

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 14, 1876.

Bristow's Resignation.

Notwithstanding the assurances given to the contrary in the Washington dispatches, the resignation of Mr. Bristow will be generally regarded as an act of some political significance. It has been evident for a considerable time that Mr. Bristow was not in hearty sympathy with the administration, however cordial and friendly his personal relations with the President and the Cabinet may have been. Indeed the effort of his withdrawal from the Cabinet, at the moment of the administration's practical defeat, (the Standard) to the contrary notwithstanding) must be regarded as the logical result of the situation. It will be understood as Mr. Bristow's renewed declaration of fealty to the principles which his friends hold, as his renewed profession of faith in reform and his determination to seek with freed hands in a canvass in which he has no personal ends to serve.

Mr. Bristow leaves his office with a reputation that is worth more to such a man than any political success. He has not only escaped stain, but has done much to remove stain from the national name. He has fought corruption in its best organized form, and has whipped it badly. He retires to private life with a reputation for courage, ability and personal purity, which marks him as a fit man for the highest honors that the country can hereafter bestow upon him. The efforts made in his behalf have not been his. He has not sought office, but it is not by any means improbable that high office will seek him hereafter. In any case, he now retires from public place honored as few men have been discharged in the manner in which he has discharged his duty to the country and the people.

The Candidates and Hard Money.

The Democrats everywhere, with perhaps the exception of some ultra inflationists in the Western States, are well satisfied with the nominations made at St. Louis. It is not our intention of disputing their judgment, for we candidly believe that the standard-bearer of each party is a strong man, and the battle will be close; but we do take exception to the Democracy saying that "Hayes has attained no note as the champion of honest money, while Tilden is a man of well known convictions, etc., and that in the matter of choosing between such men no friend of an honest monetary system should hesitate to choose between the positive Tilden in preference to the negative Hayes."

This is a little too much. In the late gubernatorial campaign in Ohio, the line was distinctly drawn, hard money with Hayes on the one side, and inflation with Allen on the other. This was the main issue of the fight, and if Hayes was not "positive" in his denunciations of the rag baby and a thorough champion of honest money, then the people of this coast have been woefully deceived through the Eastern press and the Western Union telegraph dispatches.

Republicans' Silent Work.

There is much in the history of the Republican convention that will be accepted as a favorable augury by men who care more for prudence than success. Much of the work that was done before the balloting began was indicative of an improved tone in the management of politics, especially the rejection of Spencer's Alabama delegation. The audacity of this delegation claiming place in the Cincinnati convention was boldly and ably met. Their rejection was an unloading of a portion at least of the party's heavy burdens, and it was a warning to politicians of the Spencer kind that their peculiar methods of carrying elections are no longer approved.

The refusal to admit Shepherd, of unsavory Washington ring fame, was another step in the right direction. It is not a historic age ago that the countenance of the Federal Executive would have been deemed credentials enough, and the refusal of the convention to receive Shepherd now is a very encouraging symptom of improvement in a party which a little while ago was sick night unto death with the disease that brought Spencer and Shepherds and Babcocks to the surface like an eruption.

Don Carlos, accompanied by four traveling companions—all Spanish noblemen—arrived at Washington on the 9th, on route for Europe, having made a tour through the United States and Mexico. He denies that he came to America for the purpose of establishing his throne in Mexico or Cuba, but only for instruction and pleasure.

The late rains came very propitiously, and insures Oregon an average crop. Nothing short of the general rainfall would have saved the late season grain, which constitutes the majority of the acreage in the valley, but as it is, we can be assured of an abundant harvest, and the goose hangs in an elevated attitude for the farmer.

Centennial at Portland.

PORTLAND, July 9th, 1876.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—Thinking a short description of our Centennial festivities would be agreeable to your readers, I have taken the pleasant task upon myself.

