

THE EAGLE

A. J. HILL, Editor.

DECATUR, INDIANA.

FRIDAY, December 8, 1865.

LATEST NEWS.

An entire family, consisting of Mr. Daniel Walrath, his wife and a daughter twelve years of age, murdered in Herkimer county, New York, on Monday night. Mr. W. was shot through the head, Mrs. W.'s head was mashed in, and the child's throat was cut.

The entire number of Indians inhabiting all parts of our country amounts to about 418,000. The estimated number in the unexplored Territories is 30,000; in Texas, 24,160; of the tribes living in New Mexico, 92,130; in California, 32,231; in Oregon, 22,733; and Utah 11,500.

Considerable excitement was created in Charleston when General Sickles assumed command of the department of South Carolina, as successor to General Gilmore, the people there thinking that it indicated the displeasure of the President in his shortcomings in the way of reconstruction.

The Postmaster General will recommend in his report that the advertising of the letter list be left to the Postmaster of each city, who, in his discretion, may select any journal, instead of giving it to the one having the largest circulation.

The track of the LaCrosse Rail Road was torn up and a bridge burned, eighteen miles from Milwaukee, on Monday night. It is supposed to have been the work of farmers who mortgaged their farms along the road to the amount of \$1,000,000, which mortgages are being foreclosed. More trouble is anticipated.

The Nova Scotian arrived at Portland yesterday bringing five days later news from Europe. The London papers are still discussing the Adams-Russell correspondence and the liberation of the Shenandoah men. The Emperor of the French has reduced his army 1,200 officers and 42,000 men. The Emperor of Austria will soon be crowned King of Hungary and Croatia.

A special dispatch states that Hon. Herschel V. Johnson adds the weight of his opinion to the belief that no Southern member will be admitted to Congress.

A battle took place on the 17th inst., in the Northern part of Nevada, between Lieut. Conner, with sixty California Volunteers and a howitzer, and a large band of Indians who had fortified themselves in Black Mountain. During the engagement one of the volunteers was killed and two wounded, while 120 of the Indians were killed, but few escaping. All their horses, arms and ammunition were captured.

Officers of the Treasury Department have seized a counterfeit plate of the 10-40 bonds of the denomination of \$5,000, so well executed that the spurious notes would have been very difficult of detection.

The murder of General Robert McCook Frank Gurley, is to be executed at Huntsville, Alabama, next Friday, by command of Gen. Thomas. Gurley was elected Sheriff of one of the counties in that State.

The Secretary of the Treasury, it is stated, makes no secret of the fact that his forthcoming report on the finances will be merely an enlargement of the views recently promulgated in his Fort Wayne speech.

Colonel Bravo, of the Liberal army, arrived at Kansas City last Friday and left immediately for Washington. He is bearer of dispatches from Juarez. He states the Liberals have 25,000 men under arms, and 75,000 more can be put in the field as soon as sufficient means are raised.

A trial trip of the ram Stonewall has pretty well demonstrated to naval men that Commodore Craven exercised a great deal of discretion in declining to attack her with the Niagara.

The question of an increase of the regular army will be a prominent one before the next Congress.

The Mississippi Legislature adopted a bill permitting negro testimony in all cases except where whites only are interested.

An effort will be made in the next Congress to reduce the Government taxes full one hundred million dollars.

It is reported that Maximilian's Cabinet, are considering the subject of declaring war against the United States.

It is believed by some persons that Preston, King is not dead, and that he will turn up shortly with his reason restored.

The consolidation of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway, and Mississippi and Wabash, was consummated at Peoria yesterday.

Four thousand bales of Government cotton were destroyed by fire at Columbus, Mississippi, on the 25th ult. Loss \$1,000,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

STATE ITEMS.

CHILD FOUND DEAD.—Last Sunday a male child, supposed to be about twelve hours old, was found in the river at Wright's Landing, in this county. It was in a garden seed box, and had a calico dress wrapped around its body.

Another instance of shame and sin, and to cover which the terrible crime of murder has been added.—*Vevey Revue.*

The Vincennes Sun of Friday contains the following account of a "Flight and Foot Race":

"On Thursday, about 14 o'clock P. M. the man Jenkins, confined in jail on a charge of counterfeiting, attempted to take French leave of our worthy Sheriff LaHue, while some of the prisoners were being fed. He rushed out unceremoniously, leaped a fence, and sped like a deer for the timber. The alarm was quickly given, however, and in a short time a crowd of persons were in hot pursuit, and after over a half mile chase, the criminal was overhauled by young James Reel, who was in advance of other pursuers, and proved too fleet for Jenkins, who had tumbled over into a fence corner pretty well used up."

