

THE EAGLE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
DECATUR, INDIANA.
FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1867.

What the Jay and Adams Republican Rejoice Over.

The Republican says the Democratic party is dying; that the recent elections, are but the "spasmodic disturbances of the vital forces in the parts adjoining;" or, in other words he sees in the result of the late elections but the last kicks of a dying party. And the editor feels exceedingly jubilant that the Democratic party have received accessions of some three hundred thousand white men from the ranks of the so called "loyal" party, and sums up as the result: A Senator in Ohio, and a Judge in Pennsylvania. He continues: "The leaders try to hide from their followers the great loss they have sustained in all the southern States in consequence of the rebellion," and concludes that the party that will rejoice over so small a gain as a senator and judge has "become bankrupt, without character, without influence and without hope of being able to retrieve their losses." It is true the Radicals have gained in the southern States, how the following will show: We take Virginia as a fair sample. The military powers that he gave notice that an election would be held to elect delegates to a constitutional convention, and two days allowed to vote. The election was held and at the end of two days the Radical delegates in the city of Richmond were beaten. General Schofield issued an order that the polls should be reopened, when the Radicals went on a negro hunt, and when a sufficient number had been secured to elect their ticket the polls were closed! The Petersburg Index has the following items in regard to the election:

"At Sturdivant's shop, in Prince George county, the negroes attended the polls armed almost to a man with United States rifles and pistols, and assumed complete control of affairs."

At Poplar Mount precinct, in Greenville, and at Hicksford, in the same county, a similar state of affairs obtained, and many voters were thereby deterred from casting their suffrages. At each of these places it was perfectly impossible for a colored man to vote the Conservative ticket.

At Henry precinct, in Sussex the Radicals assembled in heavy force, all armed, and exercised violent superintendence of the voting.

At Smokey Ordinary, in Brunswick county an armed negro stood at the entrance leading to the colored poll, and notified each voter as he passed that a Conservative vote would ensure his death.

At Brunswick Court-house there had been collected a number of guns in possession of the county. Just previous to the election they were seized by order of Lieutenant Kimball, the military officer commanding in that locality, who had them cleaned and distributed, with ammunition, among the negroes. The result was of course the same related of other places. Many whites were deterred entirely from seeking the polls, and no negro was allowed to vote any but a Radical ticket. In all these cases except the last the arms in the hands of the negroes are reported to have been those of the Government and mostly new.

If the editor of the Republican can rejoice over an election where such shameful frauds were practiced, where the highwayman's plea that might makes right rules, it is his high privilege, and "by the grace of God" he should exercise it. We have no railing, invective, or words of scorn to pronounce against it. Suffice it to say, that such acts and a thousand others of the same character enacted by the Radicals, are producing a profound impression upon the public mind, where men can vote their sentiments, that will soon hurl the party guilty of them from power and place.

The United States Circuit Court at Richmond, has adjourned until the 25th, when the trial of Jeff. Davis will be taken up.

The Pacific Railroad was opened to Cheyenne, on the 13th, inst., and a grand jubilee was had by railroad men and citizens.

Gold closed in New York on Monday, at 140.

School Examiner vs. School Teachers.

As there seems to be a misunderstanding among the people relative to the manner in which teachers are licensed and employed, and consequently a placing of blame where blame ought not to rest, we propose to briefly place the matter before the people that they may judge correctly for themselves.

In the first place, we have ninety school districts in the County, distributed as follows: Union, 6; Root, 9; Preble, 7; Kirkland, 6; Washington, 8; St. Mary's, 9; Bluecreek, 7; Monroe, 8; French, 6; Hartford, 8; Wabash, 9; Jefferson, 5. Of the ninety districts, but eighty-six are provided with school houses, consequently it will require eight-six school teachers to supply all the schools. For the purpose of elevating the standard of our common schools, and to offer an inducement to teachers to qualify themselves, at a convention of School Trustees held about the first of September, a grade of qualification, determined by grade of license, was unanimously adopted. We published the proceedings at the time, and then thought it a step in the right direction, and think so yet. Under the old system of licensing, it was offering a premium for teachers that barely passed an examination; under the present arrangement the rule is reversed, as the following table of compensation will show:

Male, two years license, per day,	\$1 30
Female, " " " " "	1 05
Male, 18 months " " "	1 00
Female, " " " " "	1 00
Male, 12 " " " " "	1 00
Female, " " " " "	1 00
Male, 8 " " " " "	1 00
Female, " " " " "	1 00

For the purpose of facilitating examinations, and that each applicant might stand or fall upon his or her own merit, the School Examiner prepared a list of one hundred questions, which for convenience were printed. Parties coming before him are furnished with a copy of the list, and are required to answer in writing. Correct answers to fifty questions entitles the applicant to a license for the shortest time, and on failure to answer fifty questions the applicant is refused a license. To be entitled to a six months license the applicant must answer from fifty to sixty questions; a twelve months license, sixty-one to eighty questions; an eighteen months license, eighty-one to ninety questions; a two years license, ninety-one questions and upwards.

