

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 AUGUST 6, 1844.

NEW SERIES.—VOL. V. No. 2.

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LETTER FROM GEN. JACKSON.

The following letter from Gen. Jackson was received a few days since by a citizen of this county. At the request of several persons to whom its contents were communicated, we take great pleasure in giving it to the public.

HERMITAGE, June 24, 1844.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and, though in bad health myself, cannot forego the pleasure of saying a few words in reply to it.

You request my opinion of the nominations recently made at Baltimore by the democratic party. I am entirely satisfied with them, and have no doubt, if the gentlemen nominated, are elected, that the people will find their administration true to the old republican landmarks, and every way worthy of their support.

Mr. Polk was raised in my neighborhood, and went into public life as a Jeffersonian democrat. To the great principles of that illustrious reformer of our system of government he has ever been faithful; and has proved himself on many trying occasions, the able advocate of popular rights, and the sagacious friend of the measures which were necessary to defeat the machinations of the federal party. His moral character is pure; his capacity for business great, and to extraordinary powers of labor, both mental and physical, he unites that tact and judgment which are so requisite to the successful direction of such an office as that of chief magistrate of a free people.

With Mr. Dallas I am not so intimately acquainted, but from what I know of him when he represented Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, and was charged with high public trusts in various other important stations at home and abroad, it cannot be doubted that he equally deserves the confidence and admiration of the people. The favors that have been conferred upon him by the Keystone State whose citizens are distinguished for love of order, and for the support only of what is calculated to spread the blessings of equal laws, are proof that he has all the characteristics which are needed in a crisis like this, to rally the sound feelings of the country at large.

I thank you, sir, for the solicitude you have expressed for my personal welfare. My race is nearly run. I am now not able to attend to the duties of co-responsibility without the aid of an amanuensis, but I thank God for the privilege yet accorded to me of comprehending the desires of the federal party. As long as I live I will warn my country against the dangers that will attend the success of Mr. Clay's proposition to establish another mammoth bank; to break down the security which the people possess in the veto power given to the President by the constitution; to change the system of taxation under which we have so long prospered, by admitting the principle claimed in his bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and lastly, to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States—for it cannot be denied that his position on this question is utterly at war with the true interests of his country.

He says virtually that Texas ought not to be admitted into the Union while there is a respectable and considerable portion of our citizens opposed to it. On such a condition it is obvious annexation can never take place. British influence had considerable and respectable advocates in this country in our revolutionary war, and in our second war with her. Will it ever be without them? Never. As long as there are fanatics in religion, so long as there are diversities and differences in human opinion respecting the forms of government and the rights of the people, such differences will be found resisting the advance of institutions like ours, and laboring to incorporate with them the features of an opposite system.

Who does not see that the people of the United States are competitors with the people of England in the manufacturing arts, and in carrying trade of the world? And that the question is soon to be, if it be not already, whether Texas and Oregon are to be considered as auxiliaries to American or British interests.

Whether these vast and fertile regions are to be settled and worked by our posterity, blessed by republican government, or are to become the theater of public enterprise, and thus add another link to the vast colonial chain by which that great monarchy upholds its lords and nobles, and extracts from suffering millions the earnings of their labor?

Nor is the question altered by the alleged interest of Mexico in the Texas territory. As far as treaties are concerned good faith is not involved in our decision. If the proposition were to annex Mexico with her consent, Texas could not complain. But we all know that the treaty argument is not only inapplicable, but incapable of use in the determination of the question, either as it affects us, Mexico or other powers. Texas is independent of Mexico—made so by the power of her arms, in the same sense that we became independent of Great Britain. She is independent of Mexico in another sense; that is, in never having constituted a part of Mexico, except by a compact which the latter has violated, and which compact would never have been formed if the United States had performed its duty.

But, without pursuing this view of the subject, it is enough for us to look at the question as it is practically presented to us. Texas tells us she is anxious to come into the Union. Being originally part of our Union, knowing that she cannot exist happily as a state without the protection of our laws, that her geographical position as well as the character and interest of her citizens, necessarily attach them to our territory; and feeling as we may well suppose she does, a greater concern for the fate of our free institutions than she can for those of any monarchy, she is desirous that her fertile lands and genial climate should share the glorious instrumentality of cherishing and maintaining the blessing of freedom. Is this natural? Can it be wise for us to turn a deaf ear to her entreaty, because Lord Aberdeen and Lord Brougham, as British Statesmen, chose to withhold their consent, and indulge in vague apprehensions respecting the effect of the measure on their scheme of abolishing slavery? Shame, shame on such patriotism! Shame on the credulity which can be duped by such flimsy pretence!

The American people cannot be deceived in this matter. They know that the real object of England is to check the prosperity of the United States, and lessen their power to compete with England as a naval power, and as a growing agricultural manufacturing and commercial country. They know that Lord Aberdeen, in the midst of thousands and thousands of starving subjects of the British monarchy, is more anxious, or ought to be, to relieve the wants of