

# THE EAGLE

A. J. HILL, Editor.

## DECATUR, INDIANA.

FRIDAY, May 1, 1866.

### Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE,  
GENERAL MAHLON D. MANSON,  
of Montgomery.

AUDITOR OF STATE,  
CHRISTIAN G. BADGER, of Clark.

TREASURER OF STATE,  
JAMES E. RYAN, of Marion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

### COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
JAMES R. BOBO.

FOR TREASURER,  
JESSE NIBLICK.

FOR RECORDER,  
M. V. B. SINCOCKE.

FOR SHERIFF,  
JAMES STOOB'S, JR.

Mr. Jeff. Davis was permitted to have an interview with her husband in the presence of one of the officers of the garrison, at 8:30 a. m. on Friday. All her baggage was moved inside the fort that evening. Since her arrival at Fortress Monroe she has made her home at the residence of Dr. Cooper, the Post Surgeon. Mrs. Davis is constantly receiving letters of advice and inquiry from all parts of the country. She has secured the services of Messrs. Charles O'Connor and George Shaw of New York, in whose hands the case of her husband rests.

The habeas corpus bill, which has passed both houses, protects every officer of the Federal Government who, acting under orders, made what are known as "arbitrary arrests" during the war. It also removes all suits brought by aggrieved parties against such officers from the State Court to the Federal Court. It transfers over 2,000 of that kind of cases from the Kentucky local Courts to the U. S. Courts. The bill provides that the production of a full grand order by an officer for such an arrest is sufficient for his defense in the suit.

The Senate Finance Committee is understood to be in favor of the bill introduced by Senator Sherman to reduce the rate of interest on the national debt and for other purposes. It is stated that Secretary McCulloch is very anxious that it should be adopted with as little delay as possible, and has accordingly addressed a letter to both the Senate and House Finance Committee to that effect. It will be reported to the Senate early next week, and immediately put upon its passage.

The receipts from internal revenue on the 4th amounted to \$1,395,813. The receipts from customs from the 21st to 30th ult. at ports mentioned, were as follows: New York, \$2,708,933; Philadelphia, \$826,693; Boston, \$262,147; Baltimore, \$11,483.

Many members are favoring the postponement of the consideration of an army increase until next winter. Gen. Grant, on the contrary, to call a board of his best officers, and let them agree upon a bill to be submitted to Congress at its next session for their action. This programme is gaining strength, and it is thought will ultimately prove acceptable to all parties.

The steamer Paruvian arrived from Liverpool, at Farber Point, the 6th inst. The reform bill was still occupying the attention of parliament. Its defeat is believed to be certain. The pacific arrangement of the difficulties between Austria and Prussia has been effected, the latter power assenting to the Austrian proposal for a mutual disarmament. The attitude of Austria and Italy continues menacing. In China the imperial army had obtained a complete victory over the rebels, after two days' hard fighting. All the rebels were either slaughtered or taken.

### Historical Fact.

It is a fact that the Democratic party has always sustained every incumbent of the Presidential chair who has defended the Constitution, and the anti-Democrats have heartily opposed all such. The only three Presidents ever elected by the anti-Democrats were Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln. Each died in the Presidential office, and were succeeded by Vice Presidents elected by the same party. In each case the anti-Democrats quarreled with the Vice President because they would insist on being guided by the Constitution—and they each, in turn, had to throw themselves for support on the Democratic party. These are significant historical facts. What do they teach?—*New Haven Register.*

### The Spanish-Chilian War—Bombardment of Valparaiso—Great Destruction of Property.

New York, May 1.—Valparaiso has been bombarded by the Spaniards. The town and \$20,000,000 worth of property were destroyed. Great blame is attached to British and American consuls for not interfering with their ships to prevent such wholesale destruction, instead of leaving the Panama harbor.

The *Star's* correspondent, after commenting upon the barbarity of the bombardment of Valparaiso, which was defenseless, without a gun to reply or a vessel to stand by it, states that from fifteen to twenty million dollars worth of property is destroyed, nearly all belonging to British, American, and other foreign merchants, including all the commercial ports of the town. The correspondent gives the following particulars of the bombardment:

It is said that Mendizábal has received orders from Madrid to destroy, burn and demolish, to the utmost of his power, all Chilean and Peruvian towns and property on the coast, and that, in pursuance of these orders, on the 29th of March he sent to the commandant of Valparaiso that in four days he would bombard the city. The four days he allowed for the removal of sick and others. Against this every foreign representative protested in a most energetic manner. The British residents were promised the protection and interference of the English squadron.

