

FOR THE DEMOCRAT. Origin and History of the Republican Party.

The bright, happy and peaceful reign of Democracy on this Continent, is ended! After running a cycle of sixty years, that heavenly orb of Liberty, under whose beams we have been the most blessed and prosperous nation on the face of all the earth, has suddenly disappeared behind a crimson-colored sky, hung with dark, lurid clouds, whence issued lightnings, tempest and thunder. Standing now in the darkness and gloom, watching the last expiring rays, as one after another is quenched in the coming midnight of sorrow, the question is asked, whence sprang that celestial orb of Justice and Truth? Whose minds conceived those great principles of civil government? and whose hands set in motion that great system, which, like the sun in the firmament of heaven, has irradiated with its blessed light, every part of the habitable globe? A free government instead of a monarchy—Democracy instead of Aristocracy—Liberty instead of Tyranny. Liberty to worship God according to the dictates of our own conscience. Liberty for the people to rule themselves, instead of having a despot to rule over them. This government called a Democracy is of recent date—monarchy is as old as the centuries. The great question now is, are we to have a monarchy on the ruins of Democracy, or is the sun to burst once more through these clouds of thick darkness, and shed abroad over all our land its healing, blessed light.

The following history will prove that the present rulers of our government are enemies to Democracy—that their principles are distinct, and hostile to the principles upon which this Union was founded; that they are foes to civil and religious liberty, and were foes to the men who embodied those great principles in our present form of government.

In tracing the history of the two parties we shall find the difference in their principles so fully illustrated, that there will be no blind choice between them, and the facts will be gathered from the most learned, wise and truthful historians, both sacred and profane, as well as other records which have become a part of the true history of the country. Beginning far back, the history will be brought down to the present day, the date of the years being the milestones on the pathway.

First, the principles of the Republican party are of great antiquity, running back in a direct channel to the days of the Roman Empire, when Claudius Nero was the Emperor. The prime minister of this government, the exponent of its principles, says, "when this war is over, the men who shape the legislation of this country must remember that what we want is Power and Strength. The problem will be to combine the forms of a republican government, with the powers of a monarchical government. We must concentrate them in one man, and make him the model republic of the world, mighty and respected like Rome in her greatest days. The governor of Kentucky was an apostle of State Rights, and as such, has been banished and sent into obscurity. With him, we have the end of an old, inefficient and false policy. Experience teaches us that the new policy is the true one, and the sooner we adopt it the better for ourselves."—Press, Aug. 20, 1862. Hundreds of these editors agree in this. There you have the aims and intentions of the administration set forth thus early, as plain as a sunbeam. The Union is never to be restored, but an Empire, modeled after Rome, is to be erected on its ruins. Nero says, "my predecessors did not know the rights of monarchy. People may hate me, if they only fear me." So Forney, speaking in the name of the administration, says, "my predecessors (the Democrats) did not know the rights of monarchy. The people loved the Constitution and had no fear of tyranny, nor the people may hate me if they only fear me." The Democrats gave the Governors their respective rights, and the President his. He was no monarch, but simply President and servant of the people: So the republicans intrigue with members of Congress, and combine together to put an "end to State Rights," under the sanction of law, and by artifice and fraud, they snatch the sceptre of power, the mantle of authority, and the crown of justice from twenty-four governors, and placing the sceptre in the hands of their President, compel the people to bow before him, and cry "Long live Abraham!"

True, Forney says, the governors who met at Altoona voluntarily resigned their power into the hands of the President; but if so, they broke their oath to obey the Constitution, and their acts are null and void. He says, the Convention of governors was a grand combination of state power, but this power was all subservient to the general government, and whoever fails to give in his allegiance on this point, basing his resistance on a legal quibble, is not a loyal citizen. The Democrats say that state as well as federal sovereignty must be defended, and that such is the cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party. "This we declare to be rank treason."

See now how this arch-traitor, like Arnold before him, has betrayed his country for gold! Four years ago, he says, "from the time of the revolution to the present day, the patriot has regarded with jealous eye the tendency of the federal government to absorb the rights of the States. Jefferson and Madison foreshadowed the evils that would flow from this, if not sternly checked upon the threshold. These great men took up arms against certain unconstitutional laws of Congress, and denounced them after they had been signed by the President, as seizing the rights of states, and consolidating them in the hands of the general government. We believe with Jefferson, that one of the surest preventives against the establish-

ment of despotism, is, the preservation of the local governments from the encroachments of federal power, for the nature of man is inclined to despotism, under republics the same as monarchies. The principle of self-government underlies our institutions, and forms the corner stone of Democracy." Madison says, "take away state-rights, and let the builders of monarchies be asked what further materials they need for their system." This proves beyond dispute that the federalists always wanted a monarchy and would have succeeded long ago, had it not been for Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and their illustrious compatriots. And would not these great men be now in arms against the unconstitutional laws of Congress. Let their past history answer that question.

