

THE EAGLE

A. J. HILL, Editor.
DECATUR, INDIANA.
FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1868.

Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
GENERAL MAHON D. MANSON,
of Montgomery.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
CHRISTAIN G. BADGER, of Clark.
TREASURER OF STATE,
JAMES E. RYAN, of Marion.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JAMES R. BOBO.
FOR TREASURER,
JESSE NIBLICK.
FOR RECORDER,
M. V. B. SIMCOKE.
FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES STOOPS, Jr.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. 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 service of Messrs. Charles O'Connor and George Shaw of New York, in whose hands the care 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 Courts. 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 bill of attainder or order by an officer for such an arrest is sufficient for its 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 the 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, \$2,700,933; 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, in the meantime, 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 Peruvian arrived from Liverpool, at Farther Point, the 6th inst. The rebel ship 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 Presidents 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. What are significant historical facts. What do they lead to—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 done senseless, 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 Manila Minez has received orders from Madrid to destroy, burn and desolate, 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 atrocity feared.

Toward the last, the English Admiral drew back. He said he could not inter-

vene, except diplomatically, and that the British interests must look out for themselves, on shore. Commodore Rodgers shrank from undertaking active resistance to the Spanish fleet, when the British Commodore had receded from the position he had first taken up.

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.

Newspapers say that the cholera is on

the Rhine, and in some localities in Spain and France, but not alarmingly prevalent.

Mexico.

It is stated that a negotiation of con-

siderable magnitude has just been con-

cluded 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 min-

eral wealth of that territory. The Mexi-

can Government retains an interest in the

proceeds of the enterprise. It is under-

stood 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 cou-

teyage as holding the property in trust

for the parties: Jacob P. Lase, Ben-

F. Butler, John Anderson, George Wilkes,

William G. Fargo, William R. Travers,

S. L. M. Barclay, Francis Morris, and

Edward S. Sanford.

The War Power of Germany.

As the present state of affairs in Ger-

many is so critical, it may be well to let

our readers know what forces the dif-

ferent German states can bring into the

field.

When on a full war footing the Aus-

trian army consists of 579,000 men.

The Prussian army, including the

Landwehr, or militia, is composed of

566,100 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. Wurtemberg can

bring 28,800 men into the field, and

Baden about 16,700. Hesse-Darmstadt and

and Hesse-Cassel have together about

24,000 men under their command.

In addition to this, the army has actually

been set to work, and depots are now

of daily occurrence. Its effect are

already visible in the altered and respec-

ful deportment of more than one radical

opponent in both branches of Congress.

Herefore, when the President's private

secretary was sent to the capitol on official

business, he was received with a haughty

frigidity that was absolutely insulting.

Within a few days all have become a-

xi on to do him reverence. He is met

with the blindest of smiles and surroun-

ded 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 perty

speeches, 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 pre-

textes. Those office holders who have

abused their positions to vilify the Presi-

dent and disrupt the republican party

will be made to give way to better men.

The bare manifestation of this resolu-

tion will accomplish its purpose.—*Exchange.*

The Fenians.

O'Mahony published a card explaining the recent failure to seize Campo Belo, 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 Miantonomi, and the Augusta and Ashuelot, of the Eastern Flying Squadron, were to have sailed from New York on the 6th 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 McGee, 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.

Congress and the President.

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 typhoid, 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 dis-

appeared 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.

Newspapers say that the cholera is on

the Rhine, and in some localities in Spain and France, but not alarmingly prevalent.

Mexico.

It is stated that a negotiation of con-

siderable magnitude has just been con-

cluded 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 min-

eral wealth of that territory. The Mexi-

can Government retains an interest in the

proceeds of the enterprise. It is under-

stood 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 cou-

teyage as holding the property in trust

for the parties: Jacob P. Lase, Ben-

F. Butler, John Anderson, George Wilkes,

William G. Fargo, William R. Travers,

S. L. M. Barclay, Francis Morris, and

Edward S. Sanford.

The War Power of Germany.

As the present state of affairs in Ger-

many is so critical, it may be well to let

our readers know what forces the dif-

ferent German states can bring into the

field.

When on a full war footing the Aus-

trian army consists of 579,000 men.