Mr. Reagan's Account of the Capture of Mr. Jeff, Davis.

The correspondent of the New York World chronicles Mr.-Reagan's statement It will be remembered by all who have

not forgotten the pames of the per-

sons captured with Jefferson Davis, that Mr. Reagan was one of the number. So many and such conflicting accounts of the planner of the capture, and the conduct of Mr. Davis at the time, have been put forth by persons who knew very little, if anything, of what they affirmed, that account of the occurrence as given by not only an eye witness, but one of the captured persons himself-Mr. Regan-will not fail to prove interesting to all who desire to see truth perferred to fiction. On a certain day, the date of which, even it remembered, could have no important bearing on the real state of facts here recited. Mr. Davis and party had, for reasons best known to themselves, separated, each taking a different route, though, as it was naturally agreed upon beforehand, it was the intention of both parties to meet at a given place at as near a stated period of time, as circumstances would allow. From the time of this parting-nothing of interest occurred, or that served to hinder their progress until the following morning, as we shall see by the facts of the case stated by Mr. Reagan. Night coming on, they chose a place for encampment. As they supposed themselves, for the time being, at least, in no danger from the Federal cavalry, and as their horses were in sad want of rest and fodder, they were just on the point of unstrapping their saddles, preparatory to remaining encamped to the night, when they learned that the party of which the President's family was a portion were in in danger of being plundered and murdered, perhaps, by certain gangs of marauders, who had just been disbanded from an Alabama brigade On the reccipt of this alarming intelligence, Mr. Davis said to those around him : "Gentlemen, my wife and family are in danger, and I must go and give them what protection I can.". All the other gentlemen immediately made known their intention of accompanying him. They immediately put spurs to their horses, and rode off in search of the other party. It being a dark and stormy night, and as the country was a strange one to Davis and his suite, and having no guide with them, great difficulty was experienced in getting on the right track of the other party. However, after a hard ride of e over twenty-two miles, they overtook them. The following day the two parties journeyed on together, and night coming on they chose an eligible locality for a camp, and prepared to make themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Mr. Davis and his family occupied a tent on one side of a row of wag ons, while Reagan and Wood, and two or three others encamped on the other side. During the journey of the day preceding the evening of which we are now speak- to be counted by many thousand! ing, certain circumstances which seemed to them as showing that the Federal troopers were not in their vicinity, led them to the belief that they were running no risk of capture if they encamped that night. Had they been aware of the real stite of affairs, they would not have tarried in the place they did, and would have in all human probability eluded the pursuit of the Union troops. Hovever, they encamped. Just about daybreak Mr. Reagan says he was awakened by loud reports of musketry, which seemed to proceed from behind their position, at no great distance from their encampment. The firing was growing louder and louder, when suddenly the Federal cavalry dashed in upon them from the opposite direction whence the noise of the firing seemed to proceed. Some of the troopers dashed in on the side of the wagons where Mr. Davis and his family were, while others galloped to the side occupied by Reagan and his companions. The latter told a Federal captain who appeared on the scene that although he had, as far as he was personally concerned, no particular interest to serve in putting an end to the firing going on behind them, nevertheless he would do well to stop it, for as they had no troops with them the Federals must be fighting among themselves. The officer gave no credence to this at first, but in the end he must have followed Reagan's suggestion, for soon after his departure the firing ceased. In the meantime Reagan's companions fled and made good their escape, necessarily continue to be, the weaker highest degree of elevation in the scale of by Harris' brigade, and as Gen. Miles

while, as he had himself resolved never to leave his country, he elected to remain and share the fate of Mr. Davis, were it even death. Mr. Davis, immediately on hearing the firing, sprang from the place where he had been passing the night, and advanced toward the door of the tent, As he did so, thinking that the firing proceeded from the marauders of the Alabama brigade before mentioned, who probably had come in contact with his own small escort, intent on plunder and carnage, he exclaimed aloud: "These men have attacked us at last; surely I have authority enough to prevent my own men from killing one another." Saying this he opened the door of the tent, and was just stepping out, when his wife, either beside herself with terror, and not knowing clearly what were the nature of her acts, or thinking that the garment might render him unrecognizable to his pursuers, threw a morning gown over his shoulders. At that moment he was cap-

It will be seen by this unvarnished nar. rative of actual occurrences that the story of Davis being caught in his wife's petticoats was a sheer fabrication, and hat stories of his running into the woods from the pursuing soldiers are equaly as false, since it appears by the statement of one who was present at the time that he principal cause of Mr. Davis going out of his tent was, first, to obtain possession of his revolvers, which for the first nght since his flight, he had lett in the holter. on the saddle of his horse, that he night provide against the danger he would incur in carrying out his intention of ondeavoring to put an end to what he thought was a deadly strife between his own men. Mr. Reagan further says hat, had the ladies not been with them, they would never have been taken wthout firing their last shot, as they hadse resolved on commencing their flight. The thought that any resistance on ther part would entail an indiscriminate slaugter of the ladies and children alone deterred them from firing on their pursuers. Thistatement, we should think, should setle all dispute concerning the capture of Jeffer. son Davis.