Forney says, "I have been taught that 'resistance to tyrants is obedience to God,' and no effort of mine shall be spared to rebuke the despotic attempt of James Buchanan to destroy the rights of the states and the territories of the Union. The hypocrite may disguise his true character as he may, but nature speaks through him the language of his early convictions and love of federalism. The very statue of Pygmalion was endowed with life by the word of Venus, but it was a statue still. Buchanan is the author of all the mischief that has befallen the Democratic party, and we must rebuke his insolent attempt to inaugurate a consolidated central government, and he at its head." All our troubles, said he, is by having a federalist for President, under the garb of a Democrat, and now see how he persecutes those who still believe the principles of Jefferson and Madison: "We pronounce all who believe in state rights guilty of treason. We must put an end to treason in our midst. We can no longer present the disgraceful spectacle of shooting rebels in Virginia, and cherishing them in Philadelphia. We should shun every disloyal man as we would shun a leper, a mad dog or a raging fever. We should look upon him as the murderer of our kinsman, the traitor to his country and his God! We should reject his hand as we would reject the hand of an assassin, dripping with a father's blood." Why, what have these men done, we ask? They refuse to give in their allegiance to the Emperor, Abraham, and still believe in Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. They may be disloyal to the Lincoln dynasty, but they adhere to and cherish the Union founded by Washington—who refused the Crown from the federal party which now lies upon the brow of Abraham Lincoln!

Nero set his own city on fire to witness the conflagration, and then transferred the guilt of this action to the Christians, and caused them to be cruelly persecuted throughout the Empire. So the republicans set, this country in a blaze by throwing fire-brands all over the South for many years, and now throw the blame upon the Democrats, who have told the abolitionists to destroy our Great City, and bury the people in one common ruin. Hear this arch-traitor in 1856. He says: "These United States are not held together by physical force, but by the gentler law of mutual attraction. Let a President be elected exclusively by the votes of one section, and on a principle of avowed hostility to the other section, and what must be the consequence? The greatest, the wisest, the best men this country ever produced have warned us that this Union could not last under the control of a geographical party. Need we refer you to Washington's Farewell Address? Need we remind you of the admonitions of Jefferson and Madison? If the solemn voices which come from the tomb of Mount Vernon, from the sepulchre of Monticello, and from the Hermitage, be not heeded; then we are lost, indeed!" There you have the very cause of all these troubles, and the very party which caused them.

Lastly, says Lieber, "Nero was so tender-hearted, that when the first death-warrant was given him to sign, he replied that he was sorry he had ever learned to write," and his reign, which began in clemency, ended in cruelty. "The flattery and seductions of his courtiers, particularly Narcissus, brought to light a character which till this time had slumbered." Behold, now, what an exact parallel! The two have met together! Lincoln's Narcissus says, July 1862, "citizens who a year ago recoiled with horror from a bold system of warfare, now regard any weapon as acceptable that will crush our foe. Let us adopt the Roman sentiment, (sentiment of Nero), that 'where there is solitude there is peace.' Let us make our war a war of destruction and extermination. Let there be flame and bloodshed, and barren lands, and villages desolated, and every vestige of prosperity destroyed. Let every negro be emancipated, let the whole South be a desert. Let us confess that this war is nothing less than a war for Empire; let us plunder, burn and destroy, for war means plunder, burning and destruction!" All the republicans agree in this.

Now, if any one believes this war is to restore the Union, they must believe the administration tells a deliberate falsehood—for they admit that it is a war for Empire, and every man who favors the republican party favors an Empire, with a Nero to rule over it. Democracy and black republicanism are as far apart as good and evil. Pretending that the South is trying to found a monarchy, they are working assiduously to found one themselves, wherein they can rule both the North and South like despots. Forney says he can "overwhelm the South with our legions, and from the chaos of her armies we can reconstruct a glorious and everlasting Republic." Rome was called the Eternal City. No mention of the Union—no United States of America—but an Everlasting Republic. Henry VIII their next model.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Tuesday, May 26th, 1863.

THE UNION AS IT WAS;
Before abolition, secession, etc., disturbed its harmony.
THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS;
Enforced and respected in all sections of the country.

