THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

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THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,

FOR THE

Business Man, the Farmer

And the FAMILY CIRCLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

AT THE

OFFICE—Corner of FIFTH and Main streets Oregon City, Oregon.

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☞ Call, and Robert Potter will show you through the establishment. 13tf

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LEON DELOUEY, PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT,

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☞ Knows how to serve his customers with Oysters, Pigs' Feet, a good cup of Coffee or a SQUARE MEAL. 13tf

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15.3m LOCAL AGENT.

CLARK GREENMAN,

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☞ All orders for the delivery of merchandise or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed promptly and with care.

The Honest Candidate for Governor! and what his Present Admirers and Supporters Said of Him in 1856.

To his Excellency Franklin Pierce, President of the United States:

HONORED SIR: We, the undersigned, democratic members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Oregon, would most respectfully but earnestly pray your Excellency to remove the present incumbent, Joel Palmer, from the office of superintendent of Indian affairs of this Territory. This, sir, we ask, among others, for the following reasons, to wit:

First. The official conduct of the said Palmer, during the two years last past, abundantly satisfies your petitioners that he, said Palmer, is unqualified for the proper discharge of the duties of said office. And in support of this, our unanimous judgement, we beg leave to state to your Excellency the following facts, to wit: He, said Palmer, in forming treaties with Indian tribes within this Territory, has, in entire and wilful disregard of the expressed unwillingness of the recognized chiefs of tribes to assent to, or sign, proposed treaties, recognized other Indians as chiefs of their respective tribes, and received *their* signatures to his treaties, being told, at the same time, that *their* acts were not and would not be approved by either the legitimate chiefs or their people; which, together with other foolish and visionary acts and movements on his part, has greatly contributed to produce the present Indian war, and to bring upon the defenceless inhabitants of this frontier the combined power and hostility of a horde of ruthless savages. And, what is still more inexcusable and unendurable, the said Palmer is, at this moment, engaged in efforts to purchase the land claims of citizens residing on the west side of the Willamette valley, and contiguous to the coast range of mountains, with the avowed intention of bringing thousands of Indians from remote parts of the country, and of colonizing them in the heart of this, the Willamette valley; and this, too, despite the remonstrance of the legislative assembly, and of our constituents—the men, women, and children of the Territory.

Second. We would also further represent to your Excellency the fact that the said Palmer, representing himself to be a sound national Democrat, received through the recommendation of such Democrats, residents of this Territory, his appointment from a Democratic administration. But, through a spirit of political perfidy, ingratitude and meanness, he, the said Palmer, did, about one year since, join the Know Nothings; and, having bound himself with the perfidious oaths of that dark and hellish secret political order, has faithfully kept his oaths by neglecting to vote for the nominees of the Democratic party, and by appointing incompetent Know-Nothing Whigs to office, to the exclusion of sound, worthy, and competent Democrats. In consideration of which said foregoing reasons, we earnestly pray that the said Palmer may be promptly removed from the said office of Indian superintendent, and that Edward R. Geary, a sound, consistent, and reliable national Democrat, and an able and worthy citizen, may be appointed in his stead. And we will not allow ourselves to believe for one moment that our prayer will be disregarded.

Grant this our petition, and we, your Excellency's Democratic friends, representing the people of Oregon in the legislative assembly, will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

Delazon Smith, Speaker House of Representatives; William Tichenor, of Coos; Herman C. Buchingham, of Benton; John Robinson, of Benton; F. Waymire, of Polk; *R. P. Boise*, of Polk; *Hyer Jackson*, of Washington and Multnomah counties; James Officer, of Clackamas; William Hutson, of Douglas; Hugh L. Brown, of Linn; Orville Risley, of Clackamas; A. McAlexander, of Lane; *I. R. Moores*, of Lane; John Harris, of Columbia; B. P. Grant, of Linn; C. W. Brown, of Multnomah; John R. Hall, of Jackson; M. P. Burkwell, of Jackson; Andrew Shuck, of Yamhill; *A. R. Burbank*; William P. Harpole, of Marion; Hugh D. O. Bryant, of Douglas, Coos and Umpqua counties; *John M. Harrison*, of Marion; Charles Drain, of Linn; L. F. Grover, of Marion; Thomas Smith, of Jackson; N. Huber, member of Council, Yamhill county; H. Straight, of Clackamas; J. M. Cozad, of Umpqua; N. H. Gates, of Wasco; James M. Fulkerson, of Polk; A. P. Dennison, President of Council; James K. Kelly, member of Council; *John C. Peebles*, member of Council, Marion county.

