

THE EAGLE.

A. J. HILL, : : : : : EDITOR.

DECATUR, INDIANA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. AYTHON, of Marion.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BREIT, of Daviess.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOSEPH RISTINK, of Fountain.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR R. HORD, of Decatur.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.
COUNTY TICKET.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
F. N. COOLIDGE.
FOR TREASURER,
G. L. SCHMEYER.
FOR CLERK,
W. J. ADLSPERGER.
FOR SHERIFF,
JAM. S. STOUTS.
FOR COMMISSIONER, 1st DISTRICT,
CONRAD REIDINGER.
FOR COMMISSIONER, 2d DISTRICT,
JONAH CRAWFORD.

The Democratic Address.

We publish on the outside the address of the Democratic Congressman to the party. It should receive a candid personal at the hands of every man. It speaks for itself and requires no comments at our hands. We would add, however, had the Republican administration used proper economy in conducting the war; had they after the proposition for a Union party, by acts proved the sincerity of their motives, instead of calling men traitors, who did not subscribe to all their extreme views, this call would never have been heeded, and to-day there would have been no Democratic organization in Indiana.

Gen. Hunter's Proclamation.

The proclamation of Gen. Hunter freeing the negroes in three States, without qualification we publish in another part of to-day's paper. Great diversity of opinion exists as to the genuineness of the document, and among others the President doubts it. Late news from Charleston says that it has been published in the papers there. It has caused great excitement among the negroes, and an insurrection was imminent. If that was the object of the proclamation, it will be a success; if it was to free the negroes, those states must be conquered before it can be accomplished.

Should this proclamation cause a general negro insurrection, we shall doubtless soon hear of deeds that will make humanity shudder. The rebels have conducted the war with the utmost barbarity, in many cases of which we may justly complain. But this will far exceed their most wanton acts, as neither age, sex or condition will be spared in the universal ruin that would surely be the result of any extended outbreak of the blacks.

If that is what Gen. Hunter has been given the command of that military district for, he is doing a good work, and he should be promoted; if for a different purpose, let him be recalled from his work of writing proclamations, and some General fit to carry out the policy of the Government take his place.

Since the above was put in type the President's proclamation has been received, in which he states that he does not know whether General Hunter has issued such a proclamation or not, but, if he has, he pronounces it altogether void and of no effect. He also says, if it ever becomes necessary to resort to the abolition process he will do it himself. He again calls the attention of the border States to his compensated emancipation proposition. If the hopes of the Abolitionists arise on the President issuing his emancipation proclamation, they will make a proportionate descent upon reading this last authoritative denial of the President, that neither himself or his subordinates will change this war from an effort for the preservation of the Union to an abolition raid.

The accident at Selma, Ala., which Prof. Miles J. Fletcher Superintendent of Public Instruction, was killed by the train on which he was abroad coming in collision with a box freight car, was greedily snatched up by Republican journals, as an act of a secessionist sympathizer. The country is strongly Democratic and has been represented as a hot bed of secession by them. It now turns out, according to the evidence of a coroner's jury, that Milton Basler, of the 31st Ind. Volunteers, who was home on a furlough, and who is a Republican, was the person who ran the car from the switch to the main track; thus causing the collision and death.

Every accident or incident let it happen where it may is twisted and turned so as to give it a plausible political bearing. If Republican journals find nothing but innuendoes and vile slanders to attack the Democratic party with, they had better remain silent. It is evidence of a desperate and doubtful cause. And when we find men so ready to publish evil reports, against others we generally set them down as ready to enter into any scheme, no matter how base, if party can be subserved thereby.

Camp Correspondence.

Tiptonville, Tennessee,
May 12th, 1862.
Ma. EDITOR:—I send you another communication in reference to the 47th. We are still at the old post, nothing to do, with the exception of guard duty; consequently it is unnecessary to play "old soldier." The health of our regiment is good, considering the warm weather, yet we have some dangerously ill. None of the Adams county boys are in the hospital, and but few unwell.

