

## COMMUNICATIONS

for the Democratic  
History of the Republican Party. No. 12

The Republicans were "Copperheads" in the  
Last War.

To-day we see the Republican party exhibiting the terrible form of the roaring king of the forest. They are champions of war, the proud, the spirited—the sole repository of the nation's honor! They had become tired, sick, disgusted, with us—negotiation and compromise. The slavery question must be settled by the sword.

With the government was at war with Mexico, they then were the friends of peace. They told of the calamities of war, its tragic events, the squandering of your resources, and the spilling of innocent blood, exhibited the meekness and humility of the lamb. We thus identify the present party in power by the characteristics given by Henry Clay in the Federalists of 1812. Behold their lamb-like meekness and piety during the late war, with a neighboring Republic as exhibited by the leader of the flock, all trembling at the thought of war and bloodshed!

"New York, May 19th, 1846.—The House of Representatives have virtually declared war against Mexico. What is implied in that? It means, that so far as one government can effect it, the laws of Heaven are suspended, and the jaws of Hell are established in their stead. It means that the commandments are to be read and obeyed by our people, thus:

"Thou shall kill Mexicans. Thou shall

steal from them, hate them, burn their houses, ravage their fields, and fire redhot cannon balls among them." It means that we shall turn to making swords, bullet-shells, and all the devilish engines of human carnage. It means that quiet and gladness are to be driven from earth, and their places usurped by Butchery, Devastation and Horror, and the world to recede toward the midnight of Barbarism. People of the United States! Your rulers are precipitating you into a fathomless abyss of crime and calamity! Why sleep ye thoughtlessly on the verge, as the Murder could be hid from the sight of God by a few faint rays called Banners! Awake, and arrest the work of butchery ere it shall be too late to preserve your souls from the guilt of wholesale slaughter! Hold meetings! Speak out! Act!

"Oh we shall flog the Mexicans into humiliation immediately! Perhaps, we shall; but war is still all we have declared it to be—and worse. But perhaps we shall not. Great Britain thought as lightly of our capacity to resist, when she commenced the war of Independence. France, also of Hayti when Bonaparte undertook its subjugation. But it is said Mexico has made war on us. No! Our Government has been utterly wrong in this whole matter, and ought, first of all, to desist in wrong doing. Have the histories of the ruin of Greek and Roman Liberty, consequent on such extensions of empire by the sword, no lesson for us?

"Who can doubt that war is utterly hostile to the whole spirit and scope of the Christian Religion? that it naturally leads to and virtually requires the violation of every precept of Jesus? Just think of one of our eight-dollar-a-day Chaplains reading Christ's Sermon on the Mt. to a Congress about to declare war, or a General reading 1st Cor. 13th, to his army drawn up for battle!

"If it be true that somebody is responsible for all the blood shed in war, we ask who shall bear the awful responsibility of the thousands of deaths which must result from the invasion of Mexico, with the idea of conquering Peace at the gates of her Capital?"

Oh, Horace! Thurlow Weed and thousands beside him, declare that the awful responsibility of this was rests on you from the first, and that with presumption and insolence unheard of, you assumed command of the army and issued the orders, "On to Richmond," and conquer peace at the gates of the capital of the Southern Confederacy. He says, "your order, 'on to Richmond,' was obeyed, and added another year to the war, an hundred millions of dollars to the cost, and opened graves for 15,000 or 20,000 more soldiers."

How came Horace thus suddenly to change his religion? to consent that "the laws of Heaven should be suspended and the laws of Hell should take their place" that every precept of Jesus should be violated, and the world recede toward the midnight of Barbarism? Was it love for the Union and a desire for its preservation? A few years ago he said:

"The dissolution of the Union would not be the dreadful affair it is represented. It would be a very absurd act on the part of the seceding party, and would work great inconvenience to the people of the Mississippi Valley. In time, however, matters would accommodate themselves to the new political arrangements and we should grow as many bushels of corn to the acre and get as many yards of cloth from a hundred pounds of wool, as we now do. The Union is an excellent, quite too advantageous to be broken up, in an age so turbulent as this, and it is possible to exaggerate even its blessings."

