THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 5. OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871. NO. 26.

The Weekly Enterprise.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,

FOR THE

Business Man, the Farmer

And the FAMILY CIRCLE.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY BY

A. NOLTNER,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—In Dr. Thessing's Brick Building.

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Attorney at Law,

Oregon City, Oregon.

Sept.16:1y.

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Importer and Dealer in

DRUGS,

STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,

Oregon City, Oregon.

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IN MYERS' FIRE-PROOF BRICK,

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OFFICE—In Odd Fellows' Temple, corner of First and Alder Streets, Portland.

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☞ "Artificial teeth "better than the best," and *as cheap as the cheapest.*

Dec. 23:tf

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DENTIST,

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Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

N. B.—*Nitrous Oxyde* administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth.

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DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,

COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.,

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.

☞ At the old stand of Wortman & Fields Oregon City, Oregon. 13tf

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.,

SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFICE—Odd Fellows' Temple, corner First and Alder streets—Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

ALANSON SMITH,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PROCTOR AND SOLICITOR.

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Practices in State and U. S. Courts.

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Established since 1849, at the old stand, *Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.*

An Assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented.

Repairings done on short notice, and thankful for past favors.

CLARK GREENMAN,

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OREGON CITY.

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No. 17 Front Street, opposite the Mail steamship landing, Portland, Oregon.

H. ROTHFOS, J. J. WILKENS,

PROPRIETORS.

Board per Week	$5 00
" " " with Lodging.....	6 00
" " Day.....	1 00

A. NOLTNER,

NOTARY PUBLIC, ENTERP I OFFICE Oregon City, Jan. 13:tf

Alleged Southern Outrages.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE OUTRAGE COMMITTEE.

[From the Washington Patriot.]

In the Senate yesterday the Committee on Alleged Southern Outrages made a voluminous report, which was laid on the table, to be called up hereafter. Messrs. Bayard and Blair, the minority of the Committee submitted their views also.

After citing the resolution under which the Committee was appointed, and referring to the report transmitted by the President, in answer to the Senate resolution of inquiry in relation to the alleged organization of disloyal persons in North Corolina, the minority say:

"Thus, it will appear that the resolution under which the special committee was appointed was founded on the reports transmitted as aforesaid by the President.

"Instantly upon their appointment, the Committee organized, and proceeded without delay to examine the witnesses, who were apparently

ALL READY IN WAITING,

in the city of Washington, to wit, the son of Governor Holden, Col. Geo. W. Kirk, and Bergen, his lieutenant-colonel.

"No opportunity (save that offered by its single reading in the Senate) has been given the undersigned to inspect the report of the majority, or obtain a proper knowledge of its contents. The report was read once and instantly transmitted to the printer, by whom it has not yet been returned.

"We desire to attract the attention of the Senate to the scope of the resolution under which the Committee have acted: "To inquire into the truth or falschood of crimes and outrages of a *political* character in the Southern States. Here is

AN UNLIMITED FIELD

of general allegation, qualified by the word 'political,' and conveying nothing definite to the communities whose domestic affairs were, without notice or specified charges, to have a Congressional drag-net thrown over them and be hauled before the Committee; and the closing paragraph of the resolution only aggravated the dangers and difficulties of such an inquisition by inquiring whether there be in those States security for person and property."

After saying that no State had passed any law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, and that no question has been made relative to the exercise of power in the emergencies set forth in the 4th section of article 3 of the Constitution, the minority continue: "The undersigned are, therefore,

AT A LOSS TO DISCOVER

whence such power is derived as is set forth in the resolution and acted upon by the committee, and therefore they protest, in the name and under the limitations of the Constitution of the United States, against any and all action of an inquisitorial character into the internal and domestic affairs of any of the States, or any attempt by Congress or the Executive to interfere with the State governments or citizens individually as to matters not cognizable by the Federal Government under the Constitution."

In view of the fact that North Carolina is in all respects under the Constitution and laws upon an equal footing with all the other States of the Union, the minority assert that any claim of power to investigate the internal and domestic affairs of that State, to invade her police powers of control over all matters within her jurisdiction, must be equally valid and have equal force when applied to any other State, and the reserved rights under the tenth article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, or New York, are in no degree more secure than those of North Carolina. The exercise or admission of any such power is, in the opinion of the minority, unwarranted by the Constitution, and utterly subevrsive of our Federal system of State governments.

