

The Democratic Standard.

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

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From the N. Y. Tribune.

DISRUPTION OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

We have delayed, for lack of room, much longer than we intended, such a statement, brief as it must necessarily be, of the prominent facts attending the recent disruption of the Church of Scotland as should enable our readers to form at least some notion of the merits of the controversy and the importance of the movement. But as the question is one of permanent and not merely temporary interest, we may render our readers a service by doing now what we should have done before.

It will not be easy to trace to its source the difficulty which has now reached its climax. Successions from the Church establishment in Scotland have been frequent during all the last century; but they have been small, and in comparison with this quite important. The questions which have been of most influence in effecting this separation are two:

1. The first relates to what is called the legality of the Veto Act, passed in 1834, since which time the subject has continued to excite great attention, and the division between the opposing parties has become yearly more and more decided. Previous to that time, the presentations to a very large proportion of the Scottish Churches were wholly private property, in the hands of some of the crown, and others of individuals. The patronage thus possessed, as all patronage inevitably does, soon became more or less corrupt; and the presentations were made with very little reference or regard to the wishes or welfare of the members of the churches. Of course they became unpopular, and the opposition to them became so strong and universal that the General Assembly—the Convocation or Ecclesiastical Parliament of the Kirk—in 1834 passed an Act giving authority to the male heads of families in communion with the church, to veto or reject any minister whom a patron might present to a vacant parish. This act, of course, was the occasion of no little excitement and discussion, and its legality was loudly denied. Cases soon arose in which it was tested. The first was that of the Presbyterian of Auchtermarder. The presentation was vetoed by the congregation to which he was presented, and in consequence rejected by the Presbytery, which acted under the General Assembly. In conjunction with his patron he at once appealed to the Civil Courts, bringing an action against the Presbytery, maintaining that they had no right to reject him on the mere ground of the veto of the parishioners. The decision was in favor of the patron and presenter. It was carried by the Presbytery to the House of Lords, and there confirmed. A similar question arose in the case of the Ministers of Strathgobog, with a similar result.

2. The other principal question was of still more importance, as its decision, as given, would have a more extended retrospective action—excluding, in fact, from their seats in the Church Courts, 277 ministers and as many elders. It arose thus:—The General Assembly is composed of representatives from the different Presbyteries, from Royal Burghs and from the Universities, and as each parish minister is a member of his particular Presbytery he is eligible as a representative in the Assembly. During the several years last past there being a great demand for such extension, subsidiary places of worship, called chapels of ease, were erected, and there being great difficulties in the way of constructing new parishes, various localities in extensive districts were converted into parishes *quoad sacra*, the ministers of which were provided for by a crown grant called the Royal Bounty. The ministers of such chapels and parishes have become very numerous, and the General Assembly had conferred upon them the privileges of regular parochial ministers, thus constituting them members of their several Presbyteries, and so eligible to the Assembly itself. These acts have been called in question, and appeals have been taken to the civil courts, by which the acts

have been pronounced illegal. The effect would be, as we have already said, to throw out 277 ministers and thus to change entirely the relative strength of parties in the Assembly.

These two parties had been organized with reference to the general question,—the Non-intrusionists, or those opposed to this interference from the civil courts, with Dr. Chalmers at their head, having a very decided majority. They have, however, without objection, suffered the Lord High Commissioner, the Representative of the Sovereign in the General Assembly, to be present at its session; but he had no voice or vote in its proceedings, took no part in its business, and his presence was not even deemed necessary to the validity of the Assembly's transactions.

These were the principal questions which had caused the difficulty between the Church of Scotland and the civil powers. Minor points had increased it, and for a few days previous to the last meeting on the 18th of May, the excitement had been very great. The body met at St. Andrew's church in Edinburgh, with all its usual pomp and ceremony, the Marquis of Bute, Lord High Commissioner, being escorted by a splendid military array and the nobility and gentry attending in great numbers, and amid a display of unusual brilliancy. The church was excessively crowded, and the number of members in attendance was much greater than usual. After the Marquis of Bute had taken his seat, the Moderator, Dr. Welch, rose and said that the proper time, according to usage, had arrived for making up the roll; but there had been so great an intrusion, so decided an infringement, on the Constitution of the church, that they could not proceed to organize the Assembly without a violation of the terms of the Church and State, as authoritatively defined. He then proceeded to read the "Protest of the Church," a brief, calm, decided statement of the wrong the Scottish church had suffered in the subjection of her courts to the civil courts in the exercise of their spiritual functions, in the interference of the civil courts with the preaching of the Gospel and administration of the church ordinances, and in general in the encroachments upon her authority, which were deemed inconsistent with Christian liberty, and with the rights conferred by the Head of the church alone.

