

PENNY PAPER.

The need of a small and cheap, but well filled daily newspaper—a newspaper that would be within the reach of every workingman—has long been felt in Reading. That need the proprietors of the Daily Eagle propose to supply, by issuing the Eagle as a penny paper.

It will be the aim of the proprietors to make the Daily Eagle the most spicy, concise and readable paper in Pennsylvania. In politics, as heretofore, it will be unwaveringly Democratic. It will be especially devoted to local news, and will also contain a general summary of all the important news of the day, both domestic and foreign, editorials, &c., expressed as briefly as possible. The amount of reading matter will be greater in proportion than heretofore, by the exclusion of all long advertisements. We will endeavor to make the Eagle a welcome visitor in every household in Reading.

Feeling convinced that the new arrangement will give satisfaction to the public, we respectfully request a continuance of the very satisfactory patronage which has been hitherto conferred upon the DAILY EAGLE.

With the increase of patronage, the Eagle will be enlarged, from time to time, as necessity may require.

WHAT DID HE MEAN?—COLD COMFORT FOR RADICALS.

On Saturday morning, Gen. Grant was officially notified of his election to the position of President of the United States. In reply, he made some very ambiguous remarks, which have caused much fear and trembling in the Radical ranks. "Well," office-seekers are anxiously asking each other "What did Grant mean?" but no satisfactory answer has been given up to the present time.

We give a full report of the conversation, as published in the Phila. Bulletin (Radical), and leave our readers to form their own conclusions. We incline to the belief, however, that the Radicals will derive very little comfort from it.

On Saturday morning, at half past 10 o'clock, Senator Morton and Representatives Pruyn, of New York, and Wilson, of Iowa, made their appearance at the Headquarters of the Army for the purpose of presenting to General Grant the certificates of his election as President of the United States.

The impression that the proceedings would be altogether private, together with the fact that the committee arrived a half hour in advance of the time at which it was understood the ceremony would take place, prevented the presence of a large number of persons who would otherwise have been attracted by the interesting proceedings.

Gen. Grant was in his office at the time of the arrival of the committee, busily engaged in the performance of his official duties. They were soon invited into his presence, and with but little delay Senator Morton addressed the President elect, announcing that they were the committee appointed by Congress to present him with his commission as President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March next, and in a few remarks assured the General that his election was extremely gratifying to his countrymen; and that the people felt assured he would, in exercising the duties of his distinguished office, apply the same energy, integrity and patriotism that had characterized him in former spheres of usefulness. In concluding his remarks, he said that he would have the support of the people of the nation, even including those who differed politically from him, in administering the affairs of the government.

General Grant, receiving from Senator

Morton the certificates of his election, announced, amid intense interest on the part of the few persons who were present, and in a few audible words, substantially, that in accepting the office of President of the United States he assured them of his determination to carry out faithfully the obligations of that office, and referred particularly to the necessities for a prompt and faithful discharge of the Executive laws. He would call around him men who would earnestly carry out the principles of economy, retrenchment and honesty, which were desired by the people of the country. Should the officers of the different branches of the Government service not satisfy him in the discharge of their duties, he would not hesitate a moment about removing them, and would do so just as quickly with his own appointments as with those of his predecessor. General Grant stated that he had not announced his Cabinet up to the time of the official declaration of the result of the election, but had intended at that period, to make known the names of those whom he would favor to become members. In the interval, however, he had concluded not to make known the names of the gentlemen whose services he would be glad to have in this respect, even to the gentlemen themselves, until he sent them into the Senate for confirmation. The reason for this determination, Gen. Grant said, was because of the fact that should he do so, a pressure would immediately commence from various parties to endeavor to induce him to change his determination, not so much probably from the fact that the opposition would be made from personal motives, but on account of the interest which gentlemen might have for their own friends. For these and other reasons he had concluded to make no public announcement of his Cabinet until the time mentioned. Gen. Grant spoke without any reserve, and with the greatest frankness and courtesy, and his remarks were received by his distinguished visitors with every mark of interest and approbation.

Afterwards, Mr. Pruyn, of the committee, addressed the General very briefly to the effect that while the party with which he was identified differed politically from the President elect, he desired to assure him that his administration in carrying out the principles which he had mentioned, would have their hearty support and co-operation.

In regard to National Banks, the DISPATCH is of the opinion that the Government naturally feels jolly.

But that is no reason that should become a

with a sore

and make a of himself. He is a queer at any rate.

Since the election is over, and Grant has failed to show an inclination to bestow fat offices upon some of the "oil" men of Reading, the likenesses of Grant and Grantax, at the League Rooms, are permitted to be torn loose by the wind and hang head downwards. Such disrespect to Ulysses is disloyal in the extreme, and we call upon the torch and turpentine brigade to endeavor to collect money to pay the rent of the rooms until the sign of "The Two Colored Men" can be repaired.

An interesting letter from our Washington correspondent is crowded out today. It will appear soon.

Our Wisconsin Letter.

MENASHA, Wis., Feb. 10, 1869.

DEAR EAGLE:—You must not conclude that we do nothing in this country but cut wood and build fires during the winter season; for we do. It is true that we on three or four degrees farther north than you are, but the atmosphere here is so dry and bracing that the cold does not effect the system as it does in your country. You may not believe me when I tell you that when the mercury is 20 degrees above zero in Pennsylvania, you feel the cold more severely than we do here when the mercury is one or two degrees below zero. For the reason that there is a dampness in the atmosphere here that this climate is free from. There is no people in the world who enjoy life better than they do in this country, notwithstanding they are separated so far from the great centres of beauty and fashion. The only difficulty is that their enjoyments are not dealt out to them with a steady hand. Last night they had three masquerade balls at the theatre, and a performance on the skating park, and they were all well attended, for, as a people, they love fun and frolic.

