

THE EAGLE

A. J. HILL, EDITOR.

DECATUR, INDIANA.

FRIDAY, May 25, 1866.

Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
GENERAL MAHLON D. MANSON,
of Montgomery.
AUDITOR OF STATE.
CHRISTIAN G. BADGER, of Clark.
TREASURY OF STATE.
JAMES B. 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 STROOPS, Jr.

NEWS ITEMS.

It is said that Jeff Davis will be tried at Richmond in June and that Chief Justice Chase will preside provided the President issue a proclamation setting aside martial law in that district.

The House Committee is preparing a report favoring a trial of Davis by a military commission. There is a voluminous mass of circumstantial evidence connected with it, obtained from various sources, which it is claimed is sufficient to show a violation of the articles of war, and complicity in the assassination conspiracy.

In the case of Dr. Newland, who was tried at New Albany for killing the seducer of his daughter, he was found not guilty. He was congratulated by his friends, and the verdict was received with various demonstrations of applause by the populace.

The National Bank of Baltimore which failed lately had liabilities over its assets to the amount of \$1,000,000, belonging to Government and individuals.

Another Amendment to the Constitution.

Another amendment to the Constitution from the Reconstruction Committee has passed the House. It disfranchises the whites of the south until after the next Presidential election, and gives the right of suffrage to the negro. Of course like any other radical measure, it is approved by a certain class, without regard to right or wrong, and applauded as a measure necessary to save the country. The ruling element of the present Congress seem to think the people of the States have no reserved rights. If such was the case, our condition would indeed be deplorable. As it is, every citizen of the United States who has a single idea above mere party consideration, has but little to hope for, and everything to fear from the action of the present Congress. To the encroachments upon the reserved rights of the states and upon the Constitution, there is nothing but the judiciary to interpose. The President is in a measure powerless, and the judges of the Supreme Court once blinded and carried away in the great maelstrom of politics, and power at once centers in the radical leaders of Congress.

Should the Republicans succeed in getting all their amendments to the Constitution tacked on to that instrument, Thomas Jefferson and the early statesman would never recognize it in its new dress. They are in about the situation of the doctor whose speciality was "fits." If their idea is to make it a valuable electioneering document, or platform of the party, it is successful. To make a vexatious matter short, we would not be surprised to hear of a proposition being introduced into Congress to burn the old parchment, and set up Thad. Stevens in the House and Sumner in the Senate as oracles to be consulted on all questions as to the power of Congress and the rights of the people. This is whether we are tending, and we may as well acknowledge the revelations of Stephens and Sumner, first as last. You each of you solemnly swear that you will support Stevens and Sumner, etc., will be the new edition of the test oath to be taken under penalty of disfranchisement. This may look like exaggeration, but at the present rate of progression, it is but a brief anticipation of forthcoming events.

The gravest beast is an ass; the gravest bird is an owl; the gravest fish is an oyster; and the gravest man is a fool.

New Ticket.

The Conservative Republicans have issued a call "in which only those who supported Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and who now support President Johnson restoration policy," will participate. The call is signed by Sol. Meredith, Wm. S. Smith, David Kilgore, D. G. Rose, W. R. Pierse, David Braden, Dan. Mace, Saml C. Kilpatrick, Charles H. Test, James Morrison, M. Igoe and David S. Gooding.

The object of this call is to nominate a conservative Republican ticket, and place it in the field in opposition to the regular radical ticket. We suppose our conservative Republican friends, will represent this county. If not we shall be at no loss in assigning them among the radicals; those who oppose President Johnson's restoration policy and endorse the thirty ninth Congress. We shall see.

Congressional—Bill to Increase Pensions and Equalize Bounties.

The special order of the day, which was the consideration of bills from the Pension Committee, was taken up.

The special Senate bill was to repeal certain sections of the pension acts of 1862, 1864 and 1865, and to substitute therefor a provision giving \$25 per month to persons in the military or naval service, who lost both eyes or both hands, or have been so permanently disabled as to require the constant aid of another person, and \$20 per month to those who lost both feet, or one hand and one foot, or been permanently disabled and incapable of performing manual labor, but not so much as to require constant aid and protection, and \$15 to those who have lost one foot or one hand.

The bill also makes void any mortgage sale or transfer of any right, or claim, or interest in any pension, and provides for the punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, for persons violating the provisions of this act. It provides pensions for widows, minor children and executors of persons who died in the service.

Mr. Van Winkle offered an amendment providing pensions for widows and children of colored soldiers who died in the service, without any other evidence of marriage than that the parties had habitually regarded each other as man and wife, for the period of two years next preceding enlistment. Adopted.

Several other amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

House.—The morning hour having expired, Mr. Dawes called up the resolution reported some time since by the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. Delano entitled to his seat as Representative from the Thirteenth District of Ohio. The resolution was adopted without debate.

