Weekly Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1872.

WM. YOUNG, L. W. GROVES, } Editors
J. T. SMITH, Business Manager.

GENERAL OUSTING BILL.

This bill, in the success of which the people of this and many other counties of the State feel such great interest, came up before the House of Representatives on the 21st. After an animated discussion a vote was taken, which from the statement of a reliable gentleman of this city who was present at the time, resulted in 63 votes in its favor, lacking only 7 votes of the required constitutional majority. A motion to reconsider was carried, and the bill may be called up again, with a possibility of its final passage.

LEGISLATIVE.

A substitute for the defeated dog law has passed the house.

The Probate bill has been killed.

Articles of impeachment are to be presented against Judge Adams.

A resolution has passed the house to adjourn on the 1st of April, which the Senate declines to agree to, unless the congressional Apportionment bill is passed.

New Leigh's Asylum bill has passed the house, which appropriates $200,000 to the erection of an Asylum at some point in the state. Lexington and other towns in the northwest are spoken of as its places of location.

Good Grounds for a divorce case pending in Ohio the grounds of the husband's application are that his wife insists that he shall kill the old cat that has been with them for ten years. He says this not because he hates to part with the animal, but the job is too much to ask of him while he is in feeble health as at present." He has dreamed her twice, shot fourteen rifle balls through her vitals, given her half a pound of strychnine, committed hatchets on her with a pitchfork, and the only effect perceptible is a little more tone to her voice and a lay wind on over one eye. This is one of the most singular concatenations of circumstances on record.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Derby, in accordance with a notice given Tuesday night, replied to inquiries as to the course the Government intended to pursue with regard to the Treaty of Washington. He hoped the Minister of Foreign Affairs would be able to state that Her Majesty's Government was prepared to maintain the ground taken at the beginning of the present session, and decline to admit the claims for indirect damages made by the American Government before the Geneva tribunal. All know that the public anxiety is great.

The warehouse of J. C. Morgan, of Shelbyville, Tenn., was entered by burglars on the night of the 2 th inst. Michael Murphy, a clerk, sleeping in the store at the time, was stabbed to death. The safe was subsequently blown open and robbed of two hundred dollars, and the house burned. Murphy's body was found in the ruins, burned to cinders.

Owing to partnership difficulties the Missouri Democrat was put up and sold on the 21st inst., at $135,100. Mr. Fishback becoming the purchaser. Mr. McKee and Mr. Kennett retire, but Mr. Meriwether remains as editor-in-chief.

SEDALIA WIFE MURDERER.

SEDALIA, March 22.—Joseph Nelson, the wife-murderer and would-be suicide, made another desperate attempt to terminate his earthly existence with an axe late last night. Despairing of death from the wound inflicted at the time he shot his wife, he rose from his couch and hobbled to a bucket of water on the opposite side of the engine room, in which he has been kept on account of his wound, and in sending he covered a fireman's axe, and ere his attendants were aware of his intentions, he had inflicted three well directed blows over his right temple, four inches long, half an inch deep and about an eighth of inch apart, with such force as to fracture his skull, and yet the Doctors pronounce the wounds not necessarily fatal.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

It seems to be the universal feeling that no action should be taken by the Democratic party, until after the holding of the Liberal Republican Convention which meets in May. The New York World, one of the strongest opposers of the passive policy urges, that Democrats until that time, should remain as spectators of the field. August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, in a recent letter expresses the opinion that the committee should take no action, or even agitate the subject of holding a National convention until the Cincinnati convention has met and adjourned.

The Louisville Ledger says: A lady in Louisville paid seventy-five dollars, we are told, for having her face enameled for the ball given at the Galt House to the Grand Duke Alexis. The enamel was warranted to last three days, and so it did. The lady was taken ill upon her return home from the ball, her face became greatly swollen, the most acute pain succeeded, and it was only by the employment of the best medical skill that her life was saved. This statement we have from an undoubted source.

A boy was observed watching for a woodchuck to come out of his hole. "Do you suppose you can catch him?" said a passer by. "Catch him?" said the boy contemptuously; "I've got to catch him, stranger, we're out of meat."

