

Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1873.

Unjust Allegation.

The Oregon City *Enterprise* commits the injustice of charging the REGISTER with being anxious to become the defender of the Credit Mobilier thieves. The REGISTER has never been the apologist or defender of any class of individuals, whom, personally, or in rings, testimony has convicted of intentional wrong, either public or private. It has, however, demanded that the testimony of guilt shall be clearly adduced in each case, before it treats the accused as guilty. Unlike journals, of which the *Enterprise* is a fair sample, it has never attempted to screen notoriously corrupt and thieving officials from exposition and justice, because they happened to be of the same politics. While the REGISTER was holding such dishonest Republicans as Hodge up to public scorn and censure, Democratic journals, like the *Enterprise*, were either entirely silent, or were endeavoring to palliate the crimes of such Democratic scoundrels as the Tammany thieves. The history of journalistic connivance at official corruption, as applied to the party of which the *Enterprise* esteems itself a shining light, will scarcely justify that cynical journal in presuming to be our censor. Weeks ago the REGISTER said, "it had men from our 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 REGISTER has not departed from those sentiments in the least. It does not, however, seize upon every mere allegation and treat it as a fact. Reputation is too valuable to be thus treated. It believes that men charged with criminal offenses should have the benefit of a fair trial and of all reasonable doubts in their favor. In the Mobilier fraud the guilt of Ames and Brooks was clearly established, and nothing less than expulsion should have been their punishment; but, because their guilt was proven, does that establish the guilt of all the rest charged by them and suspicioned by others? Justice demands that every man shall stand or fall, by the testimony. The REGISTER has never uttered a word in favor of any man charged with this offense, whom the testimony has clearly convicted. It has said, in substance, in the case of Colfax, that as the question of his guilt is a matter of veracity between him and Ames, no candid man will hesitate long as to which to believe. But even if the statement of the *Enterprise* in regard to the REGISTER were true, it would better become that journal to use its anathemas against those Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress, who sought strenuously to save the guilty Mobiliers from a just punishment.

Too Thin.

Brooks now complains in an address to his constituents that he has been greatly abused; that his enemies took advantage of his physical prostration to offer Ames and himself as sacrifices to public clamor. Of course, he thinks all the other members charged more guilty than he was. He endeavors to convey the impression that he was made a sacrifice of, because he was a Democrat, one such being deemed necessary. In this way he hopes to create party sympathy. He does not deny his guilt, for that is too apparent; he did speculate in Credit Mobilier stock. He is tremendously disgusted and mad because those charged by Ames and himself as implicated in the matter, were not deemed sufficiently guilty to be ranked in infamy along side of him and Oakes Ames. A committee of five, consisting of Poland and McCrary, Republicans, Neiblack and Merrick, Democrats, and Banks, Liberal, decided unanimously, after an investigation of six weeks, that the charges were proven in the cases of Ames and Brooks, and were not proven in the cases of Dawes, Kelly, Schofield, Bingham and Garfield. The Oregon City *Enterprise* says that committee "was nothing but a Radical whitewashing machine," which shows that that journal was ignorant of that committee. It looks now as if Ames and Brooks sought to involve as many eminent men as possible in this fraud, in order to render their escape more certain; but having failed in this, now Brooks resorts to the martyr dodge, trying to make it appear that he was sacrificed because he was a Democrat. This blubbery plea falls to the ground in the light of the fact that two of the members of the Investigating Committee, as we have said, were Democrats, and advocated his expulsion.

Had Fits.

A friend narrated to us an anecdote the other day, which we regard about as good as the average: An old lady from the rural districts, journeying to see a friend, was forced to pass the night at a railroad junction, which institution (railroad) she had never seen, neither heard. During the night she was much disturbed by the screeching of the whistle as the train came and went. On the inquiry being addressed to her next morning, "How did you rest, Grand Ma?" she answered, "Rest! Why not at all. I never could rest while such a storm was raging, and then what worried me most of all was—the unearthly shrieks of some poor critter. I guess he must a-had fits."

The Gladstone party in England have sustained a defeat. After a pretracted debate in the House of Commons on the 11th inst., Gladstone's Irish University bill was defeated by a vote of 284 for, to 187 against. Gladstone tendered his resignation to the Queen at noon the next day. This distinguished statesman came into power as First Minister in 1868, on a measure to disestablish the Irish church. His predecessor in office was Disraeli, whom it is now supposed will be his successor.