We direct attention to the article on fourth page. It expresses our views of Vallandigham in the past, and enables those who desire to do so, to clearly understand why we heartily endorse all that is said condemnatory of his arrest. We are his defender now, only because through him we defend the primary principle of American Liberty. We accept the issue forced upon the people by the administration and hope to see it fought out and decided; and trust the people will render a verdict for the right by electing him Governor of Ohio in October, and by defending and sustaining him in such other ways as may be possible and proper—even to the extent of a rescue from an unlawful detention. Let the issue of *Tyranny vs. Liberty* be met ere it be too late.

A mass meeting of 25,000 Freemen was held in New York City on the 18th inst to denounce the kidnapping and imprisonment of Vallandigham by Lynch-law. The resolutions, and speeches against the outrage, boldly reflected popular sentiment, and the splendid letter of Governor Seymour was heartily endorsed. No report of the demonstration—one of the greatest ever made in America—was permitted to be telegraphed, but both the People and somebody else will hear of it.

We have received several written and verbal statements respecting the false reports in the abolition organ about the "copperhead meeting" in Forest Lake. Several citizens of unquestionable integrity and veracity assure us that the anonymous squibs in that slander-peddling sheet, are false. Mr. Beebe branded the statement as a gross falsehood, and as no respectable citizen dare publish his name as authority for the misrepresentations, the cowardly viper may be safely left to spit his venom from out his dark hole, at passers by who can only pity and despise the victim to a loathsome disease on the brain.

The "court martial" detailed to find Clement L. Vallandigham guilty of having made a speech in opposition to the policy of the administration, advising freemen to vote the Democratic ticket, to maintain a strict observance of the Constitution and laws, and to oppose attempts to destroy the Union or erect a despotism upon its ruins, have obeyed orders, and Mr. V. has been sentenced to confinement in Fort Warren during the war. This act of the administration merits only the indignant denunciation and opposition of American citizens; and we are pleased to learn that while the people are holding numerous meetings to denounce the outrage, only one New York daily journal is sufficiently "loyal" to sustain the administration in its suicidal infamy.

Jeff Davis Commands—Lincoln Obays.

The Richmond Enquirer, the official organ of Jeff Davis, recently published a severe article against the Democrats at the North. Speaking particularly of Mr. Vallandigham, and another, the rebel editor thus appeals to Old Abe:

"Oh, Dictator Lincoln! look ye up these two peace Democrats—together with Richardson—in some of your military prisons."

"We wish from our hearts they were both already safely chained up at the present writing. They do us more harm, they and their like, than ten thousand Seward and Sumners."

Well, Vallandigham has been seized as ordered, and the imprisonment announced—but rumor says that the President, with the thunders of the terrible storm arising among the outraged Northern people, is hesitating about completing the act of folly. He has read Governor Seymour's Letter, and trembles at the wickedness of his administration. Let him retrace the dangerous steps and save what he can, for the People are restless under the yoke—they are getting in earnest, and demand that wanton acts of tyranny shall cease.

Latest News.

CINCINNATI, May 22.
The Gazette's Murfreesboro' dispatch has contradictory reports from the Mississippi.

One report is, that Gen. Grant has been driven back from Jackson and Port Gibson, and that Gen. Johnston's forces have possession of the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad.

Another report is, that Gen. Grant has beaten Gen. Johnston and taken possession of the railroad bridge over the Big Black river, which is a most important movement in that section of country, as it entirely cuts off rebel communication with Vicksburg.

The Luzerne papers state that a party of fishermen from Wilkes-Barre were out on the Tobyhanna, recently, and while preparing breakfast were twice fired upon by some persons, and two of the company severely wounded with buck-shot. The papers denounce the outrage; but we see nothing in the affair but compliance with Republican newspaper teachings. If the pleasure-seekers were not as "loyal" as somebody desired; it would be a famous chance for some cowardly "patriots" to "down with the" copperheads, traitors, or such other obnoxious title as a villain chose to apply to them. The act is one of infamy, but it differs only in detail and degree from many which are advised and perpetrated by authority of standard "loyalists" throughout the North.

The body of R. H. Kent, who was reported wounded, in our last, died of his wound, was brought home to Brooklyn and buried, on Thursday last. The Band were in attendance.

"You may give the people a mercenary Senate, you may give them a venal House of Assembly; you may give them a truckling Congress and a tyrannical Prince; but give me an unfettered press, and I defy you to encroach a hair's breadth upon their liberties."—Sheridan.

The Republican party understands and dreads the above truth; and acting under fear of it, they broke open and destroyed the Huntington, (Pa.) Monitor printing office, on Wednesday last. Loss \$2,000, but no lives. A nice bed that party is making for itself to lie in.

Senatorial Conference.

