passports, and such applications will be disposed of according to merit.

Eight more vessels have been destroyed by the Shenandoah.

Steamships Monterey and Guiding Star have arrived.

Cotton dull and unchanged.

New York, Aug. 25.—The steamers Matanzas and George Washington have arrived.

The Democratic Convention of Ohio have nominated General Morgan for Governor, and adopted resolutions opposing the coloring Statute of power in the Federal Government, maintaining the doctrine of State rights, pronouncing the National debt to be a curse instead of a blessing and taking ground against the introduction of negroes into the State.

The senior Stephens has arrived in Washington to intercede for his brother Alexander.

The total liabilities of Ketchum and Graham amount to six millions and three quarters, and their assets to three millions.

Young Ketchum is still at large.

Gold 44. Exchange on London 9¾.

Cotton unchanged.

New York, Aug. 25.—The steamship Brother Jonathan, from San Francisco for Oregon, was wrecked. One hundred and fifty persons perished, including Gen. Wright and family.

The Shenandoah has destroyed the following vessels: General Williams, Gipsey, Catherine, Nimrod, Isabella and Wm. Nye.

Additional Dispatches.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

GEN. LEE AND SECRETARY SEDDON.

Washington, August 25.—The names of Gen Lee and James A. Seddon, ex Confederate Secretary of War, were taken from the specifications and the charges against Wertz, at the earnest solicitation of Gen Grant, the President concurring.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

Salt Lake, July 30.—Some two thousand Indians, on the 29th, attacked the Post at Platte Bridge. Many of the Indians were killed Lt. Collins and some soldiers were killed in charge against three times their number. The Indians have gone south. A regiment of cavalry is pursuing them.

From Western Papers of the 22d and 21st.

By steamer Magenta yesterday, we have Western papers of the 21st and 22d, from which we take the following:

THE FORM OF A PARDON GRANTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following is the form of the pardon granted by the President in special cases under the Amnesty Proclamation:

Andrew Johnson,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Whereas, —— of Richmond, Virginia, on taking part in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States, has since made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties.

And whereas, The circumstances of his surrender are a proper subject of Executive clemency:

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to the said —— a full pardon and amnesty for all offenses by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned as follows, namely:

This pardon to begin and take effect from the day on which the said —— shall have taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1865, and to be void and of no effect if the said —— shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves or make use of slave labor; and that he first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceedings hitherto instituted against his person or property;

And upon the further condition, That the said —— shall notify the Secretary of the State, in writing, that he has received and accepted the foregoing pardon.

In testimony thereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1865, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

COUNTERFEIT $50 U. S. CURRENCY.

Philadelphia, Aug. 21.—This morning a counterfeit $50 note of the United States currency was presented at the mint in this city. It is apparently and undoubtedly from a new plate, and is pronounced a dangerous *fac simile* of the genuine $50.

A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL'S OBSERVATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Washington, August 22.—The *Chronicle* of this morning says that from an official, who has just returned from a brief visit to portions of the Southern States, where he went on official business, we have full confirmation of the reports which have recently come from those localities of the utter desolation of the South and the desire of the people at large to submit cheerfully to the Government of the United States.

The *Chronicle* adds, from all accounts it appears it is far safer outside of public opinion can be obtained at the coming election in the South there will be little difficulty in the work of reorganization.

FIREMEN'S RIOT IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 21.—At a fire last night, in this city, a fearful encounter took place between engines "6" and "61," in which pistols, knives, bludgeons, &c., were freely used. One man was killed, and eight shot, and many more badly beaten. Twelve were arrested, and the police have taken possession of the engine and engine house.

REPORTED RESIGN OF MINISTER ROMIN.

New York, Aug. 21.—It is reported that in consequence of Mr. Seward having stated that if trouble occurred with the United States, the French would throw 50,000 men on the Rio Grande.

[From the St. Louis Republican, August 22.]

THE LATE ANARCHIC ANTI-NEGRO RIOT.

