

# THE HERALD.

TROY, MO., APRIL 23, 1873.

We record with great pleasure the fact that Senator Schurz declined to receive the \$5,000 back pay voted by the last congress.

Congressman Erasmus Wells of St. Louis proposes submitting a bill to the next Congress, fixing the salary of Congressmen at \$5,000. We doubt whether such a measure will pass, but it would be a deserved rebuke to our late "stealing" Congress.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE POPE OF ROME.—An Ottawa, Ont., telegram of the 19th says: A private dispatch has been received here, to day, saying that the Pope died on Monday last, but that the fact has been kept a secret to avoid public agitation respecting his successor until the matter should have been decided in Rome.

Col. L. Zereley, editor of the Untrified Democrat, of Osage county, died at his residence in Linn, at ten o'clock on the night of the 14th, from an overdose of morphine, taken to relieve the sufferings of neuralgia. He three times represented Osage in the general assembly, and was a colonel in the enrolled militia during the war. He was about forty years of age.

LOUISIANA.—A Washington telegram of the 20th says that the present attitude of the federal government with regard to the Louisiana disturbances may be summed up as follows: The acting secretary of war has instructed Gen. Emery, in command of the department of the gulf, not to use troops in any local troubles except to enforce the decisions of the United States court, and in the event of the disturbances becoming general to await the demand of the governor upon the President for troops.

Congressman Farnsworth of Illinois lays a serious charge to President Grant in relation to the bill increasing salaries. He says Grant violated the constitution in signing the bill, that instrument declaring that "The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected." Mr. Farnsworth declares that the transaction was an act of mutual bribery by an expiring Congress and a recently re-elected President.

A CONVENTION OF CONGRESSMEN.—A large meeting of prominent citizens of St. Louis was held on 'Change last Saturday in that city, for the purpose of consummating plans for an informal convention of the senators and representatives of Congress, believing that such a gathering of the solons in that city would result in good to the West and South, by bringing their claims and requirements more forcibly before Congress and the country at large. It was agreed that the convention should be held in St. Louis on the 13th day of May next, and Mayor Brown and the President of the Merchants' Exchange were instructed to issue invitations to our national representatives. Gov. Woodson, Hon. Sam'l T. Glover, Hon. J. B. Henderson, and Hon. Jas. S. Rollins will be invited to address the convention.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE AND THE NEW POSTAL LAW.—The Fulton Telegraph remarks: The press of the country having aided very materially in the repeal of that nice little congressional bit-bit, the "franking privilege," congress takes revenge on the press by repealing that section of the postal laws which permits newspapers to pass free through the mails in the country where published. Now, while this looks fair enough on the surface, yet our virtuous congressmen concluded to make up their part of the loss and cheat the people out of any benefit from this great reform, by voting themselves \$5,000 apiece additional salary. To put it plainer, instead of this repeal being of any benefit to the taxpayer, it has actually saddled him with additional taxation as we promise to show.

On and after July 1, 1873, every subscriber to a county paper will be compelled to pay 20 cents per annum for postage. Say, for instance, various papers of the county have a combined circulation of at least 3,000, aggregating \$600 postage. There are in this congressional district nine counties and twenty newspapers, as follows: Audrain 3; Callaway, 5; Monroe, 2; Montgomery, 1; Lincoln, 2; Ralls, 1; Pike, 3; St. Charles, 3; Warren, 2; with a circulation, say 10,000 copies, making a total in the way of increased postage of \$2,500; add to this the increased salary to congressmen of \$2,500, and you have \$5,000 as the sum per annum which the people of this district have to pay for the repeal of the franking privilege. If that is an administration "reform," we stand amazed at the probable magnitude of an administration "steal."

