

The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

D. M. McKENNEY, Editor.

JOHN MYERS, FINANCIAL AGENT.



Saturday : : March 26, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Congress,

JAMES H. SLATER, of Union.

For Governor,

L. F. GROVER, of Marion.

For Secretary of State,

S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas.

For State Treasurer,

L. FLIESCHNER, of Multnomah.

For State Printer,

T. PATTERSON, of Multnomah.

Prosecuting Attorney, 4th District,

R. E. BYBEE, of Multnomah.

District Nominations.

First Judicial District.

Prosecuting Attorney—H. K. Hanna, of Josephine.

Second—For Judge—A. J. Thayer, of Benton.

Prosecuting Attorney—C. W. Fitch, of Lane.

Third—For Judge—B. F. Bonham, of Marion.

Prosecuting Attorney—N. L. Butler, of Polk.

Fifth—For Judge—L. L. McArthur, of Baker.

Prosecuting Attorney—W. B. Lasswell.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representatives,

H. A. STRAIGHT, A. CARMICHAEL, C. F. BEATIE.

For County Judge,

ROBERT CAUFIELD, Sr.

For Sheriff,

JOHN MYERS.

For County Clerk,

JENNINGS MCCARVER.

For County Treasurer,

DR. H. SAFFARANS.

For County Commissioners,

R. N. WORTHAM, JOHN MARTIN.

For Assessors,

S. P. GILLILAND.

For Coroner,

DR. H. W. ROSS.

For School Superintendent,

JOSEPH HEDGES.

For Surveyor,

ROBERT CAUFIELD, Jr.

The State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention met at Albany last Wednesday morning, and the results of its deliberation will be found at the head of our paper. There has not, and never can be, a convention held at which all can secure their first choice; but in the selections made by the Convention there is but one opinion, and that is, that it is a splendid ticket and will be most triumphantly elected next June. The action of the Convention was harmonious throughout. It was the largest representative body of the people that has ever met together in Oregon, and the platform was adopted unanimously, expressing the sentiments of the Democracy of our entire State. There was a unanimity in the selection of our standard bearers which endorses them as the choice of the people of our State, and it now behooves every man that is a lover of true principles, his country and posterity, and opposed to a Chinese, negro imperialism in our once white man's government, to work from this until the evening of the first Monday in June to have the action of the delegates endorsed and the entire ticket elected by a majority that will strike terror to the enemies of our country. Let every Democrat do his duty, and Oregon will roll up a majority of not less than two thousand for our nominees next June. We have not the time to mention each candidate separately and speak of his qualifications. Their names are at the head of our columns and each one of them is well qualified to do honor to the position assigned him. The official proceedings of the Convention will be published in our next issue.

RATIFICATION.—The Democracy of Salem were en masse at the wharf in their city on the arrival of the delegates from the State Convention, and the sounds of music and cheers of the crowd, with the roaring of cannon, indicated that the action of the convention met their hearty approval. In the evening a very enthusiastic ratification meeting was held at the court house from which hundreds were forced to go away, being unable to find room.

DEFERRING.—We deferred going to press until we were enabled to lay the Democratic Platform and Ticket before our readers, which we hope will fully compensate for the delay.

Those Affidavits.

For the purpose of covering up the rascality of its own party, the *Oregonian* of last Monday publishes two affidavits, purporting to have been made by Geo. Wilson and Michael Conley before Jas. A. Smith, a Justice of the Peace, and very loyal to the party from whom he gets his bread and butter. These affidavits are quite interesting, viewed in the light of the handiwork of six and eight politicians.

The affidavit of George Wilson is to the effect, that on the 4th day of March, one Frank Burns brought some men from Portland to Oregon City, and paid their fare on the boat and then paid their board at the hotels in this place for a few days. On the following Sunday morning, about half of these men went up on the bluff with Burns where they met Walter S. Moss. These men and young Moss had a talk. Below we give an extract from said affidavit as a statement of what took place in that parley, according to the notions of the writer of the affidavit.