The Fourth of July was ushered in with the booming of cannon, the banging of Chinese bombs, the clanging of bells and the yells of an excited people. Patriotism oozed out at every pore, and "what will you take?" was as common as printed flags or the word Centennial. About ten o'clock the grand parade marched down First street, occupying twenty-five minutes in passing any one point, being—at a rough calculation—two miles in length. The procession was made up of the Portland militia, several companies of "regulars" from Vancouver, carrying bayonets which from their peculiar shape suggested shovels and earth works; invited guests, orator, poet, reader of Declaration of Independences, etc.; the State executive and judiciary; the Portland fire department, two companies from Albany, lodges from secret societies, benevolent associations, the Oregon Pioneers, Father Matthew Society, etc.; the Liberty Car, filled with little girls representing the different States, presided over by Miss Cason as the Goddess of Liberty, and in the rear two dear little miles representing respectively George and Martha Washington. Closely following came different devices from our manufacturers, and teams loaded with goods representing our wholesale dealers. After marching over the prescribed route the literary exercises took place. The oration by Col. J. W. Nesmith was a masterly effort, and I regret that its length forbids my incorporating it into this letter. The poems by Sam Simpson and R. C. White were both rich in idea and language, and prove conclusively that with the exit of Joaquin Miller our last devotees of the Muses did not leave us. The reading of the Declaration by F. M. Bewley was distinct and full of feeling. In the afternoon a banquet was held at Turn Hall, at which the flow of wit and champagne were about equal. Toasts were replied to by well known gentlemen from different parts of the State, and our country's future prosperity drunk again and again, with "no heel taps." In the evening, the immense concourse of people witnessed Prof. Hughes' pyrotechnic display. Inasmuch as a notice appeared in one of our papers that the fire-works would not be set off until after the minstrel performance had concluded, I, with many others, did not hurry to the place appointed, and in consequence missed the display. Of course it was a trick of the minstrel company's to keep as many as possible from being drawn away by the fire-works, and, as usual, my unsuspecting nature and confiding spirit were imposed upon. The papers however speak very highly of the "show," and being a newspaper man myself, I see no occasion to doubt them.

The second day's amusements began with a contest among the engines as to which one could throw water the farthest. After very considerable "squirting" by all the engines, the measurement declared the Albany engine to be the victor by 6 feet, 2 1/2 inches. Here I wish to say that the best of feeling was everywhere manifested, and candidly believe there is not a "bloody shirt" in Portland who grudges the Albany company their well won prize. The races in the afternoon were well attended, and closed with the following results:

J. Holton named Billy Blingham..... 2 1 1
L. B. Lindsey on Rosa grandis..... 4 4 4
W. L. Tennant on Tom Merry..... 3 3 3
J. Bonner on Ann..... 2 2 2
Charles Bird on East Oregon..... Dis.
Time—1:48, 1:45, 1:42, 1:39.

The base ball match between the Vancouver club and the Pioneers of this city, was won by the latter. Score—19 to 15. Another entertainment on the afternoon of this second day was the regatta—the first prize being won by the Rainbow, with the Milliken, Oregonian, Owl, and Herald in the order named. During the day the St. Andrew's Society held a picnic on the South Portland Head, at which all the Scottish games and trials of strength were indulged in. At the Turner's picnic and prize contest on the same day, Mr. Miller was awarded the first prize and Mr. Hatch of your city the third prize, I believe. The day's enjoyment culminated with a grand ball under the auspices of the Hibernian Society, the enjoyment of which was kept up "till daylight in the morning."

Thursday's races resulted as follows: East Portland Park, July 6, 1876, mile heats, best 3 in 5, purse \$1,000—\$600 to first, \$300 to second, \$100 to third.

M. O. Lowndes on Mollie Welch..... 1 1 1
B. E. Acker on Olympia Dick..... 2 2 2
L. B. Lindsey on Parrot..... 3 3 3
Time—2:28, 2:26, 2:27.

The double sulky race on this day was a most exciting affair. Three boats having entered, and each crew confident of success. J. W. Harding was the victor, and his mate having broken an oar at the very first stroke they were practically out of the race, and after pulling up the river a short distance retired. After much excitement the race was won by Messrs. Leveridge and Carr. The game on the "diamond field" this day between the Spartan and College clubs was another defeat for the Vancouver boys by a score of 21 to 16.

At the Washington Guard picnic at East Portland, Misses Mary Egan, Estler Roland and Anna Bartel won the prizes offered to ladies for their competition. In the evening, the first five games of the billiard tournament were played.—Harding of your city beating Wilhelm and being beaten by Davies.

