

Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1873.

OUR SENTIMENTS.

The *Statesman* in alluding to the Mobilier investigation, says:

We sincerely hope that the investigation will go to the bottom of corruption, and that the report will supplement the investigation by recommending just exactly the retribution that may be due to every man. If Colfax or any other Congressman has put his foot into the Mobilier trap, let the trap be sprung. The time, if not passed, is rapidly passing, when wrong-doing can be excused or paliated because of the wrong doers high social or political connections.

Those are our sentiments. Our form of government, our laws and Republican institutions are safe, only as individual purity and public virtue are practiced and maintained among our public men. It is for the strengthening and perpetuation of our free institutions; for the welfare, physical, intellectual, moral and material, of the whole people, that the latter elevate men by their votes to representative positions of honor and trust. They place them there to represent *them*—to labor for *their* good, and the good of the entire nation; and if they are so lost to gratitude and virtues as to prove recreant to the high trust imparted, how much should their individual reputation, their social position weigh in the balance as against the good and safety of the entire nation? What is the degradation of a Congressman, which by his own act he has brought upon himself, or the disgrace of a whole Congress, compared with the welfare of a whole State, an entire nation? The people demand activity, intelligence and purity in their public servants. So long as these are granted, the meed of praise and confidence should be awarded them; but when they show a disposition to glorify self at the expense of country; or promote selfish aims at the expense of honesty, then should they be hurled from power. They are no longer safe. The Republican party has no use for self-glorifying, dishonest, corrupt men in representative positions. They are a scandal to her and an enemy. The voice of the party calls for good men and true; men of integrity and sobriety; men whose moral characters are above reproach; whose example she may point her children to, not to be avoided as contagion, but to be copied. If bad men from her ranks have slided themselves into power, or if they have covered themselves with impurity since their elevation, let them and their deeds be brought to light. No matter how long and faithful their services may have been, or how pure; if they have presumed to connect themselves with Credit Mobiliers, they have betrayed the confidence imposed in them; they have sacrificed their integrity for gold, their honesty for emolument, and they are no longer fit to represent honest men; they are a stench in the nostrils of the people.

The Senate Committee in the Caldwell case have reported in favor of declaring his election invalid.

Private Miller, who was wounded in the arm in the Modoc battle, has had his arm amputated.

King Amadeus.

The abdication of the Spanish throne by King Amadeus excites but a passing interest in the mind of the American reader. Spain, like Mexico, has been in so turbulent and unsettled a condition for years, that events which are normal to such a state, such as acts of violence and attempted revolution, murder, assassination, abdication, etc., are received as a matter of course, and excite no more interest with us than current events of our own nation, nor even so much. It was during the war between France and Germany, in the year 1871, that Amadeus, Duke d'Aosta, son of Victoria Emmanuel II., King of Italy, was elected King of Spain by the Spanish Cortes. His position there was one of anxious perplexity and deadly peril from the first. He sought earnestly and indefatigably, in the midst of attempted assassinations, poisonings, ill health of himself and sickness of his Queen, to give the Spanish people a good kingly government, thus hoping to harmonize the warring elements of discord about him, but he utterly failed. His efforts may have been weak, but they were his best. The adverse elements against him were too numerous and powerful, too deeply rooted in the Spanish mind for his youth and inexperience to control. There was the aggravating war in Cuba; the opposition of the Catholics, and the rebelling Carlists; the plottings of those who cling to the fortunes and seek the restoration of the royal family of Queen Isabella to power, and the influences of Republican elements. These were all more or less in active hostility to his government, rendering his efforts futile in the direction of peace and harmony. It was prudent and sensible in him to give the thing up. Whether the people of Spain are morally capable at this time of sustaining a Republic, is a matter of doubt; but an effort in that direction will meet with the sympathy of our people. Our sympathy will increase in proportion as they are earnest and sincere. The unsettled, dissatisfied and revolutionary state of these old monarchies, but indicate the leaven of Republican sentiments and ideas working in the minds of the people. As Americans, we desire them to work on until the monarchical ideas of generations shall have been worked out, and the whole shall be permeated with the enlightened polity of Republican ideas, aims and practices. As monarchy, in the person of Amadeus, retires from the throne of Spain, let the eagles of a more enlightened and substantial freedom, perch upon the altar of the rising Republic.

