

THE EAGLE.

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DECATUR, INDIANA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1887.

Fourth of July.

The Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated with a degree of enthusiasm by our citizens in one of those good old fashion ways. The day was unusually pleasant and everything passed off pleasantly and to the entire satisfaction of all, who participated in the festivities of the day. At an early hour the town was crowded; the procession was formed under the direction of active and efficient Marshalls, at 10 o'clock A. M.; then moved forward to the grove, where John McConnell, as President announced the order in which the exercises would proceed. Rev. J. H. Jones, as Chaplain, offered a very appropriate prayer; Dr. D. W. Champer, read the Declaration of Independence in a very able manner, giving force and beauty to the instrument, admired and held sacred by the American people. Israel Allmon, Esq., delivered the oration, which was well timed for the occasion. At the conclusion of the oration, the time for the dinner not having arrived, the President requested Rev. J. H. Jones to entertain the assembly with a few remarks, which he did in a very able and agreeable manner. The procession was then re-formed and repaired to the bower and partook of the good things of earth, prepared by Mr. Welker. The best of order and decorum prevailed during the entire day. The following are the regular and volunteer toasts which were offered on the occasion:

Regular Toasts.

- 1st. The day we celebrate—may its annual return bring with it an increased love of independence, and a more abiding attachment to the American Union.
- 2nd. The Constitution of the United States—a model for the world; under its ample folds all dutiful citizens may rest secure. Our bright prospects spring from the wisdom and virtue of its authors.
- 3rd. The Patriots of the Revolution—may the liberty and independence purchased by their blood, ever be held in high estimation by their posterity, and their sacrifices receive our grateful acknowledgments.
- 4th. The signers of the Declaration of Independence—although, they have long since passed away from among us, yet their names and their deeds of devoted patriotism will be remembered as a price in the human breast.
- 5th. Washington—the Chief of Chiefs! His is the brightest place on the roll of the mighty dead.
- 6th. The American people—a safe depository of sovereignty.
"Happy the land whose favored sons
"Like pillars round a palace set,
"And daughters bright as polished stones,
"Give strength and beauty to the State".
- 7th. The President of the United States—may he be guided by wisdom in the prompt administration of his important trusts.
- 8th. The Congress of the United States—may it, by the wisdom of its enactments, develop the power and progress of the Nation, and greatly exalt and enrich it; and may harmony prevail in its councils.
- 9th. The Army and Navy—co-ordinate branches of the national defence; may they never want for brave and skillful officers who are thoroughly posted in their profession; and never be wanted for the suppression of insurrections or expulsion of a foreign foe.
- 10th. The Commerce of the United States—second in importance to that of no other nation.
- 11th. Indiana!—in her sisterhood of States, in the language of her late Chief Executive, "She knows no North, no South, nothing but the Union."
- 12th. The Press—a necessary auxiliary to popular intelligence—may it ever be kept free by public virtue.
- 13th. The Ladies—they take an additional lustre from our American institutions. May they preserve and heighten its polish by their devotion to the institutions which reflect it. We especially invoke their happiness on this occasion.

Volunteer Toasts.

Washington—when it is said of him, "He was the Father of his Country," the eloquence of language is exhausted. Let his hallowed name pass reverently round this festive board, for it is big with recollections of the greatest of the great.

JOHN McCONNEL.

Our Country—may she never want for soldiers in time of war to defend her rights or citizens in time of peace to advocate her interests.

O. T. HART.

Chief Justice Taney—the greatest jurist and expounder of the Constitution.—His judicial decisions will stand in all future time, a proud monument of his greatness, and admired by the good and wise. May he ever be venerated for his learning and wisdom; and may his spotless purity of character be a model to the latest posterity.

The Orator of the Day—long may he live to practice the sentiments he has expressed to-day.

P. CRABS.

J. P. Porter—the thanks of this company are due him for the manner in which he has served his country on this occasion.

J. M. NUTTMAN.

Rev. Joseph H. Jones—may he ever teach and practice the great principles he has this day so ably set forth in his extemporaneous remarks.

