The Democratic Standard.

DEVOTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS—THE DIFFUSION OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—AND THE REFORM OF ALL POLITICAL ABUSES.

BY D. P. PALMER. GEORGETOWN, O., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1840. NEW SERIES.—VOL. I. NO. 10.

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AN ADDRESS
TO THE YOUNG MEN OF OHIO.
[*Concluded.*]

The friends of Gen. Harrison, have so much extolled his virtues, and magnified his exploits, that he who gives a simple, faithful, unvarnished narration of his life, can scarcely hope to escape from the charge of underrating his merits and assailing his fame. True, for a period of more than twenty years, the glory of his military deeds was quietly allowed to sleep, but seldom disturbed by the tribute of a public remark from those who are now so ready to admire and applaud.

True, the greatness of his civil acts was buried and hidden from the public gaze, till his new relation of candidate for the Presidency of the United States, so suddenly revealed it to view. True, the men of his State, who best knew his worth, had, time after time, refused the rewards that to valor and virtue are seldom denied. And yet, we are asked to believe, by his warm devotees, that he has ever been *great*, and *they* always *sincere*.

But we called General Harrison a gentleman, of the most approved and ancient federal stamp, and now, fellow citizens, we ask your attention to the proof.

He was appointed by President Adams, who was accustomed to confer office on none but his friends to be Secretary of the North Western Territory, 1798.

He was elected in the succeeding year, by the same federal Legislature that, with only five dissenting voices, adopted an address approbatory of the administration of Mr. Adams, to be the delegate of that territory, in the Congress of the United States.

He was proved by John Randolph, to have been whilst a member of that Congress, "an open, zealous, frank supporter of the Sedition Law, and Black Cockade Administration."

He acknowledged, in reply to Mr. Randolph's charge, that Mr. R. "might have heard him express sentiments favorable to the then Administration;" that he "certainly felt them, so far, at least, as to the course pursued by it in relation to the government of France:" a course approved by the Federal, and condemed by the republican party of that day.

He opposed in that Congress, and made a speech, against the reduction of Adams' standing army. For this devotion to the administration he was again appointed to office by President Adams; receiving, in 1800, the lucrative station of Governor of the Indiana Territory.

He is shown by the testimony of Fowler, Mills, Price, White, Caldwell, Holmes, and others, to have worn the black cockade in 1800 as the badge of his federal faith; and this being nearly three years after he had left the army and retired to civil life, precludes the idea advanced by his friends, that it was worn as an emblem of military command.

He was an elector on the ticket opposed to the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency in 1824.

He was a supporter of John Quincy Adams' administration, and of all its unconstitutional Federal measures.

He was appointed by Adams to office in 1828.

He opposed General Jackson's administration from its commencement to its end.

And now fellow-citizens, if any thing further was required to show to which party General Harrison truely belongs, it would be abundantly found in the following facts:

Of the surviving supporters of the elder Adams, ninety-nine out of a hundred are Harrison Whigs. Of the opponents of the late war, the proportion is no doubt nearly the same. Let us produce a few examples to illustrate these facts. The city of Richmond, Virginia, in 1800, gave 254 votes for Mr. Adams. Of these voters, 33 are known to survive, who are all save one, good Harrison men. Of the 91 who voted for Mr. Jefferson, 6 yet remain, and five of the six are for Martin Van Buren.

Of the Presidential electors of Massachusetts, who were supported by the Federalists of that State in 1804, in opposition to the Jefferson electoral ticket, each one yet alive, is the political friend of the hero of Tippecanoe.

Of the Worcester, Massachusetts, Convention of 1812, which met to denounce the war, 20 members are yet on the stage of life, and all are exemplary modern Whigs.

Of the 22 members of the Massachusetts State Senate, *who voted for the bill to hold the Hartford Convention*, there are but eleven who still are alive, and they are all, but one, true Harrison men.

Of the 260 Representatives who voted in favor of that bill, there are 85 Massachusetts members only who now survive, and they are all, with the bare exception of two, Harrison's political supporters and friends.

Of the surviving members of the Hartford Convention *itself, every man is a Harrison Whig.*

Of the ten surviving members of the Massachusetts Senate, who voted against expunging from their record the federal resolutions of 1813, which declared, "*That in a war like the present, waged without justifiable cause, is not becoming a moral and religious people to express any approbation of Military or naval exploits, which are not immediately connected with the defence of our sea coast and soil,*" each one is an advocate of Harrison for the presidency of the U. States.

