

Albany Register.

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Buying a Senatorial Seat.

That money is used frequently to influence the actions of individual members of Legislative bodies, we have strong reason to believe; but such conduct has ever been regarded as wrong, as bribery, and the perpetrators, including both the acceptor of the money as well as the offerer, have ever been regarded by the masses of the American people with odium. We do not remember of an instance where the use of money in the direction of bribery was ever sought to be justified by any person, whose success in reaching office, at least, rendered him prominent, until we read a portion of a speech purporting to have been made by Mr. Jones, lately elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Nevada. He was thought to have used money freely in procuring his election, and was so charged by one or more of the newspapers. After Jones had been elected Senator, he read a speech before the body which elected him, in which he sought to justify the dishonorable course which he doubtless pursued, by saying that "Custom has sanctioned the use of money in Senatorial elections;" and "to inveigh against the use of money is simply to deny the inevitable and to incur more than a suspicion of want of candor and intelligence." These sentiments are infamous. They justify bribery and stamp Jones as a villain. They show that money, bribery, raised him to the Senate. Custom does not sanction any such iniquity. Bad men, like himself, may use bribes, and as bad men may accept them; but the law, which is the moral sense of the people, custom reduced to rule, condemns it, proposes to punish the giver and taker of a bribe by fine and imprisonment. An exchange says that money expended by party men for the party are legitimate political disbursements; but these expenses are illegitimate when expended in the interest of any man within the party and for his sole benefit. It then becomes base corruption. We go farther than this, or at least would be more explicit. Bribery, whether it be for the interest of party or men, is base corruption. The disbursements for party, so long as they are confined to the promoting of organization, circulating of speeches and documents, paying the expenses of speakers and defraying the expenses of conventions, political gatherings, etc., are legitimate; but when they are used for the purpose of buying votes, a great crime is committed. A man who will offer or give a bribe, is as depraved a wretch as the one who accepts it. They are both dishonest and unsafe. Justice in the hands of such men is on the side of self interest. The lack of moral integrity that would permit them to buy a seat in the Senate, would not hesitate long in prompting them to seek compensation for their expenditures, by selling their official votes. Hence their influence is detrimental to public justice as well as virtue. Let the sentiment of this man Jones, Senator elect of Nevada, once be accepted by the people, and justice and virtue will topple and fall, and in

their stead will appear injustice and crime. Such sentiments are a libel on our customs as a people and a nation, and the author of them should never be permitted to disgrace with his presence our Senatorial Halls.

The Successor of Kamehameha V.

The question of a successor to the throne of the late Kamehameha V., of the Sandwich Islands, is no longer vexed, if it ever was, Prince Luualis having been first endorsed by the Legislative Assembly, and then elected by the unanimous popular vote of the Kingdom to that exalted position. The breathing of the rest of the political world will probably be uninterrupted by this tremendous event.

From the *Oregonian* we learn that Mr. G. W. Brown, of that city, was run over by a car as it was being switched a short distance above the lower sawmill, Jan. 28th, from the effects of which he died next morning. He was an old pioneer, a member of the Legislature in 1856, and subsequently Superintendent of Common Schools. He was highly esteemed. His age was 49 years.

Edward Simmonds states that when he was superintendent of the rolling stock of the Union Pacific Railroad from 1865 to 1871, second hand locomotives, dear at \$5,000 and unfit for decent roads, were sold to the company by P. G. Butler of Boston, as first class, for \$16,000 or \$17,000.

The Modoc war has been the subject of Cabinet discussion, and it has been determined to appoint a commission of three persons, to investigate and ascertain the best method of securing peace and maintaining the Modoc's on a reservation.

One volunteer kernel of wheat, in Merriwether county, Georgia, last season, produced ninety-nine heads and three thousand fifty-eight kernels, the largest head having seventy-five each. It was of the early red, bald variety.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the bill to prohibit the sale of malt liquors was ordered to a third reading on the 29th ult., by a vote of 145 to 45. Will become a law, without a doubt.

On Wednesday of last week the thermometer at Chicago ranged from twenty to twenty-four degrees below zero. At Elgin, Ill., it was reported at thirty-four degrees, and at Milwaukee, Wis., thirty degrees.

The Pope is reported to have said recently that he would leave Rome if the religious orders were suppressed by the Italian Government.

Governor Dix, of New York, has refused to interfere in the case of John Gaffrey, sentenced to be hung on the 7th, to-day.