A GUEST.

The Ladies—may their influence always extend around a greater circle than their fashions.

P. CRABS.

The Gentlemen—may their virtues be as large as their coat sleeves, and their vices as small as the lower end of their pants.

HOOPS.

The President of the Day—may all his deliberations in public assemblies, be conducted with as much decorum as has been manifested to-day.

A GUEST.

MIDWAY, Cooper Co., Mo., June 25, '87.

DEAR EAGLE:—Now really in the very commencement of my letter there seems to be a singular association of ideas. The word dear has always conveyed to my mind, the idea of something little, sweet, innocent and pretty; while an Eagle is lofty in flight, proud, terrible in conflict, and distinguished among its species as the type of greatness; but let this go, I shall try to have enough words, whether ideas harmonize or not. Now Mr. Editor, we are enjoying excellent health, and we sincerely hope that you and yours can say as much.

The incidents of my trip to this State are too numerous to detail. Suffice it; my journey was pleasant rendered so by hundreds of anxious travelers, (going west) a variety of country and improvements and beautiful scenery. I only witnessed one unpleasant circumstance, a difficulty occurred between two men in regard to a dollar, one drew a pistol and shot the other; destroying one eye and injuring his head in several places. It was thought he would recover.

St. Louis is the city of Missouri, Jefferson city is a poor little place; in fact there are but few good towns in the State; many towns have no appearances than Monmouth or Melichi, in old Adams county. The face of the country is diversified with hills and ravines, beautiful prairie and timber land taking it all in all, I should say that it is a fine farming country and a desirable place to live. The crops are very promising. Fruit in abundance, and I am told it scarcely ever fails in this State. There is some excitement here now in politics, Stewart, (Dem.) and Rollins, (Know Nothing,) are candidates for Governor.

Our Railroad from St. Louis west, is progressing rapidly and will be a very great accession to the improvements of the State.

There is nothing particularly exciting in this vicinity at present. Times are good and money plenty. The 16th passed over without the anticipated collision. Mother earth made good time that day, the track was clear and the comet passed on without interruption. I may some time write to you on some topic of special interest and hoping to have the pleasure of taking your good paper from my Post Office and of reading it.

S. L. COOK.

New Book.—Our readers will find by reference to our advertising columns, a new and valuable book, entitled "Inquire Within" and is sold at the low price of one dollar, by Garrett, Dick & Fitzgerald, 114, 116, 118, Ann street, New York.

A NEW FEATURE IN LADIES' FAIRS.—The Troy (N. Y.) ladies have introduced a new feature at the Fairs, which makes them draw like steam engines. All the most bewitching girls wear placards, labeled "kisses one shilling each," and in some places where dealers possess extraordinary beauty, as high as twenty-five cents is obtained. Gentlemen who are fond of gathering this kind of fruit, "melting from trees," go in for it according to the weight of their purses; and one of the newspapers state that one rosy lipped bright-eyed gal realized \$62 in one evening.

A sound head, an honest heart, and an humble spirit are the three best guides through time to eternity.

The Old Blue Laws.

We are under many obligations to Dr. HALL, the young Surgeon and Physician over Post Office Hall, for a bound copy of the 'Code of 1650' being a compilation of the 'Old Connecticut Blue Laws.' It is a rare production and rare as it is rich. The frontispiece is a picture of a Constable seizing a man by the collar and taking him off to jail for chewing tobacco. It seems incredible that such a system of laws should ever have existed among a people who fled the Old Country to escape such tyranny. But it seems they were not governed by their own reason and discretion, but followed as many do now-a-days what they conceive to be a 'Higher Law,' dictated and expounded to them by a base and bigotted Priesthood. Here is a specimen of their 'Capital Laws.'

CAPITAL LAWS.

