

THE EAGLE  
SPEECHES & COURSEYER, PROPRIETORS.  
DECATUR, INDIANA.  
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

James B. Simeone, the Brackenridge-Républican candidate for Auditor in this county, declared in a public speech that President Lincoln had the constitutional power, in time of war, to make law and every citizen is in duty bound to obey. He further declared that if Lincoln should issue an order commanding him to fall at his feet, and do his bidding, he would obey him. Now, Democrats, you can see how plausible this bolter is, in order to secure the opposition votes. He truly is all things to all men, for in the same speech he declared that he was a Brackenridge man from principle, believing that the Constitution of the United States carried slavery into the Territories and it was the duty of Congress to protect it. Truly, "politics makes strange bed-fellows; when Republicans, by their votes, endorse the extreme southern doctrine and a Southern man from principle, outstrips the most ultra Republican or Abolitionist in granting power to the President; thus, hand in hand these extremes move on in the canvass willing to sacrifice principle.

Mr. Simeone offers as an excuse before the people for his bolting the nomination, violating his honor as a man, and placing himself without the organization of the Democratic party, and becoming the Brackenridge Republican candidate for Auditor, that Mr. Spencer issued a circular just before the nomination denying all the allegations in his (Simeone's) affidavit. Now, his position only argues that the Democracy placed more reliance in Spencer's word than in Simeone's affidavit. He ought not to complain, for he never can convince the Democrats of this county that his affidavit was true.

### War News.

Up to Saturday last Rosecrans had been reinforced by 10,000 men—from what direction is not stated. He had sent flags of truce to Bragg, asking permission to bury his dead, and relieve his wounded; but the rebel General declined to have them. Rumors are afloat in Washington that the Federal forces in Georgia and Tennessee have met with a disaster, and it is reported in New York that Rosecrans has surrendered. Burnside was still at Knoxville had gone on an expedition to Southwestern Virginia.

Advices from the head quarters of the Army of the Potomac reports the everything is quiet on the Rappahannock; but there are rumors from New York that important movements have been made by that army, which were wholly unexpected, and the rebels express the belief that a Federal attack is imminent. The rebels have concentrated 10,000 troops at Mt. Jackson with the intention of making a raid through Staunton and Way.

The expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last amounted to \$375,000,000. If we fail to appreciate these figures, or posterity will not.

Arrangements, agreed upon by the Federal and Confederate Commissions, embraced the exchange of prisoners, captured, previous, to the 1st inst., numbering 24,000. It is stated that surplus of 40,000 is left in the hands of the Federal.

Abolition dispatches from Leavenworth and St. Louis state that a force under Col. Moss, authorized to be raised by Gov. Gamble, are committing all sorts of outrages upon loyal men. The loyal men referred to are probably Jayhawkers and redlegs.

Kirby Smith is at Arkadelphia, with the bulk of the rebel army, of the trans-Mississippi. It is said to number 25,000 men.

An abolition oracle in New York states that the present draft will give the administration not exceeding 75,000; and that another draft will take place soon, probably, for 600,000 men. On with the draftee!

European dates are to the 18th inst. The rains in the Mississippi are not to be permitted to leave until something definite has been ascertained in regard to their ownership and destination. Rumors at Paris say the Emperor of Mexico will recognize the Confederacy. The Russian reply to the western powers indicates that the Czar is inimical to the Polish question. [Chicago Times, Sept. 30th.]

The copperhead papers are noticing as a rare occurrence, the conviction of a Union editor for their. We have no pity, for the dirty dog, in his attempt to practice upon copperhead principles, especially as the first thing he stole was a box of buttonwood pins.

The man who was filled with emotion hadn't room for a dinner.

### SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

The habeas corpus guards the freedom of every person in the land. It protects every home. It is the shield of law against tyranny. Concentrated in it are the spirit of the age and the progress of freedom. It is holy.

Not for light causes or on false pretences should it be stricken down. What is the pretence for its suspension? That the public safety requires it. This is the only pretence which can be given, because it is the only reason for which, under the constitution, the habeas corpus may be suspended.

The pretence is false. One fact will demonstrate its falsity. Our recent victories have as is asserted by the administration and its party, insured the suppression of the rebellion.

In the insurgent States military has superseded civil law within the lines of our armies. Its suspension in that States was an act of supererogation. It must, therefore, have been suspended because of the effect its suspension would procure in the loyal States.

Its suspension charges these States with rebellion. As they are not invaded and the constitutional provision authorizing suspension in case of invasion will not apply, they must be charged with rebellion to warrant the suspension of the writ. The constitution did not contemplate its suspension in States obedient to law because of rebellion in other States.

It is beyond human ingenuity to justify its suspension where law can be enforced. The administration dare not assert that law cannot be enforced in every one of the loyal States.

Its suspension is a blunder or a crime. If it is a crime it is intended to take from the people their last appeal, save revolution, against an administration they condemn. It is intended by it to suppress freedom of speech and of the press. It is intended to control the elections, and, by despotism to perpetuate the power of the administration. He who suspended it has neither the capacity to conceive or courage to execute such a crime. He is the instrument of conspirators who play with the interests and life of the nation and the liberties of the people for their own aggrandizement.

The suspension was the result of a conspiracy. The nation had no notice, no intimation of any such action. It was not demanded by the press of any party.

