

# THE EAGLE

A. J. HILL, EDITOR.  
DECATUR, INDIANA.

FRIDAY, November 24, 1865.

## LATEST NEWS.

November 15.

There are additional rumors circulating in Washington that the President will shortly issue a proclamation restoring certain rights to Southerners.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth, N. H., to prepare the immense iron-clad Passaconaway for sea as soon as possible.

The President is busily engaged on his message; the Secretaries are also preparing their reports.

Citizens of Tullahoma, Tenn., charged with burning a Freedmen's school house, were ordered by Gen. Thomas to rebuild it; refusing, he has ordered a detachment of soldiers there to compel them.

The Missouri Legislature passed a resolution yesterday memorializing the President to release all Union soldiers confined for offence committed during the rebellion.

Considerable excitement has been created in Maine by the appearance there, of British Marines in quest of deserters.

Efforts are now being made to raise the Merrimack, which it is thought will be successful.

The Radicals in the Tennessee House of Representatives have voted down the resolutions endorsing the course of the President.

The findings in the case of Emerson Etheridge are published. General Thomas administers a sharp reprimand to the Commission for acquitting the accused.

Before the execution Witz informed the Government officials where his records and books could be found.

At least 10,000 negroes voted at the recent Louisiana election.

The Washington Republican is authorized by Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, to say definitely that he will not enroll any members elect from the late insurgent States.

November 16.

There was a great drought in western Texas as at latest accounts, and the stock was dying off very fast.

Apprehensions of a negro insurrection are felt in Mississippi, and legislation to dislodge them is suggested.

Admiral Porter intends publishing a reply soon to Gen. Banks' strictures on the Navy, in the Red River campaign.

Fuller, the Black Republican election agent, arrested for frauds upon members of his own party, has been released without a trial.

The bids for carrying the mails in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Florida are largely in excess of the rates formerly paid for the same service.

There has been unusual activity in military circles in New Orleans, since the reception of dispatches from the Rio Grande, and exciting rumors are in circulation there.

Latest advices from Jamaica announce the insurrection nearly suppressed. The authorities had offered amnesty to all engaged in the insurrection who had not been guilty of murder. One of the roads, for eight miles, was strewn with the dead bodies of rebels.

Since the first of January last, 148,236 emigrants have arrived at New York, being 20,000 less than for the same period last year.

Mr. Steele brings information that there is no doubt of the speedy surrender of Matamoras, the Imperialists having been reduced to one third rations, and completely cut off from Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The Canadians are getting over their Fenian scare; still they are taking precautions to guard against marauding from this side of the line.

It is stated that in view of the sanitary condition of Washington, an effort will be made to temporarily remove Congress to Philadelphia.

The Diplomatic Corps is gradually being changed, and in a short time but few of Mr. Lincoln's appointees will remain.

The fact that a number of military men are soon to leave on a Southern tour has given rise to a report that Mexico is their final destination, and that they will not return until the French soldiers are driven from unfortunate Mexico.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed a bill for the support of wounded and disabled soldiers.

Colonel Graves left Kansas yesterday for the Navajo country, with a wagon train of implements, etc., for the Indians.

After the reading of the minutes, a petition was presented to change the law authorizing the granting of licenses to sell liquor, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance.

A petition was presented for the repeal of "An act for the relief of the families of soldiers, seamen, marines," etc., approved March 4, 1864, and asking for the passage of a law providing that all moneys collected be placed in the hands of County Treasurers, to be and remain a portion of the General County Fund, and to be disposed of as any other revenue. Referred.

In the House yesterday, various petitions were presented on the subject of Temperance and for the repeal of the Act for the Relief of Soldiers' Families.

A joint resolution on the subject of a ship canal around Niagara Falls was introduced.

A joint resolution was offered calling for the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis; and upon conviction, his speedy punishment: which, under the rule, the Chair decided it must go to the Committee on Federal Relations.

November 17.

Most of the Virginia Congressmen will take the test oath without scruple.

The pardon of John Overton, the richest man in Tennessee, has been rescinded.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy is now in the hands of the Public Printer, and nearly completed.

Upward of thirty thousand negroes have died in and around Atlanta, Georgia, during the past twelve months.

The Mississippi river is changing its course near Memphis, and threatens to wash away a large portion of the city.