Our pickets brought in two deserters from the rebel army yesterday, who came direct from Memphis. They report no troops there, and the citizens very much excited expecting our troops to take possession of the city every day. They report also that they have their cotton ready to apply the torch to on the approach of our troops. They also stated that the troops had principally deserted Fort Pillow leaving but two or three hundred to man the place; and that they had but six or eight effective guns mounted on the fort. They further stated that they were removing their guns from the boats, and mounting them at Fort Randolph.

There was heavy firing in the direction of Fort Pillow, yesterday morning. It commenced about 3 o'clock in the morning and continued until near noon. The result we have not ascertained; but I have no doubt before this reaches you, it will be ours. For should our forces not succeed in capturing them, they will imitate their brethren and "skedaddle." * Joseph Evans of company E, brother-in-law of your fellow townsman, Mr. D. Studebaker, returned from Pittsburg Landing yesterday. He had been detailed to assist in taking teams to that place, and while on their way up the river, near Fort Henry, the boat was fired into by a guerrilla party of rebels, wounding two of our men. Young Evans was struck in the left arm by a common rifle shot, the ball passing between the bones inflicting a considerable wound, but luckily did not break either bone. He is doing well and I think there is no doubt but he will recover.

Nothing else of importance has transpired in the regiment. The boys are in fine spirits.

Yours etc.,
WM. VANCE.

* The firing was caused by the attack of the rebels upon our gunboats, the amount of which was published last week.—[E.]

The report that a brigade of negroes is being organized in New York is untrue. It was talked of at one time.

Latest News.

We have advices from General Halleck's Army up to last evening. There had been skirmishing along the whole line yesterday, with small loss on our side. The object was to find the enemy, select positions, &c. To relieve public anxiety we may remark, that it is not likely a general attack will be made, for two or three days at least. It rained there yesterday, but bad roads cannot now retard operations very much, as the whole army is close to the rebel lines.

An Englishman from near Augusta, Ga., arrived in St. Louis. He says the people there seem half crazy with rage. They affect to care but little for the late rebel reverses, but symptoms of fear appear. At Augusta 90,000 bales of cotton are stored, which the citizens are very anxious to save from the burning threatened in the event of Savannah being taken.

Com. Porter's mortar fleet has been taking soundings off Mobile. It was fired at on the 7th, while engaged in this duty.

Latest advices from Richmond and the advance of the army of the Potomac under General Stoneman, indicate that the rebels will attempt to defend their capital. Our troops found them in force at Coal Harbor. Jeff Davis, to quiet the apprehensions of the Virginians, says that he does not believe their capital can be taken; but if it is, the fight can be maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years.—*Cin. Gazette of the 21st.*

From the Mississippi Fleet—Another Rebel Attack Expected.

CHICAGO, May 20.—A special to the Times, off Fort Wright 18th, says: Refugees arrived yesterday report the rebels making extensive preparations for a second attack.

They now calculate on being able to whip the Federals at Richmond, Corinth, and on the Mississippi; after which they don't expect to be molested in this case. Our scouts report the rebel gunboats swarming with carpenters repairing the damage suffered in the late engagement.

The Situation—Our Entire Line Within Three Miles of Corinth—Pickets Only 800 Yards Apart—Rebel Sharpshooters—Weapons Not So Plenty as Supposed.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 19.

It is impossible longer to resist the belief, that we are to have a protracted siege. Our entire line is now advanced to within 3 miles of Corinth. The enemy's fortifications are understood to be about a mile outside of town. Their outposts and pickets are of course beyond these.

Along nearly the whole distance the enemy's picket line and ours are not more than 800 yards apart. For two or three days firing has been constant during the day time, and occasionally sharp at night. Our whole position now is intrenched. Working parties are busy through the whole day and part of the night, throwing up breastworks. Unless the enemy attacks or evacuates, we are thought pretty certain to advance now only by regular approaches.

It is now ascertained that there are only very few weapons in the hands of rebel sharpshooters of longer range than ours. These few keep up a galling fire, and at first it was usually supposed that there must be a more general supply of them.

