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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1876.

FIGURES SHOWING POSITIVELY
WHICH IS THE REFORM PARTY
—READ AND JUDGE FOR
YOURSELF.

Some time since, Senator Davis, of West Virginia, offered a resolution in the Senate calling for a list of defaulters to the Government from 1860 to 1876, with the amount of delinquency. The purpose of the resolution was to furnish campaign thunder for the Democrats. Some one moved to amend by calling for a list of all the defaulters since 1836 to the present time, and the amendment prevailed. After severe and long continued labor, the work was accomplished; but, strange to say, the facts thus unearthed didn't seem to be exactly suited to make Democratic campaign capital out of, and our Democratic brothers have failed to use them. In fact the list is rather favorable to the Republican cause, and Democratic papers and speakers will have none of it. For the edification and instruction of all we give below a summary of the defaulters, thefts, frauds, etc., committed by officials under the different Administrations during the past forty years, and leave our readers to judge which party has the best record for honesty, the Republican or Democratic. The tables are made of two parts—first the "net loss" which covers the action of officers and agents; second the "gross loss" which embraces the double handling of money, the negotiations and records of loans, etc. The table below is made up on this plan:

Administration.	Net loss per \$1,000	Gross loss per \$1,000
Jackson (first term).....	\$11.78	\$10.55
Van Buren (first term).....	23.19	21.15
Harrison and Tyler.....	14.49	10.34
Polk.....	10.35	8.34
Taylor and Fillmore.....	8.96	7.64
Pierce (Mex. war).....	6.94	5.80
Buchanan.....	5.77	6.98
Lincoln (Rebellion).....	2.07	1.41
Lincoln and Johnson.....	1.86	4.48
Grant (first term).....	1.59	4.0
Grant (second term).....	1.01	2.5

These figures are their own best comment. They surprise those who have been listening to all the stock denunciations of the Administration. The net proportional loss of the "good old times" when the Democratic party was in power was from eight to twenty times as much as during Grant's administration. The net loss of the last Democratic administration, inaugurated 20 years ago, was \$8 77. The next administration was Republican and the loss was reduced to \$2 07—a clear reduction of \$6 70 on every thousand. The loss in Grant's first term was \$1 59—less than that of Lincoln's or Johnson's. The loss during the second term was \$1 01, the lowest on record. The "gross loss" has fallen off equally with the "net loss," it being during Grant's second term only twenty-six cents on the thousand, which is only about one-eighth of the total in Van Buren's time, and about one-thirtieth of that in Buchanan's. Figures more eloquent than these are not often produced. Now let our Democratic ink-slingers put their teeth against this file.

ENGLAND AND THE SIOUX.

Recently in the British Parliament, Sir Edward Watkinson wished to inquire of the Government whether or no it had tendered its good offices in regard to the difficulty between the American nation and the Sioux Indians. Mr. Lowther, Under Secretary of State, replied that it had not. Sir Edward said he believed that many of the Sioux were British subjects, born on British soil, and entitled to the Government protection. Mr. Lowther said he thought not; he certainly hoped not. He did not believe that Sitting Bull or Crazy Horse or any others of the unphonically named scoundrels or their allies or followers were British people or entitled to British protection. The Government, he said, had no idea of either entering into a war with the United States or of paying another tremendous indemnity claim for damage to Americans or American property, either to British subjects or foreigners making British soil their place of rendezvous, therefore the Government had issued stringent orders that the British Indians should not be allowed to leave British soil nor American Indian be allowed to rendezvous on it, and had sent and were sending troops enough to enforce the order. Sir Edward Watkinson assented.

THE MASSACRE AT HAMBURG,
SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following statement of facts regarding the massacre at Hamburg, South Carolina, were made by Hon. Robert Smalls, M. C., from South Carolina, in the House of Representatives, July 15, 1876:

"The origin of the difficulty, as I learn from the best and most reliable authority, is as follows: On the Fourth of July the colored people of the town were engaged in celebrating the day, and part of the celebration consisted in the parade of the colored militia company. After marching through the principal streets of the town, the company came to a halt across one of the roads leading out of the town. While resting there two white men drove up in a buggy, and with curses ordered the company to break ranks and let them pass through. The captain of the company replied that there was plenty of room on either side of the company, and they could pass that way. The white men continued cursing and refused to turn out. So the captain of the militia, avoiding difficulty, ordered his men to break ranks and permit the buggy to pass through.

