The Louisiana Democrat.

E. R. BIOSSAT] THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH. [EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME 24.} ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868. {NUMBER 11.

The Democrat.

TERMS:

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THE TRUTHFUL TRIBUNE.

Mr. B. J. Sage vs. Horace Greeley.

No. 17. LAFAYEATE PLACE, N. Y., August 3, 1868.

Hon. Horace Greeley, Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

DEAR SIR—On Saturday your bulletin-board attracted my attention to the following in your New Orleans correspondence: "The Ku-Klux Klan reigns supreme, and the outrages they commit are indescribable Your correspondent mentions no facts, as he would have done if they had existed. The *locus* is Louisiana, and the victims are negroes and Union men. I assure you the above extract is untrue, and no facts exist to justify it. I assume that you desire to get the truth, and I therefore propose to introduce to you a number of old residents of Louisiana from different parts of the State—men who were always Whigs and Conservatives, if you prefer that class—so that you can catechise them as to such alleged facts. My acquaintanceship is very extensive in all parts of the State, and citizens whom it includes are daily arriving here. As to my own standing and character I will give you the best references. I beg of you to examine this matter; for such statements in an excited canvass tend to produce consequences on my fellow-citizens (including my friends and relatives) which will fill you with horror, and me and others with agony worse than death.

Will you be so kind as to notify me if the above will be agreeable, and when?

Respectfully, B. J. SAGE.

Among the gentlemen now here from Louisiana, to whom I would refer you for the facts, are Wm. S. Pike. Jno. H Horton, Wm. M. Perkins, Andrew McCollum, Geo. W. Hynson, G. W. R. Bayley, G. W. Williams—all old citizens, and all at the Astor House or the New York Hotel.

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, New York, August 4, 1868.

DEAR SIR—I have your note of the 3d. I have also Frank Blair's letter, asserting that in case of a Democratic triumph this fall the Southern State Governments are to be overthrown by armed force, and the blacks disfrachised.

Also Gen. Wade Hampton's declaration that no black who works for a Democrat or lives on his lands shall be allowed to vote the Republican ticket this fall.

Also Howell Cobb's proclamation of social intercourse with Joe Brown and his brother Radicals.

And a hundred Southern speeches and editorials declaring that every "carpet-bagger" must leave if Seymour is elected.

I know what was Ashburn's fate, and by whom his murderers are screened from justice.

May I not believe my own eyes?

Yours, HORACE GREELEY,

B. J. SAGE, Esq.

17 LAFAYETTE PLACE, New York, August 5, 1868.

Hon. Horace Greeley, Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR—Yours of the 4th does not even refer to the subject of my note. Surely my proposal is not met by citing the *dicta* of Hampton, Blair, Cobb, et al., who live far from Louisiana, and know and say nothing of the subject.

I gave you credit for a wish to be truthful and just, and offered you seven or eight of the first citizens of Louisiana to disprove a calumny against her, which, with other similar ones in your paper, must add to her injuries and deepen her sorrow, and of which I supposed you to be innocent.

It were puerile in me to pursue the matter further, or to expect you to promote other than party ends. I hope you will find when the game is played through, that facts and falsehoods will not serve equally well as counters; and I prefer still to believe, despite yourself, that you do not value them alike.

I am, &c., B. J. SAGE.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.—Prior to taking away from the people the right of voting for Presidential electors, a trooly loil Floridian, from Kansas, explained the motive thus:

"The Republicans," said he, "have the power, and they are going to keep it as long as there is a bayonet to back them. They will not go before the people on an issue, the result of which may deprive them of power."

PLATFORM
—OF THE—
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

ADOPTED JULY 7, 1868.

The Democratic Party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the government, and the guarantee of the liberty of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace, demand:

First—Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second—Amnesty for all the past political offences, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third—Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being applied to such payment: and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state, upon their face, or where the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth—Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including government bonds and other public securities.

Fifth—One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth—Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting the internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures; and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon, and best promote and encourage the great industrial interest of the country.

Seventh—Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the government; the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragment to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms, we arraign the Radical Party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union and Constitution. It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge, under which was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory; instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret star chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in times of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specification or notice of affidavit as required by the organic law; it has converted the American capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to great and atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created during the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet; under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet it as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the shattered fragments of the Constitution. And we do declare and resolve, that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjugation to the British crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State, respectively; and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power, which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single, centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a federal Union of equal States; that we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void; that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the gurrantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution; that the public lands should be distributed among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, or sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price as established by the government; when grants of the public lands may be allowed necessarily for the encouragements of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied. That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people; and on behalf of the Democratic Party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic Party appeals to every patriot, including all the conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

Organize! Organize!!