Potter Palmer, one of the petitioners of Congress for a little financial aid for the rich men who lost everything by the Chicago fire, bought a span of horses in Kentucky recently for $7,000. All such unfortunate men should be helped.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION ACT.

This act has passed both houses of the General Assembly, but as a law, it can only go into practical operation in the different counties by a majority vote in its favor. In whatever counties it is adopted, it will work an overthrow of the present county court system, as well as other material changes in the administration of county affairs. Owing to the great abuses of trust by local officials, we believe the law will be popular with the people. The following are some of its leading provisions:

Upon the petition of one hundred legal voters of any county, it is made the duty of the county court to cause to be submitted at the next general election, the question of township organization, and if it shall appear that the majority of the voters of the county are in favor of the proposition, then the provisions of the act will be in force as to such county. The county court at its next session after the polls shall divide the county into townships, conforming as near as practicable and circumstances will admit to the size of congressional townships. Elections shall be held the succeeding April for township officers. There shall be elected a justice in each township, one supervisor, one township clerk, one assessor, one collector, one constable, two justices of the peace, and if the township has more than 2,000 inhabitants, one justice to each succeeding thousand, appraisers, pound-masters, and as many road overseers as the county road districts in the township.

The supervisor of each township shall receive and pay over all moneys raised therein and levying township expenses, and shall settle annually with the clerk and justices of township. The township clerk shall be ex-officio township, and the county clerk is for the county. He shall record minutes, duties are numerous. He will oversee the roads of his township, divide into road districts, &c., &c. The people at their annual township meeting shall have power to assess five days labor upon each able inhabitant over twenty-one and under fifty. They may, too, if necessary, levy a tax of not more than 50 cents on the hundred dollars, for the benefit of the roads &c., &c. Each district shall have its overseers, who shall do the work assigned to them. The township assessor's duties are set forth at length. The township collector shall collect and account for all moneys used for township purposes.

OF THE COUNTY COURT.

Section 1. Whenever the petition of a majority of the supervisors of townships and clerks shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county court, as provided for in section 13, article 4, of this act, with their oath of qualification, or county at large (this act), the office of the county court clerk shall cease and determine. And the supervisors so elected and qualified shall, from the time of the filing of such certificates by the respective township clerks, become the members of and constitute the county court in said county.

Sec. 2. The supervisors of the several townships, and of incorporated cities of the counties where shall adopt township system of organization, shall constitute the county court of the said counties, and shall meet annually at the county seat on first Monday in their respective counties, for the dispatch of business of the county court. They may also hold special meetings, at such time as they may think necessary or the law requires, and shall have power to adjourn from time to time, as they may deem necessary.

OF COUNTY TREASURER.

Section 1. Every person elected or appointed to the office of county treasurer shall, ex-officio, county collector, and shall, within ten days after his notification of his election or appointment, file in the office of the clerk of the county court a certificate of acceptance of the office of treasurer, and, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall give bond to the county, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the county court, and in such sum as they shall deem sufficient, conditioned that such person shall faithfully execute the duties of his office, and shall pay according to law, all moneys which shall come to his hand as treasurer or collector, and render a fair and true account thereof to the county court, or other tribunal, when required.

Sec. 2. Such bond, when approved by the county court, shall be entered upon the records, and filed in the office of the county clerk. Said clerk shall forward a certified copy thereof to the Auditor of State, who shall file the same in his office, and shall keep such have the same force and effect as the original bond.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer to receive all moneys belonging to the county, from whatever source they may be derived, and pay out the same upon the order of the county court, signed by the county clerk, and countersigned by the county treasurer, and not otherwise.

Sec. 4. The county treasurer shall keep an exact and true account of the receipts and expenditures of all moneys, in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, which books shall be provided at the expense of the county.