The owner of the barn which was set on fire in capturing John Wilkes Booth, has petitioned Congress to pay him the value of the destroyed property.

It has been suggested that the endowment of a chair of journalism at Cornell University, be called the Greeley Professorship.

The Bethel Fair lately held in Cincinnati for charitable purposes realized \$21,465 99.

Interesting Statistics.

The following statistics of some of the expenses of the Government, taken from the annual report of the Fifth Auditor of the United States Treasury, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, can hardly fail to be of interest to the general reader:

In the Fifth Auditor's office there were 11,566 letters written, and 15,406 accounts adjusted during the year, involving the enormous sum of \$720,071,736 40. Of this amount, the total sum paid as salaries to foreign Ministers and their secretaries was \$360,599 73. Their total contingencies came to \$46,782 41, and loss by exchange to the Government amounted to \$6,416 46, making a grand total of \$413,798 41, as the cost of all foreign missions. The highest salary paid to any foreign minister was \$17,600, that amount each being paid to the Ministers of England, France and Germany. The Minister to Liberia received the lowest salary, being \$4,000.

The total Consular salaries paid during the year amounted to \$472,990 11; loss by exchange, \$10,235. The fees received at these Consulates aggregated \$706,907 95, giving an excess of fees over salaries and loss by exchange of \$223,682 84. The fees received at London were the highest, being \$58,027 21; then Paris, \$54,826; then Liverpool, \$40,244 96.

The entire amount expended by Consular officers of the United States for the relief of American seamen, above extra wages received by said officers, amounted to \$151,599 44.

The number of destitute American seamen sent to the United States by our Consulates was 1,012, costing for their passage \$12,069 20. The cost of taking seamen picked up at sea into various ports was \$41,756. The amount expended in bringing American seamen charged with crime to this country amounted to a total of \$2,074 32.

Department accounts received and settled were as follows:

State Department: Total expenses, \$617,971 85. Of this \$325,000 was the award to Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound; and the British, Spanish and Mexican claim commissions aggregated nearly \$100,000. Publishing laws in pamphlet form cost \$57,505 80.

Interior Department: Total expenses, \$1,094,628 34. \$914,366 93 of this paid for the taking of the ninth census, and the miscellaneous and other expenses of the Patent Office were \$138,388 96.

Post-office Department expenses aggregated \$70,894 57.

The assessing of the internal revenue taxes in the several collection districts of all the States and Territories, cost a grand total of \$3,231,113 45.

The total expense of collecting the internal revenue taxes was \$1,907,076 72. The total expenses of administering the office was \$776,100 52. The total assessments amounted to \$123,079,983 73, and the collections were \$117,329,127 93.

A waiter in New Jersey was fined \$25 not long since for putting dishwater into oyster stews.

Forty-two persons, alleged Internationals, were arrested in Paris on the 29th ult.

Fx-Empress Carlotta was reported dead on the 30th ult.

The *Statesman* is informed that the volunteer, John R. Brown, killed in the Modoc fight, was from Marion county, near Sublimity.

News from Dr. Livingston at London to the 30th ult., state his health is improving.

Nine acres of Florida swamp have produced \$24,000 in oranges this season.

The first piano constructed in the United States was made at Philadelphia.

An extensive drove of rats was lately seen crossing one of the friths of Lake Superior.

Half of the applicants for Boston relief were Portuguese.

Consumption prevails alarmingly at Pittsburg.

Goes Around Like Anybody.

A Washington letter to the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* says:

What would have been thought, in old times, of General Grant throwing to the winds all forms and ceremonies, driving his own horses without an attendant? He calls and visits where, when and on whom he pleases, walks down the avenue, if he gets tired takes a street car, stops at the shops if he has an errand to do, or stands in the door of a bank and takes a view of the crowd passing—as I saw him not long since. All this is very dreadful to the old school devotees, and the criticisms upon it are numerous and severe.

The President goes to the Capitol and talks familiarly with Senators and members about public affairs. This, too, is a subject of animadversion by his enemies. His interest in legislation is called by them a desire to push pet schemes, and the opposition go into convulsions over the tendency of the Executive to usurpation.

No President has ever possessed the regularity and singular independence that characterizes General Grant in these particulars. There is a strong element of common sense too rare by far among men in this man's nature, and he represents a new order of administrative minds, and naturally affiliates with those men who develop great enterprises, who build railroads, open new territory, make remarkable discoveries, and add to the greatness and glory of the Republic.

