

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., TUESDAY JUNE 4, 1844.

NEW SERIES.—VOL. IV. No. 45.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD.

FOR ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE, \$2 00
FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT YEAR, 3 00
AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE YEAR, 3 00
Payments will be considered in advance
within three months after subscribing
No paper will be discontinued, (unless at
the option of the publisher,) until all arrearages
are paid.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square (12 lines) three insertions, \$1 00
For each subsequent insertion, 25
For six months, 5 00
For twelve months, 10 00
Larger advertisements will be charged in the
same proportion.

A reasonable deduction will be made on
yearly advertisements.
All orders for advertising or job-work must
be accompanied by the cash, except from those
who have open accounts with the office.
Office in the south end of the Market Street

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO. (Concluded.)

We have now presented you a brief abstract of prominent matters of National and State concernment. We have developed to you, as far as was necessary and possible on this occasion, the true nature and spirit of our Constitutional National Government. We have exhibited to you the errors of ancient federal and modern whig policy and measures, and shown you that they are the same.—We have defined the position of democracy, as directly opposed in spirit and in fact to the whole design, scheme, principles, policy and measures of federalism, and have adduced this as the creed of the democratic party:—In the State, retrenchment and reform in every department; no increase of the State debt; the credit of the State to be maintained at any cost—a sound circulating medium, the individual liability of bankers, and a just vindication of the constitutional rights of the state. In the National Government, a strict construction of the Constitution, and a rigid restriction of the action of the Federal Government to the limits prescribed by the Constitution, and a preservation, to the States and the people, of their reserved rights—no National debt—no assumption of the debts of the States by the General Government—no National Bank or British Exchequer; complete separation of government from banks—no distribution of the proceeds of sales of public land—low duties—a discriminating revenue tariff, a preservation of the constitutional Veto of the President—universal suffrage—an economical administration of the General Government—retrenchment in the expenditures, and reform in the abuses, in every department—a stern vindication of the Territorial rights of the United States, and in all our intercourse with foreign nations—an unflinching adherence to the policy pursued by Jackson—to ask nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong.

To represent and enforce these principles, in the National Administration, we present you MARTIN VAN BUREN, as a candidate before the Democratic National Convention for nomination to the highest station in the nation, in every respect worthy of your support, whether regarded as a man or statesman. In private life distinguished by all the virtues that elevate the man and dignify humanity. Amidst all the storms of rival party slander his private name and character have been untarnished, his worth & social virtues, passed unscathed. In vain the partisan arrows of envy and revenge have sped from bows, bent by arms that should have sought rather to defend than to assail him. In vain the open foe has vilified and belied him—their shafts have fallen harmless at his feet. His character shines brighter for having undergone the fiery ordeal.

In public life, his course has been steady, firm and consistent, always open, candid and honorable, his principles are well known, clearly defined and openly avowed before the world. He has been faithful to the democratic party, its principles and its men. He has been tested in a fearful hour, and not found wanting.—His integrity and firmness are past doubt or question. We trust him.

With a self-possessed, calm dignity, he bowed to the majesty of the erring storm of popular will, confidently reposing faith in the ultimate justice of Americans and freemen. Unmoved by the scoffs and jeers of an insulting foe, grown mad in their unbalanced triumph over democracy and truth, quietly he retired to the unostentatious seclusion of private life, more elevated in true moral greatness and more honored in his retirement than in the proudest hour of public triumph. Will the people leave him there—will they willingly dispense with his stern fidelity, his immovable integrity, his undaunted firmness and lofty patriotism. In the administration of their government? We believe not. They will do him justice. They will fully justify that noble confidence reposed in them, by placing him again in that station from which he was driven, when the democratic party was

expelled from the Capital by the frauds, corruptions and violence of the Goths and Vandals of federalism. With him the party fell, with all its favorite and dearly cherished principles and measures, and with him, we believe, they must rise again and be retrieved. With them are associated and entwined his name and fame. He is identified with them—with him they will be reinstated and restored. Can they be without him? Innumerable were the false charges made against the democratic party and the administration of Mr. Van Buren, false we know them to be, false we proved them to have been; but were prostrated, and Mr. Van Buren defeated. They had made their impression—our defeat, to a certain extent, gave them force and validity. They degraded us in the public opinion of the world. We can scarcely satisfy and fully convince the world of their falsity, except by success before the people under the same leader. And we therefore believe that if we would maintain the purity of our principles and the integrity of the democratic party—if we would restore its cherished measures and policy, and wipe out the stain of defeat—if we would fully convince the world of the falsity of the charges brought against us, and reinstate our party in the public opinion and respect of the world and of ourselves we should re-elect MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Yet while we thus strongly commend Mr. Van Buren as the candidate for nomination, by the national Convention, we do not design either to disparage the merits, the claims, abilities, or patriotism of any other individuals spoken of as candidates for nomination to the same office, by that Convention, or to imply any disposition to dictate to the democracy of the United States. Let the nomination of the Convention fall upon whomsoever it may, we will in good faith acquiesce in the decision. Our great object is, the triumph of democracy, and the utter overthrow of federalism.