Sec. 5. The county treasurer shall be ex-officio county collector, and shall have the same power to collect the taxes on railroads and other corporations, the delinquent or nonresident lands or town lots, and to prosecute for said make sale thereof, the same as now or may hereafter be vested in the sheriff or collector, under general laws of this State, and shall account for and pay over the State tax, in like manner, and at the same time, that county collectors are required to pay over said tax. Said treasurer shall be entitled to like fees for collecting delinquent taxes on real estate, and for traveling to the seat of government, as county collectors are entitled to under the revenue laws of this State. The county treasurer shall, within twenty days after having completed the collection of the delinquent tax, deposit the assessment roll or tax books returned by the township collectors in the office of the county clerk.

FACTS FOR WORKING MEN.

[From the Missouri Republican, March 15th.]

It is the settled opinion of all observing men that the office-holding portion of the Radical faction have become bolder, more grasping and unscrupulous, in their plundering of the people every year since they came into power. But let us suppose that they are no worse than they were five years ago, when they yet retained a trifle of their original innocence; still, their crimes are great enough to make every honest man determine to hurl them from the places they are abusing.

More than four years ago, the Hon. Freeman Clarke, late comptroller of the treasury, in a letter to Senator Morgan, dated December 24, 1867, said: "The honest taxpayers are now paying upon a basis of revenue of about nine hundred millions of dollars per annum, while not more than one-half of that sum finds its way into the treasury. Statistics of the manufactures, productions, &c., of the country will prove that if the tax to which they were subjected were fairly collected, and the same rule applied to our customs duties, the income of revenue would amount to about the sum named above $900,000,000. And special Commissioner Wells in his report for 1866, p. 24, says: "The commissioner in both of his previous reports has given it as his opinion and adduced facts in support of the same, that not over fifty per cent. of the amount of the assessed internal revenue taxes is received into the national treasury."

Now, I leave the astonishing facts, which a child will deem "the interesting of children made by the late office-holders Rochester Daily Union and the working man will see that it costs to employ the Radical dynasty.

The public debt is, say $2,500,000,000. The average price per day for unskilled labor in this country, when the currency was in a sound condition, taking the whole year into account was about one dollar. Calling those prices for years of age the effective period of man, at taking the English census returns for authority for the fact that one-half the number of men who reach 20 years live to be 70, in England 2.6 per cent; here the average is something less, we have the principal data for an interesting calculation. On this basis, 20 years constitute the average working life of all men who attain to adult age. The average number of day's work per man, allowing for sickness, idleness, weather, holidays, rest, &c., is estimated at 250 a year. The annual charge for interest on our debt is officially stated in round numbers at $150,000,000. On the authority of Messrs. Wells and Clarke, add one million for frauds and cost of collection, and we have $151,000,000 a year. This sum, on the basis of the above figures, is equivalent to the same number of days' work, and taking 5,000 days at the average total working days of the laboring man (20 years of 250 working days each), and the sum is equivalent to the life wages of 3,000 men! In other words the lives of 3,000 men are virtually sacrificed every year to pay the sinecures alone of Grant's army of office-holders! Working men, how do you like the figures?

LABOR.

CARL SCHURZ.

A writer in an Eastern paper thus speaks of Carl Schurz, the German leader:

In considering Schurz, it is never to be forgotten that he is a man of great boldness of character, backed by the first talents. He is not without humor, but it is of the grim, severe sort, rarely exercised in malice. He belongs to the class of Schurz's young German patriots, versed both in the book and the foil, soldiers and scholars at once; and although he did not distinguish himself in the war, there was no man in it of more ambition and personal valor. As an orator, he belongs to the grave, epigrammatic, dispassionate school, illustrating the change and lifelong hope well in reserve. His face, features long in the nose and jaw, and rather Mephistopheleian when he is at rest, grows rather attractive a rather soft, gentle and intelligent face; his hair is of a brownish auburn, his beard is also brown, and his eyes are a strong gray. He compares with facility, is a constant reader, and yet none of the wrinkles of the studious appear in his face, which is of a healthy color, somewhat inclined at times to be sallow. While speaking he and he is at his house with the office hours, at the house he is formal, and will seldom go to the door to see anybody, but his visitors wait in the senate parlor, where he generally appears. He has nothing to do with jobs and other getting and subsists entirely upon his pride of conscious merit. It has been thought that in many respects Schurz is the counterpart of "Hamlet," Shakspeare's creation, save the melancholy, which he compensates for by a certain cheerfulness.