The English champion quoit player, William Hodson, has been defeated by James McLaren, the champion of New Jersey.\*

The Government has determined to appoint female detectives for the purpose of searching women suspected of smuggling on the Canada frontier.

Government officials yesterday discovered the most extensive frauds against the Internal Revenue Department at Pittsfield, Pennsylvania. The frauds amounts to \$148,000.

The Vermont Legislature adjourned DECEMBER 1, 1865, granting licensees, WATC Companies for \$3,000. Hens on her, nothing in the show line has been permitted in that immaculate Black Republican State, at any price.

An argument was heard in Richmond, on Wednesday last, before Judge Woodward, of the United States District Court, against the constitutionality of the test oath. The Judge's decision has not yet been given, but it can be pretty well guessed.—*Ind. Herald.*

## The Special Session Message.

The Governor having failed, in his proclamation summoning the special session of the Legislature, to specify any reason for its assembling, there seems to have been considerable want of interest manifested, and still seems to be, in it so much, indeed, that we fear, but hope the contrary, that it will, so far as the public interest is concerned, be a failure. Several of the members are absent, and the attendance of others, we fear, will be irregular, on account of others engagements.

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The House continued the organization of the regular session, and the Senate organized anew. The message of the Governor has been delivered, and fails, as we are bound to say, to give any sufficient reason for the call of the extra session. As the date is not due, by the Governor's own admission, and as the *Journal*, his organ, has shown long ago, no haste was required in this matter, and no other subject before the Legislature was of moment enough to justify the expense of an extra session. We candidly suspect that as the Governor had concluded to spend his gubernatorial term in a pleasant health-restoring European tour (we wish we were able to take such a one) he desired, before parting from his people, to appear once more before them, upon an occasion that would enable him to, and justify him in giving them his counsel and direction as to the political faith and practice they should adhere to while he might be absent and publicly to present the chart of duty and the mantle of authority to the political Joshua who is to command the Republican hosts during the foreign travels of his Excellency. This is all well enough, though the parting entertainment be somewhat expensive. The Governor recommends the vesting of the various funds of the State in the bonds of the State, which, of course, is indirectly advising the raising of the interest on the bonds, and increasing the burdens of the State. If the creditors, as the Governor says, took the bonds, paying two and a half per cent, in a fair settlement, at that rate of interest, payable as soon after the expiration of twenty years as was reasonable convenient for the State, then that was their contract, and any voluntary increase of that rate of interest on the part of the State, may, perhaps, make a speculation for somebody in raising the price of the bonds, if in no other way, at the expense of the tax payers of Indiana. This is a subject requiring further examination.

If the bonds are suffered to remain as they are, the State pays but two and a half per cent. He recommends an enumeration of the inhabitants; houses for juvenile offenders, an institution demanded, we think by the rapid increase of crime, which is filling our penitentiaries and jails to overflowing, as well as by justice and good policy toward young, unhardened offenders. Such ought not to be sent among old and experienced criminals, nor too severely disgraced. A Soldiers' and Seamen's Home is also advised.

Negro testimony and negro public schools are recommended. On account of the decision in the case of *Pepperell et al. vs. The State*, in 22 Ind., a case which has just been sustained in the New York Court of Appeals, the Governor properly recommends legislation on the subject of official bonds. The restoration of the jurisdiction of grand juries is advised; also that we be represented at the Paris World's Fair, in April next. The message speaks favorably of the establishment of a Normal School, favors paying the Morgan raid damages, justly complements the brave Indiana soldiers, and recommends the trial of Jeff. Davis, is

against negro suffrages at present, and industry have been ample. Neither famine nor pestilence has been known in our borders, and although we are called upon to lament the loss of many of our brave soldiers who have given their lives as a sacrifice for their country, yet the return of so many thousands to their homes, from bloody fields made illustrious by their valor, is a source of joy to all. The future is full of hope for the enduring peace and prosperity of the State, and inimitable prospects for National progress, power and glory, are spread out before us.

