

# THE EAGLE

CALLEN & HUDGEON, Editors  
DECATUR, INDIANA.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1864.

We find the following in one of our republican exchanges. A Washington correspondent, (says the exchange,) states that "Sunset Cox" has turned dramatist, and is now engaged upon a play for the Webb sisters. The aspiring copperhead leaders are still finding their level, Vallandigham, Voorhees in the law, Mr. McClellan at engineering, and Cox writing farces. We are not in the habit of noticing articles in our republican exchanges because the readers of those papers could have no chance of reading our strictures to judge of their merits or demerits; and because we have seen differences of opinion between country editors too often sink into personalities, to which we have an utter aversion, and about which the public cares nothing, except as they afford a laugh at the expense of one or both of the belligerents. We notice the above as manifestly unjust. "McClellan is seeking his level" at engineering. We are not, we never were an admirer of McClellan as a candidate for the presidency—but we dare do him justice. He has not descended to practice an honorable profession. A voluntary resignation of his general's commission is no descent, and from the education and manners of a gentleman he is not likely to descend. "Cox is writing stage farces," Sheridan, the eloquent member of Parliament, did not descend from dignity, when he wrote for the stage. Is it not a move toward immortality to tread, where Shakespeare trod? Vallandigham and Voorhees in the law? Why not let Voorhees rest until his new lease of life is out? Is the profession of the law a low level? Mr. Lincoln has a smattering of legal lore. Is he a greater man now than when he practised in Springfield? Or, will he be less, when he takes up the trade again? Did Clay or Webster ever get above the law? One of them, at least, was a disappointed candidate. Did Lord Brougham, in the intervals of his parliamentary career, ever dream that he was finding a low level, when he resumed the practice of law? If so, and if the profession of law is in itself dishonorable, we should not be surprised to hear of some of the opposite party, being brought to dishonor before they are able to "shake off this mortal coil."

**THE IMPENDING DRAFT.**—The following are some of the causes for exemption from enrolment: Total loss of limb, hand or foot, great toe, or of two fingers on either hand; loss of all the front teeth, and small jaw-teeth, on either jaw; badly united fractures of bones, causing weakness or deformity; joints long out of place; permanent deformity; long continued enlargement of joints from rheumatism; sprain or rupture; blindness of right eye or incurable deafness. It is important that those entitled to exemption should apply immediately for examination to the surgeon of the board of enrolment. No time should be lost.—[State Sentinel.]

## THE NEWS.

The 24th general assembly of Illinois met at Springfield on Monday. In the senate John F. Nash was elected secretary. A bill passed permitting taxes to be paid in greenbacks. Resolutions were offered advocating an increase of soldiers pay to \$25 per month. In the house, Adj. Gen. Fuller was elected speaker, and Walter S. Frazier, of Chicago, clerk. Yesterday nothing of importance was done in the senate. In the house, a proposition was presented by a democratic member to amend the constitution so as to enable soldiers to vote. The proposition was opposed by the republicans. On Thursday afternoon there will be a joint session for the purpose of electing a U. S. senator. The republicans met in caucus yesterday on this question, and adjourned till to-day without making a nomination. Yates, friends court for him a clear majority of ten, but Washburne still talks hopefully.

Hood is across the Tennessee river, and has been for over a week. His crossing was effected in the vicinity of Florence. Gen. Steedman also is south of that stream, arriving at Courtland on the 1st inst. in close pursuit of Hood's porto. train. It is said that Hood, in an official statement, acknowledges the loss of 74 cannon during his campaign in Tennessee.

A rebel account of the attack upon Fort Fisher says that the rebels fired over 20,000 shots, and the rebels between 1,200 and 1,300; that the rebel loss was only 3 men killed and 55 wounded; that the fort was uninjured, and that but two guns were dismounted by the federal fire. The bulkhead of the Dutch Gap canal

was blown out on New Year's day, and water let in at both ends. The explosion at the upper end left such a quantity of debris in the ditch as to render it unnavigable until a dredging out is effected.

There is great activity within the rebels. Lee is being reinforced by Hardee and Breckinridge, and it is thought will make a hostile movement soon.

Gen. Granger on the 19th ult., was within thirty miles of Mobile; and a Federal force under Gen. McLean is reported, no date being given, as twenty miles from the city.

The new rebel privateer Shenandoah (formerly the Sea King) has captured six vessels, destroying four of them andounding the others.

Montgomery Blair and F. P. Blair, Sr., whose projectivists to Richmond has excited much surprise, have returned from the front, Gen. Grant having declined to furnish them with passes.