Since the school Examiner has adopted the present mode of conducting examinations, fifty applicants have been examined, of which number forty were licensed. Of the ten refused, two have since been licensed under the thirty-fifth section of the School law.

We have heard complaints that the Examiner was partial in his examinations; that the list of questions propounded was an unfair list; that as the teachers could not get a license, only one half of the schools of the county would be taught this winter, besides various local complaints.

As to the first complaint, we invite the attention of those given to fault finding, to the list of written answers furnished the Examiner by each applicant, which are now on file in his office. Any person aggrieved can appeal to the public, and we assure them the records and papers of the Examiner's office are always open to inspection.

As to the second complaint, we think it quite free from the objection named, and before the people condemn it they should, at least, see for themselves what it contains.

As to the last objection, neither the School Trustees nor the School Examiner are to blame; if teachers do not present themselves for examination, of course there will be no schools taught in many of the districts, but it is no valid argument against the mode of examining teachers.

We endorse the action of the convention of School Trustees, and also the present mode of conducting examinations, and hope the people will give it a fair trial before they condemn it. Let the people of each district, under the present scarcity of Teachers, look out for themselves, and, if they go to work in earnest, we feel satisfied there will be plenty of Teachers found to supply all the schools.

South American News.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Our Rio Janeiro correspondence October 19, says the chief of staff to Marquis De Caxtas, had arrived from Paraguay, and departed again after a short stay for the seat of war. There are rumors that he brought proposals for peace from Lopez, but the truth is, that he was sent solely to inform the Government of the increasing enmity between Argentine and the Brazilian troops.

Reinforcements were consequently being rapidly forwarded and it was even stated that able bodied slaves are to be drafted, their owners being paid for the at six hundred per head.

The rumored proposition for peace were really prepared in Buenos Ayres for effect in the market.

A fight occurred about the 34th of September, in which the Brazilians were defeated with a loss of one thousand men and forty officers. They were compelled to abandon the field. General Porte Allegro was blamed considerably for the disaster.

Mr. Gould, the secretary of British Legation, was attempting to patch up peace between the rival powers. It is stated that no mediation could be accepted by Brazil, except it came from invited States.

New York November 14.—The Tribune's Buenos Ayres correspondent says the generals in the field have agreed to terms of peace and sent them to their respective governments for confirmation. These terms are briefly these. The allied army evacuates Paraguayan territory and the Brazilian fleet the Paraguayan waters. Lopez, the president, resigns in favor of the vice-president and goes to Europe for two years. Paraguay grants the free navigation of her rivers. The expenses of the war is to be borne by the belligerents respectively. The prisoners of war are to be exchanged without ransom. No claims of indemnity are to be made, and the independence of Paraguay is to be guaranteed. The obstructions in the river are to be removed within three months. Each belligerent sends an agent to conclude a treaty of commerce.

Re-construction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday November 14. The caucus of the radical majority of the re-construction convention last night decided to send a special messenger to Washington to ascertain from leading Republicans how far Congress will permit the convention to go on the question of disfranchising the rebels, and to-day the convention, by a vote of fifty-six to twenty-six, postponed further action on the franchise question until Monday next.

A resolution was adopted instructing the proper committee to inquire into the expediency of requiring the former owners to pay the blacks wages for services from the date of the emancipation proclamation to May 25, 1865.

An ordinance was introduced and referred which proposes to confiscate a part of the Selma and Meridian Railroad, which was constructed by the confederate government in aid of the rebellion; the proceeds of the same to go into the educational fund.

Resolutions were introduced and referred to abolish the State poll tax.

Reception of Staff officers by the Holy Father.

PARIS, November 14.—Previous to the departure of the French troops from Rome, the Holy Father received the staff officers in body at the audience chamber of the Vatican. He addressed them in a most feeling manner. He expressed his happiness at having the soldiers of France around him once more, but never had his happiness been so great as now, because of the present peril to which he had been exposed. He returned thanks to the officers, to France and to Emperor Napoleon for the deliverance of the Holy See.