1. If any man after legal conviction, shall have or worship any other God, hee shall bee put to death. Deut. 13. 6. 17. 4.—Exodus 22. 20.
 2. If any man or woman bee a Witch, that is hath or consulteth with a familiar spirit, they shall be put to death. Exodus 22. 18.—Levit. 20. 27.—Deut. 18. 10. 11.
 3. If any person shall blaspheme the name of God the Father, Sonne or holy Ghost, with direct, express, presumptions or high-handed blasphemy, or shall curse in the like manner, hee shall bee put to death. Lev. 24. 15. 16.
 4. If any person commeth adultery with a married or espoused wife, the Adulterer and the Adulteress shall surely bee put to death. Levit. 20. 10, and 18, 20.—Deut. 22. 23, 24.
 13. If any Child or Children above sixteen years old and of sufficient understanding, shall Curse or smite their natural father or mother, hee or they shall bee put to death; unless it can bee sufficiently testified that the parents have beene very unchristianly negligent in the education of such children, or so provoke them by extreme and cruell correction that they have beene forced thereunto to preserve themselves from death, maiming.—Exo. 21. 17.—Levit. 20. Ex 21, 15.
 14. If any man have a stubborn and rebellious soone of sufficient years and understanding, viz. Sixteen years of age, which will not obey the voice of his father or the voice of his mother, and that when they have chastened him will not hearken unto them; then may his father and mother, being his natural parents, lay hold on him and bring him to the Magistrates assembled in Court, and testifie unto them, that their sonne is stubborn and rebellious, and will not obey their voice and Chastisement, but lives in sundry notorious Crimes, such a soone shall be put to death. Levit. 21. 20. 21.
- Such a law at the present day would be death on the rising generation.
- By way of showing the peculiarities of our pious New England Ancestry and the progress made in the last two hundred years, we shall copy from this interesting book.

ELOPEMENT AND SAD RESULT.—Last summer, a Mr. Brownell, of Washington county eloped with his wife's sister. His wife sought her errant husband in vain. They had successfully concealed the traces of their flight. It was recently ascertained, however, that they went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where they lived some time at a hotel, as man and wife; but in order to avoid public curiosity, finally went to housekeeping. Last fall, Brownell was attacked with typhus fever, and died. His adulterous sister-in-law then attempted to become possessed of his property, as his lawful wife, and made oath to the necessary papers. The advertisements in the case attracted the attention of the relatives of the deceased, and a few weeks since Brownell's brother-in-law reached St. Paul and exposed the guilty woman, who took the first downward bound packet and fled. The injured wife shortly afterward arrived at the scene, and was probably able to preserve her legal rights. The end of this tale of shame is as sorrowful as nearly all such are and must be. Retribution is ever on the track of the guilty.—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, 19th.

MORE LYNCH LAW IN IOWA.—THREE MEN HUNG AND ONE SHOT.—We learn through the Chicago Press that Judge Lynch has been again at work. It seems that a gang of horse thieves had been for some time lurking in the neighborhood of Wapsiegon river in that county, and the depredations had aroused the people to vengeance. A party went in pursuit, and several of the thieves, still in possession of stolen horses, were captured upon an island in the river. Judge Lynch at once established his court for their trial. Two were hung on the 24th inst., one was hung on the 26th, and a fourth was shot. One of those captured had disclosed the names of the whole gang, and at the last accounts the judicial mob were in hot pursuit of them, threatening to hang them also.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NORWEGIANS.—At least a thousand Norwegians arrived at Milwaukee on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, and from a conversation with them it was ascertained that at least twenty thousand of their countrymen are coming to America the present year.

BRIDGING THE RHINE.—A railroad bridge is to be built across the Rhine, near the confluence of the Main, at a cost of three million guilders—about one and a quarter million dollars.

Cheating the Credulous.