The Message is well written, is in good temper, but contains nothing new. It is a good embodiment of the general views, every day expressed, of the Conservative wing of the Republican party. As he makes no reference to the White Water Valley bills, we suppose they did not form any consideration with the Executive for calling the special session; and, we repeat no sufficient reason is given for its being summoned. Of course, the hasty perusal we have given the message does not enable us to comment so critically upon parts of it as we may desire to do hereafter. It leaves upon us the impression that the extra session will be a failure, but we hope it may not be utterly so. If as is reported, the Governor is about to leave for Europe on account of his health we know of no better opportunity we shall have for so doing than now, in all sincerity, to wish him a pleasant trip and a speedy return, with perfect restoration to health and to the public service.—*Ind. Herald.*

*Synopsis of Legislative Proceedings.*

November 14.

Per invitation of the House, the members proceeded in a body to the Representative Hall, where the Governor delivered his message.

A bill was offered legalizing the acts of executors appointed by the Common Pleas Court; which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The time having arrived for the delivery of the Governor's Message, the Senate was invited to take seats in the House, and soon thereafter that body arrived, with Lieut. Governor Baker at their head. The Joint Session was opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Holiday. Immediately after the prayer the Governor entered the Hall and delivered his message after which the House adjourned until two o'clock.

The afternoon session was principally occupied in the consideration of bills. Among others, one increasing the fees of Recorder, and empowering them to collect the same in advance, gave rise to considerable debate; action was finally postponed.

A bill of more than ordinary importance was introduced prior to adjournment to change the number of Senators and Representatives, reducing the House to sixty-seven and the Senate to twenty-five. The Republican members appear anxious for the passage of this bill. In order to give the members time to weigh well the matter, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until this morning.

November 15.

*SENATE.*—In the absence of the President of the Senate, on motion, Mr. Dunn took the chair.

Petitions in favor of the repeal of the "act for the relief of soldiers," etc., and changing the law of license, were presented.

A resolution was adopted, after considerable debate, authorizing the printing of 10,000 copies of the Governor's Message.

*HOUSE.*—Sundry petitions on temperance, and for the "Act for the Relief of Soldiers' Families, etc." were presented yesterday.

Joint resolution No. 1, proposing an amendment striking out the 13th article of the constitution was read. After some debate the resolution was made the special order for Friday next, at 2 P. M.

House bill 18, relative to new trials in cases of non-residents, was, on motion, re-committed to the Committee on Judiciary.

November 17.

*SENATE.*—In the morning session a special committee was appointed on the apportionment of representation, as authorized by a resolution on Tuesday last.

Among numerous bills introduced was one defining who shall be competent witnesses in any court of the State; an act disqualifying certain persons from voting at elections in this State; for the punishment of officers of election for receiving illegal voters; an act repealing all general laws for the incorporation of cities, etc., etc.

In the afternoon session a message was received from the Governor, resigning the office into the hands of the Lieutenant Governor.

## PROCLAMATION

BY

OLIVER P. MORTON,  
Governor of the State of Indiana.

The closing scenes of a most eventful year bring them the appropriate time to offer unto Divine Providence the tribute of our thanksgiving and praise. It herefore, such times have been observed, in anywise, in obedience to the demands of custom, rather than as a grateful offering to God, the signal mercies and kindness we have, as a nation, been made the recipients of during the present year, should surely awaken us to a newer and fuller realization than ever of the reverence and gratitude due Him who holdeth the destinies of the Nations in His hands.

Our long and bloody civil war is ended, and Peace again smiles upon the land; and the end shows that God has been with us, giving victory to our armies, and guiding the councils of the nation.

Our harvests have been plenteous, and the rewards of every branch of labor and

industry have been ample. Neither famine nor pestilence has been known in our borders, and although we are called upon to lament the loss of many of our brave soldiers who have given their lives as a sacrifice for their country, yet the return of so many thousands to their homes, from

bloody fields made illustrious by their valor, is a source of joy to all. The future is full of hope for the enduring peace and prosperity of the State, and inimitable prospects for National progress, power and glory, are spread out before us.

In view of these many blessings, and in compliance, not only with custom, but the convictions of duty, I do hereby appoint THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF DECEMBER NEXT, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and earnestly recommend to the people of Indiana that, laying aside their ordinary avocations, they assemble themselves together in their usual places of worship, and observe that day in the manner designated, bringing to God the incense of grateful hearts, and not forgetting to share their abundance with the poor and needy around them.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand at the Executive Chamber in Indianapolis, this 13th day of November, 1865.

ATTEST: OLIVER P. MORTON.  
NELSON TRUESLER,  
Secretary of State.

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