Gen. John C. Frémont has been assured by the president, secretary of war, and Col. Mulford, that the exchange of prisoners will be immediately resumed.

The cotton captured at Savannah is to be sold for the benefit of the Government; and Collector Draper, of New York has been appointed to supersedeant the sale. Kilpatrick has returned to Savannah after having destroyed a portion of the Albany and Gulf railroad, near the Altamaha river.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 226, and closed at 227. [Chicago Times.]

## State Rights vs. Centralization

Political parties in this country have always been divided upon the great question of Centralization of power. The Democracy have been opposed to it and in favor of State Rights—local self-government—or in other words, of a distribution of power that should prevent centralization. Their opponents have either been direct consolidators, or their measures have strongly tended in that direction. Centralization of power in one supreme Government, no matter whether it is called monarchical or republican means in fact a despotism and it soon invariably assumes that complexion. People, if they would preserve liberty, must have checks upon those in authority, and the only efficient way to have checks is to lodge power in different places and with conflicting interests to a certain extent.

It has been the States, and their jealousy of the encroachments of the Federal Agent, that has maintained free institutions in this land. Our experiment of self-government would have ended like all others, in a failure, long ago, if there had been in the commencement a centralization of power at Washington.

Those in favor of breaking down State power and State rights—countering it upon the General Government—should be prepared for the necessary consequences viz: the destruction of individual liberty. The policy of the Administration is especially directed to the overthrow of State sovereignty. Mr. Lincoln it will be recollect, declared in his Indianapolis speech delivered before he was inaugurated, in 1861, that the States bore the same relation to the Federal Government that a county did to a State. Now a State can blot a county out of existence by repealing its act of incorporation. From this illustration we may judge of the supremacy which Mr. Lincoln would have the Washington Government exercise over the States, whom he would treat simply as counties. There is a large party in this country captivated by a certain grandeur which they associate with the idea of "strong Government," and having erroneous views that stability can not be had in a Confederation, are assisting the Administration in its crusade against State sovereignty.

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The bulkhead of the Dutch Gap canal

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## Estray Notice.

TAKEN up by Richard Winans, of St. Marys Township, Adams County, Indiana, and appraised as required by law, on the 3rd day of November, 1864, one red and white heifer, supposed to be three years old, a cross and a bit in the right ear under bit out of the left ear, valued at fifteen dollars. RICHARD WINANS.

ALEXANDER MCGONAGLE, Appraiser,

JOHN MC CONNELL, Clerk, By W. F. STUDABAKER, Deputy.

## Estray Notice.

TAKEN up by G. B. Sewell, of St. Marys Township, Adams County, Indiana, and appraised as required by law, on the 3rd day of December, 1864, one red heifer, supposed to be three years old, a cross and a bit in the right ear under bit out of the left ear, valued at fifteen dollars. RICHARD WINANS.

ALEXANDER MCGONAGLE, Appraiser,

JOHN MC CONNELL, Clerk, By W. F. STUDABAKER, Deputy.

## Executor's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the estate of Olive Hill, deceased, late of Adams County, will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, in Root Township, Adams County, one mare, one horse wagon, one set of double harness, four head of sheep, four head of milch cows, a lot of hay and wheat, and household and kitchen furniture, on the 3rd day of January, 1865.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars by the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

CHARLES HECKMAN, JOHN J. FOREMAN, Appraisers,

JOHN MC CONNELL, Clerk, By W. F. STUDABAKER, Deputy.

WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.

## Taken Up.

BY John T. Baker, of Kirkland township and reported to me, one red and white cow, left horn broken off, about 5 years old, no marks in the ears, appraised at twenty-five dollars by Israel Stoneburner and Samuel Waddell. DANIEL WELDY, Dec 23. J. P.

## Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a public meeting of the citizens of Adams county, at the County House, in Decatur, on

Saturday, the 7th day

of January, A. D. 1865, without

DISTINCTION OF PARTY.

To consider and adopt such measures as will most secure to Adams county the veteran credits to which they are entitled on the next draft. A general attendance is most respectfully requested.

DAVID STUDABAKER,

W. G. SPENCER,

J. R. MILLAR,

C. L. SCHUMETER,

JACOB STUETTS,

D. CRABB,

H. C. DENT,

W. W. MOSES,

T. T. DOWRIN,

JOHN CRAWFORD,

J. M. NUTTMAN,

D. S. MILLER,

CONRAD BRAKE,

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Dec 23.

J. P.

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