The Henderson (Ky.) *News* says: A gentleman from Uniontown informs us that as many as seven dead bodies of negroes were seen floating in the river, past the town, during Wednesday and Thursday. One of the negroes was dressed in the Federal uniform, and had a musket and a small sack with a white flag attached to it.

These negroes are supposed to have been killed somewhere near Rivesville, in the vicinity of the steamboat explosion, and probably the hands on some of the steamboats.

Additional from Europe.

London Money Market.—Funds on the 24th dull and unchanged. Discount demand moderate.

Negotiations were commenced in Brazil loan of four millions sterling, but failed.

The following is the summary by the Bay of Bokhmeni:

Spain.—The Ministers have undergone considerable changes of office at Madrid.

The Atlantic cable remains silent and nothing further is known and nothing expected till the arrival of the Great Eastern when intended for the finish portion of the cable.

The latest news from Valparaiso indicates the fall of 1,175 miles out, but it is thought the provisions, etc., where it is 1,300 are quite ready to be delivered. It is reported that the Spanish fleet is about to take hostile steps to replace the lost cable.

The *Daily News* says there is no present appearance of the recognition of diplomas or privileges of the Confederate loan.

The Times highly eulogizes Gen. Sherman's speech delivered at St. Louis.

The Times says the report of the London Stock Exchange Committee for a gold medal for Mr. Lincoln was still progressing. There were 25,000 subscriptions, and a committee appointed to raise the number to 100,000

It is reported that reinforcements to the extent of 6000 troops were on the point of being sent to Mexico, 3000 from France, and 3000 from Algiers.

Bourse was heavy at 67 f. 92 c.

The illness of the King of Spain has assumed a more serious aspect.

Western Markets of the 21st.

Cincinnati, August 21, P. M.—Flour — Held 50c higher under the news, but buyers did not follow up the advance freely. Superfine $8.50 to $8 75; extra $9 to $9 75, and family worth $11.

Oats—Dull; now 37 to 39c.

Whisky—$2 19.

Mess Pork—In good demand; sales of 600 bbls at $30. Bulk shoulders in good demand at 15c, but are held at 15¼c for loose and 15¾ for packed. Bacon hams, but firm. Shoulders 16¼ to 16½c. Sides 17½c, and clear sides 19¾.

Lard—Held at 23¾c.

Linseed Oil—The seed crop is reported a total failure.

St. Louis, August 21, P. M.—Tobacco—There was no apparent change in the market this morning. Sales include 12 hhds green leaf from $4 75 to $5 50; 16 hhds factory $5 60 to $6 80; 14 hhds planters $6 90 to $8 70; 16 hhds common shipping leaf $9 to $10 75; 16 hhds medium ditto $13 to $15 75; 6 hhds common manufacturing $16 to $18 25; 2 hhds medium $24 75 to $27 25; 5 hhds good $36 50 to $48; and 1 hhd fine at $66 50; also 2 bales.

Flour—Receipts were 6683 bbls and 1749 sks, and the market was quiet, buyers not being willing to pay the asking price of holders. Sales were 100 bbls fine at $6. 50 bbls spring superfine at 6 75; 50 bbls do do delivered at 6 90; 125 bbls fair do, in two lots, at 7 62½ and 7 65; 305 bbls spring extra at 7 75 and 7 90; 340 bbls do fall single extra at $8; 60 bbls choice do do at 8 25; 100 bbls double extra at $9.

Rye Flour—Sale of 13 bbls at $16 per bbl.

Corn—Receipts were 2580 sks, and the market was lower, with sales of 1120 sks new at 41 to 45c; 2700 sks new at 40 to 42½c, 175 sacks old 55c, and 100 sks choice do at 60c per bushel.

Oats—Receipts were 5,232 sks, and the market was lower and heavy, with sales of about 2000 sks yellow and mixed at 75c, 1000 sacks prime yellow at 78c, 1120 sks white at 80c; 2000 sks do at 82c, delivered; 581 sks choice do at 84c, delivered; 775 sks rejected and second hand oats at 65 to 67½c per bushel.

