

# THE EAGLE

H. L. PHILLIPS, EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.  
W. G. SPENCER,

DECATUR, INDIANA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANKS!!!

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Justice's Blanks, of all kinds; Constable's Blanks, of all kinds; Blank Notes, &c., &c., of the best quality for Sale at this Office.

BOY WANTED.

A good, steady, industrious boy, from 14 to 17 years of age, who wishes to learn the printing business can find an excellent opportunity to do so at this office. Apply immediately.

New Advertisements.

■■■■■ Grocery & Provision House—John H. Armstrong & Co.  
■■■■■ Candidates' Column—H. D. Gillespie.  
■■■■■ Sheriff's Sale—George Frank.

Owned Up at Last.

The Young America labors hard this week, to make out its case, but it can't do it—it has to come down. Its groans are pitiful indeed; it gives them much to think that the public prefer our word to their oath; but they should not blame us, they are only judged by the company they keep, and if, by their endeavors to sustain the reputation of James H., they loose their own, they have no body but themselves to blame.

As for their article on retrenchment, we will answer that next week, and we think we can satisfy, even them, in regard to every charge we ever made against the county for work done by us. We are glad that they have concluded to be economical for such a thing never entered their heads when they had the power to waste.

■■■■■ The Young America says it is not much interested in the Democratic Primary Election, and cares but little which whips. They should not meddle themselves then quite so much about it as they do—however, we should expect nothing better from them, they can never tend to their own business while they can find any body else's to tend to.

■■■■■ We would inform Flat Foot that he had better tend to his own business and let ours alone. The Eagle has an eye on him and will tend to his case in due time. If dead men could speak we would hear something from Monmouth. People of doubtful color should not meddle with white folks.

And possibly "no darkey to black his boots."—Young America.

Thomas, do you not know the golden rule? Give us the same privilege you take yourself. If you have a nigger wench to accompany you to weddings to take care of the baby, let us have a nigger boy to black our boots. Don't be so selfish—it don't look well in an editor.

It is considered in decidedly bad taste to talk of hemp in the presence of persons, any of whose friends have been hung.—Young America.

We ask pardon gentlemen, we had not the least idea before that any of your friends had been hung.

■■■■■ We never charged James H. Smith as being "editor, proprietor or publisher" of the Young America, but we simply charged that he wrote editorial for that sheet. This they do not deny, but avoid the question. Toot Thomas again jeems.

QUERY—Is there an individual outside of the Insane Hospital, who ever thought of James H. Smith being the owner of anything, much less a printing office. Will his particular friends stand up for him.

Grocery and Provision Store.

John H. Armstrong & Co., of Fort Wayne, has opened a new Grocery and Provision establishment, where he is at all times ready and willing to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage. Mr. Armstrong is a kind, obliging and gentlemanly man; and we take pleasure in recommending him to those who may wish anything in his line from the city. See advertisement.

Monthlies.

Godey for April, is at hand; the engravings are fine—the fashion plates are superior to anything of the kind now gotten up, and the literature is such as will make it a welcome visitor everywhere.

Peterson for April is, also, at hand and fully sustains its character as one of the leading Magazines in the country.

The Home Monthly for March is on our table, this is a new work, and is published in Buffalo, New York.

■■■■■ Dr. S. M. Cummins is still on hand to serve his friends, and furnish them with a superb set of teeth.

## LIQUOR LAW.

AN ACT to regulate and license the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt and intoxicating liquors, to prohibit the adulteration of liquors, to repeal all former laws contravening the provisions of this act, and proscribing penalties for violation thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That no person shall sell or barter, directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquor, by a less quantity than a quart at a time, within this State, without first procuring from the Board of Commissioners of the county in which liquor or liquors are to be sold, a license as hereinbefore provided; nor any person, without having first procured such license, sell or barter any intoxicating liquor to be drank, or suffered to be drank in his house, out-house, yard, garden or appurtenances thereto belonging.

SEC. 2. The words, "intoxicating liquor," as used in this act, shall apply to any spirituous, vinous or malt liquor, or to any intoxicating liquor whatsoever, which is used or may be used as a beverage.

