

THE EAGLE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DECATUR, INDIANA.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1869.

THE NEWS.

An effort is being made to remove the capitol of Kentucky to Louisville.

There are ninety registered distilleries in the seventh Kentucky district.

In the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, a formidable revolution is brewing against the Juarez government.

The revolution in Cuba is still progressing, and the reports unsatisfactory and contradictory, each party claiming to be gaining on the other.

Secretary Seward is going to resign; so his friends say.

Brownlow has declared that martial law exists in twenty-five counties in Tennessee, and has called into service 20,000 militia to do his bidding, and carry out in Tennessee what Clayton's militia are doing for Arkansas. When there is nothing left for them to steal and destroy, and private animosities are revenged, then we will have "peace" in Brownlow's kingdom.

The wife of a cotton broker of Brooklyn recently eloped with a fast young man from Chicago—They sailed for Europe, the lady securing money and jewelry to the amount of \$40,000.

The receipts from customs, from Jan. 11 to Jan. 16, inclusive, were \$3,377,706.

Hon. Thos. N. Stillwell, minister to Venezuela, announces himself as a candidate for Congress, in the Eighth district of Indiana, made vacant by the election of Pratt to the United States Senate.

Gen. Grant has written a letter to the inauguration managers, recommending them to give up the idea of a ball on the 4th of March.

The ball will, therefore, not take place.

The government has restored to Gen. Beauregard his Memphis property, which was condemned five years ago. It has also been determined to deliver over his private papers which are now in the war department. They were captured about the close of the war.

A correspondence published in the New York *Times* states the circumstances of an order to Gen. Banks to supersede Gen. Grant, shortly before the fall of Vicksburg, and that Banks refused to obey. It is not published who issued the order; but mentions that it was not long after Grant became aware, for the first time, about five weeks ago, of the existence of the order, that Mr. Stanton announced his intention to retire to private life. In connection with this, by way of throwing light upon the case, it may be stated that the papers show that the order to supersede Grant was issued by direction of Stanton.

Hydrophobia is prevailing to considerable extent in Cincinnati. About twenty persons have been bitten by dogs, several of whom fell victims of the horrible malady.

One thousand miles of the Union Pacific Railroad has been completed.

Gen. Mower has been appointed to the command of the district of Louisiana.

An Episcopal clergyman, Rev. Mr. Foote, displeased the Mormons at Great Salt Lake City with some of his restrictions upon their peculiarities, when he was arrested in the pulpit. It occasioned considerable excitement among the anti-Mormons.

They have martial law down in Arkansas. Clayton's militia organized to conquer peace and destroy the Ku Klux are roaming over the country, arresting, plundering, torturing and murdering, as suits their pleasure.

A company has been formed in New Orleans called the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company. It proposes to open a canal from the Mississippi river at English turn to the waters of Lake Borgne. It will be 12 feet deep, and from 125 to 150 feet wide, and if successful, will shorten the distance to the Gulf about 15 miles, and will otherwise benefit the city.

The Senatorial Imbroglio.

The unpleasantness between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor resulted in the defeat of the latter for United States Senator, after receiving the nomination in party caucus. Gen. Veatch, of Memphis notoriety, was also a candidate, but D. D. Pratt, of Logansport was finally elected in place of Thos. Hendricks.

Mr. Pratt is a prominent lawyer of Logansport and was identified with the old Whig party. He has never trained with the extreme wing of his party, and is probably as unobjectionable a man to the Democrats as could be found in the ranks of the opposition.

We did not publish the correspondence which led to the defeat of Cumback, and that our readers may understand it we will state that, pending the political contest last fall, Cumback expected Senator Hendricks would reign, and he proposed to fill the vacancy and so wrote to Gov. Baker, at the same time informing him that he would not in such event be in Baker's way for Governor. Gov. Baker declined entering into such an arrangement and as the vacancy contemplated never occurred, the matter ended until Cumback pressed his claim with such earnestness that he was likely to succeed in being elected, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the time of Mr. Hendricks. Then it was discovered that Cumback though uncorruptible enough to be elected Lieutenant Governor, was too corrupt to be elected U. S. Senator. If Gov. Baker knew Cumback was such a bad man, he should have made a clean breast of it and saved the party from theodium which now attaches to their Lieut. Governor. Not doing so it looks to us that it was more a matter of private revenge, than to secure an uncorruptible partisan Senator.

Mr. Thayer introduced a bill granting land in aid of the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Nebraska. Referred to the committee on public lands. It grants ten alternate sections per mile on each side of the line.

Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the court of claims to the claims of loyal citizens against the United States for the appropriation or destruction of their property by the armies engaged in the suppression of the rebellion. Referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for the reduction of the military forces of the United States and for other purposes.

Referred to the committee on military affairs. It provides for the mustering out of some officers of minor grade; for the enlistment of soldiers for five years; for the abolition of drills and parades, and other unnecessary work, on the Sabbath, and gives privates the benefit of the provision as to the time of trial, which now applies to officers.

It retains the general at the same; provides for lieutenant general at reduced pay; abolishes the grade of brigadier, except where held by chief of staff departments, and the chief of the staff of the general of the army; and provides that in time of war brigades shall be commanded by colonels, selected for merit.

There was a desire to maintain that personal integrity of both houses of congress that was considered so essential in the earlier days of the Republic, there would be a more strict inquiry into the talk of bribery and corruption which both Senators and Representatives of the dominant party let fall in personal discussions, when angry passions have arisen. That these charges and counter charges are based upon something more substantial than rumor, the fortunes that are amassed by members in a few terms, to us, is conclusive evidence of their truth.