Whisky—Market firm, with sales of 47 and 50 bbls at $2 22 per gallon.

Hay—Sales to-day were 200 bales timothy at $19 to 19 50; 139 bales do at $20 to 21; and 88 bales do at $21 50 per ton.

Hides—Dealers are paying 13c per lb for dry flint.

Naval Stores—Tar is selling from store at $8 to 12 per bbl, pitch at $8 to 10, and No. 2 rosin at $12 to 14.

Soap and Candles—The following is the price list of N. Shaeffer & Co., for lots of 100 boxes, with 30c extra for each box: palm soap, No 1, 9 1/2c; German soap, 11c, mottled soap, 11c, extra olive soap, 11c, castile, 15c, cakes and bars, 15c, extra family soap, 11c, solar sperm candles, 28c, star candles, 14 oz, 24c, star candles 13 oz, 23c, tallow candles, 16c, summer pressed, 17c, lard oil, $1 85 per gallon.

Vegetables — Miller potatoes sold at $1 to $1 10, and Neshannocks from $1 50 to $1 75, and onions at $2 per bbl—former for country packages. On the Levee 6 bbls onions were sold at 70c, 125 sacks do at 75c, 61 sacks choice do at 80c per bushel, with the bag. Also, 100 bbls choice from store at $2 50 per bbl, medium.

Green Apples—Market dull and lower with little demand. Shippers now pay $2 50 per bbl for prime hand-picked, and fair to fair packages. Other descriptions dull and nominal.

Provisions—The market is very quiet but steady, with sales to day of 100 bbls mess pork at $29, and 28 casks pork loose country cloth sides at 19½c per lb.

Lard—Sales of 20 tcs choice kettle at 23c, and 20 tcs do on private terms.

Additional via the West.

From Western papers of the 21st by the steamer Pauline Carroll we take the following

THE KETCHUM FORGERIES.

New York, August 20.—The *Herald* says the assignment of Morris Ketchum, the senior member of the firm, having included all his property and his transfer for the benefit of the creditors render the attachments that have been issued of no account whatever. Mr Ketchum's estate will probably be divided among the creditors equally, according to the amount of their claims, but a small amount, which he held in trust for one unknown, has been reserved, and the total value of property thus assigned is stated to be two or three and a half millions of dollars, an amount equivalent to the loans of the firm.

The examination of the books will soon be complete. A claim of about $20 000 for cash, said to have been among the securities abstracted by young Ketchum, was made yesterday, and is likely to prove only one that has been left outstanding. Mr. Chas. Graham, the brother of Edward B. Ketchum, has nearly completed his account of losses; they will amount, exclusively of forged paper, which he estimates at about $1,000,000, which with $2,000,000, for which he holds forged certificates, will swell the total to $3,000,000, including the money stated to be the losses of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, the Fourth National Bank, Dabuet, Morgan & Co., Ketchum & Co., who hold $80,000 worth of forged paper.

The whole sum of the losses by the Ketchum defalcation will not much exceed $4,000,000.

Mr. Graham will speedily effect a settlement with his creditors. About 40 per cent. of the claims will no doubt be paid.

MUSTERING OUT COLORED TROOPS.

General Gilmore, commanding in South Carolina, has issued an order mustering out of service the famous 54th and 55th Massachusetts, the first negro regiments for the Government. The 37th, 33d and 102d United States negro troops are included in the same order. All the lieutenants in these regiments are to be mustered out, and whose record is good, will be immediately assigned to other negro regiments, and other officers of higher grades will be placed with him in a similar way.

MASSACHUSETTS CLAIMS ALLOWED—SHIPLOAD OF WOMEN FOR OREGON.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Washington, August 10.—Claims of Massachusetts to the extent of about $1,900,000 on account of advances made during the war, have been allowed. The remainder of her claim is now under examination.