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The necessity for immediate and thorough organization cannot be too frequently or too earnestly urged upon the Democrats and Conservatives, the opponents of Radical revolutionism throughout the country. There is no time to be lost now. The Radicals are completely organized. Their forces are well and constantly drilled. They are working like beavers, under instructions from active, energetic, and unscrupulous leaders, to whom the defeat of the Radical party will be utter and irretrievable ruin, politically and socially. They are openly and unblushingly levying contributions from the vast army of office-holders which a too generous administration has permitted to occupy two-thirds of the places of trust and profit, even after it was known that they were flagrantly abusing these offices for the benefit of the faction that is making war upon the Constitution, the Union, and the people. All the machinery of Congress, its privileges and powers, are prostituted to the uses of their partisan committees. Having seized upon every department of the Government, they are now concentrating their efforts for the perpetration of still more grossly outrageous frauds upon the people in the coming election.

It is time that the real sovereigns of the country, the *people* themselves, whose dearest and most sacred rights and privileges are thus openly menaced, should be aroused to a proper appreciation of the exigencies of the moment. They must themselves as a body, work out their own salvation, and combine together, ere it shall be too late, to throw off the incumbus of Radical misrule and Congressional tyranny that has paralyzed industry and commerce, imposed intolerable burthens of taxation upon the millions for the exclusive benefit of a pampered few; and is striving to convert a nation of white freemen into mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," for a petty faction of desperate adventurers sustained by an army of semi-civilized negroes.

This is no time for the *people* to rely solely upon their leaders, however trustworthy and patriotic. They must gird up their loins for the great work of political regeneration and social salvation that is before them. They must, if they would be successful, organize themselves in every community, however large or small, and prepare to act in concert. In union there is strength. By complete organization alone in every voting precinct can proper information be disseminated, the masses convinced of their great danger, and taught how to avoid it, and the whole popular strength brought to bear in a contest where the life of the nation is at stake. Let them not wait for the tardy movements of national or State executive committees, but set to work with a will among themselves, and organize immediately in every separate precinct, in every county and State, their own campaign clubs of active, industrious, and earnest workers for the cause.

TRY ST. JOHN'S COUGH Expectorant.

Revelations in Regard to the Exchange of Prisoners.

In the National Intelligencer of the 20th is a statement of Robert Ould, Esq., who acted during the war as Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, giving a public history of the action of the late Confederate authorities in relation to the exchange of prisoners of war. Mr. Ould begins by a reference to the cartel of exchange of July 22, 1862, by which it was provided that all prisoners should be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture. From that date till the summer of 1863 the Confederate authorities had the excess of prisoners, and during that interval made prompt deliveries of them, though the terms of the cartel were not, as he alleges adhered to by the Federal authorities. But in the summer of 1863, the Federal authorities insisted upon limiting exchange to such as were held in confinement on either side, which Mr. Ould resisted as not only keeping in confinement the excess on either side, but ignoring all the parroles which were held by the Confederate Government.

This position Mr. Ould adhered to until the 10th of August 1864 when, moved by the sufferings of prisoners on both sides he addressed a letter to Gen. Jno. E. Mulford, assistant United States agent of exchange, consenting to exchange man for man, and on the 22d of August having received no response, addressed a communication to Gen. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of exchange, enclosing a copy of the letter to Gen. Mulford, requesting an acceptance of his propositions. No answer at all was received to either of these letters, the effect of which if accepted would have been to release all Union prisoners. On January 24, 1864, Mr. Ould wrote to Gen. Hitchcock, proposing that prisoners on each side should be attended by their own surgeon, with power to receive and distribute such contributions of money, food, clothing and medicines as might be forwarded to their relief. No reply was made to this communication, the acceptance of which would have obviated the sufferings of Federal prisoners, which chiefly occured afterwards at Andersonville. In the summer of 1864 Mr. Ould offered to buy of the United States medicine for the use of the Federal prisoners, to which also he received no reply. He states it thus:

"In consequence of certain information communicated to me by the Surgeon General of the Confederate States as to the deficiency of medicines, I offered to make purchases of medicines from the United States authorities, to be used exclusively for the relief of Federal prisoners. I offered pay gold, cotton, or tobacco for them and even two or three prices, if required. At the same time I gave assurances that the medicines would be used exclusively in the treatment of Federal prisoners; and moreover agreed on behalf of the Confederate States, if it was insisted on, that such medicines might be brought into the Confederate lines by the United States surgeons, and dispensed by them. To this offer I never received any reply. Incredible as this appears, it is strictly true."