A country Justice named Helse, recently married a couple at the LaHue House, Lafayette, and that being out of his jurisdiction, the marriage had been pronounced by the lawyers illegal, and the Justice liable to be punished for a violation of the law. But the trouble did not end there. A few days after the event just described, a soldier took his Susan Jane to a preacher and requested to be spliced. The gentleman of the cloth was in glee at the prospect of some scrip, and told them to stand up. But before proceeding he called for the license. To this the soldier replied that he had been engaged to Susan J. four years, and though that license enough. The clergyman couldn't see it. Soldier offered to procure an order from General Reynolds, who was in the city. The clergyman declined, and concluded by telling the soldier that he had better take the girl and go to Helser. "You can go to hell yourself," replied the indignant blue coat, "and if it was not in your own house, I'd bust your head for you."

Synopsis of Legislative Proceedings.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.

Mr. Hanna introduced a joint resolution on the subject of State taxation; which was referred to a Committee of one from each Congressional District.

A bill to pay the balance of the quota of Indiana to the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg was referred to the Committee on Finance.

After the introduction of several other bills, and their reference to appropriate committees, and the reading of House bill defining misdemeanors, etc., the Senate adjourned to two o'clock this afternoon.

In the House yesterday, in the absence of the Speaker, Mr. Hendricks was called to the Chair.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Rights and Privileges, returned the black laws repeal bill without amendment, recommending its passage; it lies on the table.

Mr. Prather, from the Committee on Federal Relations, returned the resolution of the House instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress for amendment of the Constitution of the United States so that the right of suffrage shall be uniform throughout the United States, etc., with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

Nov. 28.

SENATE.—A bill legalizing the acts of Notaries Public after the expiration of their commissions, was passed.

The bill [H. R. 43] to repeal the act to establish Courts of Conciliation, etc., after a lengthy debate was passed—yeas 28, nays 14.

On motion, the special order for two o'clock—the habeas corpus bill—was postponed and made the special order for ten o'clock this morning.

HOUSE.—Majority and minority reports were submitted by members of the Committee on Judiciary in reference to the disposition of the amendment to the Constitution [H. R. 1.]

A bill compelling railroad companies to furnish transportation for all live stock that may be offered, and requiring them to charge uniform rates therefor, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A resolution instructing the Wardens of the State Prisons to make a report concerning prisoners was adopted.

A bill amendatory of the Divorce Act was introduced.

The School Commissioner bill, [H. R. 87] after some debate, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill amending the fourth section of the Justice's act, so that in State prosecutions his warrant may be served in any part of the State, was passed on the final reading.

A joint resolution was introduced and passed to a second reading instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the passage of a law by which the soldiers and officers of the war for the suppression of the rebellion should be placed on an equal footing as to pay and bounty, according to the length of time they have served.

Nov. 29.

SENATE.—The special order, House amendments to Senate bill, No. 196, concerning the writ of habeas corpus, occupied most of the morning session; the Senate refused to concur by a vote of ayes 15, noes 29.

In the afternoon, the special order being the consideration of the bill [S. No. 66] to provide for the registry of voters, etc., after some debate it was recommitted.

The bill for the relief of the Treasurer

of Clinton county, after considerable debate, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill regulating the fees of county officers, etc., [S. 226] with amendments was agreed to, and finally passed by a vote of 31 to 13.

The Senate adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

HOUSE.—Numerous petitions were presented asking a change of the Liquor License law.

The balance of the session was occupied in the consideration of the special order, viz: the consideration of the bill [H. R. 218] to amend sections 3 and 4 of the license act of March 5, 1859, and prescribing the penalty in case of a second or subsequent conviction, the question being on the third reading. Various amendments were proposed and voted down or laid on the table, and finally the further consideration was postponed until this afternoon at two o'clock.

Dec. 1.

SENATE.—A good portion of the morning session was occupied in discussing the merits of the bill establishing a State Normal School. Several amendments were agreed to, and, after amending the title, the bill was passed to a third reading.

H. R. bill 137, requiring certain duties of the Commissioners of the State Debt Sinking Fund was read the second time.

The balance of the morning session and the entire afternoon sitting was occupied in discussing the bill from the Committee on Finance, [H. R. 47], to increase the powers of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and to authorize said Board to loan any moneys belonging to said Funds in Indiana State Bonds and Stocks, and providing for the cancelling of such bonds or stocks payable to said Funds, with sundry amendments.

On motion, the bill was recommitted, after which the Senate adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

HOUSE.—Sundry memorials and petitions were presented asking a change in the license law.

Several new bills in relation to judicial matters were introduced and referred to the Committee on the Organization of Courts.