The appraisers of Greeley's estate estimate the personal property at \$12,000. Samuel Sinclair is said to owe the estate \$3,000, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., \$50,000, borrowed money. About \$1,000,000 are reported in bad debts and worthless securities. Commodore Vanderbilt has shown his generosity by giving to each of Mr. Greeley's daughters \$5,000, and saying they can have as much money as they need at any time.

Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, of New York, has been exonerated from any complicity in the Johnson defalcation in the stamp department.

Senator Pomeroy.

Senator Pomeroy in a personal explanation in the U. S. Senate on the 10th inst., denied every statement affecting his integrity. He pronounced all the allegations made against him specifically false. He said he had never entered into any agreement with any member of the Kansas Legislature, neither had he paid a dollar to any member to vote for him. He asked for a special committee, composed largely of his political opponents, to investigate in the fullest possible manner all the charges against him. He desired them to report before his time expired. He closed by offering a resolution which was adopted appointing a committee of five. Pomeroy requests the public to suspend judgment in the case until investigation has been made. It strikes us the public will ask for more testimony than the oath of that State Senator York, before they will believe the charges. If Pomeroy is a corrupt villain, York gives every indication of being his peer.

The anxiety of Jack's band of amiable Modocs for peace is distressing. It becomes so painful to them that while all is quiet on the lava beds, they relieve themselves by stealing to some settler's house and burning it. Their savage breasts are "burning" to be soothed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

At Lisbon, on the 16th, the ex-Queen was worse and confined to her bed.

The government organs of Portugal officially deny any movement in Portugal for the establishment of a Republic.

A majority of the conservative Generals in the Spanish army have assured the government that they will not oppose the Republic.

The carnival at Rome was inaugurated on the 16th inst.

The Common Council of Antwerp, Belgium, have voted forty millions to enlarge the docks and construct piers.

It is intimated that the new government of Spain is resolved not to part with Cuba.

The Spanish Assembly were filled with joy, on the 16th, over the announcement that the authorities of Havana had given their adhesion to the Republic.

A dispatch from Paris to London, on the 16th, says France will attempt to compel Spain to sell Cuba, and that the United States had offered 2,500,000,000 francs, payable in two years, but Spain had refused to part with the island.

Amadeus and his family were met at the railway station at Lisbon by the King and Queen, Prince August and members of the Cabinet. The Italian Ambassador received the ex-King. The ex-Queen was weak and had to be carried to the Palace in a sedan chair.

At Berlin the Spanish Minister had a conference for two hours with Bismarck, on the 14th, and immediate recognition of the Spanish Republic by Germany was expected.

The Senate Committee on the Pomeroy case decided to confine their inquiry to the transaction between Pomeroy and York. J. C. Horton, of Lawrence, was examined whose testimony was mainly corroborative of York's story, and tended to show that the latter's course was the result of an arrangement made by the opponents of Pomeroy.

EASTERN NEWS.

The President has signed the Pension and Indian appropriation bills.

A Presbyterian church in New York was on the 16th crushed beneath the weight of snow upon it. Loss, \$30,000.

At Cincinnati heavy frauds by the conductors of the Pan-handle Railroad have been discovered, and one is arrested.

At Sargent, Kansas, two of a party of roughs, who were disturbing the peace, on the 16th, were shot and killed by a saloon keeper. The remainder of the party then went to Dodge City, where the vigilantes killed two more.

The loss by the burning of the steamer Erie at sea is \$350,000 on the vessel and \$500,000 on the cargo, only partially insured.

The Vice President has appointed Cragin, Logan, and Bayard as a committee on the part of the Senate to make preparations for the inauguration.