When he had finished reading this document, and amid the breathless attention and tears with which it was heard he laid it on the table, rose up in his robe and cap of office, and calmly walked out, followed by Drs. Chalmers, Gordon, Macfarlane, and others of the most powerful and influential members of the Scottish Church, including the whole body of adhering members and elders. For a moment a loud cheer burst from the galleries, but it was immediately hushed, and the assembled multitude looked on in solemn silence and admiration. They proceeded four abreast through the street, the windows and house-tops being filled with curious and interested spectators, and moved in a body to Tanfield, Cannonmills. Thus, with a heroism and self-denying nobleness of heart seldom equaled in the world, they turned their backs upon Royalty, upon all that secured them worldly honor and distinction, upon their incomes, their very means of subsistence, and proceeded, unattended by troops, marshalled only by consciences void of offence and hearts filled with the spirit of Him in whose name they had taken this great and momentous step; to the Hall, where they were welcomed by tumultuous applause. They immediately organized by the applauded election of Dr. Chalmers, as Moderator, who then addressed the meeting, briefly vindicating the decision of the Assembly, and most earnestly protesting against being considered Dissenters or Voluntaries. They still believed, he said, in the union of church and State, and if they left the Establishment, they wished it understood that they went out on the Establishment principle. Committees were then appointed, and the business of the Assembly was entered upon. The number of Ministers who had joined the Free Assembly was 454, and the attendance upon its session was very numerous. It is to meet at Glasgow again in October.—In all respects, except with reference to the propriety of a Church Establishment there is a free communion between Dissenters and members of the Free Churches, and the former, in several instances, have opened chapels for the use of the latter till their own can be completed. One has already been finished for Dr. Candlish, who leaves the church of St. George, the most magnificent in Edinburgh, for a small, plain edifice, erected within six weeks. The deputation from the Presbyterian church of Ireland followed the Separatists, and acknowledged them as the Church. The Marquis of Breadalbane has subscribed £10,000, and his lady £1000 for the Separatists. The

contributions, up to the latest dates, had reached about \$250,000; the aggregate income and property which they relinquished exceeded half a million sterling.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF THE WEST.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, is recounting in a series of numbers, some of the incidents connected with the first settlement of our great Lake Territories. After the treaty of Greenville, in Ohio, which followed Wayne's defeat of the Indians, in August, 1794, and after the surrender of the Western posts by the British, the country that way began to be settled by the emigrants from the East who poured in fast. The writer above referred to, gives the following interesting account of the opening of trade in that direction:

The occupation of these posts by the American army, opened new fields of enterprise. The garrisons were to be supplied with provisions, ordnance and military stores. These could only be transported by vessels on the lakes, which had to be built, fitted out and manned. This gave profitable employ to a large number of laborers.