The order was obeyed, and the white men went on their way uttering threats. The next day a colored trial justice issued process against the officers of the company, based on the complaint of the two white men, citing the officers to appear and answer to a charge of obstructing the public highway. They obeyed the writs, and after a slight examination the justice adjourned the trial until Saturday, the 11th inst. On that day, at an early hour, the town commenced to fill up with white men armed to the teeth with repeating rifles and revolvers. The colored people had no idea of the bloody tragedy which was soon to take place, and consequently made no preparations to resist an attack, and were almost defenseless.

Late in the afternoon Gen. M. C. Butler, one of the most malignant of the un-reconstructed rebels, rode into town accompanied by a score of well armed white men, and stated to the leading colored men that he came for the purpose of presenting the case on the part of the two white men, and he demanded that the militia company should give up their arms and surrender their officers. This demand the militia was ready to comply with for the purpose of avoiding a difficulty if General Butler would guarantee them entire safety from molestation by the crowd of white desperadoes. This Butler refused to do, and persisted in his demand for the surrender of the guns and the officers, and threatened that if he would take the guns and officers by force of arms. This threat aroused the militia company to a realizing sense of their impending danger, and they at once repaired to a large brick building some two hundred yards from the river, used by them for an armory, and there took refuge. They numbered about 40 men, and had a very small quantity of ammunition. During this time, while the militia were taking the refuge in the armory, the white desperadoes were coming into the town in large numbers, not only from the adjacent county of Edgefield, but also from the city of Augusta, Georgia, until they numbered over fifteen hundred well-armed and ruffian men who were under the immediate command and direction of the ex-rebel chief M. C. Butler. After the entire force had arrived, the building where the militia company had taken refuge was entirely surrounded and a brick fire opened upon it. This fire was kept up for some two hours, when firing ceased, and the militia could not be distinguished by the sound of arms, a messenger was sent to Augusta for artillery. During all this time not a single shot had been fired by the militiamen. The artillery arrived and was posted on the bank of the river and opened fire on the building with grape and canister. The militia now realized that it was necessary to evacuate the armory at once. They proceeded to do so, getting out of a back window into a cornfield. They were soon discovered by the ruffians, and a rush was made for them. Fought by hand and hard fighting, a portion of the command escaped, but twenty-one were captured by the bushwhackers and taken immediately to a place near the railroad station.

Here a quasi-dreadhead court-martial was organized by the blood huns, and the last scene of the horrible drama began. It must now be remembered that not one of the twenty-one colored men had a pistol or gun about them. The moment they were captured their arms were taken from them, and they were absolutely defenseless. The orderly sergeant of the militia company was ordered to call the roll and the first name called out to be shot in cold blood was Allan T. Attaway, the first lieutenant of the company, and holding the position of county commissioner of Aiken county, in which county Hamburg is situated. He pleaded for his life as only one in his position could plead, but his pleadings were met with curses and blows, and he was taken from the sight of his comrades and a file of twelve men fired upon him. He was penetrated by four balls, one entering his brain, and the other three in the lower portion of his body. He was instantly killed and after he was dead the brute in human shape struck him over the head with their guns and stabbed him in the face with their bayonets. Three other men were treated in the same brutal manner. The fifth man when taken out made a dash for his life and luckily escaped with only a slight wound in his leg.

In another portion of the town the chief of police, a colored man named James Cook, was taken from his house and while begging for his life was brutally murdered. Not satisfied with this, the inhuman fiends beat him over the head with their muskets and cut out his tongue.

Another colored man, one of the marshals of the town, surrendered and

was immediately shot through the body and mortally wounded. He has since died. So far as I am able to learn only one white man was killed. It will thus be seen that six colored men were brutally murdered and one wounded, while on the side of the whites only one man was killed. After this holocaust of blood was over the desperadoes in large bodies entered the houses of the most prominent colored men of the town and completely gutted them. They stole all they possibly could, and what they could not steal they destroyed. Furniture was smashed, books torn to pieces, pictures cut from their frames, and everything that could be destroyed was given up to the demon of destruction. Such scenes my eyes have never before witnessed, and the distress and suffering among the poor colored people was heart-rending to behold. The town is desolate and the inhabitants have taken refuge in Aiken, Columbus and other points. The civil authorities are powerless or too negligent to do anything, and peace and order cannot be preserved unless United States troops are sent to this part at once.