## Gen. E. R. S. Canby.

Gen. Canby, who was so treacherously murdered by Capt. Jack, chief of the Modocs, was one of the oldest soldiers of the army. The chief points in his life are as follows:

"General Edward Richard Spriggs Canby was born in Kentucky, in the year 1819. He graduated at West Point in 1839, and immediately was ordered, as Second Lieutenant, to Florida, where a war against the Seminoles was in progress. On the third of March, 1847, he was made Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, in consideration of distinguished services at the battle of Cerro Gordo. For distinction gained at Contreras and Churubusco, he was brevetted Major, and for gallant conduct at the Belen gate he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. We find him as a Captain of the Second Infantry in 1851, Major Tenth Infantry, 1855, and a Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry in May, 1862. March 31, 1862, Canby was made Brigadier General of volunteers. It should be remarked that previous to the late civil war he served in the Utah expedition under General Albert Sidney Johnston, and in 1859-60 was in command at Fort Bridger. When the war began in 1861, Gen. Canby was in New Mexico. As soon as his troops in that Territory were placed in safe position, he was called to Washington, where he assisted in the War Department for a time. Afterwards he commanded the troops in and around New York city at the time of the riots in July, 1863, and resumed his post in the War Department in November, 1863.

On the 7th of May, 1864, Gen. Canby was made commander of the district embracing the departments of the Missouri, Arkansas and the Gulf. His rank at this time was Major General of Volunteers. He commanded the expedition which captured Mobile, April 13th, 1865, and on May 4th received the surrender of General Dick Taylor and his army. His promotion to a Brigadier in the regular army was made on 28th of July, 1866. In November 1868, Gen. Canby was placed in command of the Fifth Military District. He was in command at New Orleans for a long time, but more recently has commanded on the Pacific Coast.

## The Modocs and their Stronghold.

Until a short time ago probably few of our readers knew anything of the Modoc Indians, who are now causing the Government so much trouble in California. They are a branch of the Kiamath Indians, a tribe which occupied the southwestern part of Oregon, and have always been on terms of peace with the white settlers. Though speaking the same dialect as the main tribe, they have existed as an independent band since as early as 1864. The difficulties which have reached this tragical point commenced last year in the effort to induce the Indians to go upon a reservation. This was resisted, and on the 29th of November last, the Indians were visited at their village on the banks of Lost River by a force of thirty-five soldiers under Major Jackson, to compel their surrender. A fight occurred in which eight soldiers were killed, when the Indians retreated into the Lava Beds killing a number of settlers, amounting, one report says to seventeen, on their way.

The "Lava Beds," the present locality of the Indians, is a peculiar formation near the western end of Rhett Lake, in Siskiyou county, California, nearly on the southern line of Oregon and almost directly east of Jacksonville. It is described as a place of great natural strength, if not absolutely impregnable. The San Francisco Call, on the authority of Mr. Applegate, one of the Peace Commissioners, says the Indians are sheltered in a very small opening, which will render a protracted siege necessary, as they can probably be captured only by being starved out. "Capt. Jack," the principal chief of the Modocs, is described as a man of great bravery, and as generally inclined to peace, having been driven to his present hostile position by the opposition of his tribe. His first act was in the conflict with the troops in November last.

The Philadelphia Press dismisses the Pennsylvania legislature, which has adjourned, as follows: "It ended as it commenced, in scenes disgraceful to the state of Pennsylvania. Of the 133 members not seventy-five were qualified for their duties, and not that number were honest or did their duties. Considering this fact we ought not to complain of the shameful work of the session, of the jobs, the speculation and the rowdiness of the house and of the ease with which it concurred in palpably corrupt measures. The blame attaches to the people who choose these men to represent them, not from ignorance, for the reputation of the faithless members from this city had earned long before last October, and was well known to every voter; but because a large proportion of them have become so completely the slaves of party and the tools of politicians as to neither think nor act for themselves when they exercise the dearest right of freemen. Looking back over the session we cannot discover one good measure that atones in any degree for the thousand and one corrupt ones. We cannot recall an abuse that was committed, or a treasury leak that was stopped. Many steals, it is true, were frustrated, but the press and the governor are the parties to whom the credit belongs."

Grant says if the Louisiana troubles are as serious as reported by the newspaper dispatches, he will order the federal troops to interfere, not in behalf of either party, but to preserve the peace.