Mr. Ould was born and raised in the District of Columbia, where his character for truth and integrity has never been questioned. He appeals to Gen. Mulford, the Federal agent of exchange, who is now United States collector at Richmond, for the truth of what he has written. He adds:

"There are other Federal corroborations to portions of my statements. They are found in the report of Gen. B. F. Butler to the Committee on the conduct of the war. About the last of March '64, I had several conferences with Gen. Butler, at Fortress Monroe, in relation to the difficulties attending the exchange of prisoners and we reached what we both thought a tolerable satisfactory basis.

"The day that I left there Gen. Grant, arrived, Gen. Butler says he communicated to him the state of the negociations, and 'most emphatic verbal directions were received from the Lieut. General not to take any step by which another able-bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from him; and that on April 30, 1864 he received a telegram from Gen. Grant to 'receive all the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities may send you, but send no more in exchange.' Unless my recollection fails me Gen. Butler also, in an address to his constituents, substantially declared that he was directed with the Confederate authorities to put the matter of fensesively, for the purpose of preventing an exchange.

"The facts which I have stated are also well known to the officers connected with the Confederate States bureau of exchange.

"At one time I thought an excellent opportunity was afforded of bringing some of them to the attention of the country. I was named by poor Wirz as a witness in his behalf. The summons was issued by Chipman, tha Judge Advocate of the military court. I obeyed the summons, and was in attendance upon the court for some days. The investigation had taken a wide range as to the conduct of the Confederate and Federal Government in the matter of the treatment of prisoners, and I thought the time had come when I could put before the world these humane offers of the Confederate authorities, and the manner in which they had been treated. I so expressed myself more than once—perhaps too publicly. But it was a vain thought. Early in the morning of the day on which I expected to give my testimony I received a note from Chipman, the judge advocate requiring me to surrender my subpœna. I refused, as it was my protection in Washington. Without it the doors of the old Capitol might have opened and closed upon me. I engaged to appear, before the court, and I did so the same morning. I still refused to surrender my subpœna, and thereupon the Judge Advocate indorsed on it these words: "The within subpœna is hereby revoked, the person named is discharged from further attendance." I have got the curious document before me now, signed with the name of "N. P. Chipman, Colonel" etc. I intend to keep it if I can, as the audience of the first case in any court, of any sort, where a witness summoned for the defence was dissmissed by the prosecution. I hastened to depart, confident that Richmond was a safer place for me than the metropolis"

"Some time ago a committee was appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the treatment of Union prisoners in Southern prisons. After the appointment of the committee—the Hon. Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, being its chairman—I wrote to the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge and the Hon. Mr. Mungen (the latter a member of the committee,) some of the facts herein detailed. Both of these gentlemen made an effort to extend the authority of the committee, so that it might inquire into the treatment of prisoners North as well as South, and especially that it might inquire into the truth of the matter which I had alleged. All these attempts were frustrated by the Radical majority, although several of the party voted to extend the inquiry. As several thousand dollars of the money of the people have been spent by this committee will not demand that the investigation shall be thorough and impartial? The House of Representatives have declined the inquiry let the people take it up. Respectfully. your obedient servant,

RO. OULD."

An Open Confession.

The Southern white people who were engaged in the rebellion—and it is the habit of the Democratic newspapers to speak of them as exclusively constituting "the South"—are a conquered people.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

Plainly, it is false. They are not a conquered people. You know they are not a conquered people. That is merely a new cry you have got up to delude the North and to divert attention from your wicked and dastardly scheme, first to set the negroes over the whites, and then to set a dictator over us all.

The faith of the country stands pledged to the denial of the falsehood contained in the above. The Republican party itself is committed to the contrary The war was waged, so Lincoln said and so the first war Congress said, in no spirit of conquest, but for the restoration of the Union. If the people of the South are a conquered people, the Union is not restored. If the country permits them to be treated as a conquered people, it will not be long before the spirit of subjugation pushes its limits so as to include not only the Democrats of the South but the Democrats of the North.

If in 1861 it had been proclaimed that the war was began for the conquest of the South, and not for the restoration of the Union, no army could have been raised to fight it. The people of the North would have turned a deaf ear to every appeal for troops. They would have said, "Let the South go." But radicalism has steadily encroached upon itself and the country, and from restoring the Union, has got as far as negro ascendancy and military proscription. It now declares that the people of the South are a "conquered people," and its next assumption will be that the Democratic party is a conquered party, and in this way it will excuse any and every outrage it may see fit to perpetrate against free government and civilization.

This it is which we are charging upon the Radicals every day, and this it is which the extract from the Commercial half confesses.