As yet, our losses are quite trifling.—We have heard of none killed, except in yesterday's skirmish (Ohio) Sherman's front, and wounds are mostly slight.—The rebels have thrown a few shells into our camps, but as yet they don't seem much inclined to their artillery.

Martial Law in Charleston—Georgia in Danger.

BEFORE CORINTH, Miss, May 18.—The Macon Telegraph condemns, in strong language, the conduct of the rebel troops at Bridgeport, "by which the most important gateway to our State was opened to the enemy, and possession of all our rich mines, deposits of coal, iron and salt peter placed in imminent danger."

Martial law has been proclaimed over Charleston and ten miles surrounding.

The Appeal says: "Government wants, and must have, all the tin roofs on cotton sheds in that city."

The Vicksburg Citizen of the 9th says:

"Nothing was heard of the Federal fleet at Tunica. Yesterday a large frigate, supposed to be the Brooklyn, passed Bayou Sara at nine o'clock A. M., going down."

The Baton Rouge Advocate has closed its doors and suspended publication on account of the approach of the National gunboats.

Colonel Posser, commanding the post at Memphis, publishes a special order, by order of Beauregard, requiring all persons and corporations to take Confederate money at par, and all persons who do not understand that nothing in the least degree calculated to discredit the operations of the Government will be tolerated or treated as any thing but disloyalty.

The Richmond correspondent of the Appeal mentions with great pain the large amount of sick confined in the hospitals at Richmond and vicinity.

HIGLY IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Governor refuses to furnish Jeff Davis with any more troops.—All North Carolina Troops Recalled.

NEW YORK, May 10.—News from North Carolina states that Governor Clark has refused to furnish any more troops to Jeff Davis, and has recalled all the North Carolina soldiers now in the rebel army.—North Carolina has held a convention of its citizens and pronounced against giving further aid to the rebellion, thus virtually returning to the Union.

In reply to the demand of Jeff Davis, for additional troops and means of transportation for his army to and through the cotton States. Governor Clarke said that Davis had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State, and has ordered all North Carolina State troops home. Governor Clarke also informed the rebels that they could use the railroads in retreating homeward, and that they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force at any part of the State.

Occupation of Suffolk, Va., by the Federal Forces.

SPOTTSVILLE, Va., May 18.—This place, seventeen miles from Norfolk by rail, and twenty-five miles by the road, was occupied by Union troops, this forenoon. No rebel troops were found in the town, and many of the inhabitants had left. Those remaining were very bitter against us.

Reconnoissances were made yesterday to Kempville, Governor Wise's place.—This town was also found almost deserted.

The New Mexican Expedition.

LEAVENWORTH, May 17.—General Blunt has issued marching orders to the New Mexican Expedition. It consists of the Kansas First, Second and Seventh, and the Wisconsin Twelfth and Thirteenth.

It is commanded by General R. B. Mitchell, and is in every respect a splendid brigade.

It is said that Colonel Barstow, of the Wisconsin Third Cavalry, is to be made Provost Marshal General of the State.

War is a lottery, in which every customer may expect to draw a sword.

THE DELAY OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

General McClellan may probably, it seems to us, be delayed some days before Bottom's Bridge, on the direct road to Richmond. We hear that its approaches are not only densely wooded, but so swampy for miles on either side that the road through them is substantially of cart-path, and therefore easily destroyable. That, unfortunately, is the only route for his army, except very roundabout ones. For instance, to essay to go round the head of the Chickahominy from that point distant not more than fifteen miles from Richmond, in a direct line, would involve a march of perhaps seventy-five miles, through a difficult country, without water facilities for transportation.

We believe it to be the policy of the rebels to delay his army before Bottom's Bridge until they may remove as much of their war material in Richmond as possible by rail to Danville, and get off as many of their troops by the same means of conveyance.—*Washington Star*

Latest Southern News—Rebel works at Pensacola Evacuated—The Late Naval Engagement.