The 'Republican' leaders are continually cheating their followers. This occurred most remarkably in relation to the decision in Dred Scott's case. The leading organs of the party promptly published the dissenting opinions, and without laying before their readers one of those of the majority, showing what the court actually decided. Every material part of the decision was grossly misrepresented, and the judges charged with holding as law what is not to be found in either of the opinions. In speaking of the estimation in which negroes were held for more than a century prior to framing the constitution, and referring to what people thought of the race, so far as political rights were concerned, the Chief Justice said, that it was then considered that 'they had no [political] rights which the white man was bound to respect, and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit.' He was, as both the sentence and context show, referring to a past historical fact, which no well-informed man can question, stating what opinions white men held and acted upon some one or two centuries since. The 'Republican' press and speech-makers have assured their readers and listeners that the court decided that the negro 'had no rights which the white man was bound to respect.' Those who have spread this falsehood knew that no decision to that effect, or anything like it, was made and they refuse to publish the opinion of the Chief Justice for fear their misrepresentations should be detected. They wilfully persevere in spreading far and wide this known falsehood, for political effect, hoping to break the force and effect of the decision by creating the belief that it is founded in the untrue proposition alluded to. They know that in slave as well as in free States slaves have many rights recognised and expressed in the laws for their protection, which are enforced by the courts and ministers of justice. What is truly marvelous is that several 'Republican' State legislatures should have been deceived by this fraud, and, without having seen the opinion of the court, have ventured to denounce the court and the principles upon which the case was decided. In some States—as in New York, Massachusetts, and elsewhere—they acted before a line of the decision had been published or read. Their leading organs cheated their readers, and the leading talking members cheated their associates, into acting upon false statements, making them denounce what they had not seen, and sentiments which had not been uttered. Is there a single 'Republican' paper that will publish the opinion of the Chief Justice? In no other way can their readers know what he said or what principles controlled the decision. If these papers intend to be fair, and not cheat their readers, they will at once lay that calm, logical, and sound document before those who look to their columns for truth.—Washington Union.

Washington, Friday June 26.—The Interior Department has received information that the Superintendent of the several branches of the Pacific Wagon Road are prosecuting the work with energy, and will hurry its completion.

The subject of the Overland California Mail was again considered by the Cabinet to-day. The points in the route having been determined, it now lies with the Postmaster General to make the contract. The President will leave for Bedford Springs about the middle of July. On his return he will remove to his residence, the Soldiers Home, four miles from Washington.

Mr. William R. Harley has been appointed Indian Agent for New Mexico.

SINGULAR.—We understand that wild pigeons are building nests in the woods on the farm of James Denney, in Mill Creek Hundred. This is a circumstance which has never before occurred within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. There are large flocks of pigeons in the woods along the White Clay creek, and it is supposed that they have built hundreds of nests.—Del. Republican.

In a quarrel between John Clay, a son of the departed statesman, and a horse trainer named Edgar, in Lexington, Ky., on Thursday, the former shot the latter twice with a pistol. One ball entered his mouth, and came out behind the ear. Another ball lodged in his neck. Edgar is reported mortally wounded. Clay immediately left Lexington, and has not been heard from since. The parties have not been on amicable terms for some time.

Lately a gentleman of Chicago was accompanying two ladies to the panorama of the Arctic Expedition, when, in crossing Market street, he stepped on a hog's head hoop, which flew up, (as hoops will do), and struck him across his not very handsome nose. 'Good Heavens, ladies!' he exclaimed, 'which of you dropped that?'

There were, it is stated, on the first day of June, masses of frozen spray and snow, fifty feet in solid thickness, under the American side of the fall at Niagara. A heavy rock thrown upon them makes no more impression than upon hard ice.

A popular writer, speaking of the proposed oceanic telegraph, wonders whether the news transmitted through salt water would be fresh.

A young man named David Robinson, while running a foot race near Vincennes, Ind, last Sunday, fell down a corpse.