The people of the South are not conquered. If they are conquered, the balance of the people may as well go out and dig a grave for the remains of republicanism on this continent. It is only by treating the South as conquered territory, and by that rule taking license gradually to steal upon the liberties of the rest, that despotism can make any headway among us. This the Commercial knows, and it is to push forward an advance principle of radicalism that such articles are gradually edging their way into the radical organs.

If the people of the South are conquered, good-bye to that pure, beneficent, equal, liberal and just system of government which all parties profess to admire, but which is thus stigmatized by the Cincinnati Commercial.

But the people of the South are not a conquered people. The Democratic party means to look to it that they are not even regarded as a conquered people. It means to compel the Radicals to abide by their original contract. It means to restore the Union, as it was. It means to put the Constitution in the ascendant. It means to create a rule and measure by which every State and every citizen shall square his conduct. It means to give us freedom and to give us peace by making the man odious who dare proclaim that the people of the South, or of any part of this broad land of liberty, are "a conquered people."—Louisville Journal.

BEN HILL.

EXTRACT FROM HIS SPEECH AT FORSYTH GA.

The following is an extract from a speech recently delivered at Forsyth, Ga., by the Hon. Ben. H. Hill:

* * * In his opinion the evils which threaten the country are infinitely greater than any ever presented before. Constitutional government is on trial. I thought the people committed an error when they seceded from the Union. I never thought it a crime: for they had a right to secede. But I did think they committed a crime when they permitted themselves to be subjugated. Three months from to-day will settle whether we shall have a free government. This is the stake. I shall consider the election of Grant and Colfax the end of written constitutions. Shall we avert this calamity? People say I am hard—that I use harsh language in dealing with the political questions of the day; but I tell them I am not hard enough. If I had the power I would penetrate the rhinoceros hides of some people. Many people a year ago accepted the constitutional amendments and reconstruction measures of the radical Congress in despair, and thinking it was the best thing we could do. He had nothing to say against them. He differed with them then, and differs with them now: but he invited them all to abandon the idea and come back. The speaker now entered into a long discussion of the political affairs of the State of Georgia. There was a class, he said, called relief men. He was sorry for them. He was for some measure of relief himself, a measure which would do justice alike to both debtor and creditor. But it was the swindlers in the Atlanta constitution which he would denounce. The framers of that instrument put the relief clause in that instrument for the deliberate purpose of swindling the people, and intended from the start that Congress should strike it out. Honest men voted for it, against whom he had nothing to say, but he had an inexpressible contempt for those who had perpetrated the fraud. I hate the men who swindled you. The men who assembled at Atlanta in convention were a miserable set of rogues and thieves. As soon as their constitution went to Washington relief was stricken out. They did not strike it out because it was unconstitutional, but because some of those debts were owed North. You ought to hate those rascals. Facing the black portion of the audience, he said: They say the Democrats, and especially myself, are especially severe upon the black people. But he believed the white people of this country were under every obligation to protect the black people. They want your votes to put them in power, and after they get your votes they won't care one fig for you. Why do they say all shall vote? Are they sincere in this? In the very law which gave you the right to vote, they took it away from twenty thousand white men in Georgia. He could not hold office, yet he was born, reared, and educated here. Yet he had never advocated secession. Why do they want to include you and exclude twenty thousand intelligent white men from the elective franchise—the best and the wisest men in the State? It was because if they were allowed to vote and hold office the carpet-baggers would be cut out from those offices. But whenever and wherever the question of bestowing the right to vote upon your race had been presented in a Northern State it was voted down by from ten to fifty thousand. But if they get the power, they will take this right away from black and white alike, in all the Southern States. They have already taken the right to vote away from the people of Florida and Alabama. He would impress one more fact upon the colored people. You know that no government can last here unless it is sanctioned by the people. Instead of following the advice of men you have lived with all your lives, you followed the advice of little carpet-baggers who came down here for the purpose of getting into office and stealing. The member of the Legislature from this county had been sent home to tell you not to come to this meeting because they knew he would be there and tell them they were a set of thieves and rogues. He was in favor of remembering the colored men hereafter who acted with us now. Again to the front audience—These miserable native renegades whom God had made white by mistake, these thieves and rogues—and when I call them that I will prove it—knew the reconstruction measures were unconstitutional. They conceived these measures for the purpose of making the Southern States radical. But Meade has told them, and it is the only truth he ever knew Meade to tell, that Georgia would go Democratic by thirty thousand. In view of this fact they are trying to take the right to vote for President from the people and give it to the Legislature. They are working for despotism. They are just such men as spring up in every commonwealth. Rome, Greece, India, and England had them. The Bible speaks of them—"The wicked abound on every hand, and the vilest rule." These men are false to their own race. They will deceive and demoralize your society. They are false to all. But there is one remark he wished the people to ponder well—"I hate them." It is a Christian duty to hate them. No man will ever get to heaven unless he hates them. I hate their dishonesty. Your wives, your property, nor anything you have can be safe while these carpet-baggers are prowling through the country. They are turning loose the vilest demons of passion among you. Our homes will no longer be safe unless the progress of radicalism is stayed. Unless this is stopped no tongue can tell what will be the consequences. I can see revolution coming, and am watching when society will begin to dissolve. Men who watch can see the symptoms which foretell the destruction of a government. A distinguished divine had told him the other day that the standard of morality had gone back three centuries. You have lost your respect for law and your horror for crime. You are losing your hatred for iniquity and your respect for virtue. Look at the abominable thing now in session at Atlanta. There are penitentiary convicts in it. There is one man in it placed there by stuffing the ballot-box. That indescribable villain Hulbert had the ballot-box of one county sent back and stuffed so as to change the result. Tell me, my countrymen, what are we coming to when negroes and convicts are our legislators. The constitution which created that Legislature was defeated by thirty thousand majority. When I tell these stubborn facts some of you say, "Oh, Ben. Hill is too hard." Look at your Governor. He used to be a decent man; but he joined these rogues and thieves for self-protection. I affirm here to-day that every office in the gift of the Governor has been put in the market for sale. But some of these bargains failed. If your fathers had heard the charges of bargain and corruption against public men of their day what a storm of indignation it would have produced. Such a charge, although untrue, came well nigh ruining Henry Clay. I have said I did not intend to recognize Bullock as Governor and I do not. He is not the legal Governor of the State. Countries have always lost their liberties by corrupt men in high places. You are within three months of an election which will finally disrupt this country unless the radical party is defeated. An intelligent gentleman had said to him: How are you going to get rid of these radicals? Well, it is the first duty of a good citizen to desire to do right. It is his second to find out what is right, and his third duty to stand by right. It is your duty to determine never to accept radicalism, never agree with it, and never compromise it, but fight it forever We must fight it. Providence will not help those who do not help themselves. He here alluded to men who are trying to get office from Bullock. We should never recognise him or his Legislature. He never intended to recognize a single act of either. He here related an anecdote of dogs he once chased from sheep. As soon as the dogs saw the men coming they tucked their tails and ran. Let Seymour and Blair be elected, Governor Jenkins return to Milledgeville and proclaim himself the lawful Governor of Georgia, and these dogs would tuck their tails and run from the State.

