

Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873.

Justly So.

The people in Southern Oregon and Northern California cannot be expected to feel otherwise than incensed over the proposition which has been suggested, by some men of influence, to accede to the demands of Capt. Jack for a settlement of the Modoc trouble, which is that 3,000 acres of land shall be set apart for Capt. Jack's band at the mouth of Lost River. The character for treachery and unfaithfulness to treaties, for bloodthirstiness and cruelties which this band has clearly established during the last twenty-five years, which none can so well estimate as those who have resided in that region, precludes the possibility of their placing any reliance upon the good faith of these Indians, to keep inviolate any treaty stipulations. The treaty of 1864 with the Modoc and Klamath Indians, ceded all their lands to the Government, save the land included in the Klamath Reservation upon which they agreed to move and stay. While these terms were kept by some of these Indians, Capt. Jack, whose signature is to the treaty, and some forty or fifty others as unruly as himself, have persistently violated it, living on or off the Reservation as they felt inclined. They occupied lands most of the time on Lost River, when off the Reservation. Here their manner towards the settlers was so impudent and overbearing, so much of a terror, that they were compelled in self-preservation to ask for their removal to the Reservation. This brought on the war. Now these settlers demand of the Government a policy towards these red-handed wretches, that will make them behave themselves in the future, so they can live in security on their farms. If Jack's terms are acceded to, they can see nothing in it to insure this result. Unfaithfulness and treachery on the part of Capt. Jack's band in the past, are certainly no indications of integrity and peace in the future. Nothing but a blood-thirsty Indian's word, would be their protection against Modoc insolence and murder. It seems to us a lesson here is needed that will be rigid and thrilling in its emphasis—a lesson that will make an impression so deep and pungent on the surviving Modoc mind, of the sacredness of treaties and value of life, as regarded by the Government, as ever after to cause him to dread its wrath.

Correctly Said.

The *Oregonian* has the following just and appreciative notice of the Santiam Ditch enterprise, soon to be hastened, by its energetic President and live managers, to a successful completion:

"The enterprise of bringing the water of the Santiam river into Albany by a canal is to be pushed forward to completion. This is one of the most important improvements ever undertaken in the State. When it is finished no town in Oregon will be better adapted to the building up of manufacturing than Albany."

Most people will agree with the Jacksonville people that Captain Jack's band should be "wiped out," so long as they are not required to become a part of the bloody wiper.

Alexander H. Stephens.

Alexander Stephens, Vice President of the late Southern Confederacy, has accepted the nomination to Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia, and his election is foregone, there being no opposition. As he has complied with the law relating to the removal of political disabilities, he will doubtless take his seat. Mr. Stephens began his public career in 1836 by being elected to the Lower House of the Georgia Legislature, as a Whig. In 1842 he was sent to the State Senate, and then in 1843 he was elected to represent Georgia in Congress. After the nomination of Gen. Scott for President, Stephens became a Democrat. In 1860, just as the discontent and threatenings of the South were curializing preparatory to active rebellious hostility, he delivered a speech before a convention in Georgia strongly in opposition to the secession of that State; but finding this was unavailing, that in spite of him the rupture was inevitable, he, with eyes wide open to the enormity of the crime he was about to assist in perpetrating, in a spirit of weakness, if not of cravenly fear, yielded to the pressure of surrounding circumstances, repudiated and gave the lie in effect to the sentiments of opposition which he had just uttered, and became the most blatant and influential of rebels. So highly were his influence and talent regarded by the South, that the position of provisional Vice President was first conferred upon him, and afterward, when the permanent government was formed, the votes of the people elected him to that position. It was through his influence, while provisional Vice President, that Virginia was induced to join the confederation. His influence was very great through the contest, both in giving ideas and character to the confederacy, and encouragement to the rebels. Personally, he has been regarded less of noxiously than such of his associates as Jeff Davis and Toombs; but we do not see anything in his history to justify this discrimination. He knew the rebellion was wrong, for he said so; but into it he went regardless of scruples, and fought it to the bitter end. These other men pursued no such vacillating course, but took consistent ground in favor of it from the first. Stephens' private character has been without reproach, and this has doubtless caused discrimination to be made in his favor. Morally, and in point of influence, he was as unscrupulous and malign as any of them, though more graceful and scholarly about it. If he was ever a States-rights rebel, he is as much of a one to-day; and when he takes his seat in Congress, it will be to advocate the same fundamental principles of States-rights, which culminated in the late rebellion.