This place is only separated from Neenah by the Fox river and an island, in all about one and a half miles across. The island contains one thousand acres of beautiful land, which is as level as a floor, and there is no doubt but in less than ten years these two places will be united, and the island will be the business center of them both. A few years ago this island was only partly cleared, and used as farming land, but now it is quite a town, dotted all over with nice neat dwellings, some of which are large, substantial brick buildings. Lots can be had now for \$250 to \$300, and they will more than double that in the next five years. In all this western country there is not so beautiful a location for an inland city as there is at this place. Nature has done so much to adorn and beautify it—the country around it is dry and level, the soil rich and fertile, and well adapted to any branch of agriculture.

There is a steamboat canal running past this place, which extends from Green Bay on Lake Michigan, along the Fox river to Lake Winnebago, and then up the Wolf river, about two hundred miles, when it crosses over to the Wisconsin river at a point where it is navigable to the Mississippi. This canal connects the great chain of western lakes with the Father of Waters, making one continuous line of steamboat navigation from Buffalo to New Orleans, for light draught boats. The canal is open for navigation about seven months of the year.

The weather here is bright and clear, and the snow which fell a week ago is fast disappearing, and sleighing will soon be a thing of the past, but the farmers are making a good use of it while it lasts. The streets are so full of teams to-day that they could hardly find room to pass. Most of them were loaded with wheat, but some had wood, hay, &c. I have not seen any timothy hay in this county; it is all something like swamp or prairie grass, and brings about \$10 per ton. I find that I cannot tell you all I have to say about this place in one letter, and I will close now, and give you some of the business and manufacturing statistics in another letter, which I will write to you in a few days.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.—The Darien Ship Canal Treaty was sent to the Senate yesterday. Governor Bullock of Georgia, has vetoed a resolution passed by the Legislature of that State, referring the question of negro eligibility to the Courts. A large mass meeting in favor of freedom to Ireland, and the liberation of American citizens held prisoners by England, was held in New York last evening, Mayor Hall presiding. The bodies of Booth, Harold and Atzerott were given up to their friends yesterday. Payne's body has not yet been removed. Judge Dent has written to Mr. Sumner, stating that his nomination as Minister to Chili was not at his application, and that he desires its withdrawal. There were seven cases of trichinosis and two deaths from eating diseased pork, in a boarding-house in New York, last week.

The First Methodist Church, parsonage and an adjoining building, Seranton, Pa., was burned early day morning. The loss, \$12,000. The melodeon and organ factory of Pelton & Co., at Bloomsburg, Pa., was burned on Saturday, Feb. 10, 1869.

A slight fire, having occurred in the drawing-room of the Hotel, in Baltimore, incidentally suspected, and a reward is offered for detection of the incendiary.

A suit involving the succession of \$100,000 worth of property is pending in Chicago.

There has been a severe snow storm in Canada since Sunday night, and railroads are blocked up.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Later advices from Rio de Janeiro, fully confirm the reports of the evacuation of the city, by the Paraguayan Government and army, and the flight of Lopez the forest.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Feb. 14.—The new law issued instructions countermanding recent orders for warlike preparations.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The following news has just been received. All the insurgent chiefs of Crete submitted to the Turkish authorities the island is now tranquil.

CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Late despatches from China report a collision taken place at Swatow between the nose, inhabitants and the crew of a British gunboat Grasshopper. It was obstinate and bloody. The natives fought desperately, but were overpowered by the natives, whose numbers constantly increased, and they were compelled to retire to their ship with many wounded. Many Chinamen were killed and wounded.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

In the Senate, Mr. Howard, from Committee on Ordnance, reports a bill to establish an ordnance committee and consolidate the Ordnance and Artillery Department.

The bill to authorize payment of military officials in the South who could take the test oath was discussed.

The replies of General Grant and Colfax to the notification of their election were presented.

The Indian Appropriation bill was considered.

In the House, a number of bills were introduced, among them, one by Hubbard, of West Virginia, supplementary to the National Banking act.

A joint resolution was passed, authorizing the Northern Pacific Railway Company to issue bonds for the completion of its road.

On motion of Mr. Spalding, Senate sessions after Tuesday evening were set apart for the Appropriation bills.

The Senate amendments to the Constitutional Amendment were non-conformity and a conference asked.

A bill was reported and discussed, relieving many persons of their political disabilities.

The Tax bill was considered in the House.

PROFESSOR HASELMAYER, the well known conjurer, will open in Reading shortly. —Exchange.

He had better open his heart, and let over a little bill due this office for advertising. —Columbia Spy.

Our cotemporary is mistaken. Mr. Haselmayer is a gentleman and a friend of the printers; and he pays his bills promptly. The Spy has probably imposed upon by some swindling agent.

Prof. Haselmayer opened last night at the Keystone Opera House, to a large audience. The present of a \$10000 back was drawn last evening by Mrs. Sarah A. Jones, 433 South Third street.

To-night the principal present is in greenback. All should attend and see this wonderful performance on the Goblin Drum.

Gen. Grant's goods are now exhibited in some of the store windows along Penn street, and are exceedingly rich.