Radicalism Shown Up.

The Biddeford, (Maine) Democrat speaks thus encouragingly of prospects ahead:

SIGNS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.—Every Democratic paper that we take up throughout the country is filled with glowing accounts of enthusiastic ratification meetings of the New York nominees. The people are ripe for a change, and they are satisfied that a change must be effected before the country can prosper. That change is coming. The Radicals feel it, they know that in a fair election this fall, Grant will be beaten by more than a two-thirds vote, hence desperate measures will be used to check the popular current, if possible.

The same paper arraigns the Radical party in the following language:

A despotism has been engrafted upon ten States of the Union.

Statesmanship is ignored, and fanatics hold the helm of government.

Taxes are almost unbearable, and daily growing worse.

The expenditures of government are prodigious, and corrupt to an unprecedented extent.

One fourth part of the States are unrepresented in Congress.

The Constitution is utterly disregarded and sneered at by the political fanatics who rule the people.

Every essential principle of a free government is trampled under foot by the demagogues in power.

Every poor man is working two days and a half out of six to pay the taxes on what he eats, drinks and wears.

The people are shut out from the markets of the world by a tariff the most exhorbitant ever imposed since we became a nation.

An army of sixty thousand men is being maintained at an expense of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year in a time of perfect peace.

A navy of nearly two hundred war vessels is kept up at a cost of one hundred millions.

A "Freedmen's Bureau," for feeding and maintaining able-bodied negroes in idleness, is sustained at a cost of millions wrung in taxes from poor laboring men.

A bondholding aristocracy has been created who pay no taxes.

Eighteen millions of the people's money is given away annually to National Banks.

Fifty thousand useless and wholly unneeded office-holders are living in comparative idleness, drawing immense salaries from the hard earnings of laboring men.

TWO ROADS TO PEACE.—"Let us have peace," says Gen. Grant, and with it come blows and insults in the shape of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, Carpet-bag legislature, and personal denunciations of every sort against the Southern States and people. "Let us have peace," says Gov. Seymour, and peace in the way provided by the Constitution—that peace which comes from good will, with equal States, equal rights, equal people, and equal laws.