The scenes during the massacre were fearful to behold—the moon shining down on the horrid scene lighting up the whole with a ghastly light; the popping of small arms; the screams of frightened women and terrified children; the loud reports from the artillery, all tended to make a scene terrible and more than fearful to behold. And now what was the provocation given for this heinous slaughter? The answer is, nothing. Legally the militia had the right of way over the public road. The day was the nation's holiday. The militia had a perfect right to parade, and vehicles of all kinds were required to keep out of their way, and not interfere with their marching. Again, Gen. Butler had not the shadow of a right to demand the arms of the militia. They were organized under the constitution and laws of the State, and were part and parcel of the armed force of the commonwealth. No private citizen had the slightest right to molest them. Such molestation was a direct blow at the power and authority of the State. It was a revolutionary step, and should be thus punished.

Are the southern colored citizens to be protected or are they to be left at the mercy of such ruffians as massacred the poor men of Hamburg? The murdered Attaway was a man of considerable prominence in the Republican party of the country. He was a law-abiding citizen, had a responsible office, and was well thought of by many people. The other murdered men were good citizens and had never been known to infringe the law. The whole affair was a well and secretly planned scheme to destroy all of the leading Republicans of the county of Aiken living in Hamburg. M. C. Butler, who lost a leg while fighting in the ranks of the rebels, and who is to-day the bitterest of Ku-Klux Democrats, was the instigator of the whole affair and the blood-thirsty leader of the militia during the fight that was only the beginning of the election in November. Such a man should be detested with-without pity or hesitation. The United States Government is not powerless, and surely she will not be silent in an emergency like this, the parallel of which can not describe. In this Centennial year will she stand idly by and see her soil stained with the blood of defenseless citizens, and witness the bitter tears of women and children falling upon the murdered bodies of their loved ones? God forbid that such an attitude should be assumed toward the colored people of the South by the "best Government the world ever saw." Something must be done, and that quickly, or South Carolina will shed streams of blood and her limbs be shackled by Democratic chains.

What I have written in this letter are facts which I vouch for entirely, and are not distorted in any degree. It's a plain, unvarnished narration of painful and horrible truths.

GOVERNOR HAYES.

A Southern lady said to us once during the war, referring to Mr. Lincoln, "it he had only been a gentleman." It was the only excuse she could give for the hatred of the South for that great man. And now the Democratic party, not able to find a joint in Governor Hayes' armor, exclaim, "if he had only talent." His record as a soldier, his unsullied character as a man, his efficiency as the Governor of a great State, his qualifications as a lawyer, and his experience as a legislator, are sneered out of sight and the howl goes up about his qualifications for the office. Do not fret, gentleman; Gov. Hayes will probably develop enough talent to satisfy you that he can fill the chair at the White House as cleverly as some of his predecessors, even of the transcendent Democratic types. Read carefully his letter of acceptance, weigh its sentiments, and then hunt for something to find fault with. The fact is, the party is like a bear on a chain, pacing and fretting in a circle which they can neither escape from nor widen. They would have us believe that they saved the country, even though they insisted to the last on the war being a failure. They stuck to the rag-baby till they found it would not thrive only in a few localities, and then they tried the hard-money question, but that is "our thunder." They howled about sectarianism over the school question, till they found their sails would not draw on that tack and they had to "luff" and now with a rickety platform of borrowed planks they are trying to find out whether Hayes has any brains. We'll settle the question in November, please God.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE ASTORS—A NEW CATHEDRAL—THE JEWS—POLITICAL—THE TRADES' UNIONS.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1876.

John Jacob Astor, son of William B., is arranging for a monument to his father, or rather the deceased Astors, which will have no parallel in this country. It is nothing less than an altar in old Trinity Church, the design for which are now being made in Munich, and which is to cost over \$100,000. The Episcopalians have held to Trinity for reasons other than that of reverence for the old church and its beauty. The old New Yorkers went up town to live very reluctantly, and with reason, for the area below the post-office is a thousand times more pleasant than that above. They believe that the lower wards will be again filled with a dense population in the course of a few years, and that consequently old Trinity will again be a centre for wealth and fashion. Consequently they are spending money lavishly upon her, and that is why Mr. Astor selected it as the church for his memorial altar, in place of one up town.

A GRAND CATHEDRAL.