Salem, January 8, 1857.

Appended to the above memorial are affixed the signatures of such shining lights of the present Radical party as R. P. Boise, of Polk, who was the author of the document, C. W. Brown, A. R. Burbank, now of Lafayette, John M. Harrison, of Marion, and John C. Peebles.

Those men, acting under the sanctity of a Legislative oath, deliberately charged that Joel Palmer "is unqualified for the proper discharge of the duties of his said office."

If these men told the truth, then, when they charged Palmer with "a spirit of political perfidy, ingratitude and meanness," we should like to know what has since occurred in his political life to change their opinions.

Boise might try to argue the seal off the bond, while Burkhart, Harrison, Peebles, and others, would simply try to *lie* it off. Their names stand upon the record, and they must admit that under the lash of party dictation they are now supporting a man for Governor whom they have deliberately damned as both dishonest and incompetent. Let the people read and ponder upon such facts.

And what is a more striking fact concerning the above memorial, it is said to have emanated from the pen of R. P. Boise, and is a specimen of the malignant hatred of Boise towards Palmer at that time, as well as his absolute want of confidence in Palmer's personal and political honesty; but as politics makes strange bed fellows it is more than probable that Boise will support Palmer at the coming election with a zeal apparently real.

Black Jo.

This blabbing spindleshank joker who is leading the forlon Morgrel hope for Congressional honors in Oregon, is now in Portland, and will soon be here upon the canvass. Jo. Wilson enjoys the widely known and justly earned reputation of being a dirty blackguard. There may be a few in Oregon who would vote for Jo. upon this single qualification, which seems to be about the only one he is known to possess. If the people are disposed to place sole reliance upon the author of nasty stories, while the destiny of the Republic is weighing in the scale, it speaks but poorly indeed for the patriotism and good sence of our people.

While Wilson is here upon the stump let him refute some of the charges, at least, that have already been brought against him. For instance we would like to hear from his own mouth, an explanation of why he borrowed gold from the Orphans School Fund, and paid it back in greenbacks when at a low figure, while he was drawing his Judge's salary, under his own ruling, in coin. If greenbacks are forced upon orphan children in return for the gold borrowed of them, why are they not, in a legal and moral point of view, good enough for Judge's salaries? If it be true that Wilson jumped the Frenchman's farm, near Waconda, in this county, while the owner was absent temporarily, and realized a handsome sum of money by appropriating the owners improvements as well as the claim? Why not, if the said Radical Congress candidate is opposed to *repudiation*, reimburse the injured Frenchman by paying him the amount of his loss? Futhermore, if Roxana's (negro) baby was deserving of a suit of clothes, ought not the ebony urchin, after the laspse of six years, be clothed afresh? It is only once in a while that one has an apportunity of vindicating himself; he should avail himself of it when the privilege is thrust in his way.—*Press.*

BENEVOLENT EDITOR.—The Davisville *Advertiser*, a very entertaining paper, by the by, makes the following benevolent proposition:

A girl at Chester, Vt., has died from tight lacing. These corsets should be done away with, and if the girls can't live without being squeezed, we suppose men can be found who could sacrifice themselves. As aged as we are, we had rather devote three hours a day, without a cent of pay, as brevet corset, than see these girls die off in that manner. Office hours almost any time.

Burlingame Treaty.

Additional articles to the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, of the 18th of June, 1858.

WHEREAS, Since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire having named for the plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty, the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited to his Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and Chil-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated High Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty, and the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. 1. His Majesty, the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters, and the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party or their property, with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said empire; but nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile party or power upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right of interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

ART. 2. The United States of America and his Majesty, the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege of immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese Government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in the manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

ART. 3. The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

ART. 4. The 29th article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead, of whatever nativity or nationality, shall be held in respect and free from disturbance and profanation.