Arrest of Counterfeiters!—Over Five Thousand Dollars Spurious Money Seized!—Counterfeit Plates Secured!—Yesterday morning, in consequence of information, received, Capt. Manning, of the Independent Detective Police, of this city, succeeded in making the arrest of an individual, on Maine street, near Carr, named Nelson Driggs, who had in his possession \$5,465 in counterfeit money, of the following banks and denominations:

Bank of Chippewa, Wis., Fives.
Canal Bank of New Orleans, Twenties.
Bank of Pittsfield Mass., Fives.
Bank of Commerce, Va., Fives.
N. W. Bank of Va., Fives.
State Bank of Missouri Twenties.
Farmers Bank of Md., One hundreds.
Northern Bank of Kentucky, ones.
Greenville of Illinois, Tens.
Southern Bank of Kentucky, Fives.
Of these counterfeit, \$3,975 are of the Bank of Chippewa, and are executed in an excellent manner, being liable to deceive any who are not good judges.—They are dated November 1st, 1856, letter A, horses and locomotive in the center piece, and an Indian in a sitting posture in the vignette. The other bills, of which there are in the aggregate \$1,490, appear to be samples, some of them not be filled out. They are well executed especially those of the State Bank of Missouri.

Driggs had also in his possession four plates for the manufacture of bogus money, as follows:

Phoenix Bank of Chicago, fifties.
State Bank of Ohio, (face,)—twenties.
State Bank of Ohio, (back,)—twenties.
Saugatuck Bank, Westport, Conn. tens.
The plates of the State Bank of Ohio appear to be new. The others have been used, and impressions from them have been circulated in this city. Those of the Saugatuck Bank have been described in the Republican several days since. The plate of the Bank of Chicago differs from the genuine by the omission of the letter "O," in the words "Phoenix."

Driggs was taken before Justice Herkenrath, who committed him for future examination.—St. Louis Republican, 24th.

Shocking Superstition in Lancaster county.

A case of superstition in this county, has come to our knowledge, which for ignorance and moral turpitude, exceeds the darkest pages in the history of Romanism, or even Salem witchcraft.

On Sunday last, the good people of Ephrata and vicinity, were startled and shocked by the intelligence that the remains of a certain Miss Sophia Bauman, who died about nine years ago, had been exhumed on that day, by two men hired for the purpose, by the friends of the deceased. Curiosity was naturally excited, and speculation started as to the cause of such an open desecration of the dead on the quiet of the Sabbath; and upon inquiry of some of the relatives, our correspondent learned that the young lady alluded to died of consumption, since her death her sisters, her mother and two brothers had died also of the same disease. In all these cases, a hereditary taint was strongly marked, and no doubt was left upon the minds of physicians and all sensible persons, as to the cause of their death; but the opinions of physicians were set aside by the incursions of ignorance and superstition, under which the belief was seriously entertained and acted upon, that, by some locus pocus, the winding sheet of the corpse had gone into her mouth, and that by continual suction, (the *modus operandi* of which was only known to the spirits,) she had actually drawn the other members of the family after her; and thus, unless this winding sheet was speedily removed from the mouth of the corpse, she would in like manner, cause the premature death of the whole connection.

Incredible as a belief in such a monstrous superstition in this enlightened age, may appear, it is nevertheless true; for, according to previous arrangements, the hired resurrectionists commenced operations on Sunday morning. The earth was removed, the coffin brought to the surface, and the lid remove, under the direction of a committee of inspection but to their utter astonishment, no winding sheet was found there—the poor deluded creatures having forgotten, in their superstition, that the last shred of a piece of bleached muslin would rot away long before the expiration of nine years. With disappointment depicted in their countenances, the committee caused the remains to be quickly and quietly re-interred, and then sought their respective homes.—Lancaster Express, May 27.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—We learn from the Hartford (Conn.) Times that forgeries to the amount of about \$18,000 have been discovered in that city, on paper drawn by various persons, pedlers generally, and indorsed by Dan. W. King, his father Dan. King, and Daniel W. Norton, all of Suffield. Some of the paper was in bank for collection, and some had been bought by brokers.

SLAUGHTER BY LIGHTNING.—Sixteen sheep of a flock of fifty-six, in Burlington county, N. J., were killed on Sunday night by lightning striking a tree under which they had gathered for shelter.

MARCH SQUALLS.—Under the head of 'March Squalls,' an exchange tells us that a woman in Pulaski county, Va., has regularly presented her husband with an heir during the month of March for sixteen successive years.

