

# THE EAGLE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.  
**DECATUR, INDIANA.**  
FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1869.

## THE NEWS.

The proposition to recognize the independence of Cuba, after more mature consideration, will not be entertained by the administration.

The president decided to sign the civil-tenure bill. He told senators the bill was not what he wanted, but was an improvement on the old law; that he believed he and the senate could get along under it without much trouble.

Congress has agreed to adjourn to-morrow, until December. The important measures to be considered before adjournment are the bills amending the judicial system, adding one justice to the Supreme Court, and creating nine Judges; the senate bill to re-distribute the national currency; the deficiency appropriation bill; the Union and Central Pacific railroad quarrel; the river and harbor bill; the whiskey and tobacco bill.

The rebel General Longstreet, ex-confederate soldier, deserter and smuggler, has been confirmed by the Senate as surveyor of the port at New Orleans. Treason is being made odious.

The navy department, ordered that the iron-clad Miantonomah be prepared for sea immediately. She is one of the largest vessels of her class, and it is supposed her destination is Cuba.

The township elections in Indiana passed off very quietly, but little interest being manifested, and in many places no opposition tickets were out. In Indianapolis the Radical Trustee was elected by 661 majority.

The State election of Michigan resulted in the election of the Radical ticket by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority.

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 Africaness 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?" inquired 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 employees 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Some of our Radical friends in Grant county are in trouble. A negro woman lives close to the farm of Ratliff, 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've bin gone, and refuses to stand as the paternal progenitor. That Representative Ratliff'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 coconut.—Hartford City Democrat.

## Andrew Johnson Speareth.

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 be 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."

## The Influence Under which Laws are made.

The vice and immorality now so prevalent at Washington, and their influence over the law-making power of the Government, is a matter which should alarm the people of the nation. We ask the moral, Christian people of the State to look clearly upon the picture drawn by a member of the dominant party, and given to the public through an organ of that party, and then ask themselves how long we can expect to remain a virtuous and noble people when our laws are created under such influences.

## More Re-construction for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The reconstruction committee, to-day, by a strict party vote, agreed to report the Georgia bill offered by Mr. Butler. The preamble recites: That, as the legislature of said state has refused to purge itself of members who are such in violation of the fourteenth amendment; and that as a majority of the legislature, in violation of the federal constitution, and that of the state, and of the fundamental principles upon which congress consented to the restoration of the said state, expelled from the legislature qualified members thereof, on the ground that they were of African blood; and admitted thereto other persons, not receiving a majority of the votes, in their places; and that, in consequence, protection has not been afforded to the lives, liberties, and property of the people; and whereby it appears that people of Georgia have not complied with or conformed to the terms under which they were restored;

Be it enacted, &c. That the legislature originally elected, including negroes, shall reassemble, and every person claiming to be elected shall subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States, and by the constitution and laws of Georgia, but members disqualified by the fourteenth amendment, whose disabilities have not been removed, shall not be admitted, but shall be regarded as ineligible; and false swearing may be punished as perjury, under the United States laws, before the district court.

The third section declares that the expulsion of negro members is void.

The fourth section enacts that those who shall exercise the duties of any office, legislative, judicial, executive, or administrative, being disqualified by reason of participation in the rebellion, direct or indirect, unless his disabilities have been removed by congress, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment of not less than one year or more than five, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor or profit under the laws of the United States.

The bill also provides for keeping United States troops in the state to carry this act into full operation, and orders that military officers shall respond to the demand of the governor for aid and assistance in the administration of the government, and for the protection of life and property, and the administration of justice, in said state.

"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 Gallant and Military Shanks Backs Down.

The Nashville Union and American gives the following incident in the Congressional career of the renowned Hon. JOHN PETER CLEVER SHANKS, who represents a portion of Indiana Radicalism in the United States House of Representatives:

Toodles "did not mean that man, but totter man," Shanks, of Indiana, has shown himself a member of the Toodles family.—Here is an episode reported as occurring in the House of Representatives Friday:

"Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, rising to a personal explanation, stated that in some remarks which he had made last session in reference to Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, on a bill to remove political disability, he was incorrect; but that his remarks were eminently true as to Howell Cobb, of Georgia."

## The Influence Under which Laws are made.

The vice and immorality now so prevalent at Washington, and their influence over the law-making power of the Government, is a matter which should alarm the people of the nation. We ask the moral, Christian people of the State to look clearly upon the picture drawn by a member of the dominant party, and given to the public through an organ of that party, and then ask themselves how long we can expect to remain a virtuous and noble people when our laws are created under such influences.

"Long files of cyprines are in the habit of rendezvousing or parading between the House and Senate, and in the lobbies thereof, calling out members, making assignments for the future and loans for the past, and so completely signaling the place that it is at her peril that a good woman walks alone in the capital."