The American Commodore, Rodgers, promptly placed his squadron for co-operation against Spain, should the threatened bombardment be attempted and the representative of France was equally ready to take the responsibility, on his part, of joining with the Americans and English, to prevent the atrocious deed. Toward the last, the English Admiral drew back. He said he could not interfere, except diplomatically, and that the British interests must look out for themselves, on shore. Commodore Rodgers shrunk from undertaking active resistance to the Spanish fleet, when the British Commodore had receded from the position he had first taken up.

Urgently did the American charge d'affaires and Commodore Rodgers labor to save the town, but all in vain. While this was going on, the time was lost to the neutrals, and when the day of bombardment came on they still had their property in the custom house. On the morning of the day of the threatened bombardment, the Leader and other store ships left the bay to take safe anchorage. The American ship also had to get out of the way, and at about eight a. m. the enemy's vessels began to take up position against the town.

The Resolution was placed opposite the Central railroad station, the Villa de Madrid and Blanco twelve hundred yards from the custom house. The *Vuque* Donatello in upon the shore to destroy the dwelling houses, and the admiral's ship, the *Nemónica*, remained outside signaling orders. At nine a. m. the Blanco opened fire on the custom house to the cry of "Viva la Reina." The others followed, each selecting some point, each to pour its share of destruction. For nearly three hours the fire was kept up without intermission. At ten a. m. the *Nemónica* signaled to desist and the vessels of the squadron drew off. The people of the town who had crowded the surrounding hills, at once rushed into town to extinguish the fire.

### Executive Appointments—The President's Friend to Receive the Preference.

Within a few days past a great change is noticeable in the matter of Executive appointments. The President seems to have realized that longer continuance with the enemies of his administration and its measures was working rank and file to his ruin, and to have realized the potency of the old party maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils." As a consequence, the radicals, who mustered efficiently enough to call upon the President and solicit appointment for their friends, receiving little reward for their labors, and were treated to a plain exposition of his intention for the future. They were told in language decisive and unmistakable that his friends should have the preference, and that no knowing enemy of the Administration policy should receive the quasi endorsement of a Federal appointment.

In addition to this, the axe has actually been set to work, and decapitations are now of daily occurrence. Its effect is already visible in the altered and respectful deportment of more than one radical opponent in both branches of Congress. Heretofore, when the President's private secretary was sent to the capitol official business, he was received with a haughty frigidity that was absolutely insulting. Within a few days all have become anxious to do him reverence. He is met with the blindest smiles and surrounded by crowds who protest against any rupture of the friendly relations which should exist between the President and Congress, and who vie with each other in bestowing attentions, uttering paeonies, and deprecating the idea that they are or ever were in hostility to the Executive. But the work will go on. No one will be deceived by hollow pretenses. Those office holders who have abused their positions to vilify the President and disrupt the republican party will be made to give way to better men. The bare manifestation of this resolve has already half accomplished its purpose. Correspondence of the *New York Herald.*

### The Fenians.

O'Mahony publishes a card explaining the recent failure to seize Campo Bello, which he was led to believe was neutral territory, by declaring that undue and premature publicity was given to his plans, and that a Fenian iron-clad vessel of war was not launched in season to take part in the movement. He hopes for renewed activity on the arrival of Stephens.

The Government iron-clad *Miantonomah*, and the *Augusta* and *Asheclot*, of the Eastern flying squadron, were to have sailed from New York on the 5th for Eastport. The gunboat *Shamrock* was to have sailed from Philadelphia for the same place on the 5th.

The Fenian Senators were present in preliminary session in New York on the 5th. An inquiry is to be made into Stephens' management of the Irish Department. He is said to be held morally responsible for the fleeing of the *Brotherhood* here.

A dispatch from Canada states that the organs of the Government assert that the Fenian expedition on the frontier of Maine was the result of an arrangement between McCre, Minister of Agriculture, and Killan, gotten up for the purpose of frightening New Brunswick into the adoption of the confederation scheme. Prominent politicians state that Killan has all along been working in concert with McGee and the Canadian Government, and that his reward is to be a life appointment in the civil service of the new Colonial Confederate Government.

### The Cholera.

The New York Health Officers' report shows that no deaths have occurred from cholera since the 4th, and the danger of the disease reaching the city from the harbor is decreasing. There were three cases of sickness admitted to the hospital ship on the 4th, two of which of varioloid, and the other of cholera. A child of Mrs. Jenkins, who died of cholera in Ninety-third street, died on the 4th of the same disease. This is the second death in the city.

