

THE STANDARD.  
GEOGETOWN, AUGUST 4, 1840.  
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**  
OHIO ELECTORAL TICKET.  
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.  
BENJAMIN JONES, of Wayne county,  
FRANCIS A. CUNNINGHAM, of Preble.  
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.  
1st District, John H. Gerard,  
2nd " James B. Cameron,  
3d " Christopher Sroufe,  
4th " Nathan Kelly,  
5th " James Cole,  
6th " William Skinner,  
7th " John A. Fulton,  
8th " George W. Sharp,  
9th " Daniel Karsner,  
10th " John P. Hamblton,  
11th " Samuel Smith,  
12th " Calvin Ackley,  
13th " James Hoagland,  
14th " Ephraim Wood,  
15th " Joseph Lewis,  
16th " John Sherman,  
17th " William Deford,  
18th " Matthias Shepler,  
19th " James Simeral.

OCTOBER ELECTION.  
FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,  
**WILSON SHANNON.**  
For Representative,  
**DAVID G. DEVORE.**  
For Sheriff,  
**JOHN J. HIGGINS.**  
For Auditor,  
**JAMES J. SMITH.**  
For Recorder,  
**DAVID CRAWFORD.**  
For Commissioner,  
**SAMUEL KERR.**  
For Coroner,  
**SYLVESTER SHAW.**

**PROSPECTUS.**  
Having purchased the Democratic Standard...  
The Democratic Standard will be devoted to the dissemination of correct political information, to advocating the cause of equality of rights, and to the exposure of the deception and designs of federalism.  
Never, since the formation of our government, was there a greater necessity for an extensive circulation of political truths than at present. Although democracy must always be triumphant if rightly understood; yet if the wide-spread misrepresentations of its opponents be not promptly exposed, experience proves that federalism may get a temporary ascendancy. But such ascendancy at the coming election would prove most ruinous to the country and dangerous to our liberty. The money power of the land, which has gradually grown up under exclusive privileges, since Alexander Hamilton's financial system was introduced, to its present giant strength, has assumed the office of supreme dictator, and threatens wide spread ruin if it will be disregarded. Encouraged by this state of affairs, foreign aristocrats and money lenders have demanded that the general government assume the debts of the different states and thus make the prudent and economical responsibility for the debts of the imprudent and profligate. But our democratic administration, sustained by a democratic Congress, has resisted this attempt to encroach upon the rights of the people and the sovereignty of the states. And to avoid a recurrence of such circumstances, it has been found necessary that the financial operations of government be conducted in strict conformity to the letter and intent of the Constitution; and, accordingly, the independent treasury bill has been passed as the only constitutional mode for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue.  
The most important questions now presented for the consideration and decision of the people are— Shall the President and Congress be sustained in the position thus taken? Shall the independent treasury system continue in force? or shall we have in its place a United States Bank, through which foreigners may control all the business operations of the country, render our government subservient to their interests, and finally overthrow our free institutions and place a monarchy in their stead? Shall the democracy of Ohio be sustained in their endeavors to render the currency more sound and uniform, by making stockholders in banks responsible for their notes? or shall all restrictions be removed, and the country flooded with a currency as unsafe and worthless as abundant?  
The Standard, besides the political matter, will also contain a summary of general news and miscellaneous reading.  
The first number will be issued on or before the 5th day of August.  
TERMS.—The "Democratic Standard" will be printed on an imperial sheet, and issued once a week, at two dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or within one month from the date of the first number; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within the year; or three dollars after the expiration of the year.  
D. P. PALMER.  
Georgetown, August 1, 1840.  
Those who have subscription lists in their hands for the Standard are requested to return them by the first mail.  
Those to whom this number is sent, who are not subscribers, and do not desire to receive it, after reading, are requested to pass it to their neighbors, until it may fall into the hands of such as may subscribe.

**THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.**  
We publish this law, which has been correctly designated the "second Declaration of Independence," on the first page. As this is the leading measure of the present administration, let every one who would vote understandingly on the subject read it attentively. Its object is to confine the financial transactions of government to constitutional limits, and dissolve the connection between bank and state, through which foreigners have been enabled to control the business of the country, and embarrass the government. Gen. Jackson commenced this reform of the Hamilton system, by vetoing the United States Bank. He appealed to the people for the correctness of this act, and most triumphantly did they sustain him. It remained for Mr. Van Buren to carry out this reform by recommending the independent treasury system. It is now a law, and the question is, shall it be approved by the re-election of Martin Van Buren, or shall a United States Bank, or the State banks, which have violated the trust reposed in them, be preferred, by the election of Wm. H. Harrison? Let the people decide.  