The bill from the Joint Committee on the State Debt [H. R. 235] for an act to provide a State Debt Sinking Fund, etc., passed to a second reading, and then was laid on the table; it being ordered that 800 copies thereof be printed for the use of Senators and members of the House.

The consideration of joint resolution [H. R. 1] amending the State Constitution by striking out the thirteenth article thereof, being in order, it passed the final reading in the House—yeas 51, nays 41.

President's Proclamation.

Restoration of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

WASHINGTON, November 30.

The proclamation has just been issued by the President of the United States of America;

WHEREAS, By the proclamation of the President of the United States the 15th of December, 1863, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in certain cases therein set forth, was suspended throughout the United States; and, Whereas, the reasons for that suspension may be regarded as having ceased in some of the States and Territories; now, Therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and decree that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the States and Territories of the United States, are revoked and annulled, excepting as to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President:
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Shenandoah.

The liberation of the captain and crew of the Shenandoah is said to have been unconditional, the British Government being of opinion that there are no legal grounds upon which they could be detained:

LIBERATION OF THE CREW.—THE MEN PAID OFF.

From the Liverpool Courier, November 9. We are informed that the order for parole was received by Captain Paynter, of the Donegal early in the afternoon, immediately after it was communicated to Captain Waddell. Captain Waddell then came ashore and had an interview with some Southern gentlemen, after which he returned to his ship and paid off and discharged the crew.

At seven o'clock the men left the Shenandoah at the Rock Ferry Company's steamer dock, and at eight o'clock they were landed upon the George's Landing stage. But few spectators were present to witness the arrival of the crew so renowned for their exploits owing probably to the fact that their parole was not known even to themselves until a short time before their landing. Each of them brought on shore a large quantity of luggage, and they appeared to have no

lack of money—facts which appeared to attest that their long cruise has not been unrewarded. The news of their arrival soon spread, and crowds of persons collecting on the stage formed themselves, into groups, around the sailors and endeavored to draw them into conversation.

These attempts, however, rarely succeeded, and when they did, it was evident that the men spoke rather to avoid curiosity than to satisfy it. The men, indeed appeared to be themselves quiet in the dark as to their position, and though under the impression that they had done with the Shenandoah for good and all, appear to labor under a fear of committing themselves or their officers by some rash statement. Some of them eagerly questioned the bystanders as to what the English people thought of the Shenandoah, and two or three of them expressed the greatest surprise that the officers of that vessel should even have been suspected of pursuing their work of destruction with a knowledge, of the termination of the war.

The men, though exhibiting a marked reticence on matters connected with the discipline of the ship, speak freely of the circumstances which led the Shenandoah to terminate her privateering career, namely, the meeting with the ship Barracouta, which the crew are unanimous in alleging as the first source through, which reliable information was received of the termination of the war.

Many of the crew of the Shenandoah are Liverpool men, and these, immediately on being landed, drove off to their homes. The men declare that they are at perfect liberty to do what they choose, and that their discharge, is unconditional. At all events, they have been paid off in America dollars, and many of them will no doubt to-day be on their way to other parts of the country.

A Personal Collision at Richmond, Indiana.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, while Hon. Geo. W. Julian was waiting in the lady's room of the depot at Richmond, Ind., he was approached by Sol. Meredith, Esq., who, after speaking a few words struck him (Julian) and partially knocked him down. Meredith then drew a cowhide from under his coat and proceeded to apply it to Mr. Julian, continuing until by-standers interfered. The immediate cause of the difficulty we have not learned. The remote cause is, we suppose, political jealousy. Mr. Meredith was lately a candidate in the district for a nomination to Congress, but was defeated by Mr. Julian, which we suppose, was in accordance with the wishes of the people, and it is not probable that the knock down argument which Mr. Meredith has tried will be effective in changing the views of the majority who exercise the elective franchise in that locality.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We were to-day informed by a leading Republican, who represents himself as having an exact knowledge of the facts, that MEREDITH struck JULIAN over the head from behind, knocking him down, and then got upon him; that JULIAN raised with him, and would have turned him, when MEREDITH's friends rushed in and JULIAN was violently thrown upon the floor, striking his head so as to become almost insensible, when MEREDITH seized him by the throat and used the cowhide.—*Ind. Herald.*

A WAIF IN THE WORLD'S WIDE WILDERNESS.