Montreal papers of the 5th say that the cholera has almost entirely disappeared from McNab's Island, near Halifax, and there is not a single case in the city. Some cases of typhoid and spotted fever, however, which followed in the wake of the cholera, continue to require the attention of medical officers.

### Mexico.

It is stated that a negotiation of considerable magnitude has just been concluded with the Mexican Minister at Washington, which involves the cession to certain leading American capitalists of nearly the entire peninsula of Lower California, for colonization purposes, and to secure the development of the mineral wealth of that territory. The Mexican Government retains an interest in the proceeds of the enterprise. It is understood that the sum advanced by the parties who have secured the grant, is upward of a million of dollars, which at this time, will be of important service to the Liberal cause. The names of the following gentlemen appear in the conveyance as holding the property in trust for the parties: Jacob P. Lease, Benj. F. Butler, John A. Andrew, George Wilkes, William G. Fargo, William R. Travis, S. L. M. Badlow, Francis Morris, and Edward S. Sanford.

### The War Power of Germany.

As the present state of affairs in Germany is so critical, it may be well to let our readers know what forces the different German states can bring into the field.

When on a full war footing the Austrian army consists of 579,000 men.

The Prussian army, including the Landwehr, or militia, is composed of 568,100 men.

In case of extreme need Bavaria can have an army of 90,000 men, but at present her whole available force is 59,948 men. The Hanoverian army is about 25,500 strong, and the Saxon is of the same strength. Wurttemberg can bring 28,800 men into the field, and Baden about 18,700. Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel have together about 24,000 men under their command.

Judge Hunter, of Memphis, has just decided the following case:

"The State vs. Elizabeth Burns, (colored,) charged with having committed perjury by false swearing before the freedmen's bureau. A motion was made by the counsel for the defence to quash the indictment, for the reason that the officer of the bureau before whom the crime is alleged to have been committed was not an officer authorized by law to administer oaths, and that, consequently, the offense charged was not such a one as would make the defendant liable to indictment for perjury."

The judge granted the motion upon the ground that the act established the freedmen's bureau, confers no power to administer oaths or to exercise the functions of a judicial tribunal. Judge Hunter also adds that if legislation subsequent to the act established the bureau confers these powers, he has been unable to find it. This decision of Judge Hunter is unusually important. If sustained, it will take the very marrow from the freedmen's bureau system, and make it practically inoperative.—*Exchange.*

### Negro Riot—Several Persons Killed—Negro Quarters in Flames.

Memphis, May 3.—The negroes of South Memphis fired on a citizen, wounding him, and insulted a white woman this morning. The sheriff and posse attempted to arrest the negroes and they fled to Fort Pickens, firing as they ran. They were driven from the fort this evening, and sought the woods. During the excitement seven negroes and one citizen were killed, and a few houses burnt.—The military have been under arms all day. All quiet to-night, but fears are entertained that the negroes will attempt to burn the city. Up to the present fifteen blacks and four whites were killed. Fires are raging in south Memphis, among the negro quarters. Several were reported killed. No efforts are being made to quench the flames.

About thirty houses, occupied by colored people, and all the school houses in South Memphis, were pulled down last night. Ten were killed during the night. Everything is quiet this morning, order having been fully restored. The negroes nearly all fled to the woods last night, but are returning this morning.

The city remains quiet to night. The negro soldiers recently mustered out, were paid off to-day. They threaten to burn the city. Great uneasiness is felt. The negroes are kept in the fort by the Sixteenth regulars.

General Stoneman this afternoon served notices upon the mayor, city council and the county officers forbidding the assembling of any bodies of armed men, black or white, except the police.

So far they are relied upon to preserve the peace.

A large number of negroes were arrested to-day. They were found to be heavily armed.

### Congress and the President.

The indecision of Congress, and the purposeless, inharmonious record of the past five months, is beginning to weaken the popular faith in its ultimate action, and is in marked contrast with the vigorous action of the President toward reconstruction.

Ever since his inauguration, the President has been diligent in carrying into effect a definite and practical policy of pacification. The progress which he has made, although it may seem slow to some, has still been great. When we reflect how much there was to be done, and the constant opposition which he has met with from Congress, his accomplishments toward reconstruction ought to be entirely satisfactory to the most exacting and impatient.

He has recognized the Southern State governments, re-opened the courts, re-stated the postal service, repossessed the Federal offices and property, and reasserted Federal law and jurisdiction over every district lately in rebellion. Nothing remains to complete the great work but the co-operations of Congress by the settlement of a policy of restoration. They are apparently as far from it now as they were at the beginning of the session.