SEC. 3. Any white male inhabitant desiring to obtain license to sell intoxicating liquors, shall give notice to the citizens of the township in which he desires to sell, by publishing in a weekly newspaper in the county, a notice, stating in the notice the precise location of the premises in which he desires to sell, at least twenty days before the meeting of the Board at which the applicant intends to apply for license, of in case there is no such newspaper in such county, then by posting up written or printed notices in three of the most public places in the township in which he desires to sell, at least twenty days before the meeting of said board; and it shall be the privilege of any inhabitant of said township, to remonstrate, in writing, against the granting such license to any applicant on account of immorality or other unfitness.

SEC. 4. The Board of Commissioners, at such term, shall grant a license to such applicant upon his showing to the satisfaction of said Board of Commissioners, that he has given notice as above required, and that he is a man of good character, and fit to be trusted with said license, and upon his giving bond payable to the State of Indiana, with at least two freehold sureties, residents within said county, to be approved by the County Auditor, in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned that he will keep an orderly and peaceable house, and that he will pay all fines and costs that may be assessed against him, for any violations of the provisions of this act, which bond shall be filed with the County Auditor of said county.

SEC. 5. Such applicant shall, before license shall be issued to him, be required to pay to the Treasury of said county fifty dollars as a fee for license for one year, to be applied and expended for common school purposes in the same manner in which the revenue of the Common School Fund are or may be expended.

SEC. 6. On the execution of the bond as required in the fourth section of this act, and the presentation of the order of the Board of Commissioners granting him license, and the County Treasurer's receipt for the fees as aforesaid, the County Auditor shall issue a license to the applicant for the sale of intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with a privilege of permitting the same to be drank in the premises as stated in the aforesaid notice, which license shall specify the name of the applicant, the place of sale, and the period of time for which such license is granted.

SEC. 7. No license as herein provided shall be granted for a greater or less time than one year.

SEC. 8. A license granted under the provisions of this act, shall not authorize the person so licensed to sell or barter any intoxicating liquor on Sunday, nor any person under the age of twenty-one years, nor to a person or persons in a state of intoxication, nor upon the day of any State, county, township or municipal election in the township or city where the same may be held.

SEC. 9. Every person who shall directly or indirectly, knowingly sell, barter or give away any intoxicating liquor to any person who is in the habit of being intoxicated, after notice shall have been given him by the wife, child, parent, brother or sister of such person, or by the overseer or overseers of the poor of the township where he resides, that such person is in the habit of intoxication, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 10. Any person not being licensed according to the provisions of this act, who shall sell or barter, directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquor in a less quantity than a quart at a time, or who shall sell or barter any intoxicating liquor to be drank or suffered to be drank in his house, out-house, yard, garden or appurtenances thereto belonging, shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars; to which the court or jury trying the cause may add imprisonment in the county jail for a determined period not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 11. If any person shall sell, barter or give away any intoxicating liquors to any person under the age of twenty-one years, or to any person at the time in a state of intoxication the person so offending shall be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, to which

the court or jury trying the cause may add imprisonment in the county jail for any determined period not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 12. Any person who shall adulterate any intoxicating liquor, which is intended for sale, by the admixture of deleterious substance therewith, or any person who shall offer for sale or sell any intoxicating liquor, which shall have been so adulterated as aforesaid, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to which the court or jury trying the cause may add imprisonment in the county jail for any determined period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 13. Every place, house, room, arbor or shed wherein intoxicating liquors are sold, bartered or given away, or suffered to be drank, if kept in a disorderly manner, shall be deemed a common nuisance, and the keeper thereof upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, to which may be added, by the court or jury trying the cause, imprisonment in the county jail for any determined period not exceeding three months; provided, that no prosecution shall be instituted or maintained against any person for any violation of any of the provisions of this act, occurring between the time, when it shall take effect, and the close of the first regular session of the Board of Commissioners of the proper county thereafter, the beginning of which session not taking place in less time than four weeks after this act shall have taken effect.

SEC. 14. Courts of common Pleas and Circuit Courts, within their respective jurisdictions shall have concurrent jurisdiction to hear and determine all complaints for the violation of any of the provisions of this act, and the grand juries of the several Circuit Courts, shall have, and it shall be the privilege of any inhabitant of said township, to remonstrate, in writing, against the granting such license to any applicant on account of immorality or other unfitness.

SEC. 15. Justices of the Peace within their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all cases arising under the provisions of this act; Provided, that if in the opinion of the justice or jury, trying any such case, a fine of twenty-five dollars shall be an inadequate punishment for such violation; then the justice in such case shall recognize the party in sufficient bond and surety to appear at the next term of any court of competent jurisdiction to answer said charge.