The reports that were so industiously circulated throughout the county, after the fall of the rebel capitol, to tle effect that Mr. Davis was running away to parts unknown with an immerise amount of treasure stelen from the Richmon banks. Mr. Reagan annihilates by relaing an incident which occurred during Ir. Davis' flight. They were talking about what money they had, and for some reason it was proposed to investigite the richness of their valises. Mr Davis counted his money, and it was found that he had a little over \$175 in Coffederate notes!" And this was the mighty treasure the radicals have howled themselves hoarse about! The only coniderable money in the possession of any one of Mr. Davis's party was held by Reagan himself, and that was not by any means

Negroes and their Late Masters.

The impression is studiously sought to be made by the Southern correspondents of certain journals of the Nortl and West, that the Southern farmers and planters entertain a sullen feeling of revenge toward their late bondsmen, and are only restrained from treating them quelly by the presence of the Federal troops. There is great and manifest injustice in charges or intimations of this kind. The Southern people cheerfully acknowledge that, as a general thing, their slaves were true and faithful-surprisingly so-throughout the war-a fact that was frequently remarked upon and applauded-and they do not blame the negroes in the least for what has occurred and they frankly so tell them. Self-interest, too, the great controller of human actions, teaches the late masters and all who wish to avail themselves of the labor of the negroes, now that everything like force is known to be utter'v out of the question, that kindness and good treatment, and the motives of gain must be held out to those they wish to etain or employ. It is now seen and felt to be of the utmost importance to all concerned, to the black no less than to the whitenopulation of the South, that the kindes and justest feelings, should be maintained and kept up between the two classes, and whoever, by word or deed, does aught to disturb this relation, is the enemy of both, especially of the black, vho is, and must

of the negroes, are, and, if permitted, cured to them by their education and rewill continue to be, the best and truest ligious training; but they cannot be adfriends of those who were recently their mitted to political or social equality with slaves, and many of the negroes feel and the white race. It is due to ourselves to admit that such is the fact. The attach- the white emigrant invited to our shores ment which existed between them-and, in numerous cases, there was a real strong and generous attachment-still exists, and will continue to exist to the advantage of both, if not broken up by intrusive and pernicious outside interference. The planters and farmers are fast becoming reconciled to the manumission of their slaves, and some of them begin to hope, if they are not already convinced, that the result will be beneficial to the South at large, if not to the late owners, negro is peculiarly adapted to the cultivaprovided there can be real and substantial peace and a truce to political agitation and disturbance for the future, Whether this shall be the case, and there shall be a happy finality to the agitation and discord, which have disturbed and afflicted this country for so many long and weary years; and whether peace, tranquility and traternity shall be restored and established, must necessarily depend upon the people of the North, and of the great and powerful West, who be specifically performed. The cultivahave it incontestibly in their power to say to the fanatical agitators and disturbers everywhere-peace, be still !

Let Northern radicals hold their tongues and forego all interference with what does not concern them, and let the negroes of the South be remitted to the management of the white men of the South, who thoroughly understand their natures and if he attempts to escape, he should be renecessities, and we sincerely believe that both races will work harmoniously together for the good of both, and for the common-interest of the whole country. [Richmond Whig.

Sound Views.

Governor Humphreys, late a General in Confederate service, has been elected Governor of Mississippi, by a large majority, and was inaugurated on the 16th of October. From his address on that occasion to the Legislature, we make the following extracts: -

The people of the State of Mississippi, acknowledging the decision, desire to return to the Union and renew their fealty to the Constitution of the United States. It has been officially reported from some quarters that our people are insincere, and that the spirit of rebellion is rampant among us. But if unflinching fidelity in war gives evidence of reliable fidelity in peace-if the unvarying professions that spring from public and private sources furnish any evidence of truth, it is sufficiently demonstrated that the people of the South, who, so long, and against such terrible odds, maintained the mightiest conflict of modern ages, may be safely trusted when they profess more than a willingness to return to their allegiance.

The South having ventured all on the arbitrament of the sword, has lost all save her honor, and now accepts the result in good faith. It is our duty to address ourselves to the proclamation of peace and order; to the restoration of law, the faith of the Constitution and the stability and prosperity of the Union; to cultivate amicable relations with our sister States, and establish our agricultural and commercial prosperity upon more durable foundations, trusting that the lessons taught by the rebellion will not be lost either to the North or the South; that freemen, once enlightened, will not submit to wrong or injustice; that sectional aggression will meet with sectional resistance, and that the price of political perfidy is blood and carnage.