He was filled with grief to see Italy had sent out as a vanguard against Rome a horde of anarchists, upon whose flags were inscribed rapine and devastation, while the valor of the Pontifical troops had successfully defended the soil of the Church, the army of France had come to crown the splendid defense.

The Pope concluded by saying that in the midst of his troubles he had the consolation of receiving sincere expressions of Catholic sympathy from all parts of the world.

His holiness then terminated the interview by giving his apostolic blessing to the army of the people and Emperor of France.

It appearing to be an impossibility to check the illicit whiskey business by seizures, it is understood that instructions will be given from Washington ordering the arrest and trial of all who violate the law in relation to liquor. Prosecutions are to include the usual forfeiture of whiskey.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK STATE.—The Albany Journal Republican, of Saturday publishes a table of actual and estimated majorities throughout the State which shows a total Democratic majority of 49,042. The Buffalo Courier estimates the Democratic majority in the State to be 47,339. The Troy Times, Republican, says the Democratic majority in the State is likely to over-run 46,000.

THE RESULT IN WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin, Republican says:

"The Democrats have gained four members of the State Senate—Bragg in the Fond du Lac District, Hotchkiss in the Sheboygan District, Landerli in the Fox Lake District and Havich in the Madison District. The Senate will therefore stand 16 Democrats to 18 Republicans. In the last Assembly the Republicans had 48 majority. This a gain to the Democratic of 15 members through the State.

RESULT IN NEW JERSEY.—In New Jersey the Democrats carried all the counties but four—Burlington, Cumberland, Ocean, and Passaic. The new State Senate consists of 11 Democrats and 10 Republicans—a Democratic majority of 1. Last year the Republican majority of 5. The Assembly consists of 46 Democrats and 14 Republicans—a Democratic majority of 32. Last year the Republicans had six majority.

RESULT IN MARYLAND.—The Gazette of the 9th says:

We have not received either full returns or the majorities given in every county in the State except in Dorchester and Prince George's in which some districts have not been heard from. These, however will not materially affect the general result. The Democratic conservative majority for Governor, as given by our table to-day, is 39,936. The official returns will of course cause some alteration to be made, but the majorities in the missing districts, already mentioned, will certainly increase this majority to over forty thousand.

Negro Barbarism.

A Mississippi correspondent writes as follows:

There are several various species, and as many different ceremonies. One class pays its devotion by dancing a wild dance, to witness which causes a shudder; another class joins in forming a large ring around a priest, who sits over a cauldron and boils lizards, while he mutters in an inappreciable language some jargon or go-pher words, to which the disciples of the new faith listen in fear and trembling; but then, there are so many different modes and sects, and their forms vary so much, that it is impossible for me to give an intelligible and adequate exposition, and therefore I will not attempt to pursue the subject further. Pontotoc county, in the northeastern part of the State, is said to have had more of its negro population relapse into this barbarism than any other county in the South. The superstition prevails there so generally, and exerts such an all-absorbing, all controlling influence over the negro population, that all work has been abandoned entirely, and the medicine man, as the priests are called hold their perpetual carnivals, the celebration of religious rites interfering with all regular employment and the farms going to wreck as a consequence.

A private letter from Savannah says:

"Only sixteen white men voted in Savannah, and they were carpet bag men, oiseaux de passage. Negroes on the first morning came out strong. Bands of them came from the country and marched through the streets—most of them with heavy sticks, and with twenty-five cents a dozen United States flags, most of these upside down—and voted. But on the second day the excitement ended and on the third day there was none at all, and for the last day or so they have been scouring the city to find black voters."

The reports concerning the disastrous hurricane at St. Thomas are even more serious than at first. The steamer Wye lost fifty-three persons; the Rhone, one hundred and twenty-nine; the Spanish steamer Comegys lost seventeen; the American vessel Charles Sprague had but two saved. Not a vessel in the vicinity but lost some one. Not a wharf nor a lighter is left. Eight millions will not pay the damages. Up to yesterday three hundred and sixty persons had been buried of these killed.

Mr. Thad. Steven's health being in such a precarious condition it is understood that he will not perform the active duties of chairman of the Ways and Means committee. There is but little hope of his surviving the winter.

There is a strong probability that the tax on cotton will be repealed shortly after the convening of Congress. The pressure in favor of this repeal is almost irresistible.