It is said by the whigs, that this law puts the public money in the hands of the President. Neither the President nor any other person can by this law draw one cent from the treasury, without an appropriation by Congress. "But," it is said, "he has the appointment of the treasurers." The President and Senate have always appointed the treasurers; it is made their duty by the constitution, and so long as that instrument exists unaltered, the appointments will be made in this way. This objection, therefore, is no more forcible against this than against any other plan.  
The following plain view of the subjects is from the Globe.  
**THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY—WHAT IT IS.**  
The Constitution of the United States provides that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law."  
The palpable meaning of this is, that the money collected of the people by taxes and duties, should be paid into the Treasury, and there remain until Congress should appropriate it by law to some public objects, when it might be drawn out for those objects, and no others.  
The main design was to prevent the application of the public money to private uses.  
The Treasurer of the United States and the various collectors, were then the keepers of the public moneys.  
But there was a class of men in the country who wanted to get hold of the public money for their private use, which could not be done unless the Constitution could be evaded.  
This class were favored by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, the first Secretary of the Treasury.  
The object could not be accomplished by permitting the Treasurer and collectors to lend out the public money—the violation of the Constitution would be too palpable, and the people would understand it.  
An ingenious plan was therefore devised to evade the Constitution, get money out of the Treasury without an appropriation, and make use of it for private purposes.  
This plan was to make banks its keepers.  
Instead of keeping it, they would silently lend it out, the people would know nothing about it, and the Constitution would become, in that respect a dead letter, while the stockholders of banks and the borrowers of their deposits, would get rich by using the money of the people!  
So adroitly and quietly was the thing managed that the whole country slid into this unconstitutional system without being aware of the principles involved in it. The Secretary of the Treasury every year reported that there were so many millions in the Treasury, when, in fact, there was not a dollar there, the whole having been lent out to traders and speculators, and the Government having nothing left but a credit on the books of the banks.  
In 1837, all these keepers of the public moneys became defaulters. Having lent out the public money, and not being able to collect it, they refused to pay the warrants of the Treasurer, and acknowledged themselves defaulters, one and all.  
This threw the Government back upon the original plan of the Constitution; and began to open the eyes of the people.  
It was now discovered that the idea of keeping the public money in banks was all a sham, that, in effect, it was not deposited there to be KEPT, but to be LOANED OUT, and that the result was a subversion of the provision of the Constitution, which requires that it shall be kept in the Treasury until drawn out by the authority of an appropriation by Congress.  
Having witnessed in this result, the fatal consequences of a departure from the Constitution, the President reverted to the safe plan of that instrument, and recommended a system which should prevent the drawing of any money from the Treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by law. Whether this

plan shall be adopted, or whether the defaulters of 1837 shall be again employed with the view that they shall still lend out the public money, is one of the leading questions which had agitated the country ever since.  
Stripped of all disguises, the question is not this: "Shall the public money be applied to private uses?"  
The Democracy says, "it shall not."—The Federalists say, "it shall." And this is the great point in controversy.  
The Federalists, with their aid, crier, log cabins, and boom boxes, are struggling with all their might and main to spend in the most wasteful manner possible, to get it up by the banks, and to use it, if successful, to fill the public Treasury; the stockholders of banks can contribute freely now with the hope of having it all made up by interests on the millions of public money they may have to lend out if HARRISON is successful.  
On the other side the Democracy insist that the taxes and duties collected from the people, shall, in the first place be no greater than an economical administration of the Government may require; and in the second place, that the money so collected shall be kept as a sacred deposit, for the purposes for which the people have paid it, as provided in the Constitution. Instead of looking for profit in the use of the public money, they propose to punish by fine and imprisonment, any keeper of that money who shall use it himself or lead it out to others.  
The plain people of this country, who pay taxes, but ask no favors from the banks or the Government, will be at no loss to decide which is the most honest, safe, and constitutional plan.  
**COUNTY CONVENTION.**  
The proceedings of the democratic convention for the nomination of officers for Brown county, will be found in another column. Although this was a delegate convention of five from each township, yet so great is the interest taken by the democracy in the politics of the day, that hundreds gathered from all parts of the county to be present on this occasion. The greatest degree of harmony was manifested. The candidates nominated are good men and true, and well qualified to fill the offices for which they were nominated.  