These objects we think, can be better and with greater certainty, attained under the standard of Mr. Van Buren, than of any other.

Nevertheless, we freely, fully, and confidently, pledge ourselves, and the democracy of Ohio, to the stern and unflinching support of the nominee of the Baltimore Democratic National Convention.

Such is the man we present to you as the candidate of the democracy for the highest office in the country, the most honorable in the world, the Presidency of the United States. On the other side, as the candidate of federal whiggery, is offered for your suffrages Henry Clay, of Kentucky—a man whose private life, from early youth to decrepit age, has presented a striking contrast with that of him whose name we place before you.

In his public course, he has been as inconsistent and corrupt, as, in private life, he has been immoral—at one time, an avowed and acknowledged democrat, he opposed "blue-light federalism" with a spirit and energy unsurpassed by the sternest vindicator of American rights—now, an avowed and acknowledged federalist of the old school, the friend, associate, and chief of the very man whom he then so justly denounced as traitors to their country—at one time, the unflinching opponent of a national bank, on constitutional and other grounds—be afterwards, in his contest with Gen. Jackson, accepted the aid of the bank, and compelled it into the political field earlier than policy would have dictated, in his behalf, as a condition, or consideration for his advocacy of its recharter. In 1811 he made in the House of Representatives of the United States, the ablest argument against the constitutionality of a bank, that he ever made, either before or since. He is now the champion of the bank party. During the campaign of 1840, he repeatedly, and especially in his great Hanover speech, declared that the question of a bank was not in issue—that it was not necessary, &c. Yet, in 1841, he caused to be passed in Congress, two bank bills, under his personal direction and control, and made speeches of his own in their favor. The acknowledged and heretofore avowed and boasted "father of the Protective system," he now attempts in some parts of the Union, to deny his heretofore favorite offspring, and claim, not to be a "Protectionist;" while, in other sections, he still pertinaciously assists upon the merits of its paternity as all his own. But recently the stern proscriber of proscription, he now declares it to be a duty of the whig party, if they succeed to power, to expel every democrat from office; and assures them, that, if they will but make him President, as he already is their supercilious Dictator, he will do his duty towards them for this particular.

Elected as a democrat to the United States House of Representatives, he turned traitor to his constituents and his party in 1824-'25, by casting his vote against

the Hero of New Orleans, and in favor of John Quincy Adams, and thereby electing him President, contrary to the will of a vast majority of the people of the United States, as elicited at the polls; and afterwards, giving evidence of corruption, by accepting the station of Secretary of State under him, as a recompense for his treachery and in order to place himself in the "line of safe precedents" towards the Presidency. Since that time, he hated democracy and persecuted democrats as vindictively as his associate, Adams, has hated the west and south, since they both cast every electoral vote against him in 1828, and forever crushed all his political aspirations for himself and his blood. With such a character, private and political, unconscious of the moral control of principle, the unforgetting, unrelenting, and vindictive demagogue, this Janus-faced candidate, this traitor to his party, and corrupt associate of the iron-hearted federalist Adams, and reviler of the hero, patriot, and statesman, Andrew Jackson, he is well fitted to be the leader and chief of that party, which has no common principles, and which is held together by no other tie than a "common hatred of all men of better and purer principles than themselves."

Fellow citizens, "look upon that picture and upon this," and say, if you will, on that "mountain leave to feed and batten on this moor"—we address you as sober, sensible and honest men—choose between the two, which you will have to preside over you.

GUBERNATORIAL.