1867. FALL & WINTER.
EMPORIUM
—FOR ALL KINDS OF—
DRY GOODS, CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Notions, &c.

CRABBS, MOSES & RICE.

EAST SIDE OF SECOND STREET,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

HAVE now the largest Stock of Goods in the County; and at surprising LOW PRICES.

12,000 Yards Prints, - - - 8 to 15 cts.

1,500 Yards Shirtings, - - 10 to 20 cts.

1,500 Yards Sheetting, - - 10 to 20 cts.

1,000 Yards Delains, - - - - 25 cts.

All other Goods at proportionately Low PRICES. We have a large Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

We shall keep constantly on hand, a General Assortment of Goods of all kinds,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Thankful for past favors, we invite the public to call at our Store, and examine our Goods and prices before buying elsewhere. We will pay the highest market price for

GRAIN, STAVES AND BLACK SALTS.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Nov. 22, 1867. CRABBS, MOSES & RICE.

1867. NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

HAVING received the Tax Duplicate for the year 1867, notice is hereby given that the Treasurer is now ready to receive the several

TAXES FOR ADAMS COUNTY,
AT THE
Treasurer's Office, in Decatur, Ind.

If Tax-Payers will call early they will be waited upon without delay. The law requires that after the third Monday of April, A. D. 1868, a penalty of ten per cent. on each dollar, with interest until paid, shall be attached. All who wish to avoid paying cost will call and pay their taxes.
Bankable funds will be received at this Office.

The Taxes for 1867 are as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Valuation per	State Tax	Road Tax	School Tax	Shifting Fund	Special School	Volunteer	Total.
Union.....	\$100	20	60	15	18	10	5	30 1 76
Root.....	60	12	30	7	8	5	2	1 10
Preble.....	\$100	20	60	15	18	10	5	30 1 81
Kirkland.....	60	12	30	7	8	5	2	1 10
Washington.....	\$100	20	60	15	18	10	5	30 1 76
St. Mary's.....	60	12	30	7	8	5	2	1 10
Bluecreek.....	\$100	20	60	15	18	10	5	30 1 91
Monroe.....	60	12	30	7	8	5	2	1 10
French.....	\$100	20	60	15	18	10	5	30 1 86
Hartford.....	60	12	30	7	8	5	2	1 10
Wabash.....	\$100	20	60	15	18	10	5	30 1 81
Jefferson.....	60	12	30	7	8	5	2	1 10

Decatur Special, \$100 valuation, 10 cents.
Decatur Corporation, \$100 valuation, 20 cents; Poll, 25 cents.
From this date and up to the third Monday of April next, you will find me at the Treasurer's Office, in Decatur, to receive the above levied Taxes; after the third Monday of April, 1867, those remaining unpaid will be collected with penalty and interest as the law directs.
JESSE NIBLICK,
TREASURER, A. Co.
By D. J. SPENCER, Deputy.
November 8, 1867.

Lively Times!

—AT THE—
NEW YORK
STORE!!

FORT WAYNE, IND:

Call and See Us.

At No. 90 Columbia St., the Popular New York Store offers its attractions to all shoppers who appreciate a large stock, good goods, polite attention and low prices.

Rich Dress Silks, for home, promenade & evening wear, in the newest styles in large assortment, at the New York Store.

A bargain in 2,000 yards, yard wide Empress Repps, all colors, 50 cts. per yard, at the New York Store.

Elegant Cloakings, in Silver Fox, Astracan, Chinchilla, Diamond, Velvet, Beaver, Lambs Wool, at the New York Store.

Rich Paris Cloak Trimmings, Buttons and Ornaments, the richest assortment ever offered in this market, at the New York Store.

Empress Cloth, all wool, choice shades, in Bismark, blue, purple, green, drab and slate \$1, \$1.15, \$1.25 per yard, at the New York Store.

Rich Paisley, long and square Shawls. Wool long and square Shawls. Children's Shawls, at the New York Store.

Elegant Lyons Cloak and Bonnet Velvets, all widths, just received, at the New York Store.

Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, Misses and Children's Merino Underwear at the New York Store.

Gentlemen can find a superior assortment of White Merino Underwear at the New York Store.

Blankets! Blankets! Bed and Crib Blankets, White Blankets, Horse Blankets, 500 pairs Grey Blankets at the New York Store.

100 Dry Goods Boxes for sale at the New York Store, 90 Columbia Street.

"GOODS AT WHOLESALE."

ROOT & CO.