Mr. Dawes then reported a resolution to pay Mr. Follett, the contestant of Mr. Delano, \$1,500 for his expense and loss of time, which was also adopted without debate.

Mr. Schenck, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States who served in the late war, and said he would ask for action on it next week. The bill is as follows:

Section 1. That instead of any grant of land or any other bounty, there shall be allowed and paid to each and every soldier, sailor and marine, who faithfully served as such in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, and who has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged from the service, the sum of \$84 per month, or at the rate of \$100 per year as hereinafter provided, for all the time during which such soldiers, or marines actually served, between the twelfth day of April, 1861 and the twelfth day of April, 1865, and in case of any such being discharged from service on account of wounds received in battle or while engaged, in lieu of his duties, said allowance shall be computed and paid up to the end of the term of service for which his enlistment was made, and in case of death of any such soldiers, sailor or marine, while in the service or before the end of the term of his enlistment, and if discharged on account of being wounded, as before provided, the allowance and payment shall be made to his widow, or if there be no widow, then to the minor children of the deceased.

Section 2. That in compiling and ascertaining bounties to be paid to any soldier, sailor, or marine, or his proper representative, under the provisions of this act, there shall be deducted therefrom any and all bounties already paid or payable under the existing laws of the United States, so that in no case shall the aggregate amount of bounty allowed exceed \$833 1/3 for each month of actual faithful service, or at the rate of \$100 per year; and in case of any sailor or marine, to whose prize money has been paid, or is payable, the amount of such prize money shall also be deducted, and only such amount of bounty be paid as shall together, with such prize money, and other bounty, paid or payable, amount in the aggregate to the sum allowed by this act.

Section 3. That no bounty under the provisions of this act shall be paid to or on account of any soldiers, sailor or marine who was a captured prisoner of war

at the time of enlistment, nor to any one who was discharged on his own application or request, unless such discharge was obtained with the view to enlistment or to accept promotion in the military service of the United States or from one branch of the military service to another, and who did actually enlist or accept promotion, or was so transferred, and no bounty shall be paid to any soldier, sailor or marine discharged on the application or at the request of parents, guardians or other persons, or on grounds of minority.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, that whenever applications shall be made by any claimant, through any attorney or agent, the claimant shall furnish his post-office address, giving name, company and State, in which it is situated, and the amount of compensation or fee which the attorney is to receive for his services in no case shall exceed the sum of five dollars. The postmaster general, upon ascertaining the amount due, shall cause to be transmitted to such claimant such amount thereof, less the fee to be paid to the attorney or agent, which fee shall be paid to such attorney or agent, in person, or transmitted.

Section 5. And be it further enacted that any attorney or agent who shall receive from any claimant any sum larger than five dollars for the prosecution of any claim under the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than one year, or more as the court or jury may adjudge and shall forever be excluded from prosecuting claims of whatsoever nature, against the Government of the United States.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, that in case the payment shall be made in the form of a check, order or draft upon the paymaster, national bank, or Government depository, in or near the district where the claimant may reside, it shall be necessary for the claimant to establish by the affidavit of two creditable witnesses that he is the identical person therein named; but in no case shall such checks, orders or drafts be made negotiable until after such identification.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for soldiers, sailors or marines to transfer, assign, barter or sell his discharge, final statement, descriptive list or other papers for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering or selling any interests in any bounty under the provisions of this law, and all such transfers, assignments, barter or sales heretofore made, are hereby declared null and void, as to any rights intended to be so conveyed by any such soldier, sailors or marines.

Section 8. That no adjustment or payment of any claim of any soldier, sailor or marine shall be made unless application be filed within two years after the passage of this act.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the tax bill, the paragraph before them relating to tobacco, snuff and cigars.

Head Center Stephens in New York.

The New York Tribune of the 11th contains a long account of the reception of Head Center Stephens, at that city, on Friday last, on his arrival in the steamer Napoleon III. The following is an extract from the Tribune's report:

Broadway, from Prince to Houston street, was filled with Fenians when the President arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. They crowded upon the carriage in which he rode; they blocked the sidewalk; they crushed each other in the doorway; they occupied the rotunda and overflowed in the offices and reading rooms. They frightened the horses, broke the traces, and would have drawn the vehicle through Broadway, we have no doubt, if the accident had occurred earlier. As soon as he could possibly be pushed through the crowds, he was carried to room No 230 by the committee, and locked in, a fact which disappointed many who desired personally to congratulate him upon his escape and his safe arrival.