Of the 75 Assemblymen of the State of Vermont, who, in 1813, refused by their votes, to convene and publicly "offer up thanks to Almighty God for the victory obtained by the American army" at the battle of the Thames, every man except one is a thorough going federal whig.

But why multiply examples to prove that which each one's experience must convince him is fact. Look around about you. Where are the men who have opposed democracy as far as your memors go back? All, all arrayed in support of the hero of Tippecanoe. Each state of the union might be ransacked and found to bear equal witness to this undeniable truth. And now, if the homely old adage be entitled to weight, that a "man may be known by the company he keeps," then is Harrison's federalism placed beyond a shadow of doubt.

But how do the federal leaders seek to avoid the force of these insuperable objections to their available candidate? Let their resort to means that add insult to the injuries they are striving to inflict upon the American people, their appeal to the lowest and basest passions that degrade the nature of man, their contempt of your understanding daily and hourly evinced in the arts they employ, the shows they exhibit and the cant language they use, let these things and their obsequious servility to those whom they have ever been accustomed to treat with disdain or neglect, answer the question of how federal managers expect to be able to get democratic votes. They tell, with an air of benevolence that does infinite credit to their theratical skill, that Gen. Harrison, the man of *their* choice, is the "poor man's friend." And pray, when did *they* become the peculiar guardians to the poor? When were *they* asked to assume a watchful care over the interests of the indigent? Is it among the bankers, speculators and federal politicians, who form the most zealous partizans of the Harrison cause, that the poor men have been accustomed to find their friends? Is it to the federal party they have heretofore looked for protection and support in their political rights? Or have they rather relied on themselves as men who understand their own interests, and know how to defend and advance them? Was the Harrisburgh convention, nine-tenths of whose members were bankers and professional characters, peculiarly fitted to select a poor man's president? Or is nothing more meant, by this new fangled phrase, than the federal doctrine, "that the government should take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor?" But what has Gen. Harrison done to earn the title of the poor man's friend?

Where was his regard for the poor, when he supported the alien and sedition law administration of the elder Adams?

Where was his love for the poor when, as Governor of Indiana Territory, he, in conjunction with the judges, adopted and published a law by which the benefit of the services of the aliens, who were "under contract to serve," was made "*assignable by the master to any person being a citizen of the territory*," thus making them a saleable commodity, like a slave or a brute.

Where was his love for the poor when, as governor of the same Territory, he set his approving hand to a law for the sale of American freemen, to pay the fine and costs assessed for the commission of a petty offence—a judgment the rich man could easily discharge, but which the means of the poor one might be insufficient to meet?

Where was his love for the poor when he suffered that infamous law to still further provide, that the person so sold might be punished with *thirty nine stripes* for the offence of resisting the yoke of a slave?

Where was his love for the poor when he approved a law requiring a property qualification to enable the citizens of that territory to vote?

Where was his love of the poor when he and the judges enacted a law, subjecting both *women* and men to be imprisoned for debt?

Where was his love for the poor when, in our own legislature, he voted in favor of the white slavery bill?

Where was his love for the poor when, but a few years ago, he affirmed that that bill was both just and humane?

Unhappily, indeed, would be the lot of mankind if such measures as these were deemed "love for the poor."

Of Gen. Harrison's military career it is not our present purpose to speak. That he has done the state some service we have ever been ready enough to admit. That his friends have exaggerated the amount of that service beyond the limits of all common sense, no candid man will be found to deny. That it forms no sufficient reason for making him president of the United States, must be apparent to every unprejudiced mind. A general who, in his palmiest days, required subalterns' certificates to patch up his doubtful reputation; who, whilst Croghan was achieving his glorious victory at Fort Stephenson more than once was heard to cry out, "I wash my hands of it—the blood be on his own head;" who came out of the service unhurt by a wound, unmarked by a scar, and finally, who resigned his command in the midst of the war, should place his hopes of civil success on some other grounds than his military fame.