After we had assembled one Walter Moss, of Oregon City, said: "Boys, I suppose you all know what we are here for. I guess all the boys know what they are here for. I want you either to go to work on a farm at forty dollars per month or to chop wood at one dollar and fifty cents per cord, and to remain in this country until the 6th day of June. If you go on a farm the farmer will pay you \$20. per month and I will pay you the other \$20. and if the farmer fails to pay you I will be responsible for the amount, and you will receive your pay on the day you v. l. e. Of course you are all Democrats but you must pretend to be Black Republicans, and if any one questions you, you must tell them that you belong to the Black Republican party. It will not do for you to idle about the town, for you must be taken up on suspicion." The said Walter S. Moss then produced \$49 in gold and gave it to Frank Burns saying: "This is for tonight, is it correct?" Burns said: "Yes, but you did not pay me for the first night. Moss replied: "That is so, I forgot it; I will to night." We then began to disperse, and Moss said: "You may stay around for a day or so and we will then find work for you." We then came down town and remained until Monday at noon, when I came to dinner I was told it was not paid for and I could not have it. I then went to Burns and asked him what was the matter. He said: "The boys are all getting drunk, and it won't do; but I'll see you through to night, and you then can go down on the railroad to Dodge, on section, and he will give you work; tell him I sent you and it will be all right." I did not go down on the railroad. My board during my stay was paid by Burns; and I now say on my oath that the foregoing statement is true; so help me God.

This affidavit bears on its face the evidence that it is a falsehood which the writer of it evidently perceived, for it is immediately followed by the affidavit of Michael Conley, as a backer to the imaginary George Wilson's statement.

This Conley affidavit being short we give it verbatim. It is as follows:

Oregon City Precinct, Clackamas Co., Oregon. I, Michael Conley, being first duly sworn, say that I am a resident of Oregon City, Oregon; was residing in that city on Friday, March 4th, 1870, on the afternoon of the said 4th day of March I was in the Cliff House and saw a number of men enter said Cliff House and register their names. I was acquainted with several of these men. I asked some of them what they were going to do. They replied they could not tell, but that their board was secured for them anyhow, and that they were to be told that night what was wanted with them. On the morning of the 5th of March, a person named—, came into the hotel and asked Burns: "How many have you got?" Burns replied: "16 besides myself here." Then the other took down the names and said he would go over to the Phoenix and get the other names. On Sunday morning, March 6th, I went to Burns, who seemed to have charge of the men who came up on Friday, and asked him what was going on. He said: "your pay is all right and your board is all right, and if anybody says anything to you, you must be as black as you can." I then asked him what he meant, and he said: "you must pretend to be a Black Republican." On Sunday afternoon George Wilson, one of the men who came up on Friday with Burns, came to me and told me that Burns wanted me to come up on the bluff to attend a meeting of the men. I did not go to the meeting.

his

MICHAEL N. CONLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1870.

JAS. A. SMITH, J. P.

The first thing noticeable in this Conley affidavit is the fact that he first swears that he was a resident of Oregon City on the 4th of March, and then, in a subsequent part of the affidavit swears that though he was one of the men that Burns had brought up here. Such contradictory statements under oath tell rather heavily against the swearer, taking it for granted that there was such a person who actually did appear before this man Smith and swear to such a statement. The fact is these affidavits bear the impress of falsehood and political trickery all the way through. But, if the statements in said affidavits were facts, actually subscribed and sworn to by a real George Wilson and a real Michael Conley, what then? Burns and his men, as these affidavits call them, were not imports, but men who had been employed on this road and in this country for more than a year previous to that time, but being suspected of being Democrats, had been forced from the road, about the first of March, by a reduction of wages for the purpose of making room for Frank Cooper's Republican importations from Washington and Marion counties. This Burns is not a politician, but one of the men thrown out of employment by this political maneuvering. These men were entitled to vote in this country, but if they left here and sought work elsewhere, they might lose their votes, should seek satisfaction by endeavoring to remain and vote here after discovering this rascally scheme. Or it is strange that they should meet with sympathy in such praiseworthy

effort? Young Moss is the young man who sounded Frank Cooper, and found out all of the Williams & Holladay colonization scheme, hence the writer of these affidavits labor to implicate him in a colonization scheme and thereby injure him. But after all, if those affidavits were true, they would not fix importation and colonization on Burns, Moss, or the Democratic party. All that they could show, would be that Burns and Moss had endeavored to prevent some Democrats being driven from the country by Republican trickery. On the other hand, Republicans, do not dare deny that they are importing men into this country for the purpose of carrying it for the Republican party. In fact, they admit that they are doing so, and then call attention to Burns and these men as an excuse for such fraudulent practices, when Burns and these men were driven from the road to make room for the Republican importations. The facts showing Republican importations are so prominent that an attempted denial of them would be worse than useless, hence, the *Oregonian* resorts to the usual Republican dodge of preferring false charges against Democrats in order to divert attention from the doings of that party. But the *Oregonian* will learn that this dodge has been played so often and so long that it is played out, and will not avail in accomplishing the diversion of attention from the fraudulent acts of the Republican party.

