

A San Francisco telegram of the 13th says the Modocs have escaped to Snow Mountain, twenty miles south of the Soreas lake.

Hon. Charles Sumner has been divorced from his wife. Five years of desertion was more than the old gent could stand.

Father Ryan, the Priest poet, has returned from Europe, whither he went for his health. It is said that he found it, his health being greatly improved.

The Warm Spring Indians are after the Modocs, and the way they are pitching into them evidently makes the Modocs wish for cooler Springs.

A young murderer of only seven years Virginia boasts. A negro boy of that age killed a little white girl of four years, on the 13th, because she refused to give him a marble.

The President, it is said, will make no appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Chase, until the assembling of Congress. Presents are now in order. Who can afford to give the most?

The Clarksville Sentinel doesn't agree with the Montgomery Standard that the cold winter has killed all the snakes—especially "snakes in the boots" around Clarksville. Has the editor of the Sentinel had the "i m jams"?

The Modocs have left the scene of their second butchery in the lava beds, and it is said are fortifying themselves about twenty five miles south of that place, which they are making still stronger. The last news informs us that the troops have been driving the Indians.

The Pope of Rome was 81 years old on the 12th inst. He is laying very low, and will live very little longer, if he is not dead at this writing. On the 12th he had a fainting spell that lasted over an hour, and the day following the telegrams announced his condition as worse.

Although McVeigh has obtained a favorable decision against Judge Underwood, who as a Judge confiscated his property and then bought it in, the old disgracer of the judicial emine refuses to eject. He is a fit subject for the state prison, and that's where he ought to be.

It is said another Kansas horror is about to be unearthed, similar to the Bender affair. In the attic of an old unoccupied house, in Leavenworth, last occupied by negroes, human bones, teeth and finger nails with flesh attached and evident marks of burning, have been discovered. This "bleeding" of Kansas may have the "wooly horse" mixed up with it.

The government has at last gained a victory over two or three dozen Modocs. The latter charged into the soldiers camp and fired several volleys, killing four soldiers and one friendly Indian. They were finally repulsed with a loss of one man. Let us be thankful for this rousing victory over our formidable enemies, the Modocs. At this rate we will be able to exterminate the whole sixty with a loss of only about 250 soldiers. Let Gen. Davis follow up the victory.

Virginia has had a duel. Two fools got at loggerheads about a poem supposed to have been written for the benefit of a young lady. They arranged weapons and time, met and fired two rounds, and both were shot, one mortally, who has since died. The young lady feels very badly for having been the innocent cause of the rash affair. The laws of the state hold duelling as murder in the first degree, and the survivor and the seconds have been arrested, and refused bail.

MINE EXPLOSION—A coal mine horror occurred in Nova Scotia, about 100 miles from Halifax. The explosion took place in the colliery, the slope was set on fire, and a large number of workmen, including the manager and assistant manager were in the pit. There was no means of escape, and many of them were suffocated and roasted to death in the bowels of the earth. Twenty-six men leaving wives and families were killed, and twenty two single men. It is thought the number of dead and wounded will number seventy five.

Congressman Sawyer of Wisconsin didn't return his \$5,000 to the treasury, or dispose of it in the way that some of the repentants or demagogical candidates for fame did. Not he; he just invested it in government bonds, and then struck a dramatic attitude in the presence of a few friends, built a bon fire of them, and offered a sacrifice for his sins in that way. The smoke curled towards the ether blue, the sweet smelling savour whereof he hopes will reach all his constituents, and secure his forgiveness. His conscience is now clear.

Bryan of the Montgomery Standard is getting "starchy" since he has donned the "patent outsiders." We are almost afraid to meet him at the editorial convention for fear he will "cut" our acquaintance. He is such a devotee of "modern style," that we begin to doubt that he would recognize his old grandfather dressed in the home spun garb of his day. Come, Bryan, we are of a sensitive nature; now don't treat us "old style" fellows too easily.

The Republican's special says that a competitive examination in Norfolk, Va., on the 17th, for a West Point cadetship, there were about twenty candidates, fifteen being white and five colored. Congressman Platt, to whom the selection was referred, decided in favor of a colored boy named John W. Williams, as having passed the best examination. Williams is a colored boy about eighteen years of age, who was born in slavery. He has been at school for five years only.

The genial editor of the Troy Dispatch called upon us the other day. He looks to the Louisiana Editorial Convention for relief from all the ills which afflict country newspapers. We fear he is following an ignis fatuus of a flickering nature.—St. Charles Cosmos.