The New York World says: So far as we can learn, it is the opinion of our political leaders that the Democratic National Convention will be held this year in the latter part of May, and that it would be inexpedient to issue the call until after the Connecticut election. This would give nearly two months for preparation and the election of delegates, which is ample. No Democrat need fear that we are not to have a regular National Convention this year, and we do not doubt that the National Committee will call it at an earlier date than either in 1848 or 1831.

Gen. David L. Stanton, collector of the 5th Maryland district, has been arrested, charged with defrauding to the extent $20,000 or $30,000.

From 10,000 to 50,000 persons were in procession in New York, City on St. Patrick's day.

The ice on lake Erie, for nearly eighty miles from shore, measures about three and a half feet in thickness.

A father and three children (colored) lost their lives in a burning building in Lawrence, Kansas, on the 21st inst.

A fire destroyed $89,000 worth of property in Baltimore on the 20th inst.

STATE NEWS.

During the progress of a school exhibition in the Southern Methodist church at Bolivar on the 9th inst., Wm. Slattings was dangerously if not fatally stabbed, near the region of the heart, by Thos. Covington.

The county court of St. Clair county has made an order directing the treasurer to pay over no more money to the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile R. R.

On the 12th inst., near Cole's store Henry county, two men, Burris and Evans, got into playful scuffle, during which Evans became enraged, seized a club and struck Burris a violent blow on the head, fracturing his skull and causing his death two days afterward. Evans made his escape.

John Trigg, circuit clerk of Saline county, and for many years an influential citizen of that county, died on the 11th inst., in the 65th year of his age.

Mr. Hay Cooper and Miss Mary Addie Cooper, were married in the "open air," Howard county, on the 14th inst.

Mrs. Ball, wife of David W. Ball, near Hopkins, Nodaway county, committed suicide on the 16th inst., by stabbing herself in the heart with a pocket knife. Cause, depression arising from ill health.

The wheat prospect in the southwest is reported to be much better than was at first supposed. In the north, in Harrison county especially, the fall wheat sown has been injured and the winter wheat killed.

The oldest man in this State is said to reside in Breckenridge, Caldwell county. He says that he was at the laying of the cornerstone of the Natural Bridge in Virginia, and that his mother, who is still alive, boarded the workmen.

Andrew Johnson, (not the ex-President, but a farmer of Carroll county, was killed a few days ago, while cleaning out his well, by a ton of mud falling upon his head.

Mr. N. M. Holaway died in Carroll county on the 18th inst., having reached the age of 96.

In obedience to an order of the Calloway county court, the dram shops were closed in Fulton on the 22nd inst. Neither whisky nor beer licenses granted, and the order to remain in force for one year.

A miner in Macon county, Benj. Buchanan, met with a singular accident on the 11th inst. He had just raised his pick to strike, when a stone fell upon it, driving the pick into his head and producing death.

Hon. H. Clay Ewing, of Belle on City, is favorably spoken of by many papers in the State, as a suitable candidate for Attorney General.

Ambrose Coe, charged with the murder of Miss Abbie Summers, escaped from the Palmyra jail, on the night of the 14th inst. All the prisoners escaped, except one, who refused to leave. It is supposed that the friends of Coe, who succeeded in postponing the trial, were instrumental in procuring the escape, and great indignation is felt.

A revival closed in Independence last week at the M. E. church, South, under the ministry of Rev. T. M. Cobb, with 23 accessions to the church.

A fire in Centralia, Boone county, on the night of the 21st inst., destroyed the Masonic and Flagg's halls, one hotel, two drug stores, and one hardware and dry goods store. The loss is estimated at $35,000; insurance light.

W. W. Graves, clerk of the steamer, Utah, absconded from St. Louis on the 20th, with $1000, taken from the safe of the boat.

Edward James E. Welch, of Troy, Lincoln county, in this State, was 81 years old, on the 28th ult., and on Sunday the 24 inst., the 60th anniversary of his ministerial life, preached a sermon in the Baptist church in Troy.

A. T. Ludrey, implicated in the bonds which have been held to answer the charge of Grand Larceny at the next term of the Cass county circuit court.