Among others, whose attention was drawn to this new field of enterprise opened on the Lakes, was Gen. James O'Hara, a distinguished citizen of Pittsburgh. He entered into a contract with the government to supply Oswego with provisions, which could then be furnished from Pittsburgh cheaper than from the settlements on the Mohawk. Gen. O'Hara was a far-sighted calculator; he had gained correct information in relation to the manufacture of salt at Salina, and in his contract for provisioning the garrison, he had in view the supplying of the western country with salt from Onondago. This was a project few men would have thought of, and fewer would have undertaken. The means of transportation had to be created on the whole line—boats and teams had to be provided to get the salt from the works to Oswego, a vessel built to transport it to the landing below the Falls, wagons procured to carry it to Schlosser—then boats constructed to carry it to Black Rock—there another vessel was required to transport it to Erie. The road to the head of French Creek had to be improved, and the salt carried in wagons across the portage, and finally boats provided to float it to Pittsburgh. It required no ordinary sagacity and perseverance to give success to this speculation.—Gen. O'Hara, however, could execute as well as plan. He packed his flour and provisions in barrels suitable for salt. Arrangements were made with the manufacturers, and the necessary advances paid to secure a supply of salt. Two vessels were built—one on Lake Erie and one on Lake Ontario, and the means of transportation on the various sections of the line were secured. The plan fully succeeded, and salt of a pretty fair quality was delivered at Pittsburgh, and sold at four dollars per bushel; just half the price of the salt obtained by packing across the mountains.—The vocation of packers was gone. The trade opened by this man, whose success was equal to his merits, and who led the way in every great enterprise of the day, was extensively prosecuted by others. A large amount of capital was invested in the salt trade, and the means of transportation so greatly increased, that in a few years the Pittsburgh market was supplied with Onondago salt at twelve dollars per barrel of five bushels.

Much of the surplus produce of the country bordering on the lower Ohio and its branches, which rapidly increased after the permanent peace with the Indians, could find no other market than Pittsburgh. This rendered an ascending navigation indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and led to the introduction of keel boats. These boats were long and narrow, sharp at the bow and stern, and of light draft. They were provided with running boards extending from bow to stern, and on each side of the boat. The space between the running boards was enclosed and roofed with boards or shingles. These boats would carry from 20 to 40 c of freight, well protected from the weather, and required 6 or 10 men, besides the captain who steered the boat, to propel them up stream. Each man was provided with a pole with a heavy socket. The crew divided equally on each side, set their poles near the head of the boat, and bringing the end of the pole to their shoulders, with their bodies bent, walked slowly down the running board to the stern—returning at quick pace to the bow of the boat for a new set.

In ascending rapids, the greatest effort of the whole crew was required, so that only one at a time could shift his pole. This ascending of rapids was attended

with great danger, especially if the channel was rocky. The slightest error in pushing or steering the boat exposed her to be thrown across the current, and to be brought sideways in contact with rocks which would destroy her.—Or if she escaped injury the crew would have lost caste who had let their boat swing in the rapids. A boatman who could not boat that he had never swung, nor backed in a shoot, was regarded with contempt, and never trusted with the head pole, the place of honor among the keel boatmen. It required much practice to become a first rate boatman, and none would be taken even on trial who did not possess great muscular power.

From the Catskill Recorder.

FOR WHAT DO WE CONTENT?

"All sincere and honest Democrats feel the necessity of being vigilant in regard to their principles and active in the dissemination of political truth. Why is it that they thus feel and thus act? Why is it that they leave work-shops and the business by which they gain their means of subsistence, to attend political meetings and conventions, and to toil incessantly for the success of their party? Why, indeed, do they take trouble to go to the polls at all, instead of enjoying their ease at home?"

Certainly they do not put themselves to all this inconvenience, and mingle in this turmoil and uproar, from mere personal considerations. It cannot be for the elevation of this or that particular piece of mortal flesh to the office of President, Governor, Senator or any other place, that the mass of Democracy thus toil and struggle. A few individuals from interested motives may make great exertions to promote the success of a friend or relative, but the democracy en masse have worthier and more important objects in view. They fight for principle. There is something dearer to them than the triumph of individuals. There are at the foundation of the government certain great truths, upon which the permanence and glory of our institutions the welfare and happiness of the people depend. It is for the success of these truths which they contend, and it matters not what mortal agent be chosen to uphold those truths, provided he be honest, capable and faithful.

This distinction ought ever to be kept clear and prominent in the eyes of all. It will have the effect of preventing any division, and of securing perpetual union and harmony among all men who are at heart, in mind and thought, attached to democratic principles. These principles are plain and well defined. There is no mistaking them. The way-faring man need not err therein. They hold to equal and exact justice—to general and impartial laws, opposing those that are local and partial—to economical government, so that taxes may be light, and labor lightly burdened—to the right of every man to pursue his own business in his own way, without danger of molestation, and without any right to unequal protection—to freedom of opinion, freedom of speech, and freedom of discussion, without the interruption of brute force—to the supremacy of the popular will lawfully and fairly expressed—and to the employment of the largest liberty consistent with the supremacy of law and order.