Hannah Moore wrote 11 books after she passed 60.

England produced 468 novels last year.

Thomas Guthrie, author, is dead.

KAMEHAMEHA VI., The New King of Hawaii.



KAMEHAMEHA VI.

Prince William C. Lunalilo, who by the unanimous voice of the people of Hawaii on the 1st day of January, 1873, was elevated to the throne of that Kingdom, is in the thirty-eighth year of his age. The likeness of the new monarch, printed at the head of this article, was engraved on wood from a photograph, the work of a leading artist in Honolulu, taken a few days before Prince William's election to the throne, and is pronounced by all who have seen the subject thereof, life-like and a true picture of "Prince Bill." Below we give the pedigree of the new King, clipped from the San Francisco *Chronicle*:

HIS PEDIGREE.

William C. Lunalilo was born in the city of Honolulu in 1835. As his claim to the throne, according to the Hawaiian custom, is based on his royal blood traced through the female line, it is proper to refer first to his mother. Her name was Kekaulohi, and she was a daughter of one of the wives of Kamehameha I. Thus the new King is a grandson of the first of his line. Some of the old natives say that Kekaulohi, his mother, was not one of the daughters of Kamehameha I, and claim that there is good authority to justify this assertion. If she was not, this much, however, is certain: she was the daughter of a chief of high rank—of equal rank with the King before he was called to the throne. Kekaulohi is dead; but her husband, "Prince Bill's" father, whose name is Charles Kanaia, is still alive and residing in Honolulu.

LUNALILO'S EDUCATION.

Kamehameha VI was carefully educated and is an accomplished scholar. His tutor was Amos Cooke, an American Missionary, who had charge of the Royal School, where all the chiefs and nobles receive their scholastic training. He speaks several languages and converses fluently in English, in which latter he is more at ease than in any other. He is "a fellow of infinite jest," and is always good at repartee. As an orator he is a thorough success and never lacks either language or ideas when called upon for an extemporaneous speech. His clear enunciation, good voice and polished manners unite to favorable impress his auditors. In the Hawaiian Legislature where he sat, by virtue of his rank, his voice was always heard in the debates when an important measure was under consideration. His dislike for the late King and the latter's retainers rendered him a zealous member of the opposition party and he invariably espoused the cause antagonistic to the King and Ministry.

HIS AMUSEMENTS.

He is an excellent musician and a good vocalist. The guitar is his favorite instrument, though he is a first-rate performer on the piano-forte. He handles the billiard cue with dexterity, and can run up a good string at the game. He is particularly fond of society, and his jovial, good natured ways have made him a general favorite with natives as well as foreigners. He is partial to the saddle and seldom goes

anywhere, on a short or long journey, unless on horseback and attended by a man who officiates as his body-guard.

A BACHELOR, AND WHY.

The King-elect is a bachelor. He has been engaged several times to Victoria Kamamalu, a sister of the late King. This lady died about five years ago. It was more the late King's desire to have "Prince Bill" marry his sister than it was the former's wish to espouse Victoria. It was hoped that such an alliance would better perpetuate the Kamehameha dynasty. Victoria was anxious to capture the handsome bachelor, who was her junior several years, and did not allow

Concealment, like the worm in the mud, Feed upon her "damaged" cheek.

But laid siege to his heart by every art, device and blandishment known to the female mind. The gallant prince, though not reciprocating this ardent attachment, was still willing, for state reasons, to unite with her in the bonds of matrimony. The preparations for the royal nuptials were all complete on more than one occasion. A liberal

TROUSSEAU

Was imported from Paris, the date was fixed, the marriage-feast spread and everybody was ready for the wedding except the bridegroom. "Prince Bill," unhappily, got gloriously drunk on the day fixed for the alliance. Instead of going on his honeymoon he went on

A TERRIBLE SPREE.

And was transported to his home on a wheelbarrow, to the intense chagrin of his affianced and the mortification and disgust of all the chiefs and nobles of the little kingdom. Another day was fixed for the marriage, with the same disastrous conclusion. It is said that after this the Princess became too partial herself to the flowing bowl and drowned her vexation in royal "taulefo," seldom enjoying a sober period. Mutual friends still, however, endeavored to bring about the union of Lunalilo and Kamamalu, and might have succeeded had it been possible to get either of them sober enough to stand before the altar. When "Bill" was sober it turned out that "Vic" was drunk, and when "Vic" was sober "Bill" was drunk. Finally the attempt to unite the two branches of the family was abandoned, and the poor Princess, so the unhappy romance runs, drank herself into a premature grave. The young King is therefore yet single, and will add that he is said to be particularly "sweet" on American ladies.