Ben. Holladay.

"Fortune is a fickle jade," and no more curious illustration of the truth of the expression is found than in the experience of Ben. Holladay, the marriage of whose daughter to a French Count, we chronicle in another column. Ben. Holladay is an old Platte Countian, and we therefore take a lively interest in him and are proud of his financial success in the world. Many of our old citizens remember well when Ben. at that time, as poverty stricken, a wretch as any of us, established himself in business on Lee creek in this county as the keeper of a one-horse bar room. His "shebang" was a frail shanty where, from a counter constructed of a plank laid on the ends of two barrels, he used to dispense the liquid lightning to his thirsty customers at five cents a drink. Ben has prospered in the world since those days until now he is classed as one of the wealthiest men in the United States. There are yet living in this county friends of his who helped him to escape from the clutches of the law, and the daughter of our fellow citizen Mr. Smith Calvert. Ben quit the whiskey business and got to freighting across the plains. From stage driving to the proprietorship of Holladay's Overland Stage Company, was a rapid advancement. Then came times of steamships from New York to Aspinwall, and thence to San Francisco crowding along in fortunate succession. Then various huge speculations, always successful, until finally we read of "Holladay's Valley Railroad" through Oregon, and still later, see him allied, in the marriage of his daughter, the nobility itself. Now, for the purpose of rubbing off upon our humble shoulders some of the glory of Ben's illustrious self, we would remark that one of the late composers in our office is a brother-in-law of Ben.

Such are some of the vicissitudes of fate. Fortune, and if she keeps on petting Ben, we would not be surprised to see him hear of his being Emperor of the French, then because his brother-in-law was once our printer (if he rewards like Grant) we hope to be Prime Minister—*Platte City Reville*.

This short biographical sketch of Ben. Holladay is an apt illustration of the saying that "Great oaks from little acorns grow." His past history, taken in connection with his present, shows that he started as a rude country retailer of "liquid lightning" in Missouri, but has risen to the dignity of a colonizer by means of his "Oregon Valley Railroad."

But, however much we may be opposed to dealing out "liquid lightning" over a rough road, or otherwise, we must say that the liquor business is less reprehensible, and much more honorable than Ben. Holladay's present occupation of colonizing Republican voters on the Oregon Central Railroad. That he is doing so, neither he nor his friends deny. In fact it is so well known that Holladay is colonizing in this and Multnomah county in the interest of the Republican party that the charge of colonization made against him cannot be successfully controverted, hence the silence of himself and friends on this subject.

It has been reported that Mr. Holladay is a Democrat, and perhaps, he is one by instinct; but prompted by his inordinate greed for money, to use the mildest terms of which the nature of the case will admit, he has turned his back upon the Democracy and correct principles, and is now colonizing Republican voters on the Oregon Central Railroad for the purpose of securing the re-election of George H. Williams to the United States Senate. He is not doing this because he is an advocate of Republican principles, or an admirer of that distinguished individual, but he is doing so in consideration that Senator Williams is to procure from this government additional land grants and other aids for this railroad.

Believing that such pay is what induces Mr. Holladay to work for the interest of the Republican party in this canvass, we must say that we do think that a man who, for a few thousand acres of land, or for a few pieces of gold, will sell out his party and jeopardize his country, and at a time too, when that country is on the very verge of bankruptcy, despotism and ruin, all induced by Republican rule, is worse than a Judas Iscariot, and merits the indignation and execration of every honest man in the land.

ENTHUSIASTIC.—The nomination by the Democratic State Convention at Albany and the platform, are received with the greatest enthusiasm in every portion of the State. We learn from Portland that the ticket is received heartily and every one is pleased. Multnomah is good for 200 majority.

Democratic Platform.

Below we give the platform adopted at the Democratic State Convention held at Albany, on the 23d and 24th insts. It contains the true doctrine of the Democratic party, and the principles which its candidates will command the respect of every honest man who desires the welfare and future prosperity of this country. Let all such give a liberal support to the party of whose principles it is the exponent, and all may yet be well. The Platform is as follows:

1. That we are unalterably attached to the principles of our Republic as expounded by its founders, and the paramount object of our organization shall ever be to uphold and maintain those principles inviolate.