At a meeting of the Conferees of the Senatorial District composed of Susquehanna, Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming counties, held pursuant to notice at the house of J. H. Robinson, at Laceyville, on Saturday, May 16th, 1863, Gen. Lathrop, of Susquehanna, was elected Chairman, and Geo. Stevens, of Bradford, Secretary. No persons appearing to represent the county of Sullivan, the Conference proceeded to the election of Senatorial Delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and W. W. Kingsbury, of Bradford co. was selected as such delegate, with authority to substitute in case of inability to attend.

On motion, it was agreed that the next Conference meet at Hines' Hotel, Wyalaing. C. D. LATHROP, Pres. GEO. STEVENS, Sec'y.

At the Bradford County Democratic County Convention, held 6th inst., Col. V. E. Piollet and J. A. Pierce, Esq. were elected Representative delegates to the 17th of June State Convention, unanimously instructed to support Hon. HIRSH CLYMER, for Governor.

A. Oakley Hall on Republican Freedom.

Hon. A. Oakley Hall, District Attorney of New York City, (to which important position he was elevated by the Republican party) an able and influential citizen, sent the appended pithy letter to the great Personal Liberty meeting in New York last week. He cuts Lincolnism up by the roots:

MY DEAR SIR: With regret I find an imperative and unexpected out-of-town engagement preventing my active participation in the meeting so opportunely called.

At the last state election I withdrew from the Republican organization, not only because I could not accept its new dogma of military emancipation, and its dangerous doctrine that a war crisis sanctions departures from constitutional landmarks whenever executive discretion so willed, but because the organization endorsed gross outrages upon a free press and free speech. I found it more agreeable to consort with old political foes who opposed these dogmas, departures, and outrages, than to remain with old friends but new enemies to approved constitutional rights.

In sanctioning by even silence the military espionage, military rhetoric, and "Bombastic" acts of Major-General Burnside, President Lincoln has practically confessed that the old Republican cry for free speech and free press was one simply of partisan abstraction [deception] for when that cry presented a practical issue, President Lincoln was found first thrusting muskets into the office of a Philadelphia editor, and next conveying a private citizen of Ohio (wherein no hostile toe had entered) into another state by process of sword and bayonet, to be tried by drumhead court-martial for the offense of making a speech, which neither in zeal nor in epithet approached the warmth and contumely which Congressman Lincoln had employed in his January (1848) speech against President Polk and the Mexican war!

(After further denouncing the arrest of Vallandigham the letter closes with these note-worthy words:)

THIS IS NOT THE CAUSE OF FACTION, OR OF PARTY, OR OF ANY INDIVIDUAL, BUT THE COMMON INTEREST OF EVERY MAN IN AMERICA.

A. OAKLEY HALL.
Hon. G. J. Tucker, chairman of invitation committee.

Our losses at the late battle at Chancellorsville are estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000.

A Freeman's Protest against Tyranny.

When Vallandigham had been kidnapped, forced from home at midnight by a band of armed men, and was arraigned before a body of men not recognized by law as having jurisdiction in civil affairs, he submitted the following unanswerable Protest, to which no attention is paid, except by his fellow-countrymen who love the liberty their revolutionary fathers won for them, and who mean to preserve it at every peril:

"Arrested without process of law, without warrant from any judicial officer, and now in military custody, I have been served with a charge and specifications from a court martial or military commission. I am in not either the land or naval service of the United States, and therefore am not tryable for any cause by such court, but am subject, by the express terms of the Constitution, to arrest only by due process of law, or warrant issued by some officer of a court of competent jurisdiction for trial of citizens. I am subject to indictment and trial on presentment of a grand jury, and am entitled to a speedy trial, to be confronted with witnesses and to compulsory process for witnesses in my behalf, and am entitled to counsel. All these I demand, as my right, as a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States. But the alleged offense itself is not known to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open public political meeting, lawfully and peacefully assembled, under the Constitution, and upon full notice.

It is the words of a citizen, of the public policy of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was alleged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by force but by the elections and the ballot-box. It is not pretended that I counseled disobedience to the Constitution or resistance to law or lawful authority. I have never done this.

I have nothing further to submit.
(Signed) C. L. VALLANDIGHAM

Have We a Government?

Some of our citizens, says the Philadelphia Mercury, are so excessively "loyal" that they would institute a government of the mob, in the place of a government of law. We had a demonstration of this feeling on Friday evening, when a crowd of noisy and inebriated patriots threatened to assail the office of our cotemporary, The Age. We have only to say, with regard to this and all like manifestations, that if the people of the North have not security in their persons, property, and business, against the violence of the rabble, there is no longer any strong inducement to fight for a government which is either not able or not disposed to protect those whom it claims allegiance.