The U. S. SUPREME COURT JUDGES.—Notwithstanding all that has been said in republican papers and by orators of that party, the majority of the Supreme Court are not slaveholders.—Four of the justices reside in free States, where no one owns slaves. The Chief Justice is not a slaveholder, nor has he been for upward of thirty years. He never bought or sold a slave. Of those that the British spared his father, when they polluted the soil of Maryland, some came to him by inheritance. After educating those who were young enough to be taught, qualifying them to take care of themselves, he voluntarily gave them all their freedom. Two who were so old as to be unable to earn their living, he cheerfully supported during their lives. He has not since owned a slave. This is a full and complete answer to the statements often reiterated in the republican papers that a majority of the court were slaveholders, and as such had been influenced in making their decision [in the Dred Scott case].—Washington Union.

Massachusetts, the home of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Societies, the hot-bed of the recent slavery agitation, the place where people live who mind everybody else's business, and are more afflicted at sin and misery at a distance than at their own door—Massachusetts, when called on to staunch the wounds of bleeding Kansas with its own pecuniary life-blood, has like New York, faltered. She gives nothing but good advice. After bandying back and forth between the two branches of the legislature a resolution appropriating \$100,000, and trying to kill it by amendments and a disagreement, it was concluded to let it pass the legislature, and leave a governor veto it. Accordingly, the governor, elected on the Fremont ticket, and as the Fremont candidate, has refused to assent to any aid to Kansas, and the legislature has refused to pass the resolution over the veto. So Kansas must look elsewhere than to republican New York or Massachusetts for aid, except such as is rendered in humbug political agitation. The money is wanted by the politicians at home.—Albany Argus.

What has become of the Vermont appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars?

Giving up the Ghost.

The last Herald of Freedom, the organ in chief of the great Shrieker party, printed at Lawrence, K. T., frankly comes down in this wise:

We do not suppose there is one person in the Territory, or Missouri, who expects this to become a slave State. If every thing is quiet, and, from this time forward, the people are allowed to have their own choice, it would be preferable to remain a Territorial government, under the United States, for two years to come than to push a State organization. Then, when we get farms opened, and the improvements made, we shall be better able to pay taxes and support a State government. We shall also be better acquainted with each other, and know who to select for officers.

A WEALTHY OLD GENTLEMAN.—The present condition of Uncle Sam's worldly affairs is thus humorously stated by the Brooklyn Eagle:

"Uncle Sam, after carrying on business for the past eight years, having three wars, buying territory from France and Mexico, building railroads, speculating in a bank, and trading with all creation, comes out with a snug little balance on hand of twenty-two millions—enough to set up several millionaires among nation. Since our revolution England has national debt, and other nations of Europe have run up a score nearly in proportion, while Sam has paid off his debts, bought real estate, and has money laid by for a rainy day."

A Washington letter writer gives a description of the manner in which General Cass takes care of his physical health. He says the General carries out his hygienic habits with the rigor of the Medes and Persians. So careful is he of his health that he will not dine out, not even with the President, and cannot, under any ordinary circumstances, be induced to keep out of bed after 10 o'clock, P. M. When at Paris, at balls, at his own house he would quietly slip off to bed at the above hour, leaving his wife and three daughters to entertain the company present. This regime accounts for his unwonted vigor at the age of 75 years.

VENUS IN HOOPS.—It is known to those who are addicted to the luxury of early raising that the planet Venus, now the morning star, looks unusually large at this time—larger, brighter, and more beautiful than it ever appeared to us before. A country editor gives a different theory in explanation of the expansion, but we won't mention it.

The National Era, which has all along regarded the appointment of Robert J. Walker to the Governorship of Kansas as favorable to the prospects of the territory characterizes his inaugural address as 'conciliatory in tone, elevated in sentiment, and says it 'contains many wise and statesmanlike views.'

BYRON ON EDITORS.—Lord Byron has said that, 'with all his folios he never was guilty of stopping his paper, or preventing the payment of any Editor's bill because the editor happened to displease him.'