2. That we hold those political principles, who, occupying positions of trust, claiming to be representatives of the people, have usurped the authority which should be vested in the people, and have by their treachery trampled under foot our sacred bill of rights, made civil law subordinate to military rule, perverted the functions of Government, and endeavored to concentrate its powers in the hands of an oligarchy, wholly disregarding the rights of its constituents, and insidiously endeavoring to disparage, debase and stigmatize the once proud title of American citizenship, as enemies to the best interests of this commonwealth.

3. That the so-called reconstruction measures attempted to be carried out by the present party in power is a nefarious scheme, revolutionary in design, treasonable in execution, one which if acquiesced in as a rightful exercise of authority will establish a most dangerous precedent and imperil the safety and prosperity of our form of government, and that the present Senators in the Congress of the United States from this State in supporting those measures have misrepresented the wishes and sentiments of the people of Oregon.

4. That the systematic efforts made by that party to extend to the African, the Indian, and the Chinaman all the civil and political rights and privileges enjoyed by the white race, evinces a design on the part of the party to place upon that inalienable heritage and render despotism less objectionable and more easy of accomplishment.

5. That the ratification of the recently proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, tending to the disfranchisement of the colored race, and which opens the door for its enjoyment to the heathenish Chinaman, is irregular, arbitrary and unlawful, and we most earnestly protest against the passage of such a measure by Congress, and the pending act designed to enforce its obnoxious and illegal provisions.

6. That we urge and entreat a repeal of the recent treaty concluded between the United States and China, which guarantees to the latter nation such extensive privileges and immunities without corresponding benefits to American citizens, and offers to its holders of semi-barbarians such favorable inducements to swarm in upon our peaceful shores, and to our citizens, create competition with our laboring masses, establishing immoral pursuits, disgusting rites, ceremonies and practices in our towns, discourages and repels the immigration of our own people, retards the advancement of education and enlightenment, estranges from our resources and cast away our valuable mineral wealth, and demoralizes and apostatizes our community, and we resolve that a party who maintain a policy so unwise, ruinous and reckless as that which upholds such an infamous bargain, is unworthy the support of white men.

7. That in the management of municipal affairs, we urge a judicious application of the principles of sound policy, economy, a hard-bill encouragement to agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial interests; a just and equitable protection to the laborer and capitalist and the faithful execution of a system of rigid retrenchment, that the government should be administered for the people and not against them in protecting their rights and interest and not in fostering monopolies to prey upon them, and should defend their substance; that a system of taxation which has for its object the establishment of privileged orders under the Government, either by preferring one class to another or by imposing grievous burdens upon the tax payers, while conferring favors, exemptions and immunities upon the holders of Government securities, deserves no other name than legalized public plunder.

8. That the continual payment of the semi-annual interest on the bonded debt of the United States without abatement, to the detriment of the people, and the growing out of loans made to the Government, and the consequent burden upon the people are taxed, make a burden too intolerable to be borne without an effort to find some speedy means of relief; that the amount of the bonded debt was increased more than ten fold by the removal, illegal and unjustifiable, of its contraction, and there is neither justice or wisdom in the repeated payment of the principal by the continued payment of the interest; that it is no part of good policy to pay the interest of the Government's debt, when worth less than one-half their coin value, after the holders thereof have received exorbitant interest thereon, and at the same time leaving the pensioners of the Government, the widows of soldiers and other kindred to be paid in a depreciated currency, exhibiting a spirit of injustice, unsurpassed in the history of class legislation and fully demonstrating the existence of a design on the part of the mounted aristocracy of the country to influence the establishment of a policy favoring the aggrandizement of the rich at the expense of the poor; a policy which has for its object the accumulation of wealth, opulence and power on the one hand, and misery, poverty and slavery on the other; a policy fitted only to a monarchial form of government.

9. That the Democracy of this State now, as heretofore, are strenuous advocates of a tariff for the purpose of revenue only; that the principle of protection for the sake of protection is at war with the diversified interests of the people of the States; and experience has shown its tendency to aggrandize a class in the community at the expense and to the injury of the producing and laboring millions, taxing their industry equally, in violation of the authority of the Constitution, and of the great principles that should govern the people in their intercourse with the family of nations.