Too many publishers are similarly afflicted. As a social re-union, the association does very well, but the interests of sections vary, and publishers must let personal judgment direct their business affairs. What experience and observation will not teach, a few days' business at a convention will hardly accomplish.

The Clarksville Sentinel thinks that the abolition of the franking privilege will prove a blessing to newspapers—that is those not classed under the head of "sickly and worthless sheets;" and thinks the law could have been improved by requiring prepay postage of all papers at the mailing office, thereby compelling the fraternity to adopt the "cash in advance system and adhere to it." If this were the case, we doubtless would see fewer notices in our exchanges asking their subscribers to pay up back dues for "two and three years," as many of them announce it. We don't keep that class of names on our books.

The Journal says a sign in front of a saloon not a thousand miles from Louisiana, reads thus:

BLACK BOARD.

There is nothing strange about that; beer will sometimes turn a fellow's calculations topsy turvy, and the artist had only taken too much "Buk." We doubt not there will be a goodly number of editors in the same condition there next week; for we see by the Montgomery Standard that our staid brother Bryan has been departing from his former temperate life, having actually "tasted" some of Squire Forshey's native wine. "If the righteous scarcely be saved, where will the sinner and the ungodly appear?"

The St. Charles Cosmos gives the Mexico Messenger a gentle hint for complaining of its persistence in publishing a county map, suggesting that it is more creditable than the "dead advertisements" that adorn the pages of the Messenger. And the Cosmos is right. If anything looks disgraceful in a newspaper, it is two or three columns of advertisements that have overrun their time, besides being an injustice to the readers of the paper. But that is a legitimate result of the publishing of large blanket sheets in places where the business does not justify it. Esop tells us of a frog whose ambition overleaped itself, and he swelled, and swelled, until he—busted.

FOR WEST POINT.—Judge Buckner has set the 10th of June for the examination of aspirants to the West Point cadetship of this congressional district, to be held at Montgomery City. All aspirants must report by the 24th inst. "Candidates are admitted into the academy only between the ages of 17 and 22; they must be at least five feet high, and must be free from any deformity, disease or infirmity which may render them unfit for arduous military service. The applicant must be proficient in reading and writing, English grammar, descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and in the history of the United States, and the various operations in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, proportion, and vulgar and decimal fractions must be thoroughly understood."

A very pathetic incident occurred during the floods at Birmingham. A Mrs. Fox, residing near the cemetery gate, heard in the morning a peculiar moaning in the direction of the cemetery. Going there, she found a little child waist-deep in water and weeping near a head stone which marked a lonely grave. On being questioned she said that she lived a great way off. She heard that the graves were covered with water, and she feared that her mother's would be washed away. So she went to keep her poor watch and ward beside it. She was kindly cared for and returned to her motherless home.

A. M. King, a traveling district preacher, has been arrested in Kansas as an accomplice in the Bender horror.

"Patrons of Husbandry." Such is the general title under which the farmers of the country are organizing. We have just seen the constitution of the "National Grange." It is a secret association—that is, its deliberation and the proceedings of the "granges" are not public, although the general principles and objects of the move are made known, and are in the main about as we stated them in our issue of last week.

The officers of a grange, either national, state or subordinate, consist of a master, overseer, lecturer, steward, gate-keeper, ceres, pomona, floral and lady assistant steward. In the subordinate granges they are chosen annually, and in the national and state every two years.

Any person interested in agricultural pursuits of the age of sixteen years (female), and eighteen years (male) duly proposed, elected and complying with the rules and regulations of the order, is entitled to membership and the benefit of the degrees taken. Every application must be accompanied by the fee of membership. If rejected, the money will be refunded. Applications must be certified by members, and balloted for at subsequent meetings. It requires three negative votes to reject any applicant.

If any member (or brother or sister) is sick, the patrons are to visit them and see that they are well provided with all things needful. It is the duty of the officers to see that the interests of the order in this and all other respects are carried out.

The principal objects of the organization, as we have previously mentioned, is to secure cheap transportation of products to market; the purchase of supplies at wholesale, which may be accomplished by establishing depots of provision; the purchasing of farm implements from first hands, instead of paying the agent's commission, and legislative relief from onerous taxation and other burdens by the election to office of those who know and feel the needs of farmers.