Young men of Ohio, in opposition to this federal candidate, we offer you once more the name of Martin Van Buren. Unanimously nominated by the Democratic party for re-election to the post he now so worthily fills, his character and principles are again submitted to the sober judgment of the people at large. The son of a plain farmer, unaided by fortune or the influence of powerful friends, elevated by his talents, integrity, democratic principles, and the confidence of his countrymen alone, to numerous stations of honor or trust, and finally to the noblest office on the face of the earth, his life illustrates in the highest degree the genius of those free institutions so justly our boast, that open the avenues of distinction to the humble as well as the great, and confer the rewards of the republic on the virtues of the citizen, without regard to his origin or wealth. Nor has this confidence of the American people in Mr. Van Buren been misplaced.—Whether in the simple walks of private life, in the legislative halls or gubernatorial chair of his native commonwealth, whether Senator, Secretary, Minister, Vice President, or President of the United States, his voice has ever been heard on the side of popular rights. As a Statesman, his course has been open, manly and frank. As a private citizen, his character is without reproach. Plain, affable, intelligent, patriotic and firm, he combines the qualities that befit the magistrate with the humble virtues that adorn the man. A strict constructionist of the Constitution, he is the uncompromising enemy of a national Bank—a Jeffersonian Democrat from his boyhood up, monopoly has found no defender in him.—The advocate of the Independent Treasury law, he has helped to rescue the Government from the grasp of the Banks—adverse to extravagance of every kind, he has recommended no appropriations beyond the national wants—the friend of the Union, and the rights of the States, his opposition to abolition, has been constant and firm, amidst difficulties and dangers of no ordinary kind, he has administered the Government with an eye singly fixed on the public good. Such, fellow citizens, is the man, and such are the principles we commend to your support.

For the Vice Presidency of the United States, Richard M. Johnson is again our candidate—the hero of the Thames, the author of the Sunday mail report, the father of the laws abolishing imprisonment for debt, the friend of the soldier, the companion of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, the veteran Democrat, the son of the west, it cannot be that his name is presented in vain.—If public service in peace and in war, if wounds received in the battle's front rank, if views the most enlightened of our constitution and laws, if democracy as pure as that of Jefferson himself, if the confidence of his countrymen for thirty odd years, if these are dear to an American heart, then is Richard M. Johnson most worthy our support.

For Governor of Ohio, Wilson Shannon is the man of our choice. Industrious, upright and intelligent, he fills the Executive chair with credit to himself and usefulness to his native State. Attentive to her interests and careful of her honor, he has continually sought to promote the one and preserve the other, to see that her obligations were truly fulfilled, and her good name protected from the slightest reproach. Attached to democracy, and with no concealments to make, his principles are boldly avowed, and ably sustained—as a man and a magistrate, he deserves our respect, and at the approaching election shall receive our votes.

Young men of Ohio, your country demands your aid—the Constitution of the Union requires your active support—the democratic principle on which it is based, and on the maintainance of which its future existence depends, is assailed by its deadly and dangerous foes. Nine hundred incorporated banks combined with the disappointed and desperate politicians of the last twelve years, are making a common assault on the principle of equal rights.

Conceal it as they may, deny it as they will, the contest is truly between the power of associated wealth, contending for an empire of perpetuity and privilege on the one hand, and the democracy of numbers, struggling for the preservation of liberty, on the other. In a contest like this, are you willing to stand silently by, and behold a monied aristocracy seize the government and every department of power, and wield their influence to build up for themselves additional fortune and privileges, at the expense of a suffering and defrauded people? Are you willing to fold your arms and see the monied institutions of the country systematically attempt to control the ballot box, by coercing the citizen into the support of principles he detests, and men he dislikes, under the penalty of losing the means of obtaining his bread, if he dare to think and act for himself? Are you ready to consent, that bank curtailments, and their attendant panics and pressures, shall become an accustomed and legitimate means of overthrowing every democratic administration that the people may elevate to constitutional power? Are you prepared to make your business, the value of your property, and the rewards of your toil, depend on the base condition of supporting such candidates as favor the views of a band of mercenary banks? Are you disposed to see the president of your choice ignominiously turned out of power for daring to resist, with manly firmness, the arrogant demands, and unconstitutional encroachments of a league of law breaking monopolies? Are you content to see the people defied, by creatures that owe their existence to law, and public distress pervade the whole land, as a punishment for daring to attempt their reform? Are you prepared to see federalism once more in triumph restored and seated again in the executive chair, in the person of its ancient and uniform friend?—Are you content to intrust with your power, a man who stands mute when the question is asked, what he will do with that power if placed in his hands? If you are not thus content to surrender your rights, let your efforts be seen and felt in their defence. Let the cause of democracy receive your support, and the preservation of liberty will be your reward.

WHIGGERY IS FEDERALISM.

The federal Whigs in some parts of the Union are attempting to make the people believe that the present Democratic party is the old Federal party, and that the present Whig party is the old Jefferson Republican party! For this purpose they have collected some half dozen names of gentlemen who once acted with the Federal party, but having become converts to the Democratic faith, are now supporting the principles and measures of the Administration.