Mr. Andrews is understood to be endeavoring to secure from Government a ship out of the spare stock now in the Quartermaster's hands, to send his corps of women around to Oregon.

Classification of the Mississippi Convention.

The Jackson *Mississippian* thus classified the members of the Mississippi Convention as it stood at the repeal of the ordinances of secession and the adoption of the anti-slavery provision:

Of the ninety-seven members, we find that 51 are old line whigs; 6 who opposed secession but were democrats; 1 steadfast whig; 2 Clay whigs; 1 whig and douth against the war. Total, whigs, 70. There are eighteen democrats of various shades, as follows: Unqualified, 6; Douglas, 2; Jackson 1; state rights, 1; secession, 1; union, 2; co-operation, 1; Jeffersonian, 1. We find five conservatives; one co-operationist, one opposed to universal suffrage, one union and one opposed to the war. The convention of 1861 was composed of 84 democrats and 25 whigs.

Profession—There are in the convention 35 lawyers, 28 planters and lawyers, 3 physicians, 6 merchants, 6 mechanics, 1 student, 1 banker and 1 clerk of court.

Nativity—21 are natives of Tennessee; 14 of South Carolina; 12 of Virginia; 11 of Mississippi; 10 of North Carolina; 9 of Georgia; 8 Kentucky 3; Alabama 3, Pennsylvania 2; New York 1; Vermont 1; Connecticut 1; Maine 1; District of Columbia 1; Ireland 1.

Proposition to Collect Claims for Cotton Burned by the Confederate Military.

A Memphis paper of the 22d contains the following curious notice:

COTTON BURNED.—Citizens of Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama who have had Cotton burned by orders of the Confederate military or their sympathizers during the late rebellion can now lay their claims for the same and have them *speedily* collected by H. Combe, Jr & Co., attorneys at law and claim agents, room No. 2, Court office building. Those gentlemen are willing to risk their labor upon claims of this character, and will ask no fee unless the claim is collected. Messrs. Combe and Wickersham are claim agents of the parties standing to the city, the senior member of which firm has had over five years experience in prosecuting claims before all departments of the Government.

Brownlow on John Bell.

(W. G. B. Correspondence Knoxville Whig.)

I have had a long interview with John Bell. He is ten years older in appearance than when the last saw him. His hair and whiskers are very gray, and he is very much stooped, and leans upon his staff as an old man is expected to do. I treated him very kindly. He is the very freely as on the sidewalks, and is opposition to it. He says the associationists in the South are all insanities without any lucid intervals—that is to say, they are crazy all the time. I believe it is a principle in law, that if a lunatic have lucid intervals at times, he is responsible for acts perpetrated in those intervals. And medical writers say that lunatics without lucid intervals are insane.

I accompanied the old gentleman to the headquarters of General Thomas, and after a short but agreeable interview with the General, we went to the office of the Provost Marshal General, where the old gentleman took the amnesty oath, and placed himself right on the record.

Letter from Lieutenant General Grant.

[From the New York Herald, of yesterday.]

In the *Herald* of the 24th instant (yesterday) is to said: "Lieutenant General Grant, then at the head of the United States Army, made public, through the press, a letter, which, in its tone, was decidedly inflammatory when, in his opinion, the Rebellion was at an end, and the sovereignty of the States fully restored."

This is a misrepresentation. In that letter General Grant, on his own responsibility, to end the effusion of blood, and to prevent the destruction of the property of the people, had granted to General Sherman—General Grant suggested that the terms of dealing with secession, of which Jeff Davis and his fugitive Cabinet had set the example, be extended to Johnston's army, so as to embrace all the Confederate armies in the field. It is not to be supposed that General Grant would undertake to dictate terms to the President, or to any other officer of the Government. In that letter General Grant expressed his own views, and nothing more. It was the duty of General Sherman to submit the terms to the President, and of the President to accept or reject them.