A good joke on Senator Sumner is current in Washington. Every body knows how persistent he has been in introducing his Civil Rights Bill, in season and out of season; also, how equally persistent Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has been in opposing it. The other day, when Sumner's bill was reached on the calendar, Senator Carpenter, who was in the chair, turned toward and said: "Does the Senator from Delaware object?" "I will if the Chair desires it," replied Bayard, "but I did not say so." A burst of Senatorial laughter followed this reply, showing not only a keen appreciation of the joke itself, but of the ridiculous attitude that Senator Sumner and his Democratic brethren occupy toward each other.

John Schemmerhorn, of Alton, Illinois, thought his cow was affected with the hollow horn. To satisfy himself, he caught the beast, and held her by the tail while his wife rapped on the horn with a tack hammer. A moment later a barnyard tableau was seen, as Schemmerhorn soared over a ten-board fence, and his wife has an aperture in her Dolly Varden that a week's constant labor with a sewing machine will hardly repair.

Mount Vesuvius has erupted slightly lately. Alarm occasioned, but no damage.

The income of Virginia from convict hire last year was \$31,000.

Anecdotes of Chief Justice Marshall.

Judge Marshall's simplicity of character and absent-mindedness have been the theme of a number of anecdotes. The best one known is about his puzzle over the buggy and the sapling. Turning aside one day, to avoid one of these awful mud-holes which abound in Virginia country-roads, the axle of his buggy encountered a stout sapling. The sapling was between the hub of the wheel and the body of the buggy. Too big to bend down, and too supple to break, this sapling seemed to the Judge to be wholly unconquerable. What to do he knew not. He got down out of the buggy, the better to apply his great intellect to the knotty subject, and to study it thoroughly up. While pondering vainly, a negro came along.

"Uncle," said the Chief Justice, "I wish you would tell me about this sapling. I can't get over it, and I don't want to stay here all day and miss court. What do you think I had better do?"

The negro could not repress a broad but silent grin. "Why, ole marster," said he, "I 'spee' the bes' thing you kin do is to back yo' buggy till you git clar of de saplin', den turn de hade (head) of yo' boss, and den you kin 'void de saplin' and go to cote sleek as goose-grease."

"Thank you—thank you kindly, uncle, I should never have thought of that in the world. You are a man of superior mind. There's half a dollar for you." And the Judge drove joyfully off.

Another anecdote, illustrating the same simple-mindedness and easy good nature, has, so far as I am aware, never been in print. It is this: When Judge Marshall lived in Richmond, his opposite neighbor was Col. Pickett, father of the Confederate General, George E. Pickett, of Gettysburg fame. Col. Pickett was a man of wealth, lived well, and was not content unless everything about his household bore the marks of good living. His horses were his pride, and were conspicuous everywhere for their splendid appearance, being as sleek, fat and high-spirited as abundant food and excellent grooming could make them. Judge Marshall's horses, on the other hand, were notoriously lean and unkept. Everybody but the Judge had long remarked this. At last it was brought to his notice, with the suggestion that his carriage-driver neglected the horses, sold much of their food, and appropriated the money to his own use, a good deal of it going, no doubt, for liquor.

The Judge called him up without delay. "Dick, what is the reason Col. Pickett's horses are in such splendid condition, while mine are almost skeletons? I am afraid you neglect them, don't half curry them, and don't half feed them."

Dick, not expecting the attack, was fairly posed. He hemmed and hawed awhile, till he could gather his negro wits about him, and then said: "Mars John, look at you—is you fat?"

"No," said the Judge, "decidedly not."

"Well, look at ole miss" (Mrs. Marshall)—"is she fat?"

"No."

"Den look at me—is I fat?"

"No."

"Den look at yo' horses—is dey fat?"

"No."

"Now den, you jes' look at Kumble Pickett. He fat, his ca'idge-driver fat, his horses fat, his dogs fat—all fat. De troof is, Mars John, fat run in de Pickett family, and it don't run in our'n. Dat's all."

"Well," said the Judge, after a little reflection, "there is a good deal in that. It never occurred to me before." He turned back into his study, and Dick was never troubled any more.

A clergyman at Paris, Ky., stopped his prayer to lead an unruly man out by the ear, and then went on: "As I was saying, oh, Lord!"