Mr. Cotton, an Iowa Congressman, who received the back pay, prompted by honesty, or a twinge of conscience, or the criticisms of the press, invested the amount in United States bonds, cancelled them and returned them to Mr. Spinner.

## The War of Races.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The steamboat Southwestern, which arrived about 1:30 this evening, brings stirring and important news from Grant Parish. The whites have retaken Colfax, and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From the passengers on the Southwestern we glean the following:

The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the court house, and built breastworks three and four feet high. There were, it is said, about 400 men armed and equipped thoroughly. On Sunday, about 12 o'clock, about one hundred and fifty white men, who got hired from the surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight kept up until near three o'clock. The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the court house, the doors of which were barricaded. After some further fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce and several detachments of men advanced, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, one of whom was Captain Hodnot, who was shot in the bowels and it is feared fatally wounded. They retreated to the outside of the breastworks, and, as the only means of dislodging the negroes, the court house was set on fire, and they were shot at as they came from the burning building. It is reported that between eighty and one hundred negroes were killed, and there were none to be found for miles around.

The captain of the steamboat Southwestern makes the following statement: We arrived at Colfax on Sunday evening about 8 o'clock, and found that the white people, with the sheriff, I suppose, at their head, had captured the town, after having a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to me that about one hundred negroes had been killed and many wounded; we saw from the boat about eighteen or twenty lying around on the banks dead. One white man was also reported killed, and two, Messrs. Hodnot and Harris, seriously wounded; Mr. Hodnot is shot through the bowels, and it is supposed that he is mortally wounded. We brought Messrs. Hodnot and Harris down from Colfax to Alexandria. Three or four other white men were slightly wounded. About one hundred negroes escaped, but it was reported that the whites were still pursuing them. All of the leaders of the riot escaped.

ROBBING THE MAILED.—For some months past, the popular and reliable publishers, Messrs. Hunter & Co., of Hinsdale, N. H., have been annoyed and dismayed at the immense losses of valuable letters which were daily occurring. Aided by the chief Detective and two special P. O. Agents, they have at last the satisfaction of seeing the thief—a night clerk in the Boston P. O.—behind the bars, and he has confessed all. Messrs. H. & Co.'s losses have been enormous; in fact, no exact estimate can at present be made. The thief carefully examined, aided by a light, every letter, and took every one that contained money. He was caught in the act and arrested, and if he gets his dues, will board with the state for from five to ten years. Meantime the prosperous business of Hunter & Co. goes on with its usual energy, promptness and care, and those who have lost money by mail will now see just where it went, and avoid giving the blame to honest persons.

From all accounts, and despite contradictions, Alexander T. Stewart's days are numbered. He has, it is positively affirmed, Bright's disease of the kidneys, from which very few persons have ever recovered. He has been confined to his house for two or three weeks, the first time this has happened for many years. His friends, though they do not say so, fear, from his present critical condition, that he cannot live through the month. His estate is estimated to be worth some \$500,000, and it must be a source of great regret to him, after his long life of determined struggle and splendid financial success, that he has no offspring to whom he can leave his colossal fortune. A poor man for children and a wealthy one for none, is applicable to his case.

Mr. Ulrich, principal teacher in the school of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of this city, died on Thursday, the 10th inst. He had an abscess in his throat, and when, on Wednesday, the abscess broke and discharged, he was considered out of danger; in the afternoon, however, he was seized with lock jaw, of which he died on the following afternoon. Mr. Ulrich was an excellent teacher, and highly esteemed by the congregation and all who knew him.—St. Charles Cosmos.

After several days of impatient waiting we have news from the Lava Beds—that is hardly as satisfactory as had been hoped, but which will, nevertheless, be read with deep interest. The Modocs have escaped into the open country, despite the official announcements here tofore made that they were completely surrounded, and if Captain Jack does not lead his pursuers a lively chase it will not be because he fails to appreciate the fact that the necks of himself and band are staked on the race.