In this order, as others, political demagogues will creep unawares, to gain its influence, which is already evinced by the number who are taking such an active interest in the matter now, and attempting to locate the order with one or the other political parties of the country; although the order itself disclaims its adherence to any political faction. Such characters however will manage to become members of the order, and try to wield its influence in their favor for selfish aims. The caution taken in the constitution, that a person must be interested in agricultural pursuits to become a member, will not guard against this, for we have in the country many who, ostensibly, are farmers, having small farms which are the least of their thoughts, while the great object of their lives is political promotion.

In speaking of the organization, Colman's Rural World says: The members of this order have every reason to believe that they are aiding in one of the grandest reforms the world has ever seen. The instruction, protection, and the elevation of the working man, the acknowledgment of the only true nobility, that of the heart and the intellect; the general happiness and prosperity of the country are but a part of the objects to be attained. We believe this organization will do more to secure the welfare of the producing classes, and bring about the long needed concert of action, so essential to success, than any or all other means combined.

Information relating to crops, future prospects, demand and supply, transportation, manufacturing and educational enterprises, sales of farm products, purchase of implements, seeds, and family supplies at wholesale rates, are but a part of the objects to be attained. To these should be added, the bringing back of our government to its original purity and simplicity; to bring about the overthrow of those who would enrich themselves at the expense of the toiling masses, to diminish the taxes by removing the causes that create them; and to further the general interests of the whole country, without discrimination or partiality.

This uprising among the agriculturists astonishes their would be dictators. The independent farmer has been dependent too long. So long as isolated farmers' clubs only complained, remonstrances remained unheeded. In this moment we see a new order of things inaugurated, when granges and clubs shall lift up their voices, and announce that concert of action has been fully determined upon, legislatures will heed and pass more equitable laws and may work in harmony. And when an active campaign is inaugurated, both will be found to be a unit in making ultimate success certain.

An 18 year old boy and a 15 year old girl applied to a Carthage Squire last week to "splice" them. The Squire refused to perform the job without the consent of their parents, and the young couple departed overwhelmed with sorrow.

Indianapolis has elected a Democratic Mayor, after a hotly contested canvass—Indianapolis, the home of Morton, and the giver of 1,776 majority for Grant last year.

Gen. Bacon Montgomery was seriously hurt, one day last week, at Sedalia, by being thrown out of a carriage. Horace ran off.

Amendments to the School Law.

An act to amend section 17 of an act entitled "An act to authorize cities, towns and villages to organize for school purposes, with special privileges," to repeal certain acts therein mentioned, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, approved March 21, 1870, the same being section 17, article 2, chap. 123, Wegner's statutes. Be it enacted, &c:

Sec. 1. That section 17 of said act is hereby amended as follows:

Sec. 17. Adjoining territory may be annexed to any city, town or village, and territory belonging to any city, town or village may be transferred to adjoining district for school purposes, by the mutual agreement of the respective boards of education of such city, town or village, and of townships interested. Either board may propose such annexation of territory by resolution, and notify the other board interested, who shall act upon the same without delay; and when they shall return to the board making such proposal their approval, the territory shall be deemed annexed. In any fractional township where there is no township board of education, such adjoining territory may be annexed or transferred by the board of education of any city, town or village, with the approval of the county superintendent of public schools; provided, that no territory shall be deemed annexed or transferred until the assent of a majority of voters of the territory to be annexed or transferred shall be given, at an election to be held for that purpose, by giving ten days' notice, by posting at least three written or printed hand bills in three public places in said territory to be annexed or transferred, stating the time, place and object of the meeting; and when a majority of the voters at such election shall vote in favor of it, the same shall be certified to the township clerk, and not otherwise; and thereupon the township clerk, or in case there is no such officer, then the secretary of the board of education for such city, town or village, shall cause maps to be made of the townships affected by the change, as provided by law.

Section 1. The act of the general assembly of the state of Missouri, approved March 19, 1870, entitled "An act to provide for the reorganization and support of public schools, and to revise and amend laws relating thereto, and repeal certain acts and parts of acts," is hereby amended by adding the following section:

Sec. 104. Whenever any property heretofore or hereafter conveyed in trust, or mortgaged to secure the payment of a loan of school funds, shall be ordered to be sold under the provisions of this act, or by virtue of any power in such conveyance in trust or mortgage contained, the county having the care and management of the school fund or funds out of which such loan was made, may, in its discretion for the protection of the interests of the schools, become, through its agent, thereunto duly authorized, a bidder on behalf of its county, at the sale of such property, as aforesaid, and may purchase, take, hold and manage for said county, to the use of the township, out of the school funds of which such loan was made, or in its own name where such loan has been made out of general school funds, the property it may acquire at such sale as aforesaid. The county court of any county holding property acquired as aforesaid, may appoint an agent to take charge of, rent out or lease, or otherwise manage the same, under the direction of said court; but as soon as practicable, and, in the judgment of said court, advantageous to the school or schools interested therein, such property shall be resold in such manner, and on such terms, at public sale, as said court may deem best for the interest of said school or schools; and the money realized on such sale, after payment of the necessary expenses thereof, shall become part of the school fund out of which the original loan was made.