They say further: "There can no longer be urged the plea of military necessity. The flag of the nation floats

IN PLACID SECURITY

in every part of the Union, and there is no pretence of opposition in any quarter to the peaceable operation of the civil authority." After setting forth that the kind of investigation pursued was simply given as an opportunity for any one to come forward and assail the State and people of North Carolina, by any character of testimony and in any manner that prejudice or animosity can suggest, the minority continue:

"But all this is manifestly the result of a plan 'cut and dried' by a conspiracy formed of a lot of disappointed politicians, who have lost the confidence of their people, and have been cast out of office by the almost unanimous voice of

A BETRAYED AND INJURED CONSTITUENCY.

At the head of this conspiracy plainly stands Wm. W. Holden, the Governor of North Carolina, and now undergoing trial by process of impeachment for high misdemeanors and gross abuses of his official power. He has beggared the treasury of his State, and plundered, outraged and betrayed her people, and now looks to the strong arm of the Federal Government as the only means of rescuing him and his followers from the just punishment due their crimes. In furtherance of this scheme, the present measure was instituted, and this committee raised. The two Senators from North Carolina [Abbott and Pool] have efficiently aided it, suggesting witnesses and supplying interrogatories for their examination, and sometimes escorting them in person to the door of the committee-room. And what is the character of these witnesses, found ready and in attendance for examination?

"JOSEPH W. HOLDEN

the son and accomplice of Wm. Holden, heads the list. He has been an office-holder, fattening on the corruptions of his father's administration—the editor of his party organ—and even his testimony is almost entirely *hearsay* in its nature, and inadmissable in courts of justice.

"GEORGE W. KIRK

and George B. Bergen, come upon the scene; and, to the undersigned, there seems a strange insensibility to the opinions of mankind, in the production of two such atrocious characters in the *role* of witnesses in this case. Neither of them were citizens of North Carolina, but were called from abroad by Holden as fighting instruments for his dark and bloody intent. In violation of the Constitution of his State, he made these two strangers to his people officers of militia, and having declared two counties (Alamance and Caswell) in a state of insurrection, he gave the unhappy residents over to the tender mercies of these two ruffians.

"The testimony discloses their absolute denial of having insulted or maltreated their prisoners in any way: and

THEIR PERJURY

in these statements is fully proved by the testimony of Lucina Murray, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Turner, and others, who were their prisoners." (The testimony is quoted at length, showing various kinds of maltreatment and torture to extort confessions, etc.,) and the minority proceed in the same manner to review the testimony of Wm. R. Albright, they term a "violent, unscrupulous man, and Jas. E. Boyd, upon whose sole testimony they say the majority largely rely to justify them in their remarkable conclusions respecting the condition of society in North Carolina. This witness, the minority say, is a very young man, and, by his own statement, has little or no personal knowledge of the matters whereof he speaks. They review his evidence minutely, and characterize it as weak, corrupt, and shambling.

In the same manner they impeach the reliability of the testimony of the remainder of the witnesses, not one of whom the minority assert, testifies to facts within his own knowledge tending to prove North Carolina to be less safe as a place of residence than any portion of the Union lying north of her boundaries.

THE MINORITY

then enter upon an extensive argument to show that the disorders which have existed in North Carolina are attributable to the misrule of the so-called carpet-bag State officers, the unwise legislation of Congress and the macination of the Loyal Leagues, inciting and instigating the negroes to idleness, disaffection, and lawlessness. In support of these propositions the minority quote very largely from the testimony of Hon. John Kerr, ex-member of Congress from North Carolina, M. A. Ramsey, and a number of other witnesses, who were examined and cross-examined before the committee.

The minority say it will be seen from the above statements that there has been no resistence to the execution of the process of the courts, no obstructions to officers in the exercise of their functions. The report of the majority seeks to evade the force of this fact, thus admitting the fact by asserting that the Ku-Klux organization is so banded together as to defeat the ends of justice by intimidating witnesses, packing juries, and procuring witnesses to swear falsely in favor of the accused, if he belongs to that order.

The reply to this

IS EASY AND COMPLETE.