These are among the leading principles of Democracy. They were sanctified by the blood of the revolution. They lie at the foundation of the Constitution. They have been nobly and fearlessly upheld through many a fiery trial by the illustrious Jefferson, by hero and sage of the Hermits, by New York's distinguished son, and by a host of other great champions, whose names would fill a volume.

Now, as we said before, it is impossible that men honestly and sincerely devoted to these principles, should be divided. They have a common object; they think alike, and must needs act alike. Division if it comes at all, must come through traitors to these principles. If the fire-brand of discord be thrown, it will come from those who are willing to betray them to promote their own selfish and personal ends. He who seeks to obtain the passage of unequal laws, and the granting of monopolies and exclusive privileges: he who advocates local improvements for the benefit of particular sections or individuals, at the expense of the whole state; he who asks the protection of one kind of labor at the expense of another; he who would ride away the constitution, and fritter it away to unmeaning nothing by the force of precedent; he who would interrupt freedom of discussion; he who is unwilling to trust the people, or allow them to have any voice in the making of their own money—such an one, however loud his professions, is false to all that honest democrats contend for, he is treacherous, and merely uses the name of democracy to betray its principles, and achieve ob-

jects purely selfish and personal. When such individuals insinuate themselves into the ranks of the democracy, divisions are sure to follow, not among true democrats, but between the true and false, who will inevitably fall asunder like the image of brass. But divisions of this description are never for any length of time injurious. In the end they always prove beneficial. Truth is mighty, and will prevail. And the true principles of democracy, freed from the selfishness, the corruption, and treachery which encumbered them, never fail at last, however low they may have been bowed, to raise, and 'on their luminous wings soar phoenix-like' to victory and triumph.

THE SANTA FE TRADERS.—The traders who lately passed through Pittsburgh with \$350,000 in specie, on their way east, to purchase goods, have returned to that city on their way west.

The Post says, they put up at the Exchange Hotel, and are now loading their goods in the "New York" steamer, which is to leave this morning for Independence, 400 miles above St. Louis, where they stop and load their goods in wagons drawn by mules to Santa Fe, in Mexico.

They have purchased in Pittsburgh about \$20,000 worth of goods—amongst which are 50 good new wagons made by Mr. Townsend; full sets of gears for about 700 mules, made by Mr. Hartleys; about \$700 worth of glass ware from Bakewell's & Co., and \$500 worth of tin ware from Mr. Dunlap. Their dry goods and hard ware from eastern markets, by the Pennsylvania Canal, amount to about 230 tons.

These respectable and enterprising merchants come to our city and go to the east to make their purchases about once a year, and in order to give the American people some idea of the distance they travel and transport their goods, we give the following calculation: From Santa Fe in Mexico, to Independence, in Missouri, about 1000 miles. Of this more than 900 is a desert, without a house, with very little timber, little water, and roamed over by wild Indians. From Independence to St. Louis, about 400 miles; from St. Louis to the mouth of the Ohio, at Cairo, 200 miles, and from Cairo to Pittsburgh 1003 miles. From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia 300, and from Philadelphia to New York 100 miles. Total from Santa Fe to New York, 3003 miles.

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| Back again via Pittsburgh, | 3003 |
| Total miles. | 6006 |

THE LAST OF THE INDIANS.

The Wyandots, the last tribe of Indians in Ohio, have departed for their new home West of the Mississippi. A delegation from the tribe, consisting of the three principal Chiefs, visited our city on Saturday last, to bid farewell to the Governor, and, through him, to the people of Ohio. Jacquis, the head Chief, delivered a beautiful address, which was interpreted by William Walker, Esq. The Governor replied, and assured them of the good feeling of the people of Ohio towards their brethren, and wished them happiness and prosperity in their new home. The speeches will be published in a few days. The scene was very interesting, and the sentiments delivered by the venerable Chief were worthy the head and heart of a Chief of this once noble race. May prosperity and happiness attend this remnant of red men, who have for so many years dwelt in peace and amity with the citizens of our State.—Statesman.