To put down this falsehood, C. G. Green, editor of the Morning Post, Boston, and B. F. Hallet, Esq. having collected and embodied a mass of information, which most effectually puts down this Whig pretence, and fixes old FEDERALISM *upon the* forehead *of Whiggery, black and damning as the mark of* Cain.

Daniel Webster and John Davis, the two Whig Senators from Massachusetts, are shown by their sayings and doings to have been thorough going British Tory Federalists during the last war.

John C. Bates, who heads the Harrison Electorial Ticket in Masachusets, Oliver B. Morris, Mr. W. B. Calhoun's agent to bring the Abolitionists over to Harrison; Leverett Saltonstall, one of the Abolition associates of Bell, Botts, and Garland on the Whig Executive Committee of Washington; were violent enemies of Madison and the war, and, with Benjamin Russel, editor of the Boston Sentinel, in former times opposed Jefferson and Madison, as they have recently Jackson and Van Buren; and as they were then for the British, are now for Harrison.

Allen Bradford who was Gov. Strong's Secretary during the war, is now for Harrison.

Ebenezer Matoon and Samuel S. Wilde, the only two survivors of the John Adams electorial ticket of 1776, in Massachusetts, are now Harrison men.

Ebenezer Seaver, one of the committee in Congress who reported in favor of the war of 1812, is a Democrat.

William Sullivan, lately deceased, was one of the ambassadors of the Hartford Convention to Washington, and was a modern Whig to the time of his death.

Judge Hopkinson, an old and leading Federalist exclaimed, in the Pennsylvania convention, in 1837: "Thus in times of dificulty, they (the Federalists) triumph, and they are now coming into power. I see some honest faces present who are not ashamed to avow themselves Federalists."

Samuel Putnam, in June 1812, reported in the Massachusetts Legislature, a strong memorial to Congress against a declaration of war, which was adopted by 406 yeas to 249 nays. Of the Federal yeas, thirty nine are now living, *thirty eight* of whom are now HARRISON WHIGS.

The memorial was signed also by two Federal members of Congress, both of whom are now HARRISON WHIGS.

When Governor Strong heard of the declaration of war, he sent to the Legislature a strong message against it, which was echoed by the report of a committee. The only survivor of the Committee is Charles Jackson, one of the Harrison Electors in 1832. A committee was appointed to recommend a fast on account of the wicked declaration of war; the only survivor of whom is Edmund Dwight, now a Harrison *whig Senator* in that State.

Governor Morton was clerk of the Democratic Senate of Massachusetts in 1813. Seth Sprague, now a Democrat, voted to build a seventy four gun ship, and present it to the General Government; of the thirteen Senators who voted against it, six are now living, ALL HARRISON WHIGS.

The three most prominent actors in the Faneuil Hall meeting against the war, in July, 1812, are now living, and ALL HARRISON WHIGS.

Of the Middlesex meeting, in July 1812, to denounce the war, four of the most prominent actors are living, ALL HARRISON WHIGS.

Of the Worcestor convention, in August, 1812, which adopted a highly treasonable address in relation to the war, twenty members are known to be living, ALL HARRISON WHIGS.

Samuel Hoar and Nathaniel M. Davis, two of the delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, which nominated Harrison, were *old Federalists*, the former having been one of the strongest advocates of the Hartford Convention, and the latter having been in the legislature and voting for it.

Leverett Saltonstall, one of the present Whig committee of Congressmen, was in the Legislature, and voted for all the measures preparatory to the Hartford Convention, in the Massachusetts Legislature. Of the *eleven* survivors of those who voted for the Hartford Convention in the Senate of Massachusetts, TEN ARE HARRISON WHIGS.

Of *eighty-five* members of the House of Representatives recently surviving, who voted for the Hartford Convention, EIGHTY-THREE were Harrison Whigs.

Of the twelve survivors of those who voted against the Hartford Convention *eight* are now Democrats, one unknown, and three Harrison Whigs.

All the known survivors of the Hartford Convention, TWELVE in number, are HARRISON WHIGS.

Of Governor Strong's Council, who advised the Hartford Convention, the only two survivors are HARRISON WHIGS.

Of those who voted in favor of Josiah Quincys resolution, that "it is not becoming a moral and religious people" to rejoice over the war, TEN survive, NINE of whom are HARRISON WHIGS.