SEC. 16. All laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with any of the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act, shall be construed as to prohibit the Common Councils of cities and the Boards of Trustees of incorporated towns from demanding and enforcing a fee license from all keepers of coffee-houses or other places where intoxicating liquors are sold and drank within the limits of their respective corporations.

SEC. 17. It is hereby declared that an emergency exist for the immediate taking effect of this act. It shall therefore be in force from and after its publication in the Indiana State Sentinel and the Indiana State Journal.

J. W. GORDON  
Speaker of House of Representatives.  
A. A. HAMMOND,  
President of the Senate.

Approved March 5, 1859  
ASHBEL P. WILLARD.  
Governor of the State of Indiana.  
STATE OF INDIANA, { S. C.  
SECRETARY OF STATE.

I do hereby certify the above to be a true and complete copy of the enrollment, now on file in the office of Secretary of State.

Witness my hand, and seal of the State, at Indianapolis, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1859

CYRUS L. DUNHAM,  
Secretary of State.

For Pike's Peak.

GOLD DIGGINGS.—From the the river cities reports reach us of parties starting off for gold diggings. About a hundred left Hanibal yesterday morning. A man who was out last summer and returned about a month ago, has rented out his farm, up the Des Moines, and with his family and his brother and family, passed through here, yesterday morning, on the way to the mines. He stated that he made from seven to ten dollars per day, when out there.—Keokuk Post.

For Pike's Peak.—A party of eight, being the advance guard of a company of one hundred, from Lee County, Illinois arrived in this city Wednesday evening. The whole company goes all the way over land with horses and wagons. The eight men who arrived here had sixteen horses, with wagons, intending to supply themselves with provisions and grain in Western Iowa.—Burlington Hawkeye.

EMIGRANTS FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The steamer Southwester, which passed up on Tuesday, had aboard some fifty emigrants for Pike's Peak. Nearly every boat bring some gold seekers.—Lexington Expositor.

SOUTH BRIDGE, March 10.—A great fire occurred in this place this morning.—Turner's Hotel, and barn adjoining, with forty horses, Phelps' Jewellry store, Symon's Oyster Saloon, and Edward's Gun House, were all destroyed. The goods in Mr. Edward's store were partially damaged. The loss is about twenty thousand dollars, and is partially covered by Insurance.

From the Adrian Expositor, March 3  
Mr. Thurston's Remains Found at Last.

Our city was thrown into considerable excitement this morning in consequence of the arrival of two or three gentlemen from Sylvania, with a part of the remains of the lost Abonant, Ira J. Thurston, whose tragic fate, last summer, is so well remembered by our readers.

The facts of the discovery, as near as we can ascertain, are these: Last Sunday, as the son of Michael Hoag was searching for some sleep in the woods, on the farm of Mr. S. Miner, about 4 miles east of the village of Sylvania, he discovered the remains of the body of a man—He immediately ran to his father, who in company with Mr. Miner, repaired to the spot, and there found abundant evidence that the remains were those of Mr. Thurston, who must have fallen from his position on the valve of the balloon, where he was seated when carried off so singularly last summer. These gentlemen immediately proceeded to collect what could be found, but only succeeded in finding the skull, and foot in a boot, and a few other small bones. The rest of the body has been carried off by wild beasts. They found the coat, pants, vest and shirt, and with them Mr. Thurston's cards upon which he took his minutes on his balloon trip from Adrian to the place of landing, near Sylvania. The pencil marks on the cards were so water soaked the writing could not be made out.

They found, however, in a memorandum book a letter directed to Mr. Thurston, from a firm in Philadelphia, which was in reply to inquiries about balloon silk. They also found Mr. Thurston's watch, and knife both of which are fully identified by many of our citizens as his property. The watch is unbroken, but stopped at 20 minutes to 12 o'clock, which shows the time he fell.

All the remains of the unfortunate Thurston about whose fate there has been so much solicitude, are now inclosed in a small box, at this office, where we have so often greeted his honest face, and answered his pleasant salutation in days past. What disposition is to be made of them we have not been informed. Thus ends this tale of peril, and death, and anxiety over his fate, and the discovery of his remains. Rudely has fate dealt with thy body, gallant Thurston; but we trust thy noble soul is at rest beyond further ostensible trouble.