On Friday the final game between the two winning base ball clubs, the College and Pioneer, was played, and handsomely won by the latter by five runs. In the afternoon the great races of the week were resulting as follows: East Portland Park, July 7, 1876, running, 2 mile heats, best 2 in 3, purse \$2,000, free for all; first to receive \$1,000, second \$400, third \$200.

John Holton on Billy Blingham..... 1 1 1
G. J. Basket on Buttrick..... 2 2 2
Miller & Ryboe on Rosa grandis..... 3 3 3
Misses on Olympia Dick..... Dis.
George Cogan on Olympia Dick..... Dis.

The backers of Osceola were very much discomfited—one gentleman writing me as far as that Osceola's riding had been so good. This is a poor resort for a fairly beaten man. The general impression is that Osceola has been heretofore entirely overrated, that a superstition has been connected with him, leading people to count on something invincible, and now that he has been fairly tested and fairly beaten, this cry of "fool play" comes in with a most decided flavor of spite and odor of "small beer."

The rifle shooting developed the fact that we have among us some very "crack" marksmen. Mr. James McKay won the first prize, the centennial gold medal, and C. A. Francis and J. S. Hughes tied for the second. At five o'clock in the evening, the prize military drill took place at the base ball grounds. For some reason, best known to the absentees, the Washington Guard was the only company prepared to make contest for the medal. After being "put through" the manual, the judges decided in the evening, and to the victors, no one, apparently, daring to compete with them.

In the evening a grand "free for all" dance took place, and the floor of the grand stand was beaten by the first prize, and Longstreet the second. The ball at Progress club hall was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

Saturday's amusements began with pigeon shooting at the White House. Mr. C. H. Payne winning the first prize, and being "winged" for the second. By a vote they agreed to divide the money rather than shoot against each other. In the afternoon there were two races, for consolation purses.

In the running race Tom Merry was the victor, and Longstreet the second. Parrot won the trotting race in fine style. At six o'clock in the evening the single sulky race between Holland of Oregon City and Leveridge of this place came off, and was won by three or four lengths by Holland. Leveridge's horse, which had fouled his boat several times, and how the judges have decided I have not yet heard. In the evening the prizes were delivered at Turn Hall, and dancing kept up till "the wee sma' hours," thus ending a week of such excitement and enjoyment that I hope "its like I'll nee see again."

Incident to the crowd of visitors was a gang of California thieves; these despicable rascals reaped a rich harvest from our credulous country cousins, with their fascinating games of "top and bottom," "bunko," "three card monte," etc. Some of the villains went so far as to dress themselves in the garb of farmers, and are said to have been very successful in their "confidence operations." Surely the Chief of Police knew these men, and knew that they had a "bunko game" in full blast on First street! So why, I ask, did he not break them up? Is he a coward, or is their money, in either case he is unfit for the office he holds. Gambling games of every conceivable kind were "as open as day," and our "guardians of the law" as indifferent as unborn children. Verily, verily, there is something rotten in the State, and it should be attended to before the next Centennial.

F. LIPMAGLDER.

Assessment Law.

We reprint the following sensible communication from the Oregonian, in regard to the assessment for taxes: TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:—Before the Legislature sits, and while the plans and ideas of legislation are in their formative state, I would beg brief space to make a suggestion with reference to the matter of assessment for taxes and the laws relating thereto, which will very considerably occupy the attention of the members at the next session. While it is to be admitted that the present assessment law is a bold and abortive, and gives much opportunity for injustice and fraud,—being suggestive of the blind leading the blind,—still I believe a few amendments to it, with injudicial authority delegated to the assessor, will make it quite as effectual as is necessary to secure a just and exact assessment of all properties, both real and personal, within the State. Blanks should be furnished all taxable persons, banks, institutions of deposit and corporations, on which they must be required to enter in detail, at a uniformly given time, all real estate by sub-divisions, all notes and other evidences of indebtedness, naming the payer and payee, and all other items of taxable property in detail. Indebtedness must be rendered as minutely. If the person owes money, whom do you owe it to, and in what amount, and where does the person whom you owe reside? This system of assessment in full of checks and balances and serves to restrain the propensity for loose statements, now in vogue in giving in gross items of assets and indebtedness. This statement must be sworn to and subscribed to before a person duly qualified to take an oath, and any material misstatement found to exist in the exhibit shall make liable the offender in exemplary fine and punishment. Under this plan, where a person reports that he owes parties outside of the county, it shall be the duty of the assessor to notify the assessor of the said other county, and it shall be the duty of the assessor of the said other county to see whether the person so reported upon has included the said item in his statement. The desire of the debtor to establish his indebtedness will be the great promoter of exactness in this particular and I am confident a law giving an assessor-inquisitorial authority will add twenty-five million dollars to the tax-roll of the State.