In 1824, upon the motion of Seth Sprague, then and now a Democrat, this resolution was expunged from the Senate journal. Of those who voted against expunging, TEN now survive, ALL HARRISON WHIGS. Of those who voted for expunging, thirteen survive, of whom NINE are Democrats, and three Harrison Whigs.

Of the fourteen candidates for Harrison electors, now in nominatian, TWELVE are old FEDERALISTS and two apostate Democrats. Every one of them is now a Whig office holder!

Of the Federal Electors who voted for Rufus King, in opposition to James Monroe, in 1816, SEVEN are now living, ALL HARRISON WHIGS.

Of the eleven Harrison Whig members of the present Congress from Massachusetts, EIGHT are old Federalists, two apostate Democrats, and one too young to have had any character at the time of the war; while Mr. Parmenter, one of the Democratic members, is an old school Republican.

Nine of the old Federal members of Congress, during the war, still survive, EIGHT of whom are now Harrison Whigs.

Every old Federal newspaper in Massachusetts, which opposed the war, now supports Gen. Harrison for President.

Having thus identified old Federalism and Harrison Whiggery in Massachusetts, the exposition gives a few items from other States.

In Richmond, Virginia, thirty three Federalists who voted for old John Adams, still survive, THIRTY-TWO of whom are Harrison Whigs. Of those who voted for Mr. Jefferson, six now survive five of whom are still Democrats.

It might be added, that B. W. Leigh, who heads the Harrison Electoral ticket; became a Federalist in the days of Jefferson, and begged forgiveness of his God for ever having been a Democrat.

In Connecticut, the two surviving members and the Secretary of the Hartford Convention, are Harrison Whigs.

In the Vermont Legislature of 1813, a resolution was proposed fixing on a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for Harrisons victory on the Thames, which was voted down by the Federal majority. Of that majority, seventy five are now living, SEVENTY FOUR of whom are HARRISON WHIGS.

The exposition contains the names of the persons referred to in most cases, with many other items of information not alluded to in this summary.

READ IT, Democrats, Whigs, honest men of all parties; and if you are not convinced that ANCIENT FEDERALISM and MODERN WHIGGERY are the SAME THING under different names, "neither will you be convinced though one rose from the dead,"

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The appendix to the exposition affords further evidence, in addition to other recent developements, that the object of the leading federalists in Massachusetts, during the war, was to establish a MONARCHY, with one of the royal family of England at its head. Mr. Wallis says, the British Colonel Nicholas told him the "Naval Commander had his orders to place Harrison Gray Otis (now a leading Harrison Whig) at the head of affairs until the pleasure of the Prince Regent was known!"

What that 'pleasure' was to be, appears to have been already arranged. The British United Service Journal of May, 1840, says the object was "to separate the Northern and Eastern from the Southern and Western States, to *establish a limited monarchy, in the first named States, placing one of the princes of the blood on the throne*," &c.

From a communication lately made to us, and published in the Globe, it appears that our Government was not ignorant of this treasonable conspiracy. In October, 1813, Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State told our correspondent "that a communication had been made to him, within a few days, that there at present existed, in Massachusetts, what was called a *royalist committee*; that it was composed of our own citizens, who were the most violent, and some of them the most prominent, members of the Federal party; that its object was to endeavor to bring about a disunion of the States, erect New England into a separate confederacy, and *invite the Duke of Kent* [father of the present Queen of England,] to be at the head of it," &c.

It appears from these evidences, that Harrison Gray Ottis was only to be Regent until a *a sprig of loyality* could be got from Europe, to mount the *Yankee Throne* and be proclaimed KING OF NEW ENGLAND!

Do any of our readers suppose that the old Federalists who supported Harrison now are any more patriotic or honest than they were when they opposed the Government and the war in 1813! Is it to be believed that they are less monarchists now than Mr. Jefferson says they were prior to 1798, or than it now appears they were in 1813? It may be that they have ceased to look abroad for a king, and contemplate an empire somewhat larger than New England; but to suppose that their principles are changed, is to believe that the "Etheopean can change his skin or the leopard his spots."

Democrats, if any of you have been deluded into the log cabin of Harrison, Federalism escape from it with all expedition! It is but the turkey trap of the cunning hunter, and if a majority of our people venture into it, they must expect to have their feathers plucked off and their necks wrung, to fill the beds and furnish the tables of a royal master, surrounded by his privileged orders! Startle not! The Royalism of New England Federalism is a matter of history; the Ritner conspiracy against the people of Pennsylvania, supported by arms, is fresh in your recollection; and behold, your bank presidents, pensioners of the Treas-