A man named A. L. Davis at Moberly, Mo., on the 31st ult., attempted to force an entrance into the room of Mrs. Poolum, a milliner. She warned him to desist, but he attempted to break the door down, and she shot him dead. The Coroner's jury exonerated her. That shot was bravely and righteously sent.

Cannon, Utah's Congressman, is said to be no small sou of a gun, but well "bored," having several wives.

It is thought Congress will repeal the bankrupt law this session.

To Suspend Operations.

Orders have been issued to the Commander of the U. S. forces operating against the Modoc Indians, to make such disposition of troops as will protect settlers, and to suspend further hostilities against Indians, unless absolutely necessary, until the Commission recently appointed to investigate the causes which led Capt. Jack to war have performed its duties, and the result of its investigation is known. To people in Southern Oregon, who have lately lost husbands and sons by these savages, and whose cattle and sheep are hopelessly scattered and their homes rendered unsafe, this long delay, for it will amount to nothing less, is peculiarly a hardship. For years they have dreaded these savages, patiently bearing their insults and exactions for the sake of peace; and now, after the life of husband, or son, or brother, or friend, has yielded to the treacherous bullet or cruel knife of the savage slaughterer, after the accumulations of years of deprivation and anxious toil, have been driven into the camp of the enemy, or left to wander in the mountains and fall prey to the savage beasts, they naturally look to the Government for that adjustment of their wrongs which will insure to them permanent protection from these bloodthirsty enemies. In a Commission to treat with the Indians, they can see nothing to give reason for peace or safety. What reliance can they place in the word of these treaty-violating Modocs of Jack's band? The terms of a future treaty will be as lightly regarded by them as those of the past. Nothing but punishment, severe and bloody, will render life and property in the Klamath region safe from these lawless Modocs, and it should be applied so soon as may be.

The consumption of spirits in the United States is estimated at 230,000 gallons per day. Estimating the population of the country at 40,000,000, this is about two gallons and three gills annually to each man, woman and child, or 67 drinks of a gill each, to each one.

The Commission which has been appointed to treat with the Modoc Indians is composed of General Canby, Jesse Applegate, A. B. Meacham and Samuel Case. These are good and competent gentlemen, but will the "treat" they give to the Modocs "set them up" for good?

Paris advices on the 6th stated that an indictment had been found against Gen. Fremont and some of his associates in regard to the Memphis and El Paso railroad bonds.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The English Parliament assembled on the 6th inst. The Queen in her address expressed her acknowledgments to the Emperor of Germany and the Geneva Arbitrators for their work.

England has concluded a treaty for the extradition of criminals with Belgium.

The St. Petersburg official *Gazette*, in an article on the movements of Russia in Asia, expresses indifference to British views, and says England views the growth of the United States with the same jealousy with which she watches the advance of Russia in Asia. It concludes the article by advising the British Government to take no more notice of the progress of Russia than she does of that of the United States. The Russian fleet now on the Baltic will soon sail for the Mediterranean.

EASTERN NEWS.

The State Senate of Kansas passed a concurrent resolution on the 4th inst., asking U. S. Senate to investigate the case of Pomeroy. The House passed one asking him to resign.

A. Brooklyn, N. Y., saloon-keeper named Kroop, was found on the 5th in his place of business, which had been closed for some weeks, half eaten up by a dog.

On the 4th inst., a man named Schaffer, in New York, murdered his wife in an assignation house, and then cut his own throat.

The annual sale of pews in Henry Ward Beecher's church on January 4th, netted \$65,000.

The next Episcopal Bishop to be consecrated in the United States, will be the one hundredth in the line of American successors.

Ben Butler is working actively for an extra session of Congress, it is thought in the Maynard interest.

The Army Appropriation bill will be about \$30,000,000.

It is stated that the Western Union Telegraph Company have made advantageous acquisition of the Cuban telegraph cable.

President Grant visited Wilmington, Del., on the 6th, and was enthusiastically received.

Henry McNulty was hung in Peoria, Ill., on the 7th. He was convicted of murdering his wife.

The Republican State Convention of Connecticut has nominated H. P. Haren for Governor.