The Moberly Head Light says: A terrible fire occurred at a large farm house, three miles northwest of Moberly, Randolph county, at 8 o'clock on the night of Tuesday last, in which the wife of Edward Terrill was burned to death. The house was on the farm owned by the widow of George Summers, and was occupied by three families, who were asleep at the time of the commencement of the fire, and who suppose it originated from ashes in an outdoors room. The fire was not discovered by the unconscious sleepers until the roof was ready to fall in, and Mrs. Terrill was right behind her husband, who had the children in his care, and in opening the doors the smoke is supposed to have stifled the lady, and she was thus unable to make her escape. She was of middle age and leaves several children. A child was badly burned on a girl of 15 years saved her life by jumping from an upper window.

In Chillicothe, on the 12th inst., a photographer named J. W. Marston, eloped with Miss Emma Taylor, a daughter of a respectable farmer near that place, who was learning the business with him. Marston is an old married man, and Miss Taylor, who was enciente when she left, was but nineteen years old.

The Liberty Tribune says: Mr. F. Pierce was bitten in Platte county by a mad dog, and it was 42 days before he heard of and arrived at Mr. John S. Lightburne's near this city, and applied his mad stone. The wound had healed over and Mr. P. had evident symptoms of hydrophobia. Mr. L. scraped the wound lightly and applied the stone which adhered for ten hours at a time, all signs of hydrophobia disappearing, and Mr. P. now considers himself fully restored. We obtain the above facts from Messrs. Lightburne and Pierce who were in our office on Wednesday.

A proposition to subscribe $150,000 to the capital stock of the Lexington and Utica R. R., was defeated by a large majority in Caldwell county.

Greeley, in the New York Tribune, says Judge Davis, the labor reform candidate for president, is above reproach.

THE GERMANS.

This class of our fellow-citizens, than whom there are none more meritorious, seems to be singled out by the Radical leaders at this particular time as the object of Radical vengeance. The men entrusted by Gen. Grant with the use of the Radical party whip, seek to reach the bare backs of the German people over the shoulders of Senator Schurz and Judge J. B. Stallo, of Ohio, two distinguished American citizens who, according to Radical Know-nothing bigotry, have the misfortune to have been born in a foreign land. Why these two gentlemen should be so lately accused of conduct at this time, intended to influence the German element against the administration of Grant, we are unable to comprehend. Senator Schurz took occasion in the Senate to denounce the charge as false, with that lofty dignity that becomes a man and a senator, and Judge Stallo, from a less elevated position, has done the same.

The Radicals seem to have not remembered that the Germans, as a class, are educated, and that intelligence among them is general; that they are a reading class, and do their own thinking, and that they are no man's men, however exalted his position. Senator Schurz, Judge Stallo, nor no other distinguished citizen can lead the German mind of this country one inch further than is sanctioned by their honest judgment.

The whole conduct of the Radical press in their crusade against the Germans is an act of folly, and has sprung from a degree of stupidity that might be supposed to belong to that class of demagogues that give direction to the votes of our colored citizens. They are the blind leaders of the blind, and as it is impossible for a leopard to change his spots, so also it seems impossible for some of our political leaders to learn wisdom.—*N. O. Times.*

DOES THIS BOY?

Once upon a time, not far back in the country's history, a backwoods man and a stoker, attracted public attention by a peculiar manner he had of drawing his nose down, rolling up the white of his eyes and denouncing Democrats and Democratic measures. He stumped Connecticut and New Hampshire, and did much other "valuable service" in the cause of Radicalism, for all of which he received divers donations in money, together with an ornamented spittoon rifle, a slight tokens, etc. Of course he had to be sure to congress and of course which he had to vote, after the manner of good Radicals, that to get money was the first great law. He resolved to get money, and with that end in view he "quilled" with one Powell, clerk to one Second Auditor, and they together thought up a little business transaction which swindled the United States Government out of the trifle of sixteen. They worked it in a way which evinced a high order of talents, provided that they knew of a military company which had never been paid for its services, hired a few replicas, "to swear to the statement, and so obtained the money appropriating the amount of money.

