

THE EAGLE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
DECATUR, INDIANA.
FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, was in Washington last week to raise funds to enable him to carry on his Government.

The National Intelligencer of the 23rd, urges, with much force, the re-election of Senator Henderson from Missouri.

A Washington dispatch of Dec. 23, says "Secretary Seward left town, to-day, for Auburn, to spend the holidays,—the French and Russian ministers accompanying him, having accepted an invitation to become his guests during the holidays."

Chief Justice Chase and family went to Rhode Island to spend the holidays as the guests of Senator Sprague.

Wendell Phillips, in the Anti-Slavery Standard, opposes vehemently the repeal of the Tenth of Office Bill.

The New York Sun thinks it can not be wrong in announcing that E. B. Washburne will be President Grant's Secretary of the Interior.

Commissioner Rollins has decided to establish in the city of New York four export bonded warehouses in addition to those already established, and has made selections for the purpose.

The President of the Board of Assessors has just completed a census of St. Louis city and county, which gives a population of 281,171, an increase, since 1864 of 53,261.

Senator J. Hill, of Georgia, disgusted at the delay attending his admission, has gone home, declaring that he will not return until he is assured that he will be allowed to take his seat.

Governor Ballard's message to the Idaho legislature was delivered week before last. He recommended a petition to congress for an additional appropriation for the survey of the public lands; hopes that the mail routes to the northern settlements will be opened, which are entirely without mail communication, and other routes improved. About 800 Indians remain in the territory. "All have been friendly since last summer. He hopes the government will settle them on reservations."

Senator Morton has been invited by the New York Chamber of Commerce to speak before the business men of New York, on the subject of finance, at any time which suits his convenience. The orator will reply at length to the three column letter of Horace Greeley, published in the Tribune, directed to himself.

During the gale on Sunday 20th, three buildings were blown down in Chicago. Loss about \$30,000. Chimneys, signs, and fences suffered greatly.

The Turks recently publicly burned the Russian flag in the streets of Constantinople.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is lying dangerously ill at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Her mind as well as her body seems affected.

An entire family consisting of nine persons was poisoned on last Sunday week in St. Louis, by eating stewed rabbits. Several of them are not expected to survive.

A London dispatch of Dec. 25, says Reverend Johnson has received a deputation of artisans desirous of founding a colony at Nebraska. Johnson encourages them.

The Alabama claims, for which authenticated accounts are filed in the state department, amount in all to something over \$8,000,000.

On Christmas day, a number of persons of distinction—members of the Supreme Court, cabinet and military officers, and private citizens—called upon President Johnson, and congratulated him upon his amnesty proclamation, and the wisdom of the selection of the day for its promulgation.

A Washington special says: "President Johnson, it is understood, intends retiring after army officers over 62 years of age, among whom are Adj. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Paymaster Gen. Bruce, and Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke."

A Proclamation of Full Pardon and Amnesty to All concerned.

Washington, December 25.
By the President of the United States of America; a Proclamation:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been, or were, concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the Government of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the 8th day of December, 1863, on the 26th day of March, 1864, on the 26th day of May, 1865, on the 7th day of September, 1867, and on the 4th day of July, in the present year.

WHEREAS, The authority of the Federal Government having been re-established in all the States and territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such pretential reservations and exceptions, at the dates of said several proclamations, were deemed necessary and proper, and may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and that universal amnesty and pardon for participation in the rebellion extended to all who have borne any part therein will lead to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people, and their respect for and attachment to the National Government, designed by its patriotic founders for the general good.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation, to all and every person who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

Letter from United States Treasurer Spinner.

WASHINGTON, December 24.
United States Treasurer Spinner in a letter to Hon. David Wilder, of Massachusetts, condemns the latter's plan for the resumption of specie payments by striking down instantly, at one blow, the nominal value of the United States legal tender notes to an arbitrary value of only three-quarters of its face, as forced and violent, and argues that it would cause jar, confusion and mischief, not in monetary, but in all business affairs. He eulogizes Governor Morton's bill, as proposing to build up and foster the appreciating of greenbacks to the par value of gold, by a process so gradual, gentle, steady and smooth, that the change would scarce be perceptible by the debtor or creditor, and both alike would be able to meet their business calculations and business arrangements from time to time during the process of appreciation, with such accuracy that no serious harm could come to either class.