Hon. Luther N. Kennett, who represented St. Louis in Congress from 1855 to 1857, and was three times mayor of that city, died in Paris on the 13th. Mr. Kennett settled in St. Louis in 1822, and for many years was an active merchant and closely identified with the material growth of the city. He leaves a wife and eight children, and his estate is valued at \$500,000.

Elder Peter Kemper, of the Old Baptist church, died at his residence in Boone county on Monday, 7th inst., of pneumonia, and was buried at his residence on the following day. He was born in Fayette county, Ky., June 25th, 1802, and emigrated to Boone county in 1829.

## The Climax of Usurpation.

The effort to force upon the people of Louisiana by federal bayonets a government that had been defeated by the popular ballot, has at last met its legitimate culmination—bloodshed. For several days there has been a reign of terror in Grant parish, and the parish seat, the village of Colfax, has been occupied by a force of some three or four hundred negroes. The cause of this difficulty is, as the "Lynch returning board" ignored the election returns from Grant parish, and left it to Kellogg to appoint officers to fill the "vacancies," as the usurping government was pleased to call the results of its policy as applied to this parish. Kellogg made the appointments, but the appointees neglected to qualify within the time allotted by law. Kellogg then, at the instance of Judge Rutland, commissioned the officers who had been duly elected, some of whom were Fusionists and some Radicals, and including one or two colored men. This action not meeting the sanction of one Ward, who was a member of the Kellogg legislature, he assembled a force of negroes, offered by a few white men of his own complexion, and took forcible possession of the court house at Colfax, together with the newly commissioned parish officers. This was about ten or twelve days ago. The law-abiding white people of the parish, both Fusionists and Republicans, made some effort to induce Ward and his mob to withdraw, but without avail. Instead of discontinuing their lawless proceedings they went on to use their powers violently until finally intoxicated by an immunity of lawlessness, they began to burn down those who were obnoxious to them, sack their residences and pillage their plantations. Several men were obliged to flee the parish, escaping mostly down the river to New Orleans.

This reign of terror, unchecked either by the state or national authorities, at last roused the white people of the parish to the necessity of self protection. Accordingly they assembled to the number of several hundred under the leadership of Capt. Hadnot, the Fusion representative elected for Grant parish. A last effort was made to induce Ward and his mob to evacuate the court house peacefully and disperse, but it was idle. Then, on Sunday last, all other methods having failed, the whites under Capt. Hadnot determined to dislodge the mob from the court house at the point of the bayonet. A desperate fight ensued, in which the whites were victorious, dislodging the negroes from their improvised stronghold, and hunting them out of the town. According to our New Orleans telegrams of this morning, the fight seems to have been turned into a massacre by the whites, who, infuriated by long suffering and rendered desperate by the nature of the emergency, killed, as is variously estimated, from eighty to over one hundred of the negroes. Their loss was comparatively trifling, a wonderful circumstance when it is considered that they were the assaulting party, and that the enemy were strongly entrenched and thoroughly desperate.

Of course this sickening affair carries its own comment with it. As we read its details, the whole picture of Louisiana's afflictions for the last six months rises up: The seizure of the state government by Kellogg, backed by the federal authorities, military and executive, legislative and judiciary, and in contemptuous defiance of the will and disregard of the protests of the people of Louisiana; the mass meetings of the people and their supplications to congress to take action that should restore the lawful government to its rights, or, in default of that, invest the usurpation with the express sanction of the federal might, and thus, at once, settle the question whether the federal government meant to protect the rights of the people, or foster the frauds of their oppressors; the persistent refusal of congress to act, and the final adjournment without action, leaving Louisiana in a state of anarchy and latent revolution. The outbreak of serious difficulty under this state of things could be only a question of time. But the shape in which it has come is one which was least to be expected, since, instead of being a rebellion of the people against the usurpation, it is one of the usurpation against usurper; of Kelloggites against Kellogg. For, as will be seen by the foregoing summary, the violent action of Ward and his mob of negroes, all Kelloggites, was taken against a set of parish officers who had been commissioned by Kellogg in his capacity as de facto governor of the state. And the uprising of the white people seems to have been provoked rather by the excesses of the mob after it had subverted the local government than by the fact of subversion itself.