The statute law of the State gives to the solicitor and the judge the power to remove causes from any locality in the State to any other locality, at the opinon of the prosecution. Every judge and every solicitor in the State was a Radical. There were localities in the State in which the Radicals predominated overwhelmingly, and, if the crime was committed where the influence of the Ku-Klux prevented a conviction, it was only necessary for the solicitor to make a motion, and the judge would order the removal of the cause from county to county until a satisfactory venue was reached. It is perfectly evident from the evidence that the process of the courts could be executed without military force; that no resistance was offered to its execution, and it is clear, also that the cause could have been removed from any place to some county in which a fair trial might have been had. Why, then, did the Governor prefer to resort to the extreme measure of proclaiming the counties of Alamance and Caswell in insurrection, rather than use the remedies ready to his hand, of removing the causes to the counties in which convictions might have been obtained? Why did he call on the President for troops, set on foot his negro militia, led by ruffians imported into the State on account of their extraordinary brutality, and, proceed to seize, imprison, insult, and torture his prisoners

THERE IS BUT ONE EXPLANATION.

His object was to strike terror to the people and drive them from the polls, and thus carry the district and maintain himself and his fellow-miscreants in power and thus be enabled to continue to plunder and tyrannize over the unhappy people who had been subjected to his sway by the direct action of the Congress of the United States. This is the only explanation which can be given for conduct so utterly unnecessary. Who ever heard before of the proclamation of martial law in a country where the process of the civil courts could be executed without resistance? If he had caused the law to be executed in the ordinary way, through the courts, the clamor which had risen against him and his allies for pillaging the State and giving away millions of dollars to the desperate adventurers who infested the State like vermin, would have continued and carried the election against him. He therefore meditated his *coup d' etat*—his grand military stroke of policy—which was to strike terror to the hearts of the people. He called the President to his assistance; and he, to whom he already looked as his future emperor, did not fail him in his hour of need, but despatched the troops of the United States to sustain this worthless miscreant and conspirator in power.

Having failed in his nefarious purpose, and apprehensive that he might be

DEALT WITH FOR HIS CRIMES,

his first effort is to propitiate those whom he has wronged by confessing, what all knew to be true, that peace, good order and quiet are supreme in the State. (The minority here quote his confession, saying that the confession is confirmed by Judge Battle, whose testimony is quoted.)

It will be observed that the testimony contained in the reports of the United Stated officers sent into North Carolina by the President, upon the application of Governor Holden, is unanimously in contradiction of the existence of any "organized bodies of disloyal and evil-disposed persons in the State of North Carolina, which have in view or threaten resistance to the action of the laws of the United States, or denial to the citizens of the United States of equal protection of the laws." &c.

The minority say the concurrent testimony from the United States officers

OUGHT ALONE,

and of its own force, to satisfy the Senate and the country how little foundation there is for the charge of organized resistance to the Government or its laws in the State of North Carolina, and how the President of the United States could have considered it as tending to prove the existence of "disloyalty" in North Carolina, the undersigned are unable to conceive.

An examination of the depositions taken before the committee, and their comparison with the documents appended to the messages of the President on these subjects, will exhibit a mere repetition of the same facts by the same witness, thus making each case of outrage do frequent service in the way of exciting new horrors and arousing additional animosities. Again, it is observed that different witnesses recount the same cases of outrage, with such variations as their imaginations may create.

An examination of this mass of testimony will disclose the fact that

NO OUTRAGES ARE PROVED

to have occurred in more than six or eight counties, all of which are named, and of these counties Alamance and Caswell were chiefly alleged to be the scenes of lawlessness. These were the counties selected by Holden as the peculiar objects of his vengeance, and which were committed to the mercies of Kirk and Bergen. And yet the chief sufferer, whose case has been recited by almost every witness called from that section—one Caswell Holt, a colored man, who was most cruelly beaten by a band of disguised men, and subsequently wounded severely—was brought before the committee to recount his suffering. His personal knowledge of all the cases in that county was limited to *six*, and *four* of these outrages had been committed by a band of dignised colored men, whose leader confessed it to Casswell.

THE NUMBER OF THESE OUTRAGES,

detestable and wicked as they are, is nevertheless grossly and wildly exaggerated; and this no one can doubt who will examine the testimony, and has had any knowledge of the credulity and inaccuracy of statement characteristic of our well meaning colored people.

North Carolina is one of the largest States, territorially, in the Union, and is divided into eighty-seven counties, and contains one and a half millions of people.

No act of lawlessness is proven to have been committed excepting in one or the other of six—perhaps eight—of these counties, and yet it is proposed to employ violent and stringent measures of coercion and repression to the remaining nine-tenths of a State against which no breath of evidence or proof of lawlessness has ever been adduced, but which, on the contrary, exhibits a condition of quiet almost suggesting the insensibility of despair.