## Radical Tactics in Connecticut.

The following circular which has been put in circulation among the radicals of Connecticut, has found the light, and shows how the contest has been conducted:

"[Private and confidential.]  
"NEW HAVEN, MARCH, 1869.—  
Dear Sir: It has been deemed advisable to caution republican editors and speakers against being too free in asserting that democrats pay a large price for votes. The assertion that in some towns \$50, \$100, and even higher prices have been paid for votes has had a tendency materially to damage the Republican party. Such statements induce a large class of voters to assume an equivocal attitude in hopes of getting a high price for their suffrage, when otherwise they would, come out squarely for us."

It is good policy to charge the democratic nominees for governor and for congressmen, and especially the one in the Fourth congressional district, with gross corruption in the past; but it ought to be intimated that our late law concerning bribery will be effectual to prevent such practices in the future.

"By order of the committee."

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

**The Revocation of Pardons.**  
It will be recalled that President Grant, immediately upon taking office as President, directed that certain pardons issued by President Johnson should be revoked, or withheld from the persons intended to be pardoned, in certain cases, in New York, Massachusetts and elsewhere. Attorney General Hoar has had this subject under consideration, and it is understood he decides that the revocation of the the President will not stand in law; that the act of the Executive was complete when the warrant of pardon was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal or other officer; and if the persons intended to be pardoned shall not be released, that upon habeas corpus the courts would release them.

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

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### Land for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, in the State of Indiana, to make sale of real estate, will sell at public auction, at the Court House, in Decatur, in the County of Adams, in the State of Indiana, on

SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day the following described real estate, to-wit: Lying and being due east of the following described tract or lot of land, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the west line of section thirty-four (34), in township twenty six (26) north, range (13) thirteen east, in said county of Adams and state of Indiana, forty-one rods north of the quarter post on said west line of said section thirty-four, thence north to the north west corner of said section thirty-four, thence east to the Wabash river, thence up the meanderings of said river to a point so that a line running south and striking a line running due east from the place of beginning would contain forty acres. The land which the undersigned Commissioner will sell, subject to the life estate of Eliza J. French, is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south east corner of the foregoing described tract or lot of land and running thence due north to the Wabash river, thence up the meanderings of said river to a point where a line running due south would strike a line running due east from the place of beginning so as to contain twenty-six acres and sixty-six hundredths of an acre of land, the same being a part of the north west quarter of said section thirty-four, in township twenty-six north, range thirteen east, in Adams county, in the State of Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third cash in hand, one third in one year, and the residue in two years from the day of sale; deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by good freehold surety to the satisfaction of the undersigned Commissioner.

Dr. F. A. JELLEFF, Commissioner.

April 9, w4.

### AGENTS WANTED—\$10 A DAY.

### TWO \$10 MAPS FOR \$4.

### LLOYD'S PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS

Of America and Europe, America and the United States of America.

Colored—in 4,000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discounts given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for Sample Maps, to

J. T. LLOYD, 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

### B. P. McDONALD, DENTIST,

FROM FORT WAYNE.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the

citizens of Decatur and vicinity, that he has taken rooms at the Burt House, for a short time, and would be pleased to wait upon those that may require his professional services.

He is prepared to perform all operations upon the teeth.

v12n5112

### Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, ss: Adams County, ss:

In the Court of Common Pleas, of Adams County, May Term, 1869

William A. Blair, vs. Joseph F. M. Bonham, Rebecca Bonham.

It appearing from affidavit filed in the above entitled cause that Joseph F. M. Bonham and Rebecca Bonham are non residents of the State of Indiana,

Notice is therefore hereby given the said Joseph F. M. Bonham and Rebecca Bonham, of the filing and pendency of this cause of action, and that they be and appear before the Hon. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Adams County, on the first day of the next regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Decatur, on Monday, the 10th day of May, A. D., 1869, and plead by answer or demurr to said complaint, or the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 15th day of March, 1869.

A. J. HILL, Clerk.

### Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, ss: Adams County, ss:

In the Court of Common Pleas, of Adams County, May Term, 1869.

The Thompson Prairie Ditching Association, vs. Samuel Mendenhall, Allen.

It appearing from affidavit filed in the above entitled cause that Samuel Mendenhall is a non-resident of the State of Indiana,

Notice is therefore hereby given the said Samuel Mendenhall of the filing and pendency of this cause of action, and that he be and appear before the Hon. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court House in the town of Decatur, on the first day of the next regular term thereof, to be held Monday, the 10th day of May, 1869, and plead by answer or demurr to said complaint, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my hand and seal of said (La.) court, this 9th day of March, 1869.