It is reported that President Grant has decided to recognize the claims of the Republican party of the South, by the appointment of some one from that section to a position in the Cabinet after the 4th of March next.

At Waukegan, Ill., on the 5th, Christopher Rafferty, the murderer of officer O'Meara there last August, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and the punishment is death.

Late disclosures in Brooklyn, N. Y., have shown that a regular system of arson has been going on in that city.

The public library was to be opened last Sunday at Boston in accordance with the order of the Common Council.

The following list is given of colored men holding prominent State offices: South Carolina has Lieutenant-Governor R. H. Gleaves and State Treasurer F. L. Cardozo. Louisiana has Lieutenant-Governor Cesar C. Antoine and Superintendent of Public Education William C. Brown. Of members of Congress the colored people have P. B. S. Pinebeck, of Louisiana; John R. Lynch, Mississippi; R. H. Cain, J. H. Rainey, Alonzo J. Rausser, R. B. Elliott, South Carolina; James P. Rapier, Alabama; J. T. Walls, Florida. Of the members of Congress three have served in the Forty-second Congress, viz: Messrs. Rainey, Elliott and Walls.

A Kansas man dropped a little note to a neighbor's wife, inviting her to meet him under the pale silver moon. The husband got the note first, and kept the appointment. Two doctors have been at work on the Kansas man, in whom they found a rich lead mine.

In New York, during 1872, there were 8,445 marriages, and 11,898 births of living children. The deaths exceed the births by nearly 11,000. The total death roll is 22,941, being 6,000 in excess of last year.

It is reported that the heir to the throne of Russia is gaining popularity through his unconcealed dislike for the Germans.

Miscellaneous.

Camphor is a good crop in the everglades of Florida.

The fire insurance capital in this country amounts to \$43,857,000.

A company in Atlanta, Ga., manufacture paper from palmetto leaves.

It is estimated that the English language is spoken by 90,000,000 persons.

Cincinnati lost 500 horses by the epizootic.

Broadway, New York, is to be widened.

An Indiana girl of thirteen sweet summers is over six feet high and still upward bound.

Seven million hogs will grant their last this winter.

The negro population of the country is 4,835,106.

New York has one hundred lady doctors.

The first person hanged in Minnesota was a woman.

Parson Brownlow has written the inscription for his tombstone.

Rev. Henry Austin, of Texas, preaches with his hat on to cover the place where his scalp once was.

A woman canvasser for a Massachusetts book concern made \$1,100 for herself in twelve months.

Alice Wellington, Boston's coming poetess, is a teacher in the Girl's High School.

Luther's translation of the Bible is said to have had a circulation thus far of 361,000,000 copies.

Women are seldom sailors, but then they sometimes command snacks.

In Manila the women at cigar making get seven cents per day.

Upon the marriage of Miss Wheat of Virginia, an editor hopes that her path may be flowery, and that she may never be thrashed by her husband.

Senator Alcorn is now living with his third wife, and twenty-one children can now proudly exclaim, "My father is a Senator from Mississippi."

A man accused of bigamy said his only fault was an appetite for spare ribs.

An old woman named Christina Mack, who was recently burned to death in a shanty in La Salle county, Ill., was the survivor of ten husbands.

An Iowa country squire concludes the marital knot ceremony thusly: "Them that the Court hath joined together let no man bust a-sunder; but suffer little children to come unto me, so help you God."

An Iowa paper advertises for "An apprentice, girl or boy, we don't care which, only so the office be kept clean and the wood sawed."

The oldest man in the world has at length been discovered. His name is Jose Martino Contino, a resident of Cape Frio, in the province of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, who was born on the 20th of May, 1649, and is therefore nearly one hundred and ninety-four years old! It is said that he has forty-two children by six wives, and can count one hundred and twenty-three grandchildren, eighty-six great-grandchildren, twenty-three great-great-grandchildren, and twenty children of the last.

Louis Napoleon had nearly a million dollars worth of property in New York city, and made several large investments there during the last year of his life. Intimate friends of the ex-Empress Eugenie say that she and her son will visit this country next Summer.

A Kansas paper announces that one Col. Jemison, having failed in his candidature for the State Senate, has re-opened his gambling hell in Leavenworth.

A seventeen-year-old boy in Iowa committed suicide the other day because his father wouldn't let him go to a festival.

Victor Hugo, when he writes, requires a large open fire and all the windows open.