A DREADFUL OUTRAGE IN MISSOURI.

A most disgraceful outrage recently occurred in Farmington, Missouri. The St. Louis Democrat states that James Lorton had been convicted a few months ago, of an aggravated murder committed upon his wife, two and a half years since, and Saturday week was the appointed day for his execution. He had obtained from the Governor a respite till the first of September. But this fact was not generally known, and the people to witness the execution at the appointed time.—An impression was somehow created, that justice would be cheated of its dues, and the people decided almost unanimously, that justice should at once be satisfied, at the expense of legal forms. They burst open the prison doors—took out the guilty man—erected a gallows—deliberately hanged him, and then peaceably dispersed.—Ohio Sun.

Three counterfeiters have been convicted at Little Rock, Arkansas, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of five to ten years. Their names are Pence, Hunt, and Whitmore.

FRANKNESS.

Be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do what is right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it, if it is reasonable—if not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind.—Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one—the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly, with all men—you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, no others of what you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing to a man's face, and another behind his back. We should live, act, and speak, out of doors, as the phrase is, and say and do what we are willing should be read by men.—It is not only best as a matter of principle, but as a matter of policy.

HISTORY OF THE INFLUENZA.

In 1580 it prevailed in Europe, and is spoken of as 'a pestilential and epidemic cough.' In 1743 (just a century since,) it prevailed the whole world over, and received its present cognomen. In many districts in Europe, scarcely a family escaped. It appeared in April and went off in June. It was never fatal, except to aged persons, or those affected with pulmonary disease. The French called it 'La Grippe'—hoarseness. It appeared a gain in Europe and America, as we learn from a writer in the Troy Whig, in 1762. Also 1775, when dogs and horses were also effected. In 1782 it was equally universal, and followed severe atmospheric changes. It met its victims on land and sea. In St. Petersburg, 40,000 were effected by it in one day, in 1830 it appeared again, and was followed by the cholera. In 1833 it succeeded that fearful disease. Its progress is, like the progress of most epidemics, from east to west, and is preceded by great atmospheric changes.—Cleveland Herald.

A DROLL SUBJECT.

The Pica-yune tells the following.—There was a droll subject—an Irishman—up before the criminal court yesterday, on the charge of having in his possession forged notes, knowing them to be counterfeit.

'Do you know your rights?' said the Judge.

'Not so well as I know my wrongs,' said he; 'for we havn't been such intimate acquaintances of late.'

'Well, you have a right to challenge the twelve men who will be called up to try you,' said the Judge.

'Pon me sowl, thin,' said the prisoner, 'I'm not goin' to exercise it—d—l a one—but that's a nice job you'd be after given me this morning, to challenge and fight them too—one down and another come on, I suppose—oh! no, you cant come it, Judge!'

The jury acquitted him, more for drollery than for the clearness of his case, we believe.

MISSOURIANI THERISTICAULODON.

Courage, reader, this is only the name given by the London savans to an immense animal, the skeleton of which was found not long since in Missouri by a German gentleman, named Kock, and which is now exhibiting in that city.—This skeleton is said to be larger than that of any of the extinct races of monsters which have been hitherto discovered. It is very perfect and in a good state of preservation, and so large that the largest elephant can easily stand erect under the back bone, which is fifteen feet high and thirty feet long. The wise ones, judging from the conformation of the bones, pronounce the animal to have been of the hippopotamus species. The name is predicated on the locality where the bones were found, and the sickle-shape of the tusks.—Bay State Democrat.

TASTE FOR READING.

How often have we heard some people say, I would give a great sum, if my children were inclined to read and study as some others are.' Well, why is it that some children are more inclined to read than others? It is generally because their parents have taken some pains to have their houses supplied with Newspapers.—Strange it is, that some would give so much if their children were inclined to be studious; yet cannot afford to pay a small trifle for a paper that would be the means of forming that desirable habit. I know of no plan that induces children to read like that of having papers and periodicals come into the family; and I have also observed that children thus habituated, are not so much inclined as others to vicious habits.—M. Star.