Mr. Devore, who was nominated as candidate for Representative, being called upon, addressed the convention for about two hours; satisfying his numerous hearers that in him they will have an able and truly democratic Representative.  
**STATE ELECTIONS.**  
In Louisiana the democrats have a majority in the Senate. The whigs claim four majority in the lower house. The first congressional district has elected a whig, the 2d a democrat; in the 3d there was a close vote, but our latest accounts do not give the result. The whigs have heretofore carried the State elections in this State; but it gave Mr. Van Buren a small majority in 1836.  
From the Mobile Register.  
In the Senate, parties stand nine Democrats, eight Whigs—last year nine Whigs, eight Democrats—showing a gain of one and a majority of one for the Administration.  
In the House, it is expected that the Whig majority will be two or three. So far the Democrats have gained six Representatives and lost one. In the parish of Rapides, two opposing candidates were a tie; when the casting vote was given by the presiding officer to the Whig.  
The State elections in Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri, and for members of the legislature in Illinois, take place this week. By our next publication, we may be able to give the result in Kentucky and Indiana.  
**PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS.**  
Mr. N. T. Pointz and fifty-four other citizens of Maysville, Ky., and vicinity, who opposed Mr. Van Buren in 1836, have published in the Maysville Republican, their determination to do so no longer, but to vote for him at the coming election. They cannot longer support Harrison. This is "the sober second thought."  
The democracy of Columbus and vicinity are to have a rare treat by way of speeches from some of the most distinguished democrats of the Union on Saturday the 8th inst. Col. R. M. Johnson, Gov. Wilson Shannon, Senators Allen and Tappan, Representatives Duncan, Medill, Weller and others are expected there. Suitable arrangements are being made for their reception.  
The latest foreign news states that "The Empress of China is dead, and High Commissioner Lia is making great preparations for war. American merchants had all left Canton on account of the troubles betwixt the Chinese and English."  
The Democratic Young Men's State Convention is to be held at Mount Vernon on the 19th inst.

**HARRISON'S FEDERALISM.**  
It is not strange that the federal party, whose only hope of success, is by misrepresentation, should resort to such palpable falsehoods, as the assertion that Gen. Harrison is an original Jefferson democrat. How is the name of that Patriot profaned when applied to a United States Bank candidate for the Presidency! An attempt has also been made to represent Gen. Harrison as a Jackson democrat. The federal state convention of the 22nd February, by inviting Gen. Jackson to visit the State and unite with them in celebrating the 4th of July, set about this slander upon the name of Gen. Jackson; and Gen. Harrison, while at Columbus, by speaking of "his friend, Gen. Jackson," evinced a desire to give aid to this kind of deception. But Gen. Jackson, perceiving the object of this professed friendship by those who have always been his worst political opponents, gave them such a rebuke, as they will not soon forget, and one similar to what we might have expected, from Jefferson, had he been still living.  
Every voter knows what kind of a "democrat" old John Adams was, and it will readily be concluded, after reading the following extracts, whether Gen. Harrison is a Jefferson democrat or a blackcockade federalist.  
From the Ohio Statesman.  
We have given the testimony of Gen. Jackson, that Harrison has always acted with the federal party and there could not be better testimony. But we give now the aged and veteran, the Hon. John Fowler, of Lexington Ky. Captain Fowler served in Congress in the days that tried men's souls; a republican of the good old stamp—a democrat indeed. Hear him, democrats, and act accordingly. We copy from the Lexington Gazette, which speaks in the highest terms of eulogy of this friend of freedom and equality of rights:  
LEXINGTON, June 27, 1840.  
"Sir—The position you took in Congress, on the side of the democratic party in the years 1799 and 1800, and the severe struggle which ensued between that party and the federalists, is an event which has no doubt been fresh in your memory. The contest now going on for the Presidency is one of the same character, and partakes of all its malignity and obnoxiousness. The Democratic party then, as now was abused and slandered by a moneyed aristocracy, which was insidiously rushing to change this government, in its infancy to a monarchy.  
The Spirit of the Revolution rose, and the federal party was crushed by the election of Mr. Jefferson. It is believed as you were a member of Congress at that period, with Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, now a candidate for the Presidency, you know on which side of the question he took his stand—was he a Federalist, and did he hoist the Black Cockade, and did he in a speech which he made in Congress oppose the reduction of Adams' standing army? Your response to this letter will undeviate thousands of your fellow citizens, who are groping their way in darkness."  
