

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, May 17, 1865.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Lieut. Gen. Taylor and the army under his command surrendered to Gen. Canby at Citronelle, Miss., on the 4th inst. This surrender disbands the last army of the rebellion, and virtually closes the war East of the Mississippi.

The guerrilla warfare which was to be revived against us after our Southern brethren had died in the last ditches of the regular war, and which so terrified the souls of the patriotic men among us who declared the South could never be conquered, appears to be accommodating itself to the new condition of things very easily and quietly.

In the opinion of the government at least, the war appears to be so well settled, that the larger part of the army is about to be disbanded, and is on its march to Washington for that purpose.

The most notable event that has occurred since the surrenders of Lee and Johnston, has been the capture of Jeff. Davis with his family and staff at Irwinville, Georgia.

In various ways, the policy of reconstruction proceeds rapidly in the rebellious States. Several orders removing restrictions on trade have lately been issued and Northern enterprise and capital are finding their way South largely.

But if Mr. Johnson, as insisted on, is a second Jackson, then it would seem unfair to give to the newly galvanized friends of one of the strongest characteristics of Jackson was that he never forgot his friends nor forgave his enemies.

fraud and violence. State conventions will no doubt be soon called in both Virginia and North Carolina, and new Constitutions framed abolishing Slavery, which will then be submitted to the people, when it will be seen whether our Southern brethren have learned anything from the war.

In Europe, the assassination of Mr. Lincoln created universal sorrow and indignation. The press everywhere have denounced the crime in unmeasured terms, and the governments of the different countries have formally expressed their grief and rendered their sympathy to the family of the President and to the American people.

Our relations with Europe may not be long so friendly, however, should the government encourage the new emigration scheme to Mexico. This is ostensibly for a more peaceable settlement in the State of Sonora, but it is not usual to employ agents for obtaining peaceable emigrants general and military officers of all grades, nor to pay the said emigrants \$1000 in gold and to allow them to possess the land where they settle.

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Jackson, we never expect to see him desert the path he marked out for himself, four years ago in opposition to what then seemed for him, every consideration of interest and policy, all the blandishments of the Democratic party to the contrary notwithstanding.

In all his public utterances he has persistently recorded his determination to deal with traitors and treason according to law, granting them no more latitude nor no more mercy than the extreme letter of the law allows. In all his public acts he has adopted the same course.

It is charged in an official proclamation of the President that Davis conceived or aided in perfecting the conspiracy that culminated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The grave accusation is made on the strength of testimony represented as in the possession of the government.

While all confess that Davis deserves to die a thousand deaths if it were possible, I trust that there will be propriety and fitness in his trial, condemnation and execution. He is not amenable to the civil laws on the charge of treason.

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or their relations—an eminently proper saving clause under the circumstances. We insist that prominent public men shall not thus be dragged into follies by the ambition, zeal or cupidity of designing nobodies.

THE ARCH-MURDERER CAPTURED.

The triumph of the government is complete by the capture of Jefferson Davis, the chief of the rebellion. Yesterday his arrest was officially announced, and all seemed to rejoice. Strongly as the people were disposed some weeks ago to mark the restoration of peace and union by no retributive blood, the demand seems well nigh universal now that Jefferson Davis shall die.

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THE Union men of Washington county, Md., held a County Convention recently, and after expressing their grief at the assassination of President Lincoln, they passed the following preamble and resolution, and appointed vigilance committees for each district to enforce the same.

Resolved, That we can never submit to the presence of these men, who, while living in the protection of the most benign government in the world, and enjoying fully all its privileges, left it to raise their arms in hostilities against it, to fight for the establishment of a slave oligarchy; have insulted the flag which has always sheltered them, and have finally returned to its only pillage, burn and murder, and who now, in the name of the Constitution, have forfeited all rights of citizenship, and who should lose all claim to social regard and countenance.

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—Of the nearly twenty-four thousand rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, all except two have expressed a wish to take the oath of allegiance as soon as the oath can be administered. They will be sent to Richmond, in order to separate for their homes.