This phase of matters presents the crime of usurpation in its most repulsive aspect, to-wit: its tendency to breed innumerable lesser usurpations within itself, like parasites upon the backs of itself. We presume it never entered into the president's calculations of the possibilities in this case that the first bloody protest against the official act of the governor he had sustained would come from a member of the legislature whose existence he had sanctioned, at the head of a mob of his most faithful supporters, the negroes. Thus it happens that the administration party in the parish which bears the president's name rebels against the governor whom the president sustains, and the cause of law and order, as between these two factions is represented by that class whom the president's action oppresses, the white Conservatives of Louisiana. The cent tells itself—Republican.

If the Chinese cannot be complimented upon their progress in abstract science, their applications of common sense are in many cases very ingenious. In Peking the doves, of which there are great numbers, are protected from the ravages of the vultures by attaching bamboo whistles to their tails. The noise made when the bird flies through the air frightens away the vultures from their prey.

## The "Third Term."

The following significant editorial expression appears in the N. Y. Graphic of April 9:

"It is more nonsense to talk of the support of the American people and the power of the press, so long as the President is a candidate for a third term and is at the mercy of a horde of politicians."

Many other similar allusions to the avowed candidacy of the President for another term of power have, of late, fallen from the less guarded members of the Republican press; and we have been, moreover, informed by persons who had opportunities of seeing the organs of the last inauguration, that, on that occasion, the choice coterie of intimate cronies and sycophants of the President, then gathered about him, entertained each other and him with hurrahs for the "Life President," and pledges of support of allegiance to him forever; at all of which to merey smiled, and entered not a single protest, as he silently puffed his cigar.

The brief extract, above quoted by us, is given as an excuse for the abandonment of the scheme of the civil service "rules" and the reinstatement of the President on the subject of civil service reform. The "horde of politicians" are the gentry who are playing upon the vanity of Mr. Grant for their own selfish objects in this behalf, and to whom he is willing to bow and cringe for the purpose of securing the re-election which he appears to covet. On the subject of civil service reform, the people have been grossly deceived with promises as bright and as false as those pretended signals of safety and peace which the Florida wreckers station along the most dangerous reefs, to lure noble vessels upon the rocks, that they may plunder them, and whose treacherous purpose is discovered by the victims too late to save themselves and their richly laden cargoes. The very means which the people have placed in the President's hands for their own benefit are to be turned against them. Instead of new reforms in civil service, we are to have four more years of political bawling, and pandering to the politicians, whose influence will be necessary to place Mr. Grant again before the people in '76. True reform in this department will be postponed to a more favorable occasion in the distant future, and the nation must, with the best grace it can command, prepare to take charge of and support the gigantic political elephant they drew, in electing Mr. Grant to his present position.

People who know some little American history will remember that both Washington and Jefferson were importuned by many enthusiastic friends to allow the use of their names for a third canvass for the presidency; but both of them respectfully declined, and preferred to retire to the shades of private life. Among other things they both had found the presidency an expensive charge upon them and a severe drain upon their private fortunes; and hence insisted on a change. The present incumbent of the station once occupied by them has vindicated the long lost character of that office, as a paying institution. In it, he has risen to wealth, and in it he is constantly becoming wealthier. The spoils of patronage have been so skillfully farmed out, that they have become just so many available assets in his hands, and it is not surprising, perhaps, that such a man as he—ignorant of statesmanship in its highest sense, obstinate, avaricious and strictly a military devotee—should make the effort to secure a renewal of his power for a third term of four years. The nation, however, will see in this candidacy nothing but danger and a menace to American institutions as they have heretofore been understood. Grant's entry on a third term would, in reality, be a certain pledge that he would remain in that station until death put a quietus upon his ambitious career; and we are much mistaken, if the great body even of the Republican party fails to regard the subject in that light. All classes of citizens owe it to themselves, to their country, to their national traditions and to their hopes in human liberty, to unite to crush this upstart who seeks to outreach and outshine Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and to be the Augustus of the modern times.—St. Louis Dispatch.