Wendell Phillips, always an open enemy of the Government, and recently a villain of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, has just been declared by "Lincoln's dog," Forney, an "ardent friend" of the Union! Not long ago Forney threatened Phillips with arrest for treason, but since Lincoln has been converted to the idea of Phillips, semi-official blessings are showered upon the personal organ of Mr. Government upon "the silver-tongued" disunionist.

At the regular anniversary of the anti-slavery society, held in New York, last week, a speech was made by Theodore Tilton, an editor of the N.Y. Independent, (an administration organ,) in which he claimed the superiority of the Negro, and advocated a general amalgamation of the races, as highly desirable.

Many persons have been arrested in the West for wearing "copperhead" breastpins. The reason these pins are so obnoxious to abolitionists is because they bear the face of the Goddess of Liberty, on whose forehead is impressed with bold letters, the watchword of freemen "liberty."

The practice is coming into vogue out West of sending north the Ohio River all deserters from the Confederate army, with orders to remain during the war, on penalty of death if they fail to comply. At the same time Confederate sympathizers, wherever known, are sent South.

Two old gentlemen of our acquaintance were complimenting each other on their habits of temperance.

"Did you ever, neighbor," said one, "see me with more than I could carry?"

"No, indeed," was the reply, "but I have seen you when I thought you had better gone twice after it."

The probability now is that Vallandigham will be nominated for Governor of Ohio, at the Democratic convention next month.

Burnside's career of madness is still progressing. He has ordered sundry papers in Ohio to submit their proof-sheets to him in advance of publication, so that he can strike out all articles criticizing him or the President. Of course the order will not be respected, for who wants a proof-reader who is unfit for a printers' devil? He'd better mind his own business.

The rebels despise a Northern Copperhead infinitely more than they do an "Abolitionist," says the Albany Evening Journal, negro paper. Very well, the abolitionists are the allies of the rebels, but copperheads are not.

The last arrival from New Orleans says our mortar fleet bombarded Port Hudson for two nights, that the rebel guns were silenced, and that the rebels had left.

It is said that Vallandigham was sent last week, into the rebel lines, by order of Lincoln!

Indignation Meeting at Albany—Decisive Letter from Gov. Seymour.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16.

The meeting to protest against the arbitrary arrest and sentence of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, at the Capitol to night was largely attended. Hon. Erasmus Corning presided.

Strong speeches were made by Hon. A. J. Parker, Hon. Francis Kernan, John Murphy, Esq., of Buffalo, and others. The resolutions adopted point to the devotion shown by the Democrats during two years of civil war, and express a determination to devote their energies to the cause of the Union; denounce the assumption of military power in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham; assert the right of free discussion. They say that in the election of Mr. Seymour the people condemned the system of arbitrary arrests, and call upon the President to restore Mr. Vallandigham to liberty. They direct a copy of the resolutions to be sent to the President, with the assurance of the desire of the meeting to support the government in every Constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion.

An attempt was made to disturb the meeting, but it failed, and the police succeeded in making several arrests of the guilty parties.

The following is the letter of Governor Seymour to the Vallandigham meeting:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16.

I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has not dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes: It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen, and forcibly bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offenses against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it molested our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence, without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offense against law but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the government, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution—it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted, or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our persons, security of our property will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such rulers as may hereafter be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down.

Even now the governors and courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the state authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait with deepest anxiety the decisions of the administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than one-half of the loyal states whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or to destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with most solemn solicitude.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Said Wendell Phillips, at a recent New York meeting:

"Our duty is take gratefully all that the Cabinet is willing to give us, and like Oliver, ask for more."

It is stated that one hundred millions of dollars have been thus far subscribed to the five-twenty loan, and Secretary Chase is said to consider that this amount is all that is needed for the present.

Let it be impressed upon your minds, let it be instilled into your children, that the liberty of the press is the palladium of all the civil, political and religious rights of freemen.—Junius.

True; yet how many freemen are not liberal and just enough to pay the twelve shillings a year to support the last barrier that shields them from hopeless despotism. Our wish that \$1.50 and urge your neighbors to subscribe.

A Change of Base.

The following advertisement in the Oshkosh (Wisconsin) Review, shows that there has been a general change of base since the accession of the abolition dynasty to power. Some of our Harrisburg emancipation and amalgamation gentry should apply for the comfortable position. A white man's daughter "treated as one of the family," by "respectable colored" folks, we should think would be inconceivably happy.

"WANTED.—By a respectable colored family, a bright intelligent white girl, to serve in the capacity of house servant. Such a girl will be paid good wages and be treated as one of the family. References as to honesty and intelligence required. Address X. Y. Z., Oshkosh Post Office.