In March 1861, he said:

"If the Southern States wish to take charge of their own destiny in peace, do it. If all the Slave States should desire to leave the Union, and should manifest that desire by the voice of their people, we will agree to it and will use whatever influence we may possess with a National Convention to secure the peaceful and amicable separation of the States. We shall urge that as many Southern States as may wish to do so, be permitted to withdraw from the Union, among other reasons, because we wish to explode the notion that Northern States cannot move out of the Union."

Why then is he so willing to have this

horrible destruction of the South?

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. No. 12

The Republicans were "Copperheads" in the Last War.

War ravages, afflicts and destroys the people, but strengthens governments, exalts rulers, and enables them to enrich their favorites with the spoils of plundered millions. The Savage and the Sword are put into the hands of the Chief Magistrate to be wielded at his pleasure, and his friends may revel in plunder and glory.

The government finds itself borne up on a restless wave, which carries all its delinquencies and errors, and assumes it of impunity and unlimited power, and its partisans are enabled to brand all who dissent from its course as guilty of "moral treason," and they are denounced as enemies and traitors to the country. Thousands are bribed by office to cry up the war—all ministers are stiled as treacherous, and the satellites of the government call upon all people to support the country, that is, to rally round the President and support him in whatever he may propose.

Appropriations are made by the million and all inquiry is stopped. The thoughtless and the destitute consider that war opens a great lottery, in which they may gain, as they cannot lose. Every few years everybody signs a paper acting forth the condemnation of war, and the good souls rejoice in the prospect of hastening the Millennium. The next thing we know, war comes along and these violent friends of peace are as dumb as oysters. But the world shall realize that they are friends of peace who dare to be afraid to the cause and forever denounce war.

Behold how faithful he remained:

"July 1862.—Iabor the whole scheme of Southern invasion, with all its horrible consequences of rapine and plunder." The war might have been avoided, but for a fanatical set of men besieging the President, who wanted blood and plunder. They have got both, and humanity weeps over the wrecks of body and soul. Those who drive the car of war have no more idea of saving the Union by their bloody sacrifices, than they have in changing the course of nature. Still they go on. Depend upon it, Heaven will frown upon such a cause as this. It cannot and will not come to good.

Such, says Horace, the Col. Thomas H. Seymour's views, and how, people of Connecticut, can you vote for such a Copperhead?

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

M. C. SUTTON.

Having taken out a license for the purpose of auctioneering, I now offer my services in the business, and tender my services to the public in this capacity. Note out, a LICENSED AUCTIONEER can act as such, under a penalty of \$500. See act of Congress.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Residence, Friedensville, Pa.

April 14, 1863.

PRINCETON.

Examining Surgeon.

The surgeon having been appointed by the Committee of Physicians, a MEDICAL EXAMINER FOR THE ARMY, has now tendered his services to the public in this capacity. Note out, a LICENSED AUCTIONEER can act as such, under a penalty of \$500. See act of Congress.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Residence, Friedensville, Pa.

April 14, 1863.

HARDWARE, IRON,

STEEL, NAILS,

SPKES, SHOVELS,

BUILDER'S HARDWARE.

NINE PA., COUNTERSUNK & RAIL SPKES,

RAILROAD & MINING SUPPLIES.

CARPENTER'S SPKES, IRON, SHEARS, AND

BOXES, BOAT NETS and FISHERS,

SHARPS, BARS, LATHES,

HOSE, HUSS, SPKES,

FELLOWS, SEAT SPINDLES, BOWS, &c.

ANVILS, VICES, STOCKS, DIES, BELLOWS,

HAMMERS, SLEDGES, FILES, &c.

CIRCULAR and MILL SAWS, BILTING, PACKING,

TACKLE PLATES, PLASTER, PARIS

CEMENT, HAMMERS, STONES,

FRENCH HAMMERS, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

FARINA'S SCALPEL.

Scranton, April 14, 1863.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

At Montrose, Pa.

Wm. H. HATCH, Proprietor.

This new and commodious Hotel is situated on Public Avenue, near the Court House, and nearly in centre of the business portion of Montrose. The Proprietor, confident in his ability to provide a comfortable and safe hotel, will attend to all applications that may be presented to him at Montrose, Pa. Rooms at \$5. Tea Rooms at \$2.50. Breakfast at \$1.50. Dinner at \$2.50. Supper at \$1.50. Monday, No Saturday, June 1st, 1863.

Wm. H. HATCH, Proprietor.

At Montrose, Pa.

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