Banks and institutions of deposit must be made to make a detailed statement of the number and names of depositors, their several places of residence and amounts to their credit, at a given date, which statement must be full, positive and complete, and a failure to comply with the condition as above named, either in the case of banks, institutions of deposit, corporations, or of individuals, must subject such offender to a penalty of \$100 for each false or incomplete statement to conform to this requirement, and the assessor shall have power to appoint successive other dates, within which time the obstinate taxpayer shall conform to the requirements of the law, with a penalty of \$100 for each failure to comply, until a compliance is had with the law as above detailed. This exhibit of authority shows the bare amplified arm of the law, but a compliance with stated terms seems as peaceful as "downy pillow."

Some may say, and the rich will doubtless urge, that this exorbitant and inquisition. I would ask what is a tax gatherer's position but an inquisitorial one? The assessor comes to a man of moderate means, and enabled by the man's surroundings and his knowledge of him to place down every item of his assets and of indebtedness. Is it not just and fair that he shall be empowered with authority to look just as closely and minutely into the affairs of the assessor, who so far has managed to weave an Ariadne web about an assessor, and entangled and obstructed him in inquiry in this direction? There can be but one answer to this, and that is, "No."

The resolution of the Convention on the subject of permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is timely and of great importance. It is a noble and patriotic Southern States attract the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of the government which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends on the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the government will not protect the rights of the people as habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon the distinctions of race and upon sectional lines is always unfortunate and may be disastrous. The welfare of the Southern States, and the welfare of the people of the country depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration and to capital; and laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured where the constitution and the laws are set at defiance and where the rights of the citizen and the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed; the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the South is dependent on the most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by a recognition without reserve or exception. With the Southern States, and if it will be practicable to promote by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government, the efforts of the people of these States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between the North and South in our common country. With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy; a strict regard for the public credit; and a hearty and unflinching support of the laws, and the speedy, thorough and unsparring prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education, and with a policy, with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will be, by the blessings of God, pre-eminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness. Very respectfully your fellow-citizen,

R. B. HAYES.

Hayes' Letter of Acceptance.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8, 1876.

Hon. Edward M. Johnson, Hon. Wm. Howard Hunt, Joseph H. Rainey and others, committee of the Republican National Convention—Gentlemen: In reply to your official communication of June 17th, by which I am informed of my nomination for President of the United States by the Republican convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude and the hope that under Providence I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the highest office in the United States for the benefit of all the people. I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accord with the principles they heartily endorse in the principles they announce. In several resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them. The 25th resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maxim: To the victors belong the spoils. The old rule, the true rule, that honor, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties in practice have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of departments, made the appointments; but gradually the appointing power in many cases passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely reward for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity; it is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured; it obstructs the

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prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy in every way; it degrades the civil service; it is the character of the government; it is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties, and ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles of the founders of the government, supplying by legislation what the old system should be formerly the established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officer any partisan service; they meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to the people; they meant that the officer should be so poor in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the government on these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the executive will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati convention makes no announcement in favor of a single President term. It is not in favor of the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents can be best accomplished by an executive who is under the obligation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own election. I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question, I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness as the legal tender notes included—constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the government which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty, inseparable from any irremediable paper currency, with its fluctuations of value, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the redemption of specie payments. But I am under the inability connected with our present money system, to permit to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to redeem our currency, and I shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation and dissension are apprehended until by constitutional amendment the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the Convention on the subject of permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is timely and of great importance. It is a noble and patriotic Southern States attract the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of the government which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends on the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the government will not protect the rights of the people as habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon the distinctions of race and upon sectional lines is always unfortunate and may be disastrous. The welfare of the Southern States, and the welfare of the people of the country depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration and to capital; and laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured where the constitution and the laws are set at defiance and where the rights of the citizen and the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed; the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the South is dependent on the most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by a recognition without reserve or exception. With the Southern States, and if it will be practicable to promote by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government, the efforts of the people of these States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between the North and South in our common country. With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy; a strict regard for the public credit; and a hearty and unflinching support of the laws, and the speedy, thorough and unsparring prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education, and with a policy, with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will be, by the blessings of God, pre-eminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness. Very respectfully your fellow-citizen,

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R. B. HAYES.