It is now reported that Mrs. Wood, daughter of Gen. Taylor, who was recently voted by the House a pension of \$50 per month, is the mother of John Taylor Wood, who commanded the rebel cruiser Tallahassee, who is now a well-to-do commission merchant at Halifax. She is reported as a secessionist during the war, and moreover she has been living in Paris some time in magnificent style.

A. M. Noah, formerly a San Francisco journalist, died suddenly at Washington on the 14th.

John M. Hodges, a Wall street broker, on the night of the 14th fell down a staircase at his residence in New York and broke his neck.

Judge Davis of New York granted a stay of proceeding in the Stokes' case on the 15th inst. The case is now to go to a full bench for hearing.

It is announced that the steamboat, Henry A. Jones, from Houston to Galveston with a cargo of cotton, burned on the 14th at Galveston, destroying twenty-one lives, including the captain and clerks.

John T. Osborne, charged with the murder of Mrs. Matthews at Yates City, Ill., last August, has been found guilty by verdict of his jury, and the death penalty fixed.

The President's message relative to Utah calls attention to dangers likely to arise during the recess from a conflict of Federal and Territorial authorities. It says that general jurisdiction in the Territories has been under the direct supervision of the National Government, but details have been left to the regulation of local authorities, it evidently never was intended to entrust a Territorial Legislature with power to create jurisdictions of its own, or increase the jurisdiction of courts appointed by Federal authority. In both these respects Utah requires special legislation by Congress. The selection of grand and petit jurors must be placed in the hands of persons entirely independent of those who are determined not to enforce any obnoxious act of Congress to deprive Territorial courts of power, or to impede the action of the Federal courts. The act creating the Territory of Utah provides for such legislation.

It is stated that President Grant's Southern tour will be of the greatest significance to the people of that section. The President contemplates

starting on the 20th of March, accompanied by nearly all the Cabinet, besides many distinguished gentlemen—Senators, members of the House and others. Richmond will be the first stopping place. It is the President's purpose to make this initial movement in his next administration as an attempt to harmonize the people of the North and South. He will look into the social condition of the South and observe the local government of the States to be visited. At Richmond, and other places along the line of his visit, preparations are being made to give him an enthusiastic reception.

Judge Davis' decision granting a stay of proceedings in the Stokes' case, is regarded by the New York bar as one which he could not conscientiously or judicially have avoided.

A flood in the Monongahela, Penn., on the 17th, swept a fleet of thirty coal barges from their moorings, with a number of persons on each. Several barges were sunk. It was feared that lives were lost.

The report of the Committee on Credit Mobilier was made on the 18th. In relation to Ames, it says he sold to members Credit Mobilier stock at par, when it was worth double that amount, with a corrupt purpose. In reference to Brooks, it shows that he used his influence as Congressman and Government Director in the U. P. Railroad, to get possession of stock. No action was desired until after the report was printed, and accused members could examine it.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to enable people of the Territories to elect Government and other Territorial officers.

Miscellaneous.

A clean up at the Virtue mill, Baker county, last week, after a run of twenty days, realized \$8,000.

At Baker City snow was gradually disappearing on the 18th.

Last week a pointer dog fell down an 85 feet shaft in the Virtue mine, Baker county, and struck a Chinaman. The latter was hurt, but not the dog.

They have had abundance of rain about Jacksonville lately, and miners rejoice.

Papers at Salt Lake are loaded down with the Utah question.

Money in abundance has been sent to Washington for the payment of the services of such men as Tom Fitch, in behalf of the Mormon cause.

Agents of the Mormon priesthood were circulating a petition at Salt Lake for signatures, on the 17th, asking the appointing of a Commission of investigation of the matter at issue between the Gentiles and Mormons. Its object is supposed to be a trick to stave off legislation.

Meacham is represented as saying that he believed Capt. Jack to be an honorable man, and if he asked him to go to his camp he would go. It is said the Modocs have a bitter enmity against both Meacham and the Applegates, and the general impression is they will have nothing to do with them.

There is a good opportunity at Newaukum now for the establishment of a blacksmith shop, and repair shop for the wood work of wagons and other implements. A boot and shoemaker also wanted.