—Yesterday morning a woman at one of the stations west of Adrian, on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, took the train east for Toledo, bearing a young child in her arms. She was seated by the conductor beside a young lady just returning from a visit to her friends in the West. When near Adrian, the woman asked her traveling companion to hold the child while she proceeded to the baggage car to see to her trunks. The train moved on to its destination, bearing the now affrighted young lady and helpless child, but the mother did not return. It was a trying position for a modest young girl to be placed in. To return to her home after a prolonged absence, with a child, apparently but a week old, was too much for girlhood's shrinking nature to endure. So a philanthropic lady, older in years, relieved her of her burden, and society of its miseries. The child was brought to this city, and from hence conveyed to the home of its benefactress.

TALE OF A WATCH.

—On Saturday last, officer Mergenthaler, in making an arrest of a man named William Murphy, discovered upon his person a valuable watch, connected with which is the following interesting story: Something like nine or ten years ago, a young man connected with a London bank was presented with the identical watch by a number of his friends, and, in the gratitude of the moment, he declared his intention of wearing it nearest to his heart until his dying day. Shortly afterward he came to this country and to Chicago, where he obtained a situation in a railroad office. In about two years the watch was stolen from him, and the loss so affected his mind that he fell into habits of dissipation, became discontented, and eventually returned to England. Although diligent search was made by the police, no clue was ever obtained to the lost watch, until it was accidentally discovered as above mentioned.—*Chicago Republican.*

HARDWARE NEW YORK STORE,

90 COLUMBIA STREET

FORT WAYNE, Ind.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE

DRY GOODS

TRADE.

Parties visiting Fort Wayne will find it for their interest to look through the immense stock kept at the

NEW YORK STORE.

FURS—Of every description in Mink, Seal, Muskrat, Coon and Siberian squirrel from \$5 to \$300 per set.

CLOAKS—Ladies will find our stock unequalled by any in the city. Velvet Garments, from \$100 to \$300 each. Beaver, Tricot and Cloth, Bagnas and mantles, at \$7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20 to \$50 each. A large stock of Cloak-making by the yard—also ornaments, Buttons, Gimps, etc. for Cloaks.

SILKS—Choice styles of Fine Dress Silks in Solid Colors, Stripes, neat Checks and Figures—also elegant Silks for Wedding and Party use, with an immense stock of Plain Black Silks at very low prices.

DRESS GOODS—Rich Irish Poplins, Reppe, Empress Cloths, Corded Velvets, Broche Poplins, French Merinos at \$1.10, 1.20 to \$2.00 per yard, English Merinos, Bombazines, Alpaccas, Laines, with a large and choice selection not enumerated.

1000 BALMORAL SKIRTS—In all the newest styles for Ladies and Misses wear.

HOOP SKIRTS—In our Hoop Skirt department will be found the celebrated Duplex Elastic and Thomson's Patent Crown Skirts, with other celebrated makes of Hoops—in all the new shapes made.

DOMESTIC GOODS—We keep an immense stock—Table Linens, Muslins, Towels, Flannels, Tickings, Stripes, Denims, Flannels, Satinets, Cassimeres, Blankets, Prints, Cotton Batting, Grain Bags, Cotton Yarn, etc. etc. etc.

HOSIERY,

Embroideries,

White Goods,

Woollen Yarn,

FANCY GOODS.

NOTIONS,

NEW YORK STORE,

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JELLEFF & STUDABAKER

Announce to the public that they have on hand a general assortment of

HARDWARE,

And are daily receiving additions to their stock, consisting in part of

COOK STOVES,

Parlor and Box Stoves, in all varieties and styles usually found in such an establishment; also a general assortment of Sleigh

HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY,

Mechanic's Tools, Harness, Saddle and Carriage Trimmings; and for Builders,

NAILS AND GLASS,

Butts, Hinges, Locks, etc., etc., in fact everything necessary for Building purposes. Also

BAR IRON,

Steel, Wagon Iron, Springs, Bolts, etc., and to which we invite the special attention of purchasers, always promising to sell at the lowest market rates. Store in the Trager building. Give us a call.
JELLEFF & STUDABAKER.
Decatur, Oct. 21, 1865.

NEW STORE

AND

NEW STOCK

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

FIRST DOOR WEST OF NIBLICK AND CLOS' BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have just returned from the Eastern markets with an

Entire New Stock

Of men's and Boy's Clothing, consisting in part of

Overcoats,
Dress Coats,
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Men's Underwear,
etc., etc.,

Of which we have a full assortment of all styles of goods. Also the largest and best stock of

Hats and Caps

Ever brought to this market. Those desiring anything in our line are respectfully invited to give us a call and examine our

Goods and Prices.

We have a large stock of every thing pertaining to our trade, but which it is impossible to enumerate in our advertisement. In conclusion we would say, we shall rely upon honesty for dealing, and cheap goods, as the best recommendation to our customers.
Oct. 27, 1865.
McLEAN, BRO