James Stephens is apparently about five feet eight inches in height, forty-five years of age, and has a rudy complexion, blonde hair, and small, bright, bluish-grey eyes. He is broad shouldered, and seems capable of a great deal of physical endurance. He has a full forehead, is entirely bald, and wears a full beard, the mustache bristling straight downward over his mouth, giving evidence of strength and vigor. He speaks the first word of a sentence slowly and deliberately, and in a clear tone, but closes it quite rapidly, while his phrases grow in force and distinctness as they approach a period. His manners are easy and his movements unrestrained and not lacking in grace. He seems frank and candid, and utters his opinions concerning the movement in such a manner as to induce his hearers to believe that he is speaking the convictions of a life time.

His nationality is unmistakably told in his peculiar enunciation; but his words are well chosen, and although not many invariably and directly suggest the entire idea he intends to convey. He speaks proudly, yet not immodestly, of his escape from Richmond prison, and evidently regards the achievement as an excellent joke. Altogether, Mr. Stephens is a quiet, unobtrusive and earnest gentleman, and if we may be permitted to judge from half an hour's interview, is eminently worthy of the position in which he has been placed by the Fenian Brotherhood.

The cause of his visit to this country has already been indicated in the opening paragraphs of this article. He left Dublin on the 13th of March, and arrived at Paris on the 18th, where he remained a little more than a month, sailing from Havre for New York on the 28th proximo. He comes for the sole purpose of endeavoring, by conciliation, to repair the breach that has been made in the Fenian ranks of this country by the quarrels of the O'Mahony and Roberts. This is the only cause of his leaving Ireland; and the only object of his visit to this country.

In a conversation, Mr. Stephens said that the people of Ireland were ready, early last September, to strike the intended blow against England, and gave it as his firm conviction on that but for the difference that sprang up in this country about that time, the power of the British military force would have been broken, and Ireland would to-day be virtually free. The English might, perhaps, have held some of the seaports; but their ability to land troops upon the island would have been destroyed. While smarting under the failure of his plans he wrote strongly and somewhat bitterly of his friends here; but when he spoke of "tepping off the rotten branches" he intended first, to be sure that the branches were rotten. He still thinks it possible to accomplish the desired object during the present year, and openly avows his purpose of returning to Ireland as soon as he can succeed in uniting the Brotherhood here.

After his escape from Richmond prison—full details of which have been already printed—he remained in Dublin nearly four months. He was in the hands of his friends, and knew the movements of the police as soon as they were made. To use his own phrase, "Our police was better than theirs." He sat in his room, and every morning heard the news boys shouting "The arrest of Stephens" under his window. He went out whenever it was necessary, and at the moment when he was announced as arrested, was sitting in counsel and perfecting arrangements to overthrow the British power. It never occurred to him to leave Ireland to secure his own personal safety, for he regarded that as more secure there than he did when on his passage to France. He met, at one time, a party of sixty persons who were seeking him, and does not think it strange they did not find him, although he was so near.

The escape from prison took place on the 20th of November, and he left Dublin on the 13th of March. He could have remained there forever with safety, and regards his information concerning the movements of the British government as much more nearly correct than anything they can learn of the Fenian movement.

Mr. Stephens, while here, regards himself as entirely at the disposal of his friends. The committee who now have him in charge will make an effort to have the Council Chamber placed at their disposal, and he will probably remain there throughout the day to receive any who may call. A grand Fenian demonstration will be held at Jones' wood before his departure. No programme has as yet been announced, and none will be published until the question of using the City Hall has been decided.

The Position of President Johnson.

A point of objection taken by Mr. Johnson, in his vetoes, and speeches, and conversations, is that before any great radical changes are made, or important measures are passed, by Congress, or the States, affecting the whole of the States and people, all the States should be represented in Congress. This he brings out, distinctly, in his Colorado veto.

Johnson's position, then, may be stated thus:

He is for, first, admitting Southern representatives, restoring the Union, and then acting upon important measures afterward, when they can be consulted upon together, by all the members of the family to be affected by them. This is right. This is the Democratic position.

On the other hand, Congress and the Republicans are for keeping the Southern States out of the Union, till the old Government is overthrown, and a new one toggled up, to which the South shall be forced to submit, without having been consulted in its formation. This places the President and the Republicans in exact hostility, square antagonism. The President says, admit Southern Representatives at once, so that the family can all be together in consultation, then talk about your great measures and radical changes in the Government. The Republicans say, exactly the reverse, viz., we desire to change the Government first and then talk about admitting the South afterward. There they are. The Democrats step to the side of Johnson; the Republicans to the side of Congress.—Where is Morton?—*Ind Herald.*

OUR NAVY.—The Dunbarberg, now nearly completed, will be the most powerful iron clad in the world, and would prove a match for a whole fleet of lumbering vessels such as now compose the much vaunted iron clad navy of Great Britain. The wooden vessels of England are better, but the majority of them are old and are fitted with such antiquated batteries as to render them very inefficient in action. The new fleet of powerful steam frigates and sloops of war which is now being built for the United States will outstrip anything afloat in point of speed, symmetry and power.

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Decatur, Oct. 21, 1865.

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