P. S. The remains have been delivered to the Administrator of Mr. Thurston's estate.

Kansas Constitutional Convention.

At the late session of the Kansas Legislature, a bill passed the house providing for holding a Convention to frame a constitution, to be submitted to the people for their approval. That bill was defeated in the Council by one or two votes.—Subsequently, within a day or two of the close of the session, a bill for a similar purpose, known as the Chase bill, from the fact that it was from the pen of the present Governor of Ohio, was introduced into the Council, and passed by that body in its last moments. Indeed, it was the last thing acted on by it. The House, supposing the Council did not intend to send the bill down, adjourned sine die.

The Speaker had no sooner pronounced the adjournment, and before the members had left the hall, than the officer of the Council brought in the bill. The Speaker of the House called the members to order, who re-considered the vote of adjournment, and passed the bill, had it enrolled and sent to the Governor for his signature. The Governor, however, so soon as he heard of the sine die adjournment of the House (ten o'clock at night), shut up his office and went to bed. So no executive action whatever was had on the bill, and it failed to become a law.—Kansas will not, therefore, apply for admission previous to the session of 1859-1—

—the session succeeding the Presidential election.—Cin. Enq.

Slavery in New Mexico.

The St. Louis Republican, in noticing the act which has lately passed the New Mexico Legislature, protecting slave property in the Territory, says:

"It is not probable, however, that any benefit will be derived from it save to the few persons in the Territories—mostly temporary residents going in from the United States—who may use slaves as domestic servants."

From the above it would appear that there is little danger of slavery being a permanent institution in New Mexico.—The law is to accommodate temporary residents rather than the permanent population. Would it not be well for those southern men who are asking that Congress shall have a supervision over the acts of Territorial Legislatures to remember that they could never have got this law if their theory was acted upon? It would be difficult if not impossible, to get a bill through Congress approving of the above act. Their interests as well as those of the North, lie in banishing the subject entirely from Congress.—Cin. Enq.

No Extra Session.—The Washington Union publishes with concurrence a letter from "an eminent constitutional lawyer, well acquainted with the operations of the Government," who says:

No extra session should be called.—None is needed. The Postmaster General can use the accruing revenues of the Department, and they will keep it alive. He will have a load of labor and responsibility, but he can go through it, and after cursing and reproaches for the time being, will come out all the better.

## State Patronage.

The Journal states that from the unwillingness of the Republican Legislature to assume the responsibility, "a patronage covering nearly \$150,000 passes into the hands of the Governor." We have not a particle of doubt but the Republicans had more confidence in the judgment of the Governor to appoint officers, which were provided for in the various bills that were passed by the Legislature than they had in their own. Their neglect or refusal to make the selections themselves, is ample evidence of the correctness of our conclusions. The Governor has, and will, consult and subserve the public interests in dispensing the patronage placed in his hands by the Legislature. After the abuse the Republicans have unspuriously heaped upon him, we cannot imagine a higher mark of confidence in his integrity and sagacity, than that which they have manifested in confiding to him "a patronage covering nearly \$150,000." There is an old maxim that "actions speak louder than words," and the Republicans in this instance have demonstrated its truth.—State Sen.

Later from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 9.  
In addition to the confirmation of the appointment of Joseph Holt as P. M. General, the Senate also confirmed John Hubbard, of Me., as Boundary Commissioner, which Mr. Wiggins was recently nominated for, but rejected.

The Senate also confirmed the following:

Geo. W. Jones, Ex-Senator of Iowa, as Minister to Bogota.

John Pettit, of Ind., as Chief Justice of Kansas, vice LeCompte.

Bartholomew Fuller, of N. C., as First Auditor of the Treasury.

E. D. Potter, heretofore rejected as Collector at Toledo.

Other appointments of less consequence were also confirmed.

The Senate will meet to-morrow at 2 P. M., and will then formally close the present session. It is not expected that there will be a quorum present.

The Supreme, Circuit and Criminal Courts had adjourned till Friday to attend the Postmaster General's funeral to-morrow P. M.

Orders have been issued to the officers through out the country to pay the customary tribute of respect on the death of an Executive officer of the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

City Council passed a resolution of respect to the memory of the late Postmaster General, and directing that the corporation offices be closed until after the funeral, and that the Council attend the funeral in a body. The Executive Departments are draped in mourning, and closed for public business. The time for the funeral is not yet decided.