WHAT CAUSE CAN BE ALLEGED?

What justification to the American people can be needed for this renewed and wanton invasion of a peaceful community?

The statement that anarchy there exists is absolutely untrue, and the testimony now laid before the Senate overwhelmingly establishes its untruth.

If aggressive laws are to be enacted let all disguise be cast off and the true reason avowed. It will not be less violent or wrong, but it will be less hypocratical and more manly. To any fair-minded man we cofidently commit proofs contained in the testimony now presented by the committee, and aver that, in the face of such wrongs as have been inflicted upon our unfortunate and crushed people by the rulers placed over them, not by their own consent, but by the exercise of despotic power by the Congress of the United States, no example of equal submissiveness and patient endurance can be found in history, as is now presented by the people of the State of North Carolina.

THIS IS THE TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL:

That Holden and his official supporters have failed to maintain themselves by any means, foul as well as fair, in their State; they have appealed to popular elections, and been rejected with something near unanimity by every tax payer in the State, and now Congress is asked to step in and force North Carolina down again under the feet of her Radical masters, and we fear that Congress will attemept to do this unwise and wicked thing.

Will the people of the North (free as yet) see this thing done and sustain its promoters? We hope not, we pray not. When will the men now in power learn the truth of what the great statesmen of our century said so wisely and well when similar attempts were made to govern British India?

"IT IS THE NATURE OF TYRANNY

and rapacity never to learn moderation from the ill success of first oppressions; on the contrary, all men, thinking highly of the methods dictated by their nature, attribute the frustration of their desires to the want of sufficient vigor. Then they redouble the efforts of their impatient cruelty, which producing, as they must produce, new disappointments, they grow irritated against the objects of their rapacity, and then vague fury and malice (implacable, because unprovoked,) recruiting and reinforcing their avarice, their vices are no longer human. From cruel men they are transformed into savage beasts, with no other vestiges of reason left but what serves to furnish the incentives and refinements of ferocious subtlety forpurposes of which beasts are incapable, and at which fiends would blush."

FRANK P. BLAIR,
T. F. BAYARD,

The Platform which Won.

We all know that New Hampshire at the recent election went Democratic, but we remember not to have seen published in this State the declaration of principles upon which the fight was made. When you find a New Hampshire Democrat, it is almost certain you find "a true blue." The Democracy of the Granite State have ever been distinguished for their strict adherence to the great principles of the Union taught by the Fathers. Woodbury and Pierce may be cited as embodiments of that genuine article which in all the ups and downs of parties has known no variableness or shadow of turning there. It has been by keeping in view the teachings and examples of such men that New Hampshire now, after being overwhelmed for years by the tide of fanaticism, which rushed the country into the late civil war, is enabled to rise again from the mire of humiliation and proclaim herself once more the champion of Democratic principles. We produce it here for reference:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of New Hampshire, in convention assembled, declare their adhesion to certain principles by them hitherto maintained, and which, in victory or defeat, they will never surrender:

1.—The permanent and binding authority of the Constitution over all departments of government and all States of the Union, to the extent of the power therein granted;

2.—The exemption of every State fiom any interference or control not clearly warranted by the Constitution;

3.—That the interference by the President of the United States with the military power of the Union in elections to overawe the people and control the right of suffrage, is treason to the Constitution;

4.—The right of every State to an equal participation in the government, as guaranteed by the Constitution;

5.—The separation and proper independence of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial department, as provided by the Constitution;

6.—No privileged classes and no privileged capital;

7.—An honest an economical administration of the Government for the good of the people, and not in the interests of monopolists, thieves and plunderers of the public treasury and the national domain;

8.—That we are in favor of a revenue tariff that raises money for the support of the Federal Government, and are opposed to a protective tariff which taxes the people for the benefit of monopolists;

9.—That we are opposed to the present system of taxation which is based upon an inequality burdensome to the working classes, while the best interests of the country demand that all classes of property should bear equally the burdens of the Government;

10.—That the importation of Chinese coolies, to be held in bondage by monopolizing capitalists at low rates of wages, connot fail to degrade the dignity of American labor by competition, and introduce into our social system an element which will endanger the peace and well-being of our country;

11.—That we pledge ourselves to the vigorous prosecution of reforms in our own State, the reduction of its expenditures to the lowest practical limit, the elevation of the courts of justice above the influence of any personal or partisan considerations, and the enactment of wholesome laws, which public sentiment will sustain, and public officers be required to enforce;

12.—That we are compelled by profound convictions of their injustice and impolicy, to record our solemn protest against the leading measures of the National Administration, and we pledge all the power with which we may be intrusted to earnest efforts to lessen the expenditures of the Government to reduce and equalize taxation, to hasten the extinction of the public debt, and by honest legislation to protect the public domain against the rapacity of speculators and robbers, and restore early and cordial union and fraternity to the States and the people of the Republic.