Speaking of churches, the Episcopalians whose interests lie up town have determined to build a cathedral that will eclipse in size and style anything in the United States. They have selected a tract of land up among the fashionable, (those who go to heaven in purple and fine linen if they don't break up before they can get their property in the name of their wives,) and propose to raise \$2,000,000 and erect thereon such a cathedral as will put the Catholics even to utter shame and make the Jewish Synagogue look small. It will cover an entire block, and will have everything known to ecclesiastical architecture that money can buy. The sum necessary to insure its erection is now almost raised, and it is expected to commence it next Spring.

THE JEWS.

Speaking of religious denominations, the Catholics, who are by all odds the poorest of the denominations, can build the biggest churches and raise money the easiest. The vast body of laborer, and servant girls, the poorest paid and closest living of all the labor of the country, contribute money to build vast cathedrals and churches most expensively fitted and furnished. With these giving is made a religious duty, and when the priesthood calls, the money is paid without a murmur. The Jews, without being under the control of a priesthood, nor subject to any influence aside from a belief in their religion and a devotion to it, build the most gorgeous church edifices of all. Their new synagogue on 5th avenue is the most honor to them as a people, and it will be a long time before it will be eclipsed. They are more wealthy, per capita, than any race on the continent, and the orthodox Jew believes in his religion with all the fervor of a Catholic, with the difference that his belief is one always of intelligent conviction. But the glory is departing from Israel. The young Israelites are mingling and mixing with the Gentiles; they are adopting their habits and customs, and little by little Judaism is losing its hold upon them. They neglect the observances of the Church, they modify its doctrines, and doubt as to whether its usages have a binding force. In short, the "hickory Jews" are in a majority, and the orthodox are groaning in spirit. The Nathan murder is almost forgotten. The murdered man was an Israelite of the strictest style. He kept Saturday, and in all the observances of the Church was as strict as a Rabbi. It was the great grief of his life that his sons were, every one of them, liberals. They intermarried with the Gentiles, they associated with them, and in every way refused to have any of that exclusiveness which is necessary to the perpetuation of such a system. The young Israelites of the city are mostly young Nathans, and one or two generations will not destroy Judaism in this country, but it will modify it so that the difference between it and Unitarianism will be very slight.

POLITICAL.

The Tilden Committee have got their arrangements completed, and will commence vigorous work at once. The two States in which the most work will be done are, of course, Ohio and Indiana, and their best speakers and several barries of money will be sent thither. The strong Congressional nominations made by the Republicans of Ohio have disheartened them somewhat as to their prospects in that State. Their favorite catch-word "Reform," has no meaning when they are opposing such men as Cox, Garfield, Matthews, Force, Monroe and Foster. But with a faith in the stupidity of the people which is almost sublime, they will make a desperate fight for both States; and I warn the Republicans thereof that they have no child's play before them to prevent

"Slippery Sammy" from capturing at least Indiana. He is as cunning as a fox, as slippery as an eel, and with boundless money. The rings which have plundered New York and Brooklyn relentlessly, for so many years, want the wider opportunity that the Federal offices would give them, and they will pour out money like water to bring it about. Besides, this is the death-struggle of a great many aspiring politicians, and you may all depend upon it, the October States will be fought over, every inch. Look out for traps in October. These fellows are moving westward in armies, and it would be singular if so expert a manipulator as Mr. Tilden should neglect to use them. The most of them were re-located before the new system came into vogue, and they will be used. If they can carry either Ohio or Indiana they will have something to go into the November fight with, some show of success, or rather some encouragement. The most thorough canvass will be made of Indiana, and every bit of talent that can be commanded will be thrown into that State. Senator Morton displayed his usual judgment when he opened the campaign early, and boldly took the aggressive. He realized the gravity of the issue and its importance. At their headquarters they are very active. They are sending out documents by the million, and every train takes westward speakers and agents, secret and public. It will be hot in Indiana this fall.

The Republicans are no less active. Gov. Stewart Woodford, who did such splendid service in Ohio last fall, did not intend to take the stump this season, but the necessity for carrying Indiana and Ohio, has made him reconsider his determination, and he will devote several weeks to these States, and all the best speakers of the East will visit the West as their services may be required.

THE TRADES' UNIONS.