10. That we favor the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, rescinding the 11th and 13th amendments.

12. That we are in favor of a liberal policy being pursued by the Legislature of this State in the bestowal of the land grants to her for the purpose of public improvements.

A Denial.

NASHVILLE, March 18.—A number of ex-Federal soldiers residing here have united in telegraphing to Representative Hawkins, at Washington, a contradiction of the statements in a letter recently read in the House of Representatives, that all the Union soldiers in Davidson county have been ordered to leave, and that one has been hanged. Nothing of the sort has been heard here.

The Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The particulars of the explosion of nitro-glycerine at the factory in Pidgeon, New Jersey, show that there were about 7,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine in the building, and 25,000 pounds of material used in the manufacture. The building is a mass of ruins scattered miles around. The explosion was heard for miles, and its force shattered the windows of houses a mile distant. The bodies of the four men killed were blown to atoms. Loss \$75,000. Various reasons are given as to the cause of the explosion.

Hard up for Voters.

The Salem Statesman of last Saturday says: T. H. Brents yesterday made application before Judge Boise, at Chambers, for a writ of habeas corpus, to take a convict from the Penitentiary, on the ground that his offense was not specified in the judgment against him. The Judge denied the application; deciding that, as no substantial right of the applicant had been prejudiced by the alleged error, the case fell under the provision of the statute, and the proceedings were not vitiated thereby.

Mr. Brents is from this county, and is a Republican, and we presume, that the convict he sought to release is J. E. Walsh a Republican who was, last October, convicted here of an assault with intent to kill and sent to the penitentiary for one year. Verily, the Radicals here do not rest easy, notwithstanding their railroad importations, or they would not be endeavoring to procure the discharge of their men from the penitentiary. But Mr. Brents was unsuccessful. Had he, however, instead of applying for a writ of habeas corpus, hinted to Governor Woods the political complexion of the convict, and told him that the Republican party in Clackamas county needed this convict's vote in the coming election, he would have stood a much better chance of his release by a pardon than he did of obtaining his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus. But it may not be too late yet to secure the pardon, so try again Mr. Brents.

Death of an Army Officer.

HARTFORD, March 16.—Gen. James W. Ripley, U. S. A., died last night, aged 73 years.

Funeral of R. D. Holmes.

The funeral services of the late Robert D. Holmes, Past Grand Master of the Masons of the State of New York, took place this afternoon, and was a very imposing Masonic procession, the largest ever held in a similar occasion. It was over two miles long.

Against Woman's Suffrage.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 16.—The House today, after a long discussion, rejected a resolution proposing to amend the Constitution, so as to allow women to vote, by 51 yeas and 100 nays.

Schooner Lost.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The schooner James H. Hoy was wrecked at Sandy Hook. All hands were lost. After climbing into the rigging, they were washed ashore.

Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The nitro-glycerine factory, near Hackensack, N. J., was demolished by an explosion to-day, and four men and one boy killed.

Death of a very old Lady.

Mrs. Mary Foster, of Newark, who was one of the young girls who carried in the pike of a system of land leaves at the funeral of Washington, died yesterday, aged 92 years.

The 15th Amendment.

St. Louis, March 17.—Secretary Fish, in reply to an inquiry by the Superintendent of Registration here, says the ratification of the 15th Amendment will be proclaimed as soon as Congress admits Georgia and Texas.

The Sea Serpent Again.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Capt. S. M. Webb of the schooner *Salada*, from Jacksonville, reports that on the 12th inst., in latitude 21° 45' north, longitude 75° 30' west, he saw a enormous creature 60 feet long and 24 feet broad across the back, resembling the so-called sea serpent.

Mengen to be Exonerated.

A correspondent says the lobbying in the latter case was open and disreputable. Of the votes against ex-Mengen twenty were Southern men, and the list also includes all those whose names have been before the committee. The report will be made in the case of Governor Hoge and Mungen to morrow. In the case of the former the report will express disapprobation of his course in appointing a cadet outside of his district. Hoge and Mungen will be entirely exonerated.

Colfax with the Negro.

Vice President Colfax, to-day, in a reply to a colored delegation of colored members of the Georgia Legislature, who called on him, said that he did not believe that the existing Legislature of Georgia could perpetrate itself, but his sympathies were with the freedmen. He hoped to see them secure their rights.

Vessels Lost.

CHICAGO, March 18.—A *Tribune*'s New York dispatch says four vessels went ashore on Long Beach yesterday, and three on Long Island. The crews of two were all lost, and three of another.

