

THE EAGLE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DECATUR, INDIANA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1869.

THE NEWS.

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The election in Connecticut is very close. Jewell, Radical, for Governor, is elected, it is claimed, by 192 majority. The Hartford Times thinks there is a falling off from last year's vote of 10,000.

The Rhode Island Legislature postponed the consideration of the fifteenth amendment until the May session. The State is overwhelmingly Radical and the only difficulty about the matter is, so the Independent says, Rhode Island casts about 24,000 votes, two-thirds of which are Radical. The fifteenth amendment will enfranchise 10,000 foreigners now disfranchised by the property qualification, and gives the Democrats 2,000 majority in the State. Here is where the rub is.

A colored woman was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department, last week, being the first appointment of an African in any of the departments of the government.

Negro Children in Common Schools.

One of the important measures that the special session of the Legislature will be called upon to act, is a bill which was introduced in both houses before adjournment, that provided for the admission of colored children in our common schools. Are the people ready for the question? The proposition was advocated by the radical majority, whether they will vote for it remains to be seen. Radicals are willing to inflict such legislation down South, by way of reconstruction, but it remains to be seen whether they are willing to have their own children sandwiched with colored in the common schools of our own State.

A singular case is reported in one of our exchanges. Forty years ago a blooming girl of sixteen married an old man of sixty for his money, expecting that he would soon die and leave her a wealthy young widow. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and last week the lady died at the respectable age of fifty-six—leaving a husband aged one hundred, and four children to mourn her loss.

The Louisville Journal draws this parallel as between two executives: "Is he able, is he honest, is he faithful to the Constitution?" asked Jefferson. "Is he for negro suffrage, has he given me a house and lot, is he one of my relations?" inquires Grant.

Printing of Government Bonds and Securities.

The joint congressional committee on retrenchment and reform, who were ordered to investigate the alleged "irregularities" and frauds in regard to the printing of bonds and other government securities have reported to Congress. Their report shows that they either failed to accomplish what they were ordered to perform, or refuse to disclose the "irregularities" so as to fix the blame. Bonds and other government securities were printed and sent from one department to the other without any means of checking or system whereby one department would be a check upon another. And those bonds delivered to the register of the treasury by the printing bureau and by him handed to a committee for destruction, it is not known what became of them. There is no evidence of their destruction, except they were ordered destroyed. The committee affirm there was every opportunity for fraud, but they cannot find that actual fraud was committed, although discrepancies have occurred, duplicate bonds and securities issued, in various instances, amounting in the aggregate to many hundred thousand dollars. It is a strange report to make and may startle the thoughtful who have any regard to the extent of the national obligations, and while the mass of the people will hardly give it a passing thought so long as the Government is in "loyal" hands, these same thoughtful men will always believe that the employes about the printing bureau are so many thousand dollars the richer, and with their gigantic peculations are able to cause congressional investigating committees to use the milder term "irregularities" for stealing.

"Loyal" Men Lamenting.

Senator Fenton, of New York, is reported as having unbounded influence with the new administration in securing appointments, and as a consequence the appointments do not suit the disappointed ones, who express themselves with more force and truth, make charges and declarations that under ordinary circumstances would be buried in the oblivion of party forgetfulness, for party's sake. But when "loyalty" goes unrewarded it opens the mouth of patriots and they speak. Among other things they charge Mr. Fenton with bribery and corruption; not in general terms, but with specific acts, the most important of which is receiving \$20,000 on condition that he would sign the Erie railroad bill, when Governor of New York. These same patriots think for an administration pledged to retrenchment and reform, that a person so accused as he is, so directly and circumstantially charged with corruption, should have the free run of the treasury department; that his advice and appeals for favors should be listened to by the secretary and commissioner of internal revenue; that he should be able to procure the appointment of his friends, allies, and intimates, to important positions connected with the collection of the public revenues, and the handling of public moneys, is a scandal which the president ought to stop at once.

They say further that the last administration was notoriously corrupt; that the new cannot purify the public service or retain the confidence and support of the people unless a radical change takes place.

The president deaf to the remonstrances of his compatriots seems to have but one object in view; to appoint his "creatures" to places of trust.

MISCE.—Some of our Radical friends in Grant county are in trouble. A negro woman lives close to the farm of Ratcliffe, the member from that county in the Lower House of the Legislature, and frequently works at his house. She recently made a contribution to the population of Grant county, but husband wanted to know who's bin here since I see bin gone," and refuses to stand as the paternal progenitor. That Representative Ratcliffe's hair is red is no cause of wonder. That the nigger baby has a red head is somewhat remarkable, and may perhaps account for the milk in the cocaine.—Hartford City Democrat.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—If the Republican party is to be driven into a contest between its principles and the Union, it will prefer its principles to fifty Unions.—N.Y. Tribune.

The Madison Courier says that more saddlebills are manufactured in that city than in any other place in the country.

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Andrew Johnson Speaketh.

Andrew Johnson addressed a large audience of the citizens of Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 3d of April, of which we make the following quotation:

"Mr. Johnson thanked the people for their welcome. He said he had tried to protect the constitution and all he asked was a fair examination on his record. He intended to devote the remainder of his life as a private citizen to the vindication of his official life, and his native state from the obloquy cast upon them. His back, though bent, had not been broken by the storm which had nearly wrecked the ship of state. Since he had seen in the papers his own obituary, he supposed he might be regarded as one risen from the dead and he thought one coming from the grave should he believed. The government is divided into three parts, and each department is confined to its sphere. I tell you, as one speaking from the dead, that there is danger in the government and that danger is in the legislative department. The executive branch cannot make laws, neither can the judiciary; but the legislative branch, under the pretence of making laws, can trample upon the liberties of the people. Yes a despotic congress can go on until it takes away the liberties of the people; but I feel that I stood as a breakwater to the government and arrested its progress for a time. The time has come to talk about the first principles of the government. Take away the restraints which have held back congress, and one branch of the government will wipe out the other two. Let me tell you, here, that a wise and good prince is infinitely better than a despotic, arbitrary congress. Look at the acts of congress, and see how they are like the acts of Great Britain toward the colonies, in the early days of this country. Look at our condition. The writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended, and when a citizen appeals to the supreme court congress takes from him the right to appeal, and deprives him of his liberty. He alluded to the charge of treason to his party, and asked where he had been false."

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Long live the Union!

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