I am with respect,  
H. DANIEL.  
To CAPT. JOHN FOWLER,  
Lexington, Ky.  
LEXINGTON, June 17, 1840.  
DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of this date, I will say that in Congress, as a member, during the great struggle between Jefferson and Adams, and know the fact that William Henry Harrison, then a delegate from the North western Territory, was upon the side of Mr. Adams. He was a Federalist and wore the Black Cockade. I do not recollect his speech upon the reduction of the United States Army, though I have a file of the Aurora, in which his speech appears against reducing the army. My health will not enable me to answer more fully with regard to the exciting scenes of that memorable period of our history.  
Respectfully, your humble servant,  
JOHN FOWLER.  
In addition to the above, we have the affidavit of Judge Price, of Trumbull county, Ohio. Judge Price was in Buffalo when Harrison's celebrated Fort Meigs speech arrived there, wherein he declared ever having been a federalist, but compared himself to St. Paul, for his straightness of sect in the republican ranks in the days of Jefferson. Judge Price being a living witness of the falsity of such an assumption, immediately made the following affidavit, and gave it to the Buffalo Republican, from which we copy. Judge Price is a gentleman of the first standing in the State. Read his affidavit:  
"Ed. County, ss. Before me Frederick P. Stephens, one of the Justices of the court of Common Pleas, of the county of Erie, personally appeared Robert Price, who, being duly qualified, said, that he was personally acquainted with William Henry Harrison, the present whig candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the time of the great political excitement when the Federal party wore the black cockade as a badge of distinction. That he frequently saw him and heard him converse on political matters at that time, and that he knows him to have been a member of the Federal party at that time—HAS FREQUENTLY SEEN HIM WEAR THE BLACK COCKADE BADGE OF FEDERALISM ATTACHED TO HIS HAT—And that he distinctly remembers hearing him observe, in an argument in favor of the reduction law, in presence of Charles Pemberton and others, that he thought it was proper for the president, the heads of the departments and members of Congress, TO HAVE A SHIELD THROWN AROUND THEM THAT THEY SHOULD NOT BE IN THE MOUTH OF EVERY BACKWARD THAT WALKED THE STREET.  
And further the deponent said not.  
ROBERT PRICE.  
Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 20th day of June in the year of our Lord 1840.  
FREDERICK P. STEPHENS.  
From the Globe.  
"RANDOLPH AND HARRISON.—The Federal party will not hesitate to tell the truth, or assert falsehoods of any sort, to promote their objects in Harrison. Every day shows this to be their settled policy. They denied that Harrison was a Federalist—a friend of the elder Adams during the reign of terror—although charged by John Randolph, in Harrison's presence in Congress, and expressly admitted by the latter. He equivocated, it is true, in his reply, about his taking an active part in politics, being only a delegate from a Territory in Congress; but what will be and his Federal friend, Judge Burwell, reply to the explicit testimony borne by the venerable gentlemen, Mr. Mills, one of the Vice Presidents at the Republican Convention, recently held in Jefferson county, Indiana? Mr. Taylor, one of the candidates for the Legislature, called out Mr. Mills, as an early acquaintance of Harrison, in regard to his politics at the period alluded to. In the reported proceedings, it is stated that Mr. Taylor—  
"In speaking of the principles of the Federal, and comparing them with those of the Democratic party, asserted that Gen. Harrison was a zealous and strenuous supporter of the "Alien and Sedition law" administration of John Adams, and called on Mr. Mills, one of the venerable Vice Presidents, to substantiate his charge. Mr. Mills was helped upon the stand, and said, in a voice enfeebled with age, that he was in Cincinnati when General Harrison returned from Congress at that time, during the administration of John Adams, with a black cockade in his hat; and that all the Federalists in the city followed

his example, and hoisted the odious badge of Toryism."  
The Federalists, to impose on the Democracy, deny all the facts which ever distinguished Harrison to their favor. They deny John Randolph's statement—they will probably say that of Mr. Mills; and since they are hoist-struck with the idea that an organized militia must prove a standing army, they will probably deny that Harrison was in favor of John Adams' standing army, and opposed its reduction. We now make that charge against him, and challenge a contradiction.  
From the old Dominion.  