ART. 5. The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offense for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subject to take Chinese subjects to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject, or a citizen of the United States to China or to any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

ART. 6. Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation: but nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon the citizens of the United States in China, or upon the subjects of China in the United States.

ART. 7. Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of China, and reciprocally, Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of public educational institutions under the control of the Government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Eupire of China, at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

ART. 8. The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation, in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, His Majesty, the Emperor of China, reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner, and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding, it is agreed by the contracting parties that if, at any time hereafter, His Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct, or cause to be constructed, works of the character mentioned within the Empire, and shall make application to the United States, or any other Western Power, for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in this case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese Government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their services.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1868.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
ANSON BURLINGAME,
CHILL-KANG,
SUN-CHIA-KU.

GO FOR HIM.—Where is the Reverend or eminent man who will "put a head" on the editor of the Yolo *Mail* for the following:

As our other shirt was not brought home in proper season this week we called on our washerwoman to learn the cause. Tremblingly she whispered to us the cause of the omission: "You see, sir, there are so many preachers and eminent men in town this week that I dare not hang out my clothes to dry." Sadly we returned to the office, pondering on the wisdom of woman.

A bad little Chicago boy, who had been inveigled into a Sunday-school the day after specie began to be paid out, kept pretty quiet until he saw the collection plate passed, on which were several dollars in silver, when he turned to a companion and said, "Hey! Billy, there's silver on that plate for Christ's sake!" The teacher, a nice young woman, took him across her knee and fanned him with her hand.

Thaddeus Stevens' Opinions.

Was Thaddeus Stevens, "the great commoner," also "the great repudiator," because he opposed paying "bloated speculators" twice the amount they were entitled to? Was he in favor of "tarnishing the national honor?" Will the *Oregonian* answer these questions?

We publish below the speech of Mr. Stevens, made in Congress on the 17th of July, 1868, which we consider an excellent argument in favor of an equitable adjustment of the bonded debt of the United States. It is true he differs widely from our able and distinguished (?) Senator, Mr. Corbett, who, in his recent letter to Judge Wilson, demands that the bondholders shall be paid in co'n. This, however, is easily accounted for. Corbett is largely interested in the Portland National Bank and the Government bonds which it holds; while Stevens was only a "*Commoner*," and unwilling to oppress an overtaxed people in order to pay "*bloated speculators*" twice as much as we agreed to do.

Below will be found extracts from the debate in Congress on the funding bill of 1868. We reprint from the *Congressional Globe*, Part V, Second Session of Fortieth Congress, pages 4177 and 4178, the debate being on an amendment to the funding bill offered by Mr. Butler, and said amendment being withdrawn, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens said:

Mr. Speaker. I renew the amendment to the amendment, for the purpose of saying a word in regard to what has fallen from members here. I am in favor of a funding bill which shall reduce the interest of our bonds. If no person shall choose to fund under such a bill, no harm will be done; if any person should choose to fund under it at a lower rate of interest than we now pay, we gain by it. Hence I am in favor of a bill of this kind; whether this is exactly the right kind of a bill or not I will not criticise, except that I think it is a tolerably fair one.

I think, however, that the lowest rate of interest must be four per cent.; I do not think that you can get money cheaper than that. And I will go futher and say that I do not think, as long as the five-twenty gold interest-bearing bonds are outstanding, that anybody will ever fund a dollar under this bill. Why should they? But when those five-twenty bonds are paid off, I have no doubt that large investments will be made both at home and abroad in a loan of this character. I think, therefore, that it is the duty of the Government, with the gold which is accumulating in its Treasury every year, to expend at least half the amount in redeeming the five-twenty bonds in advance of their falling due. After they fall due then no one can object to their redemption.

I understood the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Ross] who first spoke upon this subject to say that he understood that our outstanding bonds should be paid according to the principle of the New York platform. What is that platform?

Mr. Ross. To pay the five-twenties in lawful money.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. You mean by "lawful money"——

Mr. Ross. Greenbacks; that is your doctrin and mine.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. I hold to the Chicago platform, and, as I understand it, to the New York platform, upon these bonds; that these bonds shall be paid just according to the original contract.