In DAVID TOD, of Trumbull county, as our candidate for the Chief Magistracy of Ohio, we offer you a man in every respect deserving of your confidence—a man, in private life, amiable, affable, and universally esteemed. In public life, a pure, decided, and unflinching democrat, in head and heart—upon whom, if the past be a guaranty of the future, the democracy can implicitly rely. Residing in a district in which, for years past, the democracy have been greatly in the minority, he has never faltered in a stern adherence to the pure principles of democracy, and a bold, open, unhesitating avowal of them. He is a man who, in his political life, in the cause of democracy, has gathered confidence from trouble, strength from distress, and courage from adversity. His past course is well known to have been steady, firm and consistent.

Such is, in short, the character of the man we present for your suffrages, and we feel confidence in asserting that, with him as our Chief Magistrate, the true policy of the State will be fully, fairly, and decisively sustained and enforced in his administration.

Fellow citizens—we have done! and in conclusion have only to invoke you to harmony, union and action—to zeal, fidelity and energy. Victory is ours if we will choose to win it. But to succeed we must be united. There must be no turning back, no faltering, no lukewarmness on the part of any, on account of minor differences of opinion or personal feeling. Let all who claim to be democrats, lay their grievances upon the altar of country, let them forget their personal preferences for men and look only to the triumph of our common principles. Let them remember that if the party fall, they fall with it, and if it falls through dissensions or indifference, they fall like Lucifer never to rise again. Let them bear in mind that the democracy have long memories. They forget not, and rarely forgive bad faith. They forget not and never fail to reward fidelity. Who ever knew a personal sacrifice made by a democrat for the good of his party, to be forgotten and unrewarded by the democracy? If there is one characteristic of the democratic party more striking than any other, it is their sleepless love, and ever watchful care of their true men. To all we commend moderation, courtesy, and forbearance towards all who honestly differ upon inferior questions, or men. Let all unite with us as democrats who are such at heart,—who agree with us upon the great cardinal principles of American democracy, who are willing to conform to the usages of the party, abide by its decisions and support its nominees.—Such men can have no real sympathies with federalism, their hearts must be with us. Therefore let this be our rule of action. In those things which are essential, let there be unity, in non-essentials, liberty and in all things charity.—This course is not only just and conformable to the free and liberal genius of democracy; but it is necessary. We have no ruling enemy to contend against. Our foes must not be despised, and their strength undervalued. They are strong, and they are determined. They are organized, well drilled and well armed.—They have the sinews of war—they have money, and sustained by banking and other pecuniary interests, and by holders of State bonds, they can raise whatever

they may need for the conduct of the campaign, and for corruption. They will again send out their missionaries in all directions, they will again circulate their lies, their slanders, and their false promises. They will again abuse the franking privilege to disseminate their unrighteous publications. In fine, they will strive to re-enact the scenes of 1840.—To counteract them, we too, must be united and organized. "When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they fall an unopposed sacrifice in a contemptible struggle." Organize, therefore, throughout the whole and in every part. Organize in the State, and the counties, in the townships and wards, and in the neighborhoods. Organize everywhere! Let every neighborhood, ward, township and county be polled. We must know every man in the State who is with us. Establish Clubs, for an exchange of courtesies and sentiments among ourselves and for the dissemination of information among the people, by means of papers, pamphlets, speeches, and by every correct means.

Think of the consequences of defeat. In the national affairs, we will have fastened upon us, a National Bank with all its fostering corruptions, disessing the whole body politic. A Protective Tariff, more burdensome than the present.—The iniquitous Assumption of State Debts; and the national curse of a National Debt. A prescription of every democrat in office, and the unhallowed reign of a corrupt Congressional majority, subservient to the will of their dictator, the arch traitor to democracy of former times—the corrupt associate of Adams, the high priest of modern federalism, the malignant and vindictive demagogue, Henry Clay of Ky. Virtue shrinks back with disgust, and patriotism with dismay, in contemplation of the consequences of such an issue. In our State affairs would follow upon defeat, the re-establishment of the old, exploded, rotten, irresponsible banking system, with all its pestilential floods of irredeemable paper trash, denominated "currency," the overthrow of all the reforms attained by the democracy after years of unintermitted toil and strife, the launching forth of the State again, into schemes of wild speculation and internal improvements, and the consequent increasing of the State debt, creating a necessity for additional burdens of taxation, expansions of Bank, inflations of the currency, fictitious values of property, the crisis, the collapse, the depreciation of the currency, and the value of property and labor, and finally the repetition of the scenes and sufferings of the last five years, the discredit of the State, breaking of banks, ruin of business, and general distress.