**HARRISON'S DEMOCRACY.**  
The federal party are taking infinite pains to make the public believe that Gen. Harrison has ever been a Jeffersonian republican. If this had been the fact it is not a little strange, to say the least, that Mr. Jefferson never spoke of him in terms of commendation! Gen. Harrison however sets this matter at rest—when charged by John Randolph with being a warm supporter of the black cockade administration of old John Adams, he frankly acknowledged that he certainly was favorable to that administration. The following extract from the journals of the Senate of the United States, during the federal "reign of Terror," when alien and sedition laws were the order of the day, will show William H. Harrison to have been a particular friend and especial favorite of old John Adams.  
"UNITED STATES, July 10, 1797.  
Gentlemen of the Senate: I nominate the following persons for promotions and appointments in the army of the United States:  
FIRST REG. OF INFANTRY.  
Wm. H. Harrison, Esq., of Virginia, Captain, vice Kingsbury removed.  
JOHN ADAMS.  
Tuesday, June 26, 1798.  
The following written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Malcolm, his Secretary:  
Gentlemen of the Senate: I nominate Wm. H. Harrison, Esq., of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio.  
JOHN ADAMS.  
"UNITED STATES, May 12, 1800.  
Gentlemen of the Senate: I nominate Wm. H. Harrison of North-western Territory, to be Governor of the Indiana Territory.  
JOHN ADAMS.  
**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.**  
WHOM PRACTICE AGAINST WHO PROFESSIONS.  
On the 16th July, while federal whig orators throughout the country were declaiming against the "extravagant expenditures of government," a proposition was made in Congress to reduce the expenditures, or to authorize the President to postpone certain expenditures, if there should be a deficiency of money in the treasury. This proposition was strenuously opposed by the whig members, who preferred that money should be borrowed, rather than that the appropriation should be reduced, as the following extracts from the proceedings will show.  
The army appropriation bill being before the House, the following amendment of the Senate came up for consideration.  
And be it further enacted, That in case of a deficiency of receipts of revenue from customs or lands, or other sources, or of a failure on the part of the late deposite banks, or of the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, to pay the debts due from them, or to become due in the course of the present year, or if from any other cause, the means of the treasury shall not be sufficient to meet all the appropriations made by Congress, the President of the United States shall be authorized to postpone the expenditures under the following heads of appropriation in this act, viz: For barracks, quarters, and stables, &c.; for the national armories; for armaments of fortifications; for the current expenses of the ordnance service; for ordnance stores and supplies; for armaments for repairs and improvements at the Springfield armory; for repairs and improvements at the Harper's Ferry armory; for the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone; for continuing the barracks, quarters, &c. at Fort Leavenworth, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Smith, at Patauburg, and at Fort Jessup, or such and so many of them, or such proportions of each, as in his judgment, after a careful examination and inquiry, the condition of the treasury shall demand; such postponements to be merely temporary, or until the close of the next session of Congress, as the treasury will warrant, &c.  
This amendment, which proposed to reduce the expenditures between one and two millions, if the state of the treasury should require it, was opposed by Messrs. Sumner, Saltonstall, Calhoun of Massachusetts, Prentiss, Morgan, Everett and Thompson—whigs.  
Mr. Saltonstall closed his remarks by saying—  
"He would provide at once for the wants of the government by a loan, treasury note, or in any other manner, rather than permit our great national works, our means of defence by sea and by land, to suffer, or confer such power on the Executive."  
Mr. Everett said—  
"He was opposed to the postponement of necessary and proper expenditures; the nation was able, and did not desire such a thing; but the Presidential election approaching, the administration dare not come out openly and apply to them for the necessary means."  
"Mr. E. earnestly insisted on the duty of Government to provide the means to meet the public service, and not to let the public service suffer for want of courage to ask for the requisite means. The political effect of the bill would be to subject the whole country to a dependence on Executive favor; not a work could proceed but by the President's discretion. He would rather strike out the whole list of appropriations than subject them to the Executive discretion."  
Were this the only instance in which the whigs have endeavored to increase the public expenditures, it might have passed by unnoticed; but it corresponds with their general course. While in Congress, they oppose economy, and vote for all kinds of appropriations. While out of Congress, making stump speeches, they have the effrontery to denounce the administration for its "extravagance."  
The whigs, in this case, as they usually do whenever an opportunity offers, have expressed fear of Executive power. How sincere they are in these professions, may be inferred from the fact that they voted (with the exception of six) in the House of Representatives to put into President Van Buren's hands the purse and the sword of the country, in case he should deem it necessary to commence war with England on account of the Maine boundary.  
Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, has been appointed Receiver-general at Boston.  
Seventeen vessels left Limerick, for North America, between the first of April and first of May, containing 2,400 emigrants.

**CONVENTION.**  
August 1st, 1840.  
Agreeing to the previous notice, given, Delegates from the various townships of Brown county met in Convention at the Court house in Georgetown: Whereupon, Gen. James H. HALLMAN was called to the Chair, and JOHN H. HALLMAN, and JOHN ELLISON, appointed Secretaries of said Convention. The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, it was, on motion,  
Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to report the various officers, to be filled at the next October election. Whereupon, Gen. John Cochran, Col. S. K. Stivers & Andrew Ellison Esqr. were appointed said Committee.  
On motion,  
Resolved, That a list or the names of the delegates from each township be furnished the Secretary. Whereupon, the following delegates came forward and answered to their names, viz:  
Byrd.—Thos. Mefford, Wm. McNeal, Daniel Reed, Wm. West and John Stitt.  
Clark.—Nathaniel Moore sen., John W. Kennedy, Jas. Davis, Hugh Kennedy and Wm. Dowdney.  
Eagle.—S. K. Stivers, Hugh C. Miller, Amos Gustin, Daniel McLaughlin, and L. D. Woods.  
Franklin.—Thompson Lindsey, Lewis Ball, Jacob Cress, John Bunner, and John H. Hallam.  
Green.—Jog. Kratzer, Thos. Shroff, Samuel Geren, Lewis Keather, and Samuel Day.  
Huntington.—John Cochran, William Roggs, John Evans, Edward McDaniel and Wm. Jenkins.  
Jackson.—John Cox, Stephen Reynolds, John Parker, John R. Wallis and Conrad Nye.  
Lewis.—John Norris, Benjamin Sells, sr. David Barr, Stephen Bowen and Jacob Waterfield.  
Pike.—Samuel Wardlaw, Nicholas Srofe, Daniel Heather, Vincent Brown and Mathew Ross.  
Perry.—Joshua Lake, W. P. Allen, Washington Murphy, Wm. Boyle, Sen., and David Nowland.  
Pleasant.—Jed. Loudon, Vincent Crabb, Thomas H. Walker and Jeremiah Purdum, Andrew Ellison.  
Scott.—Martin Gatts, sr., John Sanaberry, Henry Young, W. G. Fowler, and John Ficus.  
Sterling.—R. E. Irvin, W. S. Pickleheimer, L. Smallwood, Curtis Wilson and Jas. Arthur.  
Union.—David Devore, John Ellison, Abner Howard, Isaac Chapman, John McClanahan.  
Washington.—Henry Strait, James Strait, Ira Tracy, John Wright and Rawley Dunn.  
On motion,  
Resolved.—That a Committee of one from each township be appointed to report the names of Candidates for the various offices to be filled, whereupon the following persons were appointed said Committee: V. Brown, John Bunner, Thos. Srofe, Henry Young, Thos. Mefford, William Boyle, L. Smallwood, Benj. Sells, sen., William Dowdney, Henry Strait, Jeremiah Purdum, I. Chapman, I. Evans, I. Cox, and T. K. Stivers.  
On motion.—The Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.  
2 o'clock P. M.  
On motion of Gen. Cochran.  
Resolved, That a committee of vigilance and correspondence to consist of six be appointed by the Chair, whereupon the following persons were appointed said Committee: viz: Andrew Ellison, D. G. Devore, P. L. Wilson, Maj. William McNeal, Saml. M. Blair, and John Ellison.  
The Committee appointed to report the different offices to be filled at the ensuing election, report the offices of 1 Representative 1 Sheriff, 1 Auditor, 1 Coroner 1 Recorder and 1 Commissioner.  
On motion.—The Convention proceeded to the election of candidates for the different offices whereupon the following persons, having received majorities of votes were unanimously nominated:  
For Representative.—D. G. DEVORE.  
Sheriff.—JOHN J. HIGGINS.  
Auditor.—JAMES J. SMITH.  
Recorder.—DAVID CRAWFORD.  
Commissioner.—SAMUEL KERR.  
Coroner.—SYLVESTER SHAW.  
On motion, a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Devore, and inform him of his nomination for Representative, who appeared and addressed the convention at considerable length in an able and interesting manner. After which the Convention adjourned without day.  
JAMES LOUDEN, CHAIRMAN.  
JOHN ELLISON, Secy's.  
JOHN H. HALLMAN.