Mr. Pike. According to the spirit and letter of the contract.

Mr. Farnsworth. According to the law.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. What was the law? That bonds of a certain amount should bear five per cent, interest in gold. Now, up to the time that they fall due we must pay them faithfully. After they fall due they are payable in money, just as the gentleman understands "money," just as I understand it, just as we all understand it when we passed the law authorizing that loan; just as it was a dozen times explained upon the floor by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means [Mr. Stevens] when called upon by gentlemen to explain what it meant, and just as the whole House agreed that it meant.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. O'Neill obtained the floor.

Mr. Stevens, of Pensylvania. I should like to have one or two minutes more.

Mr. O'Neill. I will yield to my colleague for one or two minutes.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, I want to say that if this loan was to be paid according to the intimation of the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Ross;] if I knew that any party in this country would go for paying in coin that which if payable in money, thus unhancing it one-half; if I knew there was such a platform and such a determination this day on the part of any party, I would vote for the other side, Frank Blair and all. I would vote for no such swindle upon the tax-payers of this country; I would vote for no such speculation in favor of the large bondholders, the millionaires, who took advantage of our folly in granting them coin payment of interest. And I declare—well, it is hard to say it—but if even Frank Blair stood upon the platform paying the bonds according to the contract, and the Republican candidates stood upon the platform of paying bloated speculators twice the amount which we agreed to pay them, then I would vote for Frank Blair, even if a worse man than Seymour headed the ticket. That is all I want to say.

Mr. Ross. The Democratic doors are still open, and we will take the gentleman in.—*Herald.*

Stephen F. Chadwick.

The nominee of the Democratic party for the responsible position of Secretary of State was born in the State of Connecticut, where he resided until of proper age to commence the study of profession, the law. These studies he pursued for five years in New York City, and when completed, started for Oregon to make it his home, arriving here in 1850, (we think.) He immediately identified himself with the Democratic party, making the first speech at the first Convention held under the Territorial Government, at which Hon. James W. Nesmith presided, and from then until now he has adhered to its principals with an unswerving fidelity. He has held various and important trusts under both Territorial and State Governments, all of which have been discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people and party who placed him there. Among the positions thus filled, were Deputy U. S. District Attorney, Prosecuting Attorney, member of Constitutional Convention, Judge of County Court, two terms, Elector and Messenger at our last election, and others of minor importance, not now necessary to enumerate.

Like all the candidates on our State ticket, Mr. Chadwick has a clear party record and his private life is above reproach.

Mr. Chadwick has many warm friends, both political and personal, which was proven by his receiving the nomination at Albany, unsolicited on his part.

He has the qualifications to make a prompt, efficient and couateous officer, and posessing the requsite legal knowledge to fill the station with ability. We do not hesitate to say, that under his *regime*, neither his friends nor the people of Oregon will have any cause for complaint.

Mr. Chadwick's manners are affable—his social qualities of a high order—his party fealty unquestionable, and we predict for him a large majority in June, and a warm welcome to the capital next fall, as the Secretary of State for the young and thrifty States of Oregon.

In conclusion we append a notice clipped from the Middleton, (Conn.,) *Sentinel*, published on the eve of their State election, which resulted in a Democratic victory:

The Democratic Ssate Convention for Oregon met last week, and put in nomination a full State, ticket. For Secretary of State, we notice they have selected our old friend and subscriber, S. F. Chadwick, Esq., formerly of this city. Mr. Chadwick is one of the most prominent men in Oregon, and is deservedly popular with the people. If we rightly remember, made the first speech before the first Democratic Convention in that State, [Territory. ED. PRESS.] He is a gentleman of decided ability, and of positive principals. His many friends of Connecticut will be glad to hear of his election.—*Press.*

Twelve or thirteen years ago a Vermonter having heard "that you can't make a whistle out of a pig's tail," did convert a porcine's dorsal extremity into a whistle, and it was placed on exhibition in Barneum's Museum. We shall not be surprised to hear that some genius of an inventive turn has set to work to make "a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY,
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,