They are a noble set of Romans and their key note is look out for number one. Cumback in our opinion, is no worse than the average. He was simply unfortunate in being in the way of other and blasted aspirations; this is his only crime.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In this important Report, it will be seen that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868 the sum of one hundred and ninety-one million dollars was collected from internal revenue, the expense of collection which was five per cent. The heavy items in this account are the taxes paid on the indulgence of popular appetites. The amount received, for instance, from the tax on chewing and smoking tobacco was, in round numbers, fifteen million dollars. Add to this the cost of production and dealer's profits, which is estimated to be five times more than the revenue tax, amounting to seventy-five million dollars. All the railroads paid together less than seven millions, the insurance companies less than two millions, and the telegraph and express companies not a million between them, so that chewing and smoking tobacco—our small vices, as they are called—are really "bigger things" in the Commissioner's report than all the railroads, telegraphs or express and insurance companies in the United States taken together. The number of cigars taxed was six hundred millions. It is calculated as many more are used through smuggling, making a grand total yearly expenditure in the United States of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS FOR TOBACCO ALONE.

Will not some Philanthropist discover some remedy for this enormous and useless waste of money? Only think of it, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY THROWN AWAY! This would soon liquidate our national debt. The question recurs, where will an Antidote be found for this greatest of evils—*N. Y. Herald.*

Congressional Items.

The revenue laws in regard to whiskey and tobacco are likely to be revised before the session of congress terminates. The lobby fund of heavy dealers in these articles doubtless stimulates members to move promptly in the matter, more than any effort to increase the revenues. The perquisites that members receive from lobbyists is a tempting plum, and a fruitful source of demoralization. Thousands of money are realized on both sides and the people only are the poorer, and this another scheme, with a plausible face, will have the result we have described.

Gov. Wells, of Virginia, in his examination before the reconstruction committee, decidedly opposes the removing of political disabilities from ex-rebels, and insists that congress must keep the power in radical hands, and that keeping these persons disfranchised is the only mode to accomplish that result. In his opinion, to adopt the conservative views urged by native Virginians, and favored by Gen. Grant and many senators, to remand Virginia to the rebels, as he terms them.

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Letter From Kansas.

MARSHALL COUNTY, KANSAS, December 25th, 1868.

EDITOR EAGLE:—I will today try to give you a few words in regard to north-western Kansas. This rich and beautiful section of the state has not settled up as fast as the more southern and eastern parts, probably one reason for this has been that until quite recently there has been no convenient way for eastern emigrants to reach the valley of the Blue, only with teams and wagons, but these have changed the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad, has run west, from Atchison one hundred miles and all along its route new towns are springing up, dot the prairies, and new settlements filling the valleys. The people welcome the change with glad hearts. Probably no part of the west offers more inviting prospects to the new-comer than the region watered by the Blue, and its tributaries; very little of the land is in the hands of non-resident speculators and as yet even when held by second hands the price per acre is quite low as compared with other regions, favored as this now is, with railroad communication. Some of the finest upland prairie in the country, within sight of the railroad, and near enterprising villages that will in a few years be cities, can yet be taken under the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead acts. The odd numbered sections which belong to the railroad company, Maj. Downs is offering for sale on very reasonable terms, to actual settlers. An important consideration not overlooked by emigrants is the fact that the rates of transportation, passengers and freight, are considerable less on the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad than on any other road in the state.

I have not space to speak of our abundant springs, that render this one of the best watered portions of the west, important though it is to the great stock-growing interests of the country. I am speaking of those things which makes this a desirable country for the future homes of men and women, and I must not fail to speak of the extensive quarries of magnesia limestone that are found on the bluffs back of Irving, on the west side of the Blue river. This beautiful, almost white stone is easily moulded into any desired shape and unquestionably the best building material in the union, excites the admiration of all who examine it and affords gratifying assurance that the future homes, private as well as public, of the Blue valley will favorably compare with the best in the land.

The principal town of the Blue valley is Irving. It is on the west side of the river, at the mouth of Gamefort, opposite the valley of the Black Vermillion, about four or five miles west of Atchison by railroad, and is the only old town on the line of the road. The town was located by eastern men on a site recommended by Senator Pomeroy, about nine years ago.

The repeal of the tenure-of-office act continues to be a leading topic of conversation among senators, and there appears to be a great diversity of opinion on that subject among them. Some believe, however, that as Grant asks for its repeal, the senate will, before it closes, concur with the action of the house.

The house committee on the Pacific railroads has under consideration, and will probably report favorably, the proposition to aid in the construction of two more Pacific railroad routes—a northern and a southern. The committee will recommend that the United States guarantee the payment of interest on the bonds of the companies, and that grants of lands be made to the companies; also, that the cost of the road be limited to \$16,000 per mile.

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Mr. Garfield offered a resolution for a select committee of seven to inquire and report as to what legislation is necessary to provide for the taking of the ninth census.

Secretary Seward has negotiations for the purchase by the United States of the Danish West India islands. Mr. Seward shows that he made the proposition to purchase those islands with the approval and by authority of President Lincoln. The first sum named by the Danish minister as equivalent for the islands was \$25,000,000, but subsequently his government receded considerably in their demands, and agreed to receive the amount stipulated in the treaty.

In the senate, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a military bill, the virtual effect of which is to make Meade and Sherman lieutenant generals, and Hancock and Halleck senior major generals, and abolishing the class of brigadier generals.

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