HOW A COLORED CONGRESSMAN WAS TREATED IN ST. LOUIS.—The Republican says: Hon. Jno. R. Lynch, the colored representative from Mississippi, is among the delegates to the Congressional convention, and leaves this morning for home—thereby foregoing the anticipated pleasure of the Texas excursion. Mr. L. is a quiet, young looking man, apparently of more than ordinary intelligence. He has managed to make his visit on the present occasion a not unpleasant one. He states that since he left home he has met with the utmost courtesy, escaping that superciliousness and disrespect complained of in former years by Fred. Douglass and other prominent members of the race to which he belongs. By preference he has taken his meals at his room. The proprietors of the Southern, at which hotel he was assigned, treated him with the same courtesy that was extended to his white colleagues, and the choice of eating at the public table or in private was extended to him. Mr. Lynch says that the utmost state of good feeling exists in his part of the state between the colored and white population, and as an evidence of the prevailing sentiment, he states with pride that his old master voted for him for congress.

Jno. W. Stevens, of Green's Bottom, killed a Coyote wolf on the night of the 8th inst., one of the largest of its species. The skin is on exhibition at the Central Mills. This animal has been annoying the farmers in that vicinity for the last two years by its frequent depredations. The wolf, when killed, wore a collar with a silver buckle. From this fact it is presumed that it was a pet, and had escaped. When killed it was making its way off with a large goose.—St. Charles Cosmos.

The incorrigible Don Platt, contemplating the possibility that Captain Jack will exterminate the American people at the rate the very one sided Modoc was going on, throws a sid to that ferocious chief by saying that he desires it to be distinctly understood, before this thing goes any further, that Captain Jack has always been his first choice for President.

GEN. GRANT'S SPEECH.—Gen. Grant while on the east recently on his way west, stopped a short time at Moberly. A great many people were present to pay their respects to the President. They called him out. I've walked out to the platform of the rear car, stood motionless and looked like Patience on a monument. Three cheers were given for Gen. Grant, and all he said, was:

"This is a new town ain't it? How far is it from Mexico?" This was Gen. Grant's speech at Moberly, and all of it. For this we have the authority of a gentleman of this place of undoubted veracity, who was present, and heard all that Gen. Grant said, and he assures us the above is all he said.

In asking about Mexico, he doubtless thought of the time in 1861, when in Ringo's Bank in Mexico, he said if this was a war for abolishing slavery, he would no longer fight for such a government.—Exchange.

The New Albany, Indiana, Ledger finds in the Bender murderers of Kansas a clue to the perpetrators of a horrible and hitherto mysterious tragedy near that city. Some two years ago a German and his wife, named Bandle, were murdered and their house was burned down over their bodies, but no person was ever suspected of committing the crime. At the time a German family, consisting of two men and two women, were tenants of a neighboring farm and soon after moved to Kansas. As the name of this family was Bender, and as their description answers to that of the Kansas murderers, there is a strong impression at New Albany that Bandle and wife were victims of the Cherryvale people.

The Ralls County Record of last week announced the death of Captain W. W. Hogue, of starvation. From its account of the case it is certainly one of the most painful and sad deaths we ever remember hearing of. For many years the deceased had been afflicted with an ulceration in the throat, which precluded the passage of anything of a substantial nature into the stomach. A little wine, gruel, or some light food was all he could swallow during the last thirty days of his illness.—Clarksville Sentinel.

The Bishops of the M. E. church South have recently held their annual meeting at Nashville, Tenn. According to the plan of episcopal visitation for the ensuing year, Bishop Wm. M. Wightman, of Charleston, S. C., will attend the Conference in Missouri and Kansas. He will preside over the Missouri Conference at Carrollton, commencing its session Sept. 10th next.

Bingham of Ohio, is seeking the position made vacant by the death of Minister Orr.

Administratrix's Resignation. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of W. S. Cochran, dec'd, will make application at next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo., to be begun and held in Troy on the second Monday in July, 1873, for permission to resign her letters of administration granted on said estate. MARY B. COCHRAN, Adm'rx.