These are the fruits of the seeds sown by Federalism—these are the legitimate offsprings of federal domination. With these evils to be avoided, and the present healthy and growing prosperity to be preserved, let the democracy with the experience of the past, and the lights of the present, so govern their course in prudence, zeal, fidelity and energy, as to escape these evils and insure those blessings in the future.

Let it not be said by contemporaries or by posterity, of the democratic people of Ohio: "These republicans were unworthy of victory, and unworthy of confidence, because by their own follies, they have sacrificed their rights and liberties and the institutions of their country to a MONEY KING."

Goods are now 25 per cent. higher than when black tariff of 1842 became a law; and who pockets the difference?—It does not go to the government in the shape of duties, nor the merchant as profit. It goes into the pockets of the manufacturer, and comes out of the hard earnings of the Western farmers and mechanics. This they are beginning to see, and the whigs cannot long deceive them by talking about home industry.—[Detroit Free Press.

Henry Clay was charged a week or two since in the House of Representatives, by Col. Boyd, with having written a letter in 1825 to Mr. Blair, for the express purpose of carrying out the bargain with Mr. Adams. This letter can be produced, and Mr. C. knows it and he dares not contradict it. If it is not true, why does he not call for the publication of the letter? He knows it will show him up to the world as a dishonest and corrupt bargainer to the defeat of Gen. Jackson, and secure the Secretaryship to himself.—[Detroit Free Press.

The author of the Junius Whig tracts, which have been circulated throughout the country the last few months, has been indicted, tried and found guilty of keeping a gambling house, and fined \$4,000.—[Union Democrat.

SHORT AND SWEET.

A DIALOGUE.

Whig—How are you to-day?

Democrat—Tolerable. How are you?

Whig—Well. What makes you loquacious the tariff so? You know that we ought to have a high tariff that will protect our manufacturers and foster domestic industry. Why do you oppose it?

Democrat—I will give you my reasons. It fosters the manufacturers at the expense of the agriculturalists. It burdens the many for the benefit of the few; and if you will attend, I will give you the reasons why and how.

Whig—I don't want to hear your reasons. I want to keep our own protected, and to keep the British goods and manufactures at home.

[Enter Whig No. 2.] Whig No. 2.—Politics again, eh? Well, Mr. Democrat, you see how fine our high tariff is working. You see this: (showing a Whig paper) see what an immense amount of duty was paid into the New York custom house in one month! This is the effect of the tariff.

Democrat—On what was the duty levied?

Whig No. 2.—On foreign importations, of course.

Whig No. 1.—Do you say that. I thought the tariff was to keep out foreign importations; and here you are going round and showing a whig paper boasting over the heavy amount received. I can't stand that.

Whig No. 2.—Pshaw! I didn't think you knew so little. Don't you see that it operates both ways?

Whig No. 1.—I'll be—if I do!

Democrat—Gentlemen, settle the matter among yourselves, and then read the Democratic side.

Whig No. 1.—I think I'll do so any how.

Democrat—Come over to Chapman's and I will give you a few documents.—Perhaps you may change your mind on the subject.

Whig No. 1.—It what he said is true in that paper, it won't take much to change it.—[Indiana State Sentinel.

MORE "ROAST BEEF."

The whig papers say "Henry Clay must be elected President of the United States, or American labor will go without its reward." The same story was told them in 1840. The laborer was to have "two dollars a day and roast beef" if Harrison was elected; and, when the whigs came into power, the wages of the laborer fell 25 per cent. These things should be remembered, and these promises weighed in the same scale with those of 1840. —[Detroit Free Press.

Let it be remembered that while Mr. Van Buren, received votes enough to elect him in 1836, and more votes in 1840, than any candidate that was ever elected President previous to that time, Mr. Clay has been twice before the people and received fewer votes than any regular candidate that ever run. —[Ind State Sens.

From the Phobian.

GOING IT BLIND.—A Delegate to the federal Convention which meets at Baltimore on Wednesday, who was in the city, stated in the presence of several gentlemen who were reviewing the dangerous and unreliable character of Henry Clay, that he "would vote for him if he were satisfied that he intended to sell the whole country to Great Britain within two weeks after his inauguration!"—We are happy in the assurance that Mr. Clay, a desperate and disappointed man, will never be placed in a position where his intention will give rise to any apprehension. He can never be elected President of the United States. His day has passed and in the "sere and yellow leaf of life" he wastes his energies but to be more emphatically disappointed than ever before.