Chas. Sanguinet, who has lived in St. Louis for 92 years, died the 10th.

Why did not Washington's sister go with him to cut the cherry tree? Because she had not got her little hat yet.—Boston Transcript.

Twenty thousand women of Birmingham, England, have signed a petition in favor of a bill, now before the house of commons, legalizing the marriage of a widower with the sister of his late wife.

There is said to be considerable excitement over the reported discovery of a silver mine about seven miles west of Houston, Texas county, but, so far as heard from, the diggings haven't panned out sufficiently to justify any general stamped in that direction.

Speaking of the car load of flour that lately passed through Denison from St. Louis, on its way to Mexico with "Words of Welcome from St. Louis to Texas," the Galveston News trusts that within the next two or three months the wheat growers of that State "will return the compliment by sending a car load of new Texas flour to St. Louis six weeks earlier than new flour was ever before seen in that city."

Nearly every town in the state of any size is interesting itself in manufacturing enterprises. The people of the entire West is awakening to the importance of wealth producing agents at home. Why may not the West, in time, compete successfully with the East in manufactures? We certainly have every facility, and all that is needed is pluck and energy.

POMEROY AND DAVIS.—When, one day, weary with the cares of state, the Senator from Kentucky was snoring in his chair, his name was called to vote. A neighbor punched his ribs and said, "Wake up, Mr. Davis, your name is called. Half unconsciously the old Kentuckian rose and asked the Vice President what they were voting on. The Vice President explained that it was a railroad bill in Kansas. "Well," said Mr. Davis, in that shrill voice and pointed manner of his, "what I want to know before I vote is, the amount of mileage in this bill."

Whereupon the great and good Pomeroiy arose, his face beaming all over with the smiles only a clear conscience will produce, and said:

"If the Senator from Kentucky will permit me, I will explain. I have thoroughly investigated the bill, sir, and I assure you, if there is any stealing in it I cannot find it."

"All right, Mr. President," responded Senator Davis, "if the Senator from Kansas can't find any stealing, I am satisfied there is none there."

There are probably few people who are aware that the plucky little kingdom of Holland has a war on its hands. Such, however, appears to be the case—the Sultan of Achein being the unruly and unlucky individual who has roused King William's ire. The island of Sumatra is a large, rich and prosperous island in the Indian Sea, ranking next to Borneo among the Malay Islands. It has an area of about 140,000 square miles and a population of about 4,500,000 people. The Dutch got a foothold on the island of Sumatra early in the seventeenth century, and have since that time gone on consolidating and increasing their possession until they have greater power than any others in the island. There is a section of the country known as Achein, or Acheen, which has retained its character as an independent kingdom, and it is with the Sultan of Achein that Holland has to deal. The Malay pirates, subjects of the Sultan, have for some time past been committing outrages upon British ships and shippers. By a treaty with Great Britain, Holland is under a pledge to protect the British subjects on the island as well as its own. Reiterated protests seem to have no effect upon the Sultan of Achein, and friend King William of Holland dismissed the Sumatran Embassadors at his court and declared war. The Sultan of Achein has a populous kingdom of fierce people and a rather formidable army, which, along with Holland's disadvantages of an investment of his dominions from a distance, may make the warfare obstinate and costly.

It is stated on the authority of Mr. Joseph Applegate, late one of the Indian peace commissioners, that the Modoc band who have so long defied the Government troops, number just fifty three Indians, and are renegades from their tribe.

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EXPRESS WAGON always standing at the door. Goods bought at the Novelty delivered anywhere in town free of charge.  
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**St. Louis and Keokuk Railroad Company.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis and Keokuk Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Planters House, St. Louis, on Monday, May 20th, 1873, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m.  
W. E. BUCKNAN, Sec'y.  
St. Louis, Mo., April 21, 1873.