Congressional.

Donation to Mrs. Stanton.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the Senate, the House resolution giving a year's salary as a Justice of the Supreme Court to Mrs. Stanton, passed.

Indians to be Enfranchised by the 15th Amendment.

Wilson introduced a bill to enable the Secretary of War to revise the general regulations for the government of the Army. Rice offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report whether the effect of the 15th amendment upon the Indians was not to make them citizens, and to amend the treaties between the United States and them, so that they should be premature, no official notice of the ratification of the 15th amendment having yet been given. The resolution went over.

Expenses for the Fiscal Year.

Back reiterated his statement and brought the figures to prove that the expenditures for the current fiscal year would be near four hundred million dollars.

The Indians do not wish to be Enfranchised.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Wilson presented a memorial from the Choctaw Indians against the passage of bills to consolidate the Indian tribes, and to organize a territorial government for them and authorizing the construction of a railroad through Indian Territory.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 18.—The condition of affairs here is little changed. Both Mayor and Council have been in session. Captain's party, with the exception of three or four who are started out, occupy the station-house. They have been without food since Wednesday.

A negro was shot and killed this morning, for resisting the police when clearing the streets.

Hard up for Voters.

The Salem Statesman of last Saturday says: T. H. Brents yesterday made application before Judge Boise, at Chambers, for a writ of habeas corpus, to take a convict from the Penitentiary, on the ground that his offense was not specified in the judgment against him. The Judge denied the application; deciding that, as no substantial right of the applicant had been prejudiced by the alleged error, the case fell under the provision of the statute, and the proceedings were not vitiated thereby.

Death of an Army Officer.

HARTFORD, March 16.—Gen. James W. Ripley, U. S. A., died last night, aged 73 years.

Funeral of R. D. Holmes.

The funeral services of the late Robert D. Holmes, Past Grand Master of the Masons of the State of New York, took place this afternoon, and was a very imposing Masonic procession, the largest ever held in a similar occasion. It was over two miles long.

Against Woman's Suffrage.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 16.—The House today, after a long discussion, rejected a resolution proposing to amend the Constitution, so as to allow women to vote, by 51 yeas and 100 nays.

Schooner Lost.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The schooner James H. Hoy was wrecked at Sandy Hook. All hands were lost. After climbing into the rigging, they were washed ashore.

Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The nitro-glycerine factory, near Hackensack, N. J., was demolished by an explosion to-day, and four men and one boy killed.

Death of a very old Lady.

Mrs. Mary Foster, of Newark, who was one of the young girls who carried in the pike of a system of land leaves at the funeral of Washington, died yesterday, aged 92 years.

The 15th Amendment.

St. Louis, March 17.—Secretary Fish, in reply to an inquiry by the Superintendent of Registration here, says the ratification of the 15th Amendment will be proclaimed as soon as Congress admits Georgia and Texas.

The Sea Serpent Again.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Capt. S. M. Webb of the schooner *Salada*, from Jacksonville, reports that on the 12th inst., in latitude 21° 45' north, longitude 75° 30' west, he saw a enormous creature 60 feet long and 24 feet broad across the back, resembling the so-called sea serpent.

Mengen to be Exonerated.

A correspondent says the lobbying in the latter case was open and disreputable. Of the votes against ex-Mengen twenty were Southern men, and the list also includes all those whose names have been before the committee. The report will be made in the case of Governor Hoge and Mungen to morrow. In the case of the former the report will express disapprobation of his course in appointing a cadet outside of his district. Hoge and Mungen will be entirely exonerated.

Colfax with the Negro.

Vice President Colfax, to-day, in a reply to a colored delegation of colored members of the Georgia Legislature, who called on him, said that he did not believe that the existing Legislature of Georgia could perpetrate itself, but his sympathies were with the freedmen. He hoped to see them secure their rights.

Vessels Lost.

CHICAGO, March 18.—A *Tribune*'s New York dispatch says four vessels went ashore on Long Beach yesterday, and three on Long Island. The crews of two were all lost, and three of another.

Congressional.

Donation to Mrs. Stanton.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the Senate, the House resolution giving a year's salary as a Justice of the Supreme Court to Mrs. Stanton, passed.

Indians to be Enfranchised by the 15th Amendment.

Wilson introduced a bill to enable the Secretary of War to revise the general regulations for the government of the Army. Rice offered