Resignation of Executorship. NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned that the undersigned, Executor of the will of John A. Sitton, dec'd, will apply at the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo., at the next regular term thereof, to wit, at the April term 1873, for permission to resign his letters testamentary, granted to him on the estate of said deceased. G. G. WILSON, Ex'r.

Christian Institute, Miss S. A. Stuart WOULD inform her patrons and the public that she will remove her School from the house on Main street to the Christian Institute, where she will re-open her school on Wednesday, January 1st, 1873.

Miss Stuart hopes to merit a share of patronage by her unremitting endeavors to improve those children who are intrusted to her care. TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS. Senior Classes.....\$20.00 Junior Classes..... 15.00 Primary Classes..... 10.00 The Ornamental Branches will be charged as customary in schools, colleges, &c. Incidental charge (fuel &c.)..... 1.00 Payments made—One-half at the commencement, and the remainder at the end of the session of five months. REFERENCES. Judge Sam'l Watson and lady, St. Charles. Judge Backner and lady, " " Dr. Sam'l Overall and lady, " " J. W. Redmon and lady, " " Col. T. W. Cunningham, " " Squire Wheeler and lady, Troy, Mo. November 27, 1872.—4841

1873. 1873. 1873. MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, A First Class News and Family Journal. TERMS. THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, published every morning, by mail, one year, \$12. To clubs of three, \$34; of ten, \$100. THE TRI-WEEKLY, published Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, \$6 a year; three copies \$17; five copies \$27; ten copies \$50. THE WEEKLY, \$2 a year, three copies \$5, five copies \$8, ten copies fifteen dollars, twenty copies twenty-five dollars. Additions can be made to clubs at any time at club rates. Ten per cent. commission allowed to Agents getting up clubs. Papers not sent unless paid in advance, and invariably discontinued at the end of time paid for. Remittances can be made at our risk in Drafts, Post-office Orders or Registered Letters. GEO. KNAPP & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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CRUMP & WING PROPOSE TO SELL GOODS CHEAP FOR THE CASH. THEY KEEP THE BEST OF GOODS, SUCH AS BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps, Ladies Hose and Steel Traps, FANCY SOAPS, GLOVES AND HARDWARE, MOLASSES, GENTS' PIECE GOODS, CLOTHING, LADIES SHAWLS, SCOOP SHOVELS, LOOKING GLASSES, MARKET BASKETS, SCHOOL BOOKS, SMITH'S TONIC, QUEENSWARE, MEAL SACKS, SPOOL THREAD, CHEESE, TEA, Candies, Vinegar, SUGAR, COFFEE, NAILS, SPICE, RICE, And—well, it's no use to name anything more, but come along and we can furnish you with anything you want. nov 13n46

JOSEPH HART SELLS BOOTS AND SHOES. From the Smallest to the Largest Size, CHEAPER Than they can be bought elsewhere in Troy. Also all Other Goods: Dry Goods, White Lawns, Jaconets, Linens, Edgings. HE HAS ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF CLOTHING Glass and Chinaware, GROCERIES, WALL PAPER, WINDOW CURTAINS, &c. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY TREES AT BUFFALO NURSERY. Brother Farmers, don't forget that our Eastern neighbors are feeding apples to stock with good results, while we have only a scanty supply for family use. Also, that Eastern farmers have their barrels of cider and an abundance of the best of apple vinegar, and here either is a rarity with the majority of families. And yet we most all cultivate more land than is profitable, and have often an abundance of waste and worn out lands that could be made profitable if set in trees, besides improving the condition of the land. Being overstocked with winter fruits, especially of Janneting and New York Red Pippin, or Hon. Davis, I will sell this spring by the thousand at \$75.00; by the 500 at \$45.00. Price by dozen and 100 same as heretofore—by the dozen \$1.50, by the 100 \$11.50. Will sell Hughes' cider crab, per 50 \$4.00; per 100 \$7.00; per 1000 \$60. Pear, Cherry and Plum trees 80 cts each; per dozen \$6.00. Concord grape, first class, 1 year vines 10 cents each; per dozen \$1.00; per 100 \$3 dollars; per 1000 \$5 dollars. Bearing vines each 25 cts, per dozen 2.50; per 100, 18 dollars. All other stock about the same as last spring. For further particulars call at the Nursery, 3 miles southeast of Troy, on the Telegraph road, or address the proprietor. A. M. SHULTS, Troy, Mo.