It begins to be painfully apparent that it does not enter into the plans of the radical element in Congress to remove the dead lock which now exists between that body and the President of the extremists are inclined to hold their position stubbornly at all hazards. The declare their purpose of remaining in session at Washington all summer, if necessary, to thwart any and all schemes which shall look toward the restoration of full Federal rights in the South. They are afraid of the President.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

### The War Upon the President.

The war of words which Congress has waged from the commencement against the president is taking another form. The senate has so amended the postoffice bill as to deprive all officers appointed by the president from a compensation! This aggression, it is well to remember, was wholly unprovoked. It is a wanton assault upon the president. Party feeling, in its most excited hour, never went so far. The large and enlightened majority in the senate, highly exasperated with Gen. Jackson, never thus encroached, or attempted to encroach, upon the executive prerogative. It did not occur to Clay, Webster, Ewing, Mangum, and other eminent statesmen, that the executive could be ignored, or that Congress could usurp the authority of the President. Nor can power, thus abused, last long. Parties, like individuals, can squander their estates. Senators, with or without personal fitness or popularity who have been exempt from responsibility while a common enemy absorbed all attention, will now be called to account. A sifting process awaits them. They cannot, as heretofore, secure in their places, hurl their anathemas and fly their poisoned arrows with impunity. Seats that have known them so long will soon know them no more for ever.—*New York Times.*

The work on the lake tunnel at Chicago has been delayed by gas filling the tunnel. A few days since a large amount collected in it and exploded, the flames extending along the ceiling for hundreds of feet. Several miners were knocked down and others slightly burned by the flames. None, however, were seriously injured.

The first steamer ever built in Jamaica West Indies, was recently set afloat, her builders being Mr. Buckett, a Canadian, and Mr. McDonald, a Yankee.

## HARDWARE STORE.

W. F. STUDABAKER

Announce to the public that he has had a general assortment of

## HARDWARE

And is daily receiving additions to 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 Sheet

HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, CUTLER

Mechanic's Tools, Harness, Saddle and Carriage Trimming, 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 which we invite the special attention of purchasers, always promising to sell at the lowest market rates. Store in the Trager building Give me a call.

W. F. STUDABAKER.

Decatur, Oct. 21, 1865.

## NEW STORE

AND

## NEW STOCK

OF

## READY-MADE CLOTHING.

FIRST DOOR WEST OF NIBLICK AND CLOSS' 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 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, MD.

## 'Live and Let Live.'

S. C. BOLLMAN

(SUCCESSOR TO BOLLMAN & ADAMS)

DECATUR, IND.

HAS on hand, in his rooms, in Numbert New Block, East side of Second Street, a large and complete stock of

## Pure Drugs & Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OILS,

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DYE STUFFS,

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Perfumeries and Fancy Articles, in great variety. Pure

## Wines & Liquors,

For Medicinal Purposes

## Patent and Proprietary

Medicines, in great variety.

Letter, Cap and

Note Papers,

Envelopes,

Pens, Pencils,

Inks, &c.

Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff.

## Kerosene or Coal Oil,

AND

## Coal Oil Lamps.

In fact everything usually kept in a

## "FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE"

CALL AND SEE US!

## Prices—Cheap for CASH.

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We would say to the public that we have secured the services of a PRACTICAL DRUGGIST and Physicians and Customers can rely upon having Prescriptions correctly compounded at all hours of the day or night. Don't forget the place—Numbers' New Block, East side of Second street, Decatur, Ind. Feb'y 9, 1866.

## Toilet Articles.

A FINE assortment—Bazin's, Lubin's and Phalon's Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Pomades, Puff Boxes, Cosmetics, and Toilet articles, with a fine assortment of Fancy articles, at

S. C. BOLLMAN'S

New Drug Store.

## coal Oil and Lamps.

BEST of Coal Oil, with a large assortment of Coal Oil or Kerosene Lamps, Chimneys, Shades, Wicks, and Coal Oil Fixtures, of all kinds, at lowest rates, at

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Cinnamon, Mace, Cassia Buds, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper and Spice of all kinds at

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New Drug Store.

## Flavoring Extracts.

LEMON, Orange, Peach, Pine Apple, Rose, Raspberry, Strawberry, Vanilla, &c.—Very fine and at lowest rates, at

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## Brushes! Brushes!

PAINT and Varnish Brushes, Wash Tools, Scrub, Shoe, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, hair and Flesh Brushes, in endless variety, at

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Of all sizes, at prices to suit the times, at

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## TRUSSES and Shoulder Braces, of the most approved make, with a large stock of Surgical Instruments, at

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## YE lovers of the "weed," ye who can appreciate and enjoy a good cigar, can be accommodated at

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