He, however, prefers to see the bill changed in various particulars. The two are: First the banks should not be permitted to remain in a state of suspension for a day, much less for six months after the resumption by the Treasury of the United States; and second, the dividend on the Government stocks belonging to the banks and held in trust by the Treasurer as security for the redemption of their circulating notes should be retained by the Treasurer, and not paid over to the bank, to be held by them until the day of resumption, and the selection of these dividends by the Treasurer should commence a year earlier than proposed by the bill.

One of the bodies recovered from the wreck of the burned Ohio steamer was that of Dominick Delucie, a poor harp player who picked up here and there a penny from charitable passengers. On his body was a belt containing \$2,500 in gold.

It seems by some means certain that the notorious clause still extant in the Prussian Landrecht, prohibiting marriages between the nobility and "females of low citizenship," will be abolished without opposition.

Apprehended Rupture Between Grant and the Radical Party.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The fear among the republicans of a rupture between Grant and the radical party is deepening daily. Gen. Grant is known to be in favor of repealing the tenure of office law; of the passage of Jenckes' civil service bill; of the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department; of stopping subsidies to railroads, and of breaking up all the radical thieving rings throughout the country. Fearing his power, the radicals appear determined to hold on to the civil tenure act, in order that when they get one of their own kind in office they may be able to keep him there. By the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department they will lose a large amount of patronage in the appointment of agents superintendents, and other officers, and a large amount of percentage in contracts and annuities. Jenckes' civil-service bill would cut off the immense revenue of public plunderers, whose appointments the radicals hope to control for party purposes, instead of making the offices contingent on the capacity of candidates. To all of these sorrows of the radicals is added a feather, which will probably complete the burden of their endurance. This is the assertion of Grant recently, that he considered the faithful administration of public business a head and shoulders above the claims of party, and that he is an enemy henceforth of the principle that party-services are a claim for public office. Gen. Grant declares that he will not remove officers who have been faithful to their trust, merely because any political party demands it. This being his declared intention, the question comes up as to the disposition of the large number of faithful officers already in the government service whom the radicals desire to get out of the way in order to make room for those who have been of greater service to the party. The radicals are also incensed at Grant's reticence on capinet matters. They advise him very freely; but they complain that he does not manifest any disposition to act on it, and that they are ignorant as to his preferences of men. Altogether the fight seems to have fairly begun and it may be looked forward to by outsiders with rare interest.

The Indians.
St. Louis, December 23d.
Letters have been received at military headquarters, here, by Gen. Sherman, from Gen. Sheridan, dated Fort Supply, Dec. 5, and Gen. Hazen, at Fort Cobb, Nov. 30. There is nothing new in Sheridan's letter. Gen. Hazen says he told Black Kettle, on Nov. 20th, that he considered his camp hostile, and would afford no protection till Black Kettle made peace with Sheridan. He says the Washita fight alarmed the bands of friendly Indians at Fort Cobb. Gen. Sherman's instructions are to strike all hostile Indians. He does not regard as binding the Medicine Lodge Creek treaty, and will not permit Indians on the grounds outside of their reservations.

Roman Nose, the principal chief of the Dog Indians, is reported to have been killed by the troops under Gen. E. A. Carr, near the head of the Republican, six weeks ago.

A Kansas dispatch says an army guide just in from the plains reports that the Kansas volunteers joined Gen. Sheridan on the 19th inst., on his march to Fort Cobb. The general intended to eat his Christmas dinner in Camp Supply, where Maj. Inman is ordered with a large train of supplies.

It is reported that the Indians have driven off all the stock belonging to Gen. Penrose's command. Many of his men were badly frozen.