13.—That by thorough organization and concerted action, victory is within the reach of the Democratic party, of this State, and this Convention pledges itself to effect such organization and action, and to secure, by all honerable means, the election of the candidates this day nominated.

ANXIOUS.—A Chicago man has recovered three hundred dollars for having a tooth knocked out, and is anxious to dispose of the balance at the same rate.

That "Democratic Grab"

[From the Democratic Era.]

The *Oregonian* of the 26th copies from the Walla Walla *Union* a scurrilous attack upon Senator Kelly, of this State, and Mr. Samuel D. Smith, of Walla Walla, and prefixes the *Union's* article with the chaste remark that "the first attempt of our Democratic Senator to earn his salary was the introduction by him of a piece of special legislation with a little job in it," etc.

The purport of the *Union's* article is to induce the belief that Col. Kelly, in conjunction with Mr. Smith, is endeavoring improperly to obtain possession of the U. S. Military reserve and public buildings at Fort Walla Walla, and attempts to make the case parallel with one that occurred some two years ago, when some parties attempted to "jump" the hay reserve near Walla Walla, when Mr. Smith, who was the agent of the United States had charge of the reserves and other property of the Government at Walla Walla, forcibly ejected them from the premises. A brief and simple statement of the facts is all that is neccessary to show from what meagre material the *Union* has spun its elaborate yarn.

Mr. Smith, an old and faithful soldier, who devoted his youth and early manhood to the service of his country in the war with Mexico, and is now a cripple,—having had both legs amputated—learns that the War Department is about to abandon the military reserves at and in vicinity of Walla Walla, and turn them over to the Department of the Interior. He memorializes Congress to grant him the privilege of purchasing at the appraised value a quarter section of one of the reserves, and requests Senator Kelly to present his memorial. And this is the "head and front of his offending." Mr. Smith simply and honestly asks the United States to allow him to *purchase* one hundred and sixty acres of public land, and for this he is made the subject of a virulent attack, which, though it does not mention his name, leaves no room for conjecture as to who is meant. Col. Kelly, too, is arraigned before the tribunal of the doughty "knight of the quill" in the Walla Walla *Union*, and is also charged with originating this "Democratic Grab" at Uncle Sam's land, and made the subject of much moral indignation because he presented Mr. Smith's request to Congress, thereby performing a simple act of friendship, and his duty at the same time, for an old acquaintance and a most estimable gentleman. Mr. Smith lives in Washington Terrtory, it is true, but the people of that Territory have no representative in Congress, and are therefore compelled to ask such favors of their neighboring State Representatives. This accounts for the introduction of this memorial by Senator Kelly and leaves no room for a suspicion that the Senator had a personal interest in the matter whatever.

We are willing to believe the *Oregonian* did not understand the true history of the case when it copied the article from the *Union*, but for the *Union* there is no excuse. It has attempeted to defame the character of a private gentleman who has always commanded the respect of all parties where he lives, and whose kindness of heart and probity of character is not excelled by any man in that Territory.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—Never was a noble sentiment more villainously abused than the above. When Grant gave utterance to it, it was asserted that he meant what he said, and that if he were elected the olive branch would be extended to all classes at the South, and the country would at once rejoice in the benign influences of peace. Two years and more of Grant's Administration have passed and we have not peace yet. He and his friends have been doing all in their power to prevent the restoration of good feeling between the alienated sections. The recent Act of Congress to suppress Ku-Klux Klans is virtually a declaration of war against the Southern people. As a fitting conclusion to this outrage the telegraph announces this morning that the Senatorial Radical caucus tabled, by a vote of 20 to 16, the proposition to amend the order of business so as to admit action on the House Amnesty bill this session. "Let us have peace."—*Examiner.*

"Miss, will you take my arm?" asked an old bachelor. "La! yes, and you to," said the young lady; "Can you spare the arm, Miss," hastily replied the bachelor. "Then," said Miss, "I can't take it, as my motto is to go the whole hog or none at all."

The man who sat down on a saucer of tacks said it reminded him of the income tax.

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