CAIRO, May 17.—The Diligent, from Hickman, brought up the second load of refugees from Memphis and other points south, to-day; all tell the same story of hardships endured in traveling by foot through woods and swamps, and subsisting upon such provisions as could be carried in their pockets. They were almost entirely composed of men in the prime of life. They bring Memphis papers of the 13th. We learn from the Telegraphic columns of these papers that Pensacola was evacuated on the 12th. On the morning of that day the batteries on Santa Rosa Island, together with the fleet commenced shelling the rebel works, but received no response. After a short but vigorous cannonading a flag of truce was sent ashore to discover the cause, but no enemy was found. Federal troops were to take possession on the following day. No mention was made as to the direction taken by the rebels.

Memphis papers contain accounts of the late naval engagement. They deny the loss of any of their boats, though they confess the fleet was badly cut up.

The Emancipation Bill.

The following bill is now pending before Congress:

A BILL to free from servitude the slaves of rebels engaged in or abetting the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States shall, after the passage of this act willfully engage in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or shall willfully aid or abet such rebellion, or adhere to those engaged in such rebellion giving them aid or comfort, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim to the service or labor of any persons commonly known as slaves; and all such slaves are hereby declared free and forever discharged from such servitude, any thing in the laws of the United States or of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter any person claiming the labor or service of any such slave shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a sufficient defense thereto that the claimant was engaged in the said rebellion, or aided or abetted the same, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, establish not only his claim to such service or labor, but also that such claimant has not in any way aided, assisted or countenanced the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Gunboats Repulsed at Fort Darling.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The following was received at the War Department: WILLIAMSBURG, May 17.—The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Arctostock, Nantuxet and Port Royal were repulsed from Fort Darling seven miles below Richmond, yesterday. A portion have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in James River.

Seventeen of those killed in the engagement have already been buried, and there is a number of wounded on board the vessels, including Lieutenant Morris.

The 100 pound gun on the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire.

[Signed] DAVID CAMPBELL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The Bulletin contains the following additional from Fortress Monroe. The repulse of the Federal gunboats is generally regarded as a very serious affair. On the Naugatuck seventeen are reported killed by the explosion of the gun. The boat made a useless fight and was withdrawn. The Galena was riddled with shot, and the loss is supposed to be heavy. The Monitor was struck repeatedly, but is said to be uninjured.

The Charleston Courier on the War.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Herald publishes an article from the Charleston Courier of an extraordinary and most significant character, admitting the uselessness of the rebel cause, and acknowledging that the misfortunes which have befallen the rebellions are not more than their iniquities deserve.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

A SURE REMEDY FOR A BAD BREATH.

SORE MOUTHS, CANKER,

Diseased Bleeding Gums, Nursing Sore Mouth,

And the best specific now in use for any diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth,

absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or

Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a

certain cure, and is approved and recommended

by every physician under whose notice it

has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Mouth Wash

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath,

greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust

of those with whom they come in contact,

without being conscious of the fact. To relieve

yourself from all fears regarding this

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance

to the general health, which is often affected,

and not unfrequently seriously impaired

through want of proper attention to this

subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77

Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, 37 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers

Address Principal Office, Tribune Building,

No. 1 Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Casswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue

Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway;

D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Drug

gists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Tooth Powder.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJU-

RIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHAR-

COAL,

and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can

in the least injure the teeth.

Its action being entirely mechanical—polish-

ing without wearing the enamel.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder,

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D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Drug

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Toothache Drops

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of chil-

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TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that dis-

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LOS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keep-

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Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops.

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D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Drug

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by cold

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly

harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister,

and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters,

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test

their virtues.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77

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Price only 15 Cents each.

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Address Principal Office, Tribune Building,

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D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Drug

gists.

agents. Boxes of samples, containing a dozen of the one dollar packages above specified, with circulars will be sent, on receipt of ten dollars, about half price, to any person wishing to test his or her skill in selling with the view of becoming an agent. They can be sold in a day. If we would rather pay salaries than Commissions to those who prove efficient salesmen. If now is the time to go into the business.—For address and reference see above.

New Arrangement

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