

Albany Register.

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Who shall he Be?

Upon the question of selecting a candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Wilson, some discussion is now beginning to be had as to where that candidate should come from, and the kind of man he should be. So far as the REGISTER is concerned, it will support any good Republican whom a properly constituted convention of Republicans nominate, no matter from what part of the State such candidate may be taken. In selecting such a candidate, however, great care should be taken to pick one who will be the most acceptable to the entire party of the State. The *Bulletin* is candid to say that as objections prevail against the "setting up" process sometimes resorted to in Multnomah county, that it prefers "to support some proper man residing in another part of the State, if that man can be found and the party can unite on him." Such man should not be connected with any rings or cliques, should have no offensive record, but should be a man of good sense, character, good habits of application and industry, and altogether sound in his Republican principles. Let us have such a man as this, no matter what part of the State he comes from, say we.

Hurricanes and tornadoes, accompanied by floods of rain, visited the States of Ohio and Indiana on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July. East of Springfield, Ohio, the telegraph poles were reported blown down so thickly as to entirely obstruct travel on the turnpikes. Two hundred poles were down on the Pacific and Atlantic line. Trees were reported leveled all the way from Logansport to Richmond, Ind. In the latter place trees were blown down in the streets, one falling across an express wagon, breaking both legs of the driver and crushing the wagon. Houses between Troy and Cincinnati were tumbled down, fences prostrated, trees uprooted, grain leveled, and in some instances, corn uprooted, while everywhere the fields seemed like lakes of water. In a belt north of Cincinnati, the center of which was a few miles south of the latitude of Columbus, the storm was very severe and destructive. The prostration of telegraph poles was without parallel in the history of the telegraph. On the 5th, the Scioto river was overflowed, and extensive broom-corn fields were ruined for hundreds of acres. Other streams were high. A special from Fon Du Lac, Wis., reports that the tornado damaged the grain throughout four counties there to a great extent. It may be remarked as strange, that while so much damage was done to property, no lives were lost, so far as known.

The celebration of the Fourth in Portland was a grand success, judging from the recital given in the papers. The oration of Governor Grover was able, eloquent and unpartisan, as all such efforts should be; the Regatta on the river was attractive and exciting; the fireworks at night were witnessed by thousands, and were nearly up to Portland's best.

Senator Mitchell Again.

The Albany *Democrat* of last week contains some strictures relative to our article on Senator Mitchell. Leaving the personal allusions with which the article is largely interarded out of account, the chief aim of the *Democrat* appears to be to convince its readers that the article on Senator Mitchell in the REGISTER is an apology for his crimes and moral delinquencies. In this effort, the *Democrat* is either incapable of understanding the position we take, or it intentionally misrepresents us. We leave its patrons, who have read both articles, to determine that point. In that article we make a distinction between the life and character of Mr. Hipple, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon. The first culminated in evil and disgrace; the last was a noble effort in the direction of reform. In this we did not apologize nor in the least approve of the crimes which Mr. Mitchell committed while in Pennsylvania, but we estimated his character and worth from the standpoint of his Oregon life. In other words we were inclined to regard Mr. Mitchell as one who, having committed great sins, in other years, had been trying here in Oregon, to live them down. The *Democrat* article refers frequently to our profession, and in one instance presumes to tell us our professional duty, as it relates to crime. As to the fitness of advice upon that subject coming from the editor of the *Democrat*, whose knowledge of the Bible and moral ethics is probably about as great as his knowledge of military tactics, we leave our readers to judge. The claims of the divine law of charity demand that we assist our fallen brother, whoever he may be, while he is attempting to rise. The position the *Democrat* takes is in favor of abstract justice. It would meet that out regardless of the claims of mercy. Supposing that law had been enforced against the rebels and their sympathizers, engaged in the late rebellion, where would a great many of those in Oregon who are now so unforgiving toward Mitchell, be? Would Alexander H. Stephens, whom they do not condemn, be alive to take his seat in the House of Representatives at its next session? No. He and the rest were traitors to their Government; and had abstract justice been enforced against them, their lives would have paid the forfeit of their crimes. Mercy is an essential attribute of good government, as much so as is justice, and by the recognition of its claims Stephens, and almost the entire rebel host were restored to the full favor of the Government. No, the *Democrat* had no words of condemnation to pronounce against the people of Georgia for electing ex-Vice President Stephens, of the Southern Confederacy, to Congress, although no greater political criminal ever lived than he, but it approved of his election—yes, rejoiced in it. Why does not the *Democrat* feel the same way towards one who has been struggling for years in Oregon to rise above crimes committed in the past against the laws of moral and social life? The reason is to be found in the fact that Senator Mitchell is a Republican. If he were a Democrat we venture nothing of a condemnatory nature would

be said. The *Democrat* would like to educate public sentiment in the State up to such a heat, as to compel the resignation of Senator Mitchell, and then a Democrat would be appointed by Governor Grover. This is the reason why it feels no clarity for Mitchell. This motive, of course, is selfish, and, as such, base.