A. J. HILL, Clerk.

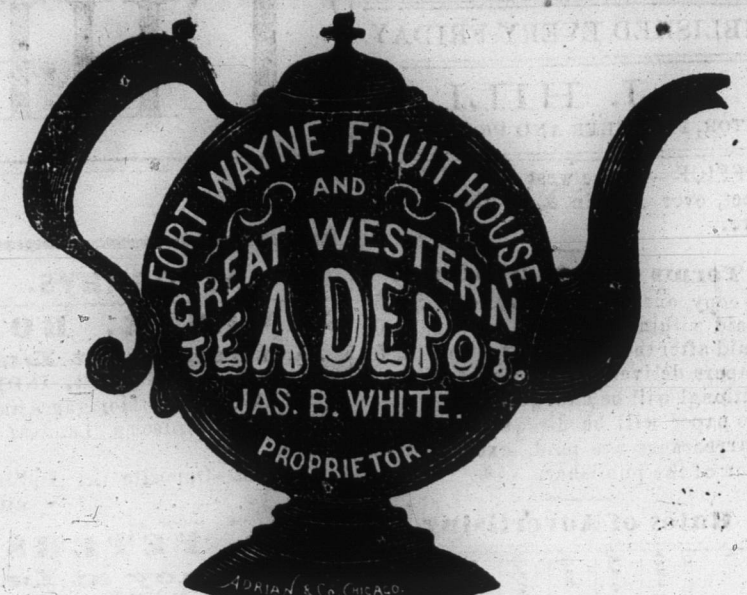
### Notice of Appointment of Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Charles Schug, deceased. The estate is probably solvent.

CATHARINE SCHUG, Administratrix.

April 2, 1869.

## FRUIT HOUSE PRICE LIST.



ALL GOODS REDUCED 20 TO 25 PER CENT. 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 our Goods at Wholesale Prices, thereby saving our Customers paying two extra Profits.

EVERYTHING SOLD AS ADVERTISED,

Or we will forfeit double the amount.

## Notice Our List of Prices.

FLOUR.		COFFEE.	
Best St. Louis Amber, 5 bbl.,	\$7 50	Good Rio, 5 lb.,	20 to 22
Good Family Flour, "	7 00	Best Rio, "	25
2nd Quality, "	6 00	Extra Rio, 5 lbs. for	1 00
3rd Quality, "	5 00	Ground Coffee, 5 lb.,	15

## 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, 5 lb. \$	80 to \$1 00
do do best, do	1 25 to 1 40
Imperial, good, do	1 25 to 1 50
do do best, do	1 50 to 1 75
Gunpowder, good, do	1 00 to 1 25
do do best, do	1 50 to 1 60
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 00 to 1 25

## FISH.

No. 1 White Fish, 5 bbl.,	\$7 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, do	4 50
No. 1 Mackerel, in Kits, do	1 75
No. 1 White Fish, do	1 75
No. 1 Cod Fish, 5 lb. do	8
No. 1 White Fish, do	6
All our Fish warranted good or money refunded.	

## TOBACCOS.

Best Navy Plug, 5 lb. do	50
2nd Quality do do	40
Fine Cut, good, do	40 to 50
do do best, do	75 to 1 00
Best Smoking, do	25
2nd quality, do	15 to 20

## DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples, 5 lb. do	12 1/2
do Peaches, do	15
Currants, do	12 1/2
Raisins, do	12 1/2 to 17
Cherries, do	20
Blackberries, do	15
Pared Peaches, do	20 to 25

## NEW JEWELRY STORE!

## TIN WARE!

## IN DECATUR.

JAMES LALLEY,

Announces to the citizens of Adams County and vicinity, that he has purchased the

## JEWELRY STORE

in Decatur, of Mr. Ezra Lyster, and will continue the business at the old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

## Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Notions,

Spectacles, &c., which he offers at prices to suit the times.

Repairing of all kinds done on short notice.

All work warranted as represented.

v12n39 JAS. LALLEY.

## DEGROFF NELSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN—

## GRAIN, SEEDS,

—AND—

Agricultural Products Generally,

Proprietors of the

## ELM PARK NURSERY

(Established in 1850.)

## EXPERIMENTAL STOCK, FRUIT,

Grain, Seed and Vegetable Farm four miles east of the City of Ft. Wayne, on the New Haven Pike. Agricultural Ware House, Farm Implements, Machinery, Grain, Flour and Seed Store, Opposite Aveline House, on Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, warranted free from poisonous compounds, furnished at their Factory on the Fruit Farm, or at the Store, in quantities to suit purchasers.

v12n25.

## SIEMON, BRO. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOKS & STATIONERY, Photographic Albums and Blank Books, Cap, Letter, Note, Wall and Wrapping PAPERS, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA. School Books of all kinds at Publishers' prices.