Are being taxed to their utmost at this time, and their resources will be more severely tried as the season progresses. These organizations are charitable and protective, and so large a per cent. of their members are and have been out of work, that their treasuries are empty, and they have upon their hands thousands of helpless people. And if this is the situation in the busy summer, what will it be when the winter cuts down the work half, and swells the ranks of the unemployed and hungry? This is a matter which cannot be met and grappled with too soon. The unemployed of New York now constitute a dangerous class, and when their number is doubled there will be trouble. Men with hungry wives and children don't reason very well, nor do they draw very fine distinctions. Those of the unemployed who can find any thing to do are leaving the city, but as work is about as scarce everywhere as here, all that is gained by change is a saving in living. They can be supported at less cost in the West.

THE RECOMMENDED VERDICT.

Some sixty years ago a case was tried at Chester, in England, before a judge of great ability and eminence, and a jury whose intelligence—but you shall hear. In the preceding Spring there had been a bad case of burglary at a farm house in Cheshire. Three men had tied down and gagged the farmer and his two maid servants, and had rifled the house at their leisure. The police were told of the matter, and pretty accurate descriptions were given of the men. There were two other clues. In the struggle, one of them had lost a button from his coat, which button he had left behind. Also, the same man had had his face so severely scratched by one of the maids that the girl said: "She was sure she had left her mark upon him."

Weeks passed without any arrests being made, and people began to forget the burglary, until one day a man was taken up on suspicion of being concerned in quite a different matter. He had with him a bundle containing some of the plunder of the farm house. More of the plunder was found at his lodging. His face bore traces of scratching, and he had lost a button from his coat, and the buttons on it corresponded exactly with that picked up at the scene of the burglary. His defence was very flimsy. "He knew nothing about the burglary, but had bought the coat and things very cheap of a man on the street." "Did you know the man?" "No, never saw him before nor since." "How about the scratches?" "Well, he was a sailor, and too much accustomed to big hurts to take notice of scratches."

Of course he was committed for trial, and the trial came on at Chester. It excited a great deal of interest, and the court was crowded. And yet, after all, there was very little to be said. The circumstantial testimony above mentioned was overwhelming, and in addition to that, farmer and servants, with one accord, swore to the identity of the prisoner with the burglar. There was no defence; the jury found a verdict of "guilty," without leaving the box, and, as burglary was a hanging matter those days, it merely remained to pass a sentence of death. Only a formula between him and judgment:

"Prisoner at the bar, you have heard the verdict of the jury. Have you any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?" Then the prisoner spoke for the first time. Just brushing his eyes with the cuff of his coat, he began: "Well, cap'n, it's hard to be hung for nothin', but I can see this is a yard arm business. I know no more of this 'ere hangin' nor a baby. When the thing came off I was fightin' the slavers on the Gold Coast. But you've got no call to believe that, and so there's an end to it."

"But," urged the judge, "the court has no wish to hang a man who may be innocent. Is there no one who could speak for you?" "No," he began; but just then his eye lighted on a stranger from the inn.

"Yes," he added pointing to him, there's a gentleman who might speak for me if he would."

The judge turned round. "Do you know the prisoner?" he asked. "No, my lord," was the reply, "I never saw him before in my life."

"Well, Captain Sharpe," said the prisoner, "if you put the rope around my neck, I give in. Go on my lord."

"Stay," said the judge; "is your name Captain Sharpe?" "Yes, my lord."

"Well, the prisoner seems to recognize you, so that I will ask you to step into the witness box and be sworn, that he may ask you questions."

"The Captain went into the box, and the following dialogue ensued: "Are you Captain Sharpe of his Majesty's ship Vulture?" "Yes."

"Were you in command of her on the slave coast this Spring?" "I was."

"And wasn't I one of your crew?" "Most certainly not."

"But, cap'n, don't you remember the big slaver that gave you all the trouble?" "Yes."

"Well, but, cap'n, once more; don't you remember the big bigger that was almost cutting you down? Don't you remember the man who stood between you and death, and what he got for it? Don't you remember that?"

And brushing back his hair, the prisoner showed a great scar down the side of his head.

The whole court looked on breathless as the captain stared at the scar and the man till his eyes seemed starting from his head. At length, as if in a dream, the captain seized the prisoner's hand, and turning to the judge, said:

"My lord, this was the best man in my crew, and he saved my life. Kind Providence sent me here to save his. He is so changed by illness and imprisonment that I could not recognize him. But there is no mistake now, and if you hang the old bo'son of the Vulture you must hang his captain with him."