Another fearful tornado has visited Neosho county, Kansas, striking near Galesburg on the evening of the 1st. The heavens were a sheet of flame, the wind blew a hurricane, and the rain fell in torrents. The storm came from the southwest. It ran in a narrow belt, sweeping everything in its track. It struck the house of Mr. Girdens, near Galesburg, blowing it down and burying three children and Mrs. Girdens. The children were killed. It next struck Mr. Roger's house, blowing it down. He was badly injured and his wife fatally injured. The house was blown fifty yards. Galesburg was not reached. Much damage was done to the wheat and corn crops.

The *Democrat* in its misinterpretation of the meaning of our article on Senator Mitchell, says "Democrats don't represent men who apologize, palliate and endorse crimes such as would make the cheek of modesty blush to name." If that be so, we are heartily glad of it; we are glad they have repented of the sins of their former years. There is the rebellion, for instance, with its treachery and blood and woe, for which Democracy is responsible, the Tammany ring theveries, for which many Democratic editors have yet to offer their first words of condemnation; the Kuklux outrages upon property, virtue and life, which the Democracy apologized for, palliated and endorsed; the hundreds, nay thousands of men, drunkards, libertines, bad men, whom the Democracy, knowing them to be such, elevated to positions of profit and trust—we are glad if Democracy feels really sorry for these revolting acts of crime, and in their struggles for a better character, we extend to them the same feeling of charity which prompts us to remember only the Oregon life of our new Senator.

Those terrible fellows, the Apaches, are reported on the war trail again. A large number of them robbed the Sutler's store at Carlos, Arizona, and took to the mountains. A message was immediately sent to camp Grant, but before the message arrived, eight of the ten Apaches that were stationed at that post as soldiers, deserted, taking their arms and ammunition, showing how quick their means of communicating information. Signal fires were seen at several points north and east of Carlos, on the night of the 6th, and the reign of death and destruction was conjectured to have again commenced.

The observance of the Fourth at Salem, though not as largely attended as usual, was a creditable affair. The oration by Mr. Stewart is spoken of as a practical and earnest address, entirely devoid of all spread-eagle. All were well pleased with it.

Ex-Senator Nesmith is reported as offering himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress.

Which Determinest?

The editor of the Albany *Democrat* affects to be ignorant of the fact that practically a public man's moral character is quite another thing from his political. It should not be so, for principle and not policy, should govern in everything, but so it is. Webster, Clay, Jackson, Douglas, and many others, were quite different men morally from politically. Douglas was a profane man and constantly under the influence of liquor, and yet this did not prevent his party from making an idol of him. Because we said of Senator Mitchell that politically he is right; and in the promotion of the material interests of Oregon in the Senate, his influence would be worth more to the State than any five Democrats it were possible for Grover to appoint to succeed him, the *Democrat* grows affectedly pious, and Mother Partington like, rolls up its eyes, claps its hands and growlingly exclaims: "This admission is a sad commentary upon the degeneracy of modern statesmanship." It is no such thing. Modern statesmanship averages just as high in a moral point of view as that of any other period in our national history, if the biographies of the private lives of our early statesmen are correctly given. The reason why Mitchell would have more influence than any five Democrats, is because a man's official relation and authority is conferred by the office, and because he belongs to the party in power. If the Senatorial office required a perfect moral character in the possessor, all now holding it would be illegal occupants, and the editor of the *Democrat* would never get within faint twilight of it. Mitchell is in harmony with the political principles of the administration; and all the benefits inherent in the office and resulting from the harmonious political relation of the occupant to the Administration, will be enjoyed by the party at home. The political relation determines this and not the moral, of the Senator.

Can the Methodist Church of Oregon—of which our Reverend neighbor is an ordained member—afford to uphold this man Mitchell in his great offenses against Christianity, and thus place itself upon the record as the defender of those crimes which the Bible so plainly interdicts.—*Democrat*.