ELVENPENCE SAVED.—A gentleman lately returned from England, states that the effects of the Penny Postage System (now in successful operation throughout Great Britain) upon the intellectual, moral and social habits of the lower classes, are truly astonishing, as well as cheering, that hundreds of thousands are learning to write, for the sake of corresponding with their friends. The effect of reducing postage from a shilling to a penny, in increasing the number of letters, is well told in the anecdote of an Irishman, to his son in London. "Remember, my dear boy not to forget to write often, for every letter saves me eleven pence!" This he remembered, however, is not mere anecdote: for the number of letters has actually increased by many millions; and as the result, for several years past the British Mail, carrying letters at the uniform rate of a PENNY, and a newspaper for nothing, has cleared over all expenses, about three millions of dollars annually!

INDIAN WAR.—A letter received at Independence, Missouri, from the mountains, states that at various times during the past winter, the Sioux Indians made incursions upon the Pawnee Indians—killing in their encounters eighty of the Pawnees, taking two of them prisoners, destroying one hundred lodges. Only three of the Sioux Indians were killed. It is further stated that all the independent fur companies trading on the north fork of Platte, White river, and Missouri, have done well this season.

"YOU'RE MY PRISONER."—Decidedly the best joke we have heard for some time past, was played off upon a constable in the Western part of this State.—He started out to arrest a person who had often evaded his pursuit, but who, he was informed, was at that time engaged in a neighboring corn-field. The constable, wishing to take him by surprise, took the roundabout direction, scaling the fences until opposite him, when "squating low," he crawled stealthily along and at last pounced upon his victim, clenching him firmly round the waist, exclaiming, "You're my prisoner!" Imagine his mortification when, upon a more minute inspection, his prisoner proved to be a scarecrow!

"ATTENTION THE WHOLE."—A major of militia, in Pennsylvania, who had recently been elected, and who was not overburdened with brains, took it into his head on the morning of parade, to go out and exercise a little by himself. The "field" selected for this purpose was his own stoop. Placing himself in a military attitude, with his sword drawn, he exclaimed; "Attention the whole! Rear rank, three paces march!" and he tumbled down the cellar.

His wife, hearing the noise occasioned in falling, came running out and asked,—"My Dear, have you killed yourself?" "Go into the house women," said the Captain, "what do you know about war?"

BUISNESS OF THE ERIC CANAL.

The whole amount of tolls received at Albany (N. Y.) last year, as shown by the official report, which we published at the time it was made, was a fraction below \$275,000; at Troy they exceeded that sum \$17,000. In 1836 they were larger than in any previous or subsequent year, and exceeded the sum of \$359,000.

We give the receipts for the first 20 days of the seasons of 1836 and 1844:

20 days in 1844.	\$71,088 26
20 days in 1836.	48,428 00
Increase of 1844.	\$22,659 36

PIN STICKING.

A Boston paper states that the pin manufacture near Derby, Connecticut has a contrivance for sticking pins in papers, which is quite marvellous. It takes in England sixty females to stick in one day, by sunlight, ninety packs, consisting of 302,400 pins; the same thing is performed here in the same time by one woman. Her sole occupation is to pour them, a gallon at a time, into a hopper, from whence they come out all neatly arranged on their several papers. The mechanism, by which the labor of fifty nine persons is daily saved yet remains a mystery to all but the inventor; and no person but the single one who attends to it, upon any pretext whatever, allowed to enter the room where it operates.

DOW ON MATRIMONY.

Dow, Jr., closes a sermon on kissing with the following quaint advice:—"I want you my young sister to kiss and get married; and then devote your time to morality and money making.—Then let your homes be well provided with such comforts and necessities as piety, pickles, pots and kettles, brushes, brooms, benevolence, bread, charity, cheese, crackers, faith, flour, affection, cider, sincerity, opiums, integrity, vinegar, virtue, wine and wisdom. Have all these on hand, and happiness will be with you. Don't drink any thing intoxicating—eat moderately—go about your business after breakfast—loungue a little after dinner—chat after tea, and kiss after quarrelling, and all the joy, the peace and the bliss the earth can afford shall be yours, till the grave closes over you, and the spirits are borne to a brighter and happier world.—So mote it be."

The Mayor of the City of Philadelphia has offered a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who fired St. Augustine Church in said city during the late riots.

Accounts from all quarters represent the prospects of the wheat crop as highly flattering.