A ROYAL TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

This unhappy propensity of Lunalilo to drink is his only failing. He does not imbibe in the native beverage, *ava*, which is a strong compound, worse than Jersey lightning and several degrees stronger than Mustang liniment. He favors American Bourbon, and invariably takes it straight, filling his tumbler up like a veteran toper. His royal "beers" are periodical, taking place about once a month and continuing generally about ten days. On the first of the month Lunalilo draws his allowance from his estate, which is very extensive. It is then that his carousals begin. There is nothing selfish about the man, and his immediate friends are always invited to join him in drinking each other's good health. It is related of Lunalilo that some years ago, on account of his extravagant and profigate habits, he was placed under a watchful guardianship and only permitted to expend a limited amount of his income. An island tradition also has it that as far back as 1854 he went on a big spree with Kamehameha III, which resulted in the death of that monarch.

ROYAL JEALOUSY.

As may be inferred from what has been written, the best of feeling did not exist between the late King and Lunalilo. The dislike was mutual. On one occasion, it is said, the King was very much annoyed at a bitter speech which the Prince had delivered in opposition to some ministerial measure before the Legislature. The King

sent for Lunalilo to upbraid him for his obstinate course. On the latter's arrival at the palace he observed that from his Majesty's royal nose there trickled a repulsive globule. The King's face was very red and his countenance indicated an approaching storm. No sooner had he begun his angry tirade when Lunalilo exclaimed, "Oh, go and wipe your nose, sir; then I shall be ready to hear you out." This set the courtiers in a roar and summarily ended the interview.

PRINCE ALFRED'S VISIT.

To such an extent was this animosity against Lunalilo nursed by the King that on every occasion the Prince was slighted and snubbed. One of the great events in the history of the nation was the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Honolulu in 1870. The Duke was Captain of the *Goblet*, and a magnificent reception awaited him. A grand ball was given by the King in his honor, but Lunalilo was not among the invited guests. It was only by accident a few days later that the Prince met the Duke. The latter invited Lunalilo on board his man-of-war and gave him a handsome reception. Lunalilo is very popular with naval officers; and whenever a man-of-war visits the harbor, the Prince is always numbered among the most welcome of the visitors from the shore.

HIS FRIENDS.

At one time the Prince preferred the society of Englishmen to Americans. Of late years, however, his most intimate friends and companions are Americans. His warmest supporters in his election to the throne were Americans. Some of them may be here appropriately enumerated. First in order is H. W. Whitney, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, whose steadfast advocacy of Lunalilo's claims to the scepter have contributed greatly to the result in his favor. J. O. Carter, who was formerly associated with Whitney on the *Advertiser*, has also been a devoted adherent of the Prince's cause. H. A. P. Carter, his brother, a wealthy commission merchant, is also to be numbered in this band. This gentleman is the "Demosthenes" of Hawaii. He is a great orator and temperance lecturer, though, unfortunately, he has been unable to convert his royal friend. A. F. Judd, a talented young lawyer and a leading member of the opposition party; F. G. Wilder, formerly employed in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office in this city and now a rich sugar-planter; Curtis J. Lyons, son of one of the original American missionaries, and a clear-headed, energetic, active member of the Legislature; E. P. Adams, the Honolulu auctioneer, whose store was used as a polling-place during the election; P. C. Jones, a well-to-do ship-chandler; A. S. Cartwright, also in the same business, and a host of other prominent gentlemen interested in the welfare and progress of the Hawaiian kingdom, constitute the roll of those who have warmly espoused the cause of the future king.

It is stated that negroes are leaving Georgia in large numbers for other Southern States. Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas are receiving the larger portion of them. It is estimated that over twenty thousand have left Georgia in the last two years, and the exodus is increasing.

The stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad have elected the following directors: W. G. Fargo, G. W. Cass, R. D. Rice, C. B. Wright, W. B. Ogden, Frederick Billings, J. G. Smith, W. G. Moorehead, A. G. Barney, W. Windom, Jas. Stinson, B. B. Cheney and A. Catlin.

A Texan ranger cleared \$1,000 last year on scalp bounties.

Herschel V. Johnson is now a Georgia judge.