Several radical members of congress have unhesitatingly given their approval of the amnesty proclamation, and legislation in congress is suggested in consonance with the spirit of that document.—Senator Ferry, it is said, will, at an early day, introduce a bill for the purpose of removing all disabilities whatever from persons who participated in the rebellion. Of course, as compensation for this magnanimity, a universal suffrage amendment, and, in some instances, an impartial suffrage amendment to the constitution is expected.

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Pittsburgh, Dec. 28. At a meeting of the democratic county convention, resolutions indorsing Andrew Johnson's amnesty proclamation were passed. The 26th of January was fixed for the election of delegates to the state convention. George W. Cass, president of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroad, will probably be the democratic candidate for governor.

Mark Twain is so full of engagements, literary, that he has to refuse applications to write. But few authors can complain of such an unpleasant state of affairs.

TOWNLEY, DEWALD, BOND & CO.,

105 & 107
Cor. Columbia & Calhoun Streets,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ARE now receiving their first installment of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

For the FALL TRADE, to which they invite the attention of

Close Buyers.

Our various departments

are full of

DOMESTICS;

BLEACHED & BROWN;

COTTONS,

FLANNELS,

BLANKETS,

HOTEL & HOUSEKEEPING

GOODS,

TICKINGS,

STRIPES,

CHECKS,

DELAINES,

RICH SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

GLOVES & HOSIERY,

LACES,

EMBROIDERIES,

HOOP SKIRTS,

CORSETS.

Goods for

MEN AND BOYS'

WEAR.

Grain Bags,

Cotton Yarns,

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, &c.

We call particular attention to our CARPETS, in new designs, which we are selling at COST.

TOWNLEY, DEWALD, BOND & CO.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

v12n19

FRUIT HOUSE

—AND GREAT—
TEA DEPOT:

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

GREAT BENEFIT for the HOLIDAYS!
All Goods Reduced 20 to 25 Cents on the Dollar!!

WAR PRICES KNOCKED UNDER!
Goods Cheaper than Before the War!
We are bound the People shall have their Goods at LIVING PRICES!!

We Retail all Goods at Wholesale Prices, thereby saving our Customers paying two PROFITS!!

Everything Sold as Advertised, or We Forfeit Double the Amount.

NOTICE OUR PRICE LIST.

FLOUR.

Best Quality Red Wheat, 8 00
2nd " " " 6 to 7 00

TEAS.

The universal satisfaction our \$1 and \$1.25 Teas are giving is sufficient guarantee of their increasing popularity. We purchase direct of the Importer, in large quantities, thereby saving our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale men, which is from 10 to 20 cents on each pound. Every pound warranted or money refunded.

Young Hyson, good, 80 to 1 00
do do best, do 1 25 to 1 40
Imperial, good, do 80 to 1 00
do do best, do 1 25 to 1 50
Gunpowder, good, do 1 00 to 1 25
do do best, do 1 25 to 1 50
Oolong, good, do 70 to 80
do do best, do 1 00 to 1 25
Japan, good, do 75 to 1 00
Chinese Mixture, do 1 30 to 1 25

COFFEE.

Good Rio, 20 to 22
Best Rio, " 25
Extra Rio, 5 lbs. for 1 69
Ground Coffee, 2 15

SUGARS.

Good Sugar, brown, 10
Best do do do 12 1/2
do do white, do 14
do do crushed, do 16
do do powdered, do 16

FISH.

No. 1 White Fish, 1/2 bbl., \$4 00
No. 1 Pickerel, do 4 00
No. 1 Trout, do 4 50
No. 1 Herring, do 2 50
No. 1 Mackerel, do 7 00
No. 2 do do 4 50
No. 1 Mackerel, in Kits, \$1 25 @ 1 50
No. 1 White Fish, do 1 25 @ 1 50
No. 1 Cod Fish, 2 15
No. 1 White Fish, do 5
All our Fish warranted good or money refunded.