—About 150 rebels, lately belonging to the command of Major Cooper, surrendered to Gen. Safford at Springfield, Mo., on Saturday week, and took the oath of allegiance to the government. Numbers of the rebel Gen. Price's men are also coming in, surrendering and taking the oath.

—The rebel Gen. Kirby Smith publishes a fraud upon his soldiers, dated Shreveport, La., April 21, announcing the surrender of Lee, and calling upon his troops in the strongest terms to stand by their colors in this hour of adversity. He says that the fate of the nation depends upon them, that their resources are ample for a protracted struggle till foreign aid arrives, or at least till they can secure the terms of a proud people.

—It is said that before the army is finally disbanded a grand review of all the troops marching on Washington is to take place. Some hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand men will be gathered there within three weeks, and as there is no field in the immediate neighborhood of Washington capable of displaying so large a body of men, it is suggested that a grand review should be had on the old Bull Run battlefield and plains of Manassas, where there is ample room and verge enough to show an immense number of troops.

—The Democracy of Cumberland county have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to support Abraham Lamberton, Esq., of that county, for Surveyor General.

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THE LAST DITCH!

JEFF. DAVIS CAPTURED!

THE ARCH-TRAITOR IN PETTICOATS!

HIS FAMILY AND STAFF PRISONERS!

BRECKENRIDGE'S SON TAKEN!

MACON, Ga., 11 A. M., May 17, 1865.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following dispatch, announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis, has just been handed me by Colonel Mintz, commanding the second division.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, CUMBERLANDVILLE, Ga., May 11, 1865.—To Captain T. W. Scott, A. G. Second Division.—Sir: I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his staff, officers and household servants. General Regan, his private Secretary Colonel Harri; Colonel Johnson, A. D. C., on Davis' staff; Colonel Morris Lubick and Lieutenant Hathaway; also several important names, and a train of five wagons and three mules, including the baggage train, had not a more painful mistake occurred by which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin collided, which cost us two killed, and Lieutenant Boutelle wounded through the arm, in the 4th Michigan's firing, the 1st Wisconsin's baggage train. This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp, by the advance of the 1st Wisconsin. They were mistaken for the enemy.

I returned to this point last night and shall move eight or ten miles without waiting orders for a new direction, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are twenty-five miles out, and our stock is much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to-night I have the honor, etc.

(Signed) D. B. PRITCHARD, Lieut. Col. 4th Michigan Cavalry.

The First Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's Brigade, McCook's division, and had been sent down by Gen. Croxton via Dublin. Colonel Mintz had distributed to the command all the morning's mail, and followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed through the Onuleague, toward Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight of the 10th inst. The 4th Michigan, from citizens Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made his dispositions, and surrounded the camp before day. Hardin had camped at 8 P. M., within two miles, as he afterwards learned from Davis.

The trail being to judiciously follow, he pushed on at 3 A. M., and had gone but little more than one mile, when he fired upon the 1st Wisconsin. A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered. The firing in this skirmish was the first warning Davis received.

The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses, and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but seeing his boots while running, suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the rebel prisoner was soon in our hands. He was bound with his hands and feet, and showed signs of utter helplessness, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignity at the energy with which we were proceeding, and said he had believed our government much magnanimous than to hunt down women and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Harnden, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the rebels, as they would be sure to become dangerous. He behaves himself with becoming dignity and resignation. The party were evidently making for the coast. (Signed) J. H. WILSON, Brevet Maj. Gen.

JOHNSTON'S FAREWELL ORDER.

There is a marked contrast between the tone and language of the farewell orders of Gen. Lee and Johnston to their surrendered armies. Gen. Johnston says in a letter to the Southern rebel Governors that he surrendered "to avoid the crimes of waning hopeless war," and his address to his men is manly and creditable. We submit it:

W. Holden, Editor of the Raleigh Standard as the Union candidate for Governor.

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