Those whose 'pressure' compelled the suspension hoped to intimidate the people. They hoped to check the freedom of discussion in Ohio, which is working there a mighty yet peaceful revolution. We do not believe the people will be intimidated, any more than we believe the conspirators, will dare resort to force, when they find, menaces unavailable.

A very few days will determine whether the suspension is to be used as an engine of partisanship, or whether it will be confined to its professed object. It may be the precursor of a stringent and sweeping conscription. It may be intended as a test to try the submissiveness of the people. Its terms are so general, and it is capable of such extended application, that only its authors—for it had more than one—know what was intended and they only know what will be its practical operation.

As it was without warrant by the circumstances attending, it is very natural to fear that proceedings under it will also be without warrant. If so there is offered to the people an issue which must be firmly and promptly met. The liberty of every citizen is now at the disposal of any military or naval officer of the government. Should they attempt to use the power thus conferred for the gratification of personal, or partisan malice, or to secure partisan triumphs as all redress by law is denied; the last solemn and awful appeal from reason to force must be taken.

It cannot be that the administration intends to force this issue. The sacrifice and blood of a nation are not thus to be repaid. Foolish and criminal as is this last dastardly stab at liberty, its authors could not have intended to strike her life.

Yet how little does their past action justify us in hoping aught of moderation or justice from their proceedings under this suspension. [Cir. Times.]

The Radical Doctors in the Union—the following are gems in their way.

The Union as it was is played out. [Cir. Lone.]

The Union as it was and the constitution as it is. God forbid it. [Thad Stevens.]

Commissioner's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, by virtue of an order of the court of common pleas, of Adams county, will, on

Saturday, October 31, 1863,

and between the hours of ten o'clock, a.m. and four o'clock p.m., on said day at the court house door, in the town of Decatur, in the county of Adams, in the State of Indiana, sell at public sale, the following described real estate to wit:

The east portion of the south west quarter of section twenty seven, and the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section thirty-four, all in township twenty seven (37) north, range fifteen east, in the said county of Adams, containing one hundred and three acres, to be the same more or less, on the following conditions:

One-half the purchase money is to be paid in six months to be secured by note and approved security, waiving benefit of valuation and appraisal laws.

Proprietors of the New York Mercury.

113 Fulton street, New York.

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### TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION

A Startling Work—Female Life among the Mormons—a narrative of many years personal experience by Maria Ward, the wife of a Mormon Elder.

That one half of the world cannot imagine how the other half live, is unless true than trite; and the lesson our adage affords, our experience and observation daily tends to verify. Then, too, when we consider the ever varying phases of human passion, and the discordant elements from which all novel and fanatical sects are moulded, it can scarcely seem surprising that a faithful record of actual events should exceed in singularity the wildest dream of romance; or that crimes, both strange and unnatural, should be perpetrated in a far off country on the outskirts of civilization, which people in another state of society would never imagine possible. Knowing as I do know, the evils and horrors and abominations of the Mormon system, the degradation it imposes on females, and the consequent vices which extend through all the ramifications of the society, a sense of duty to the world, has induced me to prepare the following narrative for the public eye. The romantic incidents connected with my experience, many may think bordering on the marvelous. To them I would say, that this narrative of my life only proves, what has often been proved before, that "truth is stranger than fiction."—Author's preface.

The book contains 449 pages, with engravings, is neatly bound in cloth, and will be sent to any address, post paid on receipt of price one dollar and twenty five cents.

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Male Life among the Mormons, by Austin N. Ward,

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GRAND MIRROR OF AMERICAN GENIUS.

"Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease, Intent to reason, or politics to please."

New York Mercury

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

It is with no fears of war's effect upon their literary fortunes, that the publishers of the New York Mercury, acknowledge the unwavering loyalty of their two hundred thousand subscribers, and announce to them, and to all, that the New York Mercury for this year will be richer in every luxury of polite literature than ever before, it is no upstart publication, no temporary sensation, but a first class literary weekly, which been familiar to the United States for a quarter of a century; and while the wishy-washy mushroom prints of yester day are cutting down their talent even, while they raise their subscription price, the Mercury maintains its great staff of Romancers, poets, humorists, essayists, story tellers, and editors, and promises to make it still greater for 1863.

It is the one paper for every home. Its forty columns of reading matter per week constitute an uncalled CASSANDRA OF THE ENTERTAINERS, and its novels, miscellaneous tales, beauties of verse, Gossip, Epistles, broad-ideas of humor, and polished editorials, combine to epitomize all the charms of wit and sentiment! The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweetheart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village school master to the circle around the stove. It is familiar to every man woman and child in this country, and has regular subscribers in several countries in Europe. The Mercury is also identified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant staff are with high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the sword as with the pen. The great illustrating artist of the Mercury, the inimitable Darley, gives the paper the highest attributes of fine art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpass itself in all these respects during the new year!

The first New York Mercury novelette for the new year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called VICT RIA; or the Princess of CASTLE CLIFF. By Cousin May Carroll, author of Gipsy Gower, Sybil Campbell, Eminie La Maquereete, etc.

The editions of this distinguished author need no eulogy. Public opinion has long pronounced them superior to any other since published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is in the fact that they are eagerly reproduced, after their publication in the Mercury by the English press. We may add that the new tale Victoria, is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story readers.

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