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy Plug, 50
2nd Quality do 40
Fine Cut, 40 @ 50
do do best, do 75 @ 1 00
Best Smoking, do 25
2nd quality, do 15 @ 25

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples, 9
do Peaches, do 14
Currants, do 12 1/2
Raisins, do 17 @ 20
Cherries, do 20
Blackberries, do 15
Pared Peaches, do 20 @ 25

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches, 25
Tomatoes, Corn, and Peas, 25
Pears, and Whortleberries, 25
Blackberries, and Cherries, 25
Strawberries, and Grapes, 25

OTHER GOODS.

Good Molasses, 50
Extra N. O., do 1 00
Golden Syrup, do 1 25
Choice Syrup, do 90
Market Baskets, each, 15 to 50
Ruffled Baskets, each, 30 to 50
Half-hushel measures, each, 50
Wash Boards, each, 20
Water Buckets, each, 20
Wash Tubs, each, 75 @ 1 25
Brooms, each, 15 @ 25
Best Saleratus, 10
Coffee Essence, 6 boxes for 25
Indigo, 5 @ 10
Sardine, 10
Matches, two boxes for 5
Star Candles, 2 1/2 lb 23
Tallow do do 17
Best Nutmegs, 10
Best Pepper, ground, 10
Best Pepper, unground, 45
Best Mustard, do 30
Best Allspice, do 40
Baking Powder, English, do 10
Washing Soda, do 7
Soap, 7 @ 11
Cinnamon 7
Cream Tartar, 40
Cheese, do 10 @ 15
Good Whiskey, 51 00
Good Whiskey, in qt bottles, each, 35

We Guarantee to our Customers
A SAVING
OF 25 CENTS ON THE \$1.00.

FAMILIES,

At any distance, can have their orders filled and shipped to them with the same care and attention, as if they were present, and any goods not satisfactory can be returned and money refunded.

We Also Pay Cash

FOR—

BUTTER AND EGGS!

IN ANY QUANTITY, AND

SELL ALL OTHER GOODS

AT—

PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES!

Address all orders to the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

v11n11 Ft. Wayne, Ind.

NEW YORK STORE!

Root & Company,

No. 90 Columbia Street,

FORT WAYNE,

DRY GOODS DEALERS,

Opening this week of a fresh and attractive stock of

Black and Brown Astrachan Cloakings,

28 and 32 inches Super Velvet Cloakings,

Velveteens for Walking Suits,

Colored Plushes for Sacques and Jackets,

Black Moscow Beaver Cloakings,

English Waterproof, in new mixtures,

American Black Rep. Silks, for Suits,

The Boulevard and Duchess Skirt,

Great Bargains in French Merinos,

New Shapes in Hoop Skirts.

Special attention is asked to our superior stock of

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses, Boys and Children's

MERINO UNDERWEAR!

Of which we have on hand every size and quality.

v11n24.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

CRABBS, MOSES & RICE,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Groceries,

QUEENSWARE,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

NOTIONS, &c.,

DECATUR, INDIANA.

All of the above goods will

be sold very cheap for Cash or

Country Produce. v12n31

FIRST IN THE MARKET!

Abraham Vocum } Court of Common
vs. } Pleas, Adams county,
Jacob Shaffer. } Indiana.

BY virtue of a decree issued out of the Adams Common Pleas Court, directed to the Sheriff of Adams county, in favor of the Plaintiff and against the defendant, I will offer for sale according to law, at the Court House door, in the town of Decatur, Adams county, Indiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1869,

the following described property, to-wit:

Beginning in section twenty-one, township twenty-eight north, range fourteen east and fronting on north side of the Piqua and Fort Wayne road, and bounded by said road and on the north and north-west and north-east and east by land belonging to John Hill and on the south and south-east by a lot belonging to Franklin Lord, containing twenty-eight one hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less.

Taken as the property of said Jacob Shaffer to satisfy said mortgage this 17th day of November, 1868.

JAMES STOOPE, Jr., Sheriff.

Dec. 4, 1868.

Abraham Vocum } Court of Common
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