As political editor of the REGISTER, we do not presume to be the "mouth-piece" of the Methodist, or any other church, though we claim to be influenced by conscientious and christian motives in the adoption and presentation of our political views. Our neighbor seems not to be aware, however, that the church of Christ was established on earth for the purpose of saving a world of mankind completely enveloped in sin and crime. The true church of Christ will never close its doors against a mortal, no matter how great his sins may be, or have been, who is struggling in the path leading to a better and more virtuous life. No orthodox church will "uphold" any man in crime; but it will extend to him every aid and encouragement in his efforts to reform. The Methodist church received Andrew Jackson into its folds, although during his previous life he fought several duels, in one instance, deliberately receiving his antagonist's bullet, and then giving him a death wound; and though he lived with a woman for wife whose husband was living. In this, did the church defend his crimes? Did the Democracy who supported him for office? Do you, neighbor, when you revert to his glorious example, do you defend his crimes?

Nine deaths from cholera were reported in Cincinnati on the 5th.

The trial of the Medocs began at Fort Klamath on the 6th, all the members of the Military Commission and the Judge Advocate being present. T. F. Riddle, his Indian woman Toby, and L. S. Dyar were examined. Toby swore positively that Captain Jack shot General Canby, Sconchin shot Meacham, Boston Charley shot Dr. Thomas, Hooka Jim tried to kill L. S. Dyar and that Brancho knocked her down with a gun and tried to take her horse. Riddle's testimony corroborated this. All that Dyar could swear to positively, was that he was present when the shooting commenced, and that he was chased by Hooka Jim. Meacham was expected to be there on the 7th inst.

The *Democrat* is pretentiously afraid lest the Republicans, by keeping Senator Mitchell in his office, will honor his moral delinquencies. Mr. Mitchell was not elected for that purpose, that the Republican party is aware of. He was elected to legislate in the United States Senate, neighbor. At the time of his election, too, his reputation averaged as good, in point of morals, and certainly, in brains, as that of the editor of the *Democrat*, or any of his cotemporaries. He has done nothing since his election to destroy that good reputation. Years ago, in another State, he committed great sins, but not in Oregon. As Senator, he has committed no crimes against morals. It will be time enough to ask him to resign when he does.

Brown has the faculty of using a little to as good an advantage as any one we know of.—REGISTER.

It would be a relief to the few readers of the REGISTER if its editor even possessed that single faculty.—*Democrat*.

If we did, neighbor, your head would be as hollow and empty as a seedless gourd, well dried, and we would have no more than a thin chip of lean meat in our cranium. Stick to that "faculty," neighbor, its your best bolt.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid and many other cities on the continent of Europe. American ministers presided over most of them.

Latest News.

At Tuffonboro, N. Y., lightning struck the house of Mrs. Drew on the 4th, instantly killing her.

Phineas Allen, editor of the Pittsfield (Mass.) *Star* from 1829, died 4th of July, aged 65.

At Cleveland, Ohio, James Ross, a butcher committed suicide on the 2d, by cutting his throat with a razor.

A terrific thunder storm occurred at Long Branch on the 5th inst. Secretary Richardson and Secretary Belknap, with their families, arrived there on the 5th.

Young Walworth, the New York paragon, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and on the 5th, was sentenced to imprisonment for life. He received, unmoved, his sentence.

Cholera was abating in Memphis on the 5th but spreading in the country. There were thirteen interments in Memphis on the 4th, five from cholera.

There were ten deaths Cholera in Cincinnati on the 2d inst., six in Nashville and one at Little Rock, Ark.

A sister of Colonel Mosby, of Confederate fame, has been appointed clerk in the dead letter office at Washington.

Judge George Bushkirk, a wealthy banker of Bloomington, Ind., shot a bar tender named Aaron Rose in the right side, on the 2d. Rose is in a critical condition.

On the 4th, Henry Guntner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., fired a pistol from the roof of his house, the ball taking effect in the skull of Mrs. Souter, a newly married woman living in an adjoining street, producing a fatal wound. She was sitting near her window, when the shot was fired. Guntner was arrested.

It is reported that the Mexican Border Commission have received evidence showing that the Mexican guerilla, Gen. Cortina, is in command of an organized raiding Mexican banditti on the lower Rio Grande, and at the same time is a General in the regular Mexican army, awaiting orders and drawing half pay.

Dispatches from Stanley's Yellowstone expedition for locating the Northern Pacific Railroad line, announce that the Indians are making no serious opposition to the work. The lands were found good and well watered, so far, and 27 miles west of the Missouri river an abundance of good coal was found.