Then followed a scene rarely witnessed in a court of justice. Amid cheers and sobs that no one dared to suppress the judge briefly directed the jury to reconsider their verdict, which they at once did, finding a unanimous "Not guilty." The prisoner was discharged, and left the dock arm-in-arm with the captain. They were hurried into a chaise and drawn to the inn in a triumphal procession, and, after a sumptuous lunch, they posted off together to London. As they cleared the ancient town, Captain Sharpe might have been heard addressing his companion somewhat as follows:

"Well, old pal, we pulled through that business pretty well, I think. But it was a near thing. That was a good motion of Willy Eoby to wait for the verdict before moving. We could never have touched that evidence."

"Yes," replied the innocent and long suffering boatswain of the Vulture, "and if you had cottoned to me a mite, 'ate too soon, the boat would have been fly to the trick. Lord, I was fit to burst when the old boy began to cry."

From which brief remark we gather that "Captain Sharpe" might have known more of the burglary than of the Vulture.

TO THE POINT.

Samuel J. Tilden claims credit for exposing Tweed and bringing him to punishment. It is a well-known fact that Tilden presided at a Democratic convention wherein Tweed made a speech in favor of reform nearly one year after the New York Times exposed his rascality. E. A. Storrs, in a speech at Chicago, hit the nail on the head when he said:

"This Mr. Tilden, the Reformer, after having for years and years come at the beck and call of Mr. Tweed, after Tweed had been exposed by the Republican press and the Republican party, jumps on to the carriage when it is all ready to go, and the streets in good order for travel, and takes a ride on it at the Republican expense. [Loud cheer and laughter.] Let us have it out. Tweed was tried by a Republican judge, before a Republican jury, prosecuted by a Republican attorney general, convicted in the good old Republican way, sent to a Democratic jail, [laughter.] in charge of a Democratic jailer, and escaped in the old Democratic style. [Renewed laughter.] Thus ends that lesson of reform."

It is not, unfortunately, generally known that in the case of fire in buildings containing horses, if the harness be merely put on, however roughly, the horses will quit their stable without difficulty.

A fire in Chinatown of Oroville destroyed \$50,000 worth of property on the 28th ult. The keeper of a low den fired into a party of firemen with a shot-gun, wounding three. He was arrested.

A proper fraction—A better "half"

New To-Day

National Republican Platform.

When, in the economy of Providence, there was to be purged of human slavery and when the strength of government of the people by the people and for the people was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories to high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with untiring courage, hope and purpose, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

The United States of America is a Nation, not a league by the combined workings of the National and State governments under their respective institutions. The rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and common welfare promoted.

The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anni-

versary of the Nation's birth, and they are now emboldened of the great truths spoken at its cradle, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Until these truths be more fully obeyed, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the free protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional amendment is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing the causes for discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and religious rights. We imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not flatter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed the duty of discharging all its obligations to the public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

Under the Constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for officers, to advise and consent to appointments, and to remove Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service requires that these distinctions be respected; that the Representatives who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The inevitable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, reliability and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, by permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of all citizens to share the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

We reiterate in the quickened conscience of the people the necessity of political reform, and will hold all public offices, and the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough, and unswerving.

The public school system of the several States is the backbone of the American Republic, and while it is in its infancy and permanence, we recommend to the Congress of the United States forbidding the appropriation of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt, must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to the free use of the people.

It is the imperative duty of the government to modify existing treaties with European governments, that secure no protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect the interests of the native-born of power in the States for that purpose.

It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the duties of the graton and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for woman by the many important amendments effected by Republican legislatures, in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to offices of confidence, education, of charities, and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges, and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, and the government, and in the exercise of this power it is the duty of Congress to prohibit and expatriate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy; and we demand equal legislation effected by Republican Representatives of American institutions in all the Territories.

The policy which the nation has given to her soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for their country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

We sincerely deplore all sectional feelings and tendencies. We, therefore, note with deep regret the action of the Democratic party counts, as its chief basis of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South secured through the efforts of those who were recruited and trained against the nation, and we invoke the earnest cooperation of the country to the grave truth that it success this achieved would reopen sectional strife, imperil national honor and human rights.

We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with secession; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with re-asserting and upholding in the National Capital the sentiments of insurrectional rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear; with promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to re-adjudge the plighted faith of our government, with being false and unbecomingly upon the over-riding financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstructive investigation; with proving itself, through its inactivity and its assiduity in the Lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government, and to carry out the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his eminent services in war and in peace.

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