Well, it came to pass that there were some Democrats in Congress who could not appreciate the true worth of stokes, or the value of the services which he had rendered to Radicalism, and when it appeared that no such military company as the one for which the appropriation had been made, ever existed, they kicked up a muss about it. The Radical members would fain have hushed the thing up, but they could not do it in the satisfaction of the people, so Powell and Stokes were arrested, and *tried*, and *nearly* the former in the sum of five hundred, and the latter in the sum of two thousand dollars—*two thousand five hundred dollars in all!* Having been made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, they were honorably discharged with some of the people's money in their pocket. The transaction looks very good per cent, on the venture. Who will get up the next?—*Mobile Register.*

Blind B. Gorrell, of Virginia, the owner of the farm in which J. Wilkes Booth took refuge from his pursuers, some time since preferred a claim to Congress for compensation for the destruction of his barn. The senate committee on claims, which had the petition under consideration, has decided adversely to it, on the ground that Gorrell's loyalty was not above suspicion.

APT ANSWER.—Senator Wilson recently wrote to Horace Greeley, inquiring the most approved method of cultivating beets. The New Orleans Times says: The philosopher's answer was short, but to the point: "Persist in your efforts to have Grant renominated."

A new and popular custom has been introduced into Western church affairs. It is for any man who feels like it, to sit in the room and pay ten cents for every kiss given him by the ladies. Large sums are to be realized in this manner for charitable purposes.

Senator Conkling unfortunately compared Mr. Edmunds to Don Quixote, in the Senate, recently. "He is fighting a windmill," said Mr. Conkling. "Certainly I am," said Mr. Edwards, "the gentleman from New York."

A mass meeting of 1,500 persons in New York City resolved that politicians were enemies to the working classes. Not far from the truth.

A TRUANT WIFE.—A Chesterfield husband found his truant wife at the Show House in Richmond a few nights ago. He called in the aid of Sheriff Francis, and entered the room occupied by her and the guilty man, who had eloped with her. Taking his wife aside he had a long conversation, and finally prevailed on her to return home with him. He refused to prosecute the base wretch who had induced her, and the sheriff who had taken charge of him, turned him loose. Such a generous and forgiving spirit, Fanny Fern would call a model husband!

EXCELLENT MAGAZINE.—We have now upon our desk the March number of the "St. Louis Ladies Magazine," edited by J. M. Patrinton at St. Louis, Mo. This is a most excellent Magazine, far exceeding in merit many of those published in the East. In the selections of reading matter the best taste is displayed. Nothing of a light trashy or sensational character appears in it. Our lady friends who wish a Magazine filled with reading matter worthy of their perusal should subscribe for it at once. Though not as large or as *flashy* in style as some of the older Magazines, it excels in solid worth. Terms $3 per annum.

THE MIDDLETON MUDDLE.

A Plain Statement of Facts!

A Letter From one of the Committee.

WAVERLY, March 21st, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have just read an article in the Register of March 14th, and also a card written by Geo. Shelby, published in the Conservator, March 16th, so full of direct falsehoods and misrepresentations, so false to facts and intentions, that it does seem to me that an answer to them and a statement of facts is necessary. The Register says that during the last session of the county court, J. W. Elmore, J. Thornton and J. Newhard, gentlemen themselves, assumed to be appointed by the people of Middleton township, to compromise with the other parties by paying them and getting the bonds. Now, I did go to Judge Anderson as honest as a man could be, and told him that we understood that an effort would be made at that term of court to get the bonds out of Mr. Carter's hands. He said in reply that the subject had not been mentioned to him, and that he would not entertain it. We then entered into a free and unreserved conversation in regard to the condition of the road, in which he said that he was willing to do all in his power to get the road built, that he would not let the road be lost, that we should not be hurried into any action, but that we should take time to look into the matter, and that we should be fair and just to all parties concerned. We then told Judge Anderson that we had no authority from the people to do any thing, but we would go home and report the matter to our constituents, and that we would do all we could to get the road built. We then told Judge Anderson that we would report to him, and that we would not pay the money until we had reported to him