The State of Mississippi has already, under the pressure of the result of the war, by her own solemn act, abolished slavery. It would be hypocritical and unprofitable to attempt to persuade the world that she has done so willingly. It is due, however, to her honor to show by her future course that she has done so in good faith, and that slavery shall never again exist within her borders under whatsoever name or guise it may be at tempted. The sudden emancipation of her slaves has devolved upon her the highest responsibilities and duties. Several hundred thousand of the negro race, unfitted for political equality with the white race, have been turned loose upon society; and in the guardianship she may assume over this race, she must deal just-

civilization to which they are capable, As a general rule, the late masters of morally and intellectually, must be se--and it should never be forgotten-to maintain the fact that ours is and shall ever be a Government of white men. The purity and progress of both races require that castes must be maintained, and intermarriage between the races be forbidden. Miscegenation must be the work and taste of other climes and other "people."

To work, is the law of God, and is the only certain protection against the pauperism and crimes of both races. The tion of the great staples of the South. He should be encouraged to engage at once in their production, by assurances of protection against the avarice, cupidity and injustice of his employer. He is free to choose his labor, and to make his own bargain. But he should be required to choose some employment that will insure the maintenance of himself and family. On the other hand, the employer must be assured that the labor contracted for will tion of the great staples of the South require continuous labor from January to January. The planter cannot venture upon their cultivation unless the laborer is compelled to comply with his contract; remaining and performing his proper amount of labor, day after day, and week after week, through the whole year; and turned to his employer, and forced to work until the time for which he has contracted has expired. By such a system of labor, the welfare and happiness of the African may be secured, the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the State sustained, and our homes again become the abode of plenty.

In the civil war just closed the troops that responded to the call and command of Mississippi have signalized all those high qualities that adorn the character of the soldier. By thier valor, courage and heroic constancy, whether in camp, on the march, or amidst the carnage of the battle-field, they have sustained her honor and glory and made her immortal. Many have returned to ruined homes and fortunes. Others have fallen upon the battle-field, or have been maimed or disabled for life. Many of them and their families, and the widows and orphans of the dead, are in a state of destitution. The Federal Government has magnanimously thrown over the rebel soldier the mantie of oblivion for the past-but no pension from its coffers awaits him or his family; no "homestead" from the vast territory invites them to comfort and repose. To Mississippi alone can they look for assistance. Whether it was right or wrong to call the soldier to arms, it cannot be wrong to make such provision for them as will relieve them and their families from want and suffering, and secure to their children the means of education Justice and gratitude demand it. Honor and magnanimity will bestow.it.

The Famous Spottsylvania Tree

The stump of the famous tree cutdown by bullets at Spottsylvania Court House last May has been appropriately mounted and placed at the War Department, as indisputable evidence of the truth of a statement which has been generally discredited in reference to the incessant storm of lead on the second corps' front during the 2d of May. The stump measures nearly two feet in diameter, and is prosented to the department by Gen. Miles who commanded a division of the second corps during the eventful Spottsylvania days:- Washington telegram to New York

The gallant Mississippi brigade, commanded by Gen. Nat. Harris, of this city, occupied the line which received this terrific hail storm of lead, and held it for 30 hours, only retiring at 3 o'clock, a. m., on the orders of General Rhodes, at that time commanding the line. The fight occurred on the 12th of May-not 2d, as the Herald has it. Gen. Grant did not cross the Rapidan until the 5th. It is literally true that the tree was cut down by balls, and it fell across the portion of the works occupied by the 16th regiment.

We may be allowed to state that the ly with them, and protect them in all tree was cut down by Federal builets, the their rights of person and property. The tree standing within the works occupied

didn't get either the tree or the stump until the works were evacuated, there can certainly be no merit attaching to either, to which Gen. Miles is entitled.

We are again one united people, and if these trophies of valor, never exhibited, are to be placed on record in the War Office of the nation, the ill-feeling of four years of war, so far from being cradicated," will be increased an hundred fold.

Gen. Miles never made the slightest impression on the works where that tree stood; but it is true that a brave band of Mississippi boys, who have returned to their allegiance, did hold those lines against all the power which was brought against them. Is it likely, that because tney are now loyal, and as ready to defend the United States as Gen. Miles, that they will willingly consent to have the evidence of their valor and endurance turned into a monument, to gratify the vanity of the general whom they reulsed? We imagine not .- Vicksburg

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Sept 7, 1865

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Auderson, Sept. 14, 1865.

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Ang. 24, 1865 Drugs!! Drugs!!!

THE subscriber would announce to the people of this District that he has on hand a very good au-

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which he offers for sale low for cash, at Dr. Wabb's cerner, Brick Range. Persons wishing any article in my line would do well to call and enamine be-fore purchasing elsewhere, as I know that I can make it to their advantage to purchy a from me. ISHAM W. TAYLOR. 10

Railroad Notice.

Aug. 24, 1865

OFFICE G. & C. R. R. HELENA, Sept. 21, 1865.

ON and after this date a daily Passunger Train Acting Superintendent Transp 15 tf Sept 28, 1855

Dr. W. H. NARDIN

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Anderson, June 22, 1885 1 - Sup