Capt. Tom Mountain, of the Portland Artillery, was thrown from a horse last week, and a broken leg was the result.

Assessment Law.

We reprint the following sensible communication from the Oregonian, in regard to the assessment for taxes: TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:—Before the Legislature sits, and while the plans and ideas of legislation are in their formative state, I would beg brief space to make a suggestion with reference to the matter of assessment for taxes and the laws relating thereto, which will very considerably occupy the attention of the members at the next session. While it is to be admitted that the present assessment law is a bold and abortive, and gives much opportunity for injustice and fraud,—being suggestive of the blind leading the blind,—still I believe a few amendments to it, with injudicial authority delegated to the assessor, will make it quite as effectual as is necessary to secure a just and exact assessment of all properties, both real and personal, within the State. Blanks should be furnished all taxable persons, banks, institutions of deposit and corporations, on which they must be required to enter in detail, at a uniformly given time, all real estate by sub-divisions, all notes and other evidences of indebtedness, naming the payer and payee, and all other items of taxable property in detail. Indebtedness must be rendered as minutely. If the person owes money, whom do you owe it to, and in what amount, and where does the person whom you owe reside? This system of assessment in full of checks and balances and serves to restrain the propensity for loose statements, now in vogue in giving in gross items of assets and indebtedness. This statement must be sworn to and subscribed to before a person duly qualified to take an oath, and any material misstatement found to exist in the exhibit shall make liable the offender in exemplary fine and punishment. Under this plan, where a person reports that he owes parties outside of the county, it shall be the duty of the assessor to notify the assessor of the said other county, and it shall be the duty of the assessor of the said other county to see whether the person so reported upon has included the said item in his statement. The desire of the debtor to establish his indebtedness will be the great promoter of exactness in this particular and I am confident a law giving an assessor-inquisitorial authority will add twenty-five million dollars to the tax-roll of the State.

Banks and institutions of deposit must be made to make a detailed statement of the number and names of depositors, their several places of residence and amounts to their credit, at a given date, which statement must be full, positive and complete, and a failure to comply with the condition as above named, either in the case of banks, institutions of deposit, corporations, or of individuals, must subject such offender to a penalty of \$100 for each false or incomplete statement to conform to this requirement, and the assessor shall have power to appoint successive other dates, within which time the obstinate taxpayer shall conform to the requirements of the law, with a penalty of \$100 for each failure to comply, until a compliance is had with the law as above detailed. This exhibit of authority shows the bare amplified arm of the law, but a compliance with stated terms seems as peaceful as "downy pillow."

Some may say, and the rich will doubtless urge, that this exorbitant and inquisition. I would ask what is a tax gatherer's position but an inquisitorial one? The assessor comes to a man of moderate means, and enabled by the man's surroundings and his knowledge of him to place down every item of his assets and of indebtedness. Is it not just and fair that he shall be empowered with authority to look just as closely and minutely into the affairs of the assessor, who so far has managed to weave an Ariadne web about an assessor, and entangled and obstructed him in inquiry in this direction? There can be but one answer to this, and that is, "No."

The resolution of the Convention on the subject of permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is timely and of great importance. It is a noble and patriotic Southern States attract the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of the government which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends on the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the government will not protect the rights of the people as habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon the distinctions of race and upon sectional lines is always unfortunate and may be disastrous. The welfare of the Southern States, and the welfare of the people of the country depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration and to capital; and laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured where the constitution and the laws are set at defiance and where the rights of the citizen and the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed; the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the South is dependent on the most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by a recognition without reserve or exception. With the Southern States, and if it will be practicable to promote by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government, the efforts of the people of these States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between the North and South in our common country. With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy; a strict regard for the public credit; and a hearty and unflinching support of the laws, and the speedy, thorough and unsparring prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education, and with a policy, with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will be, by the blessings of God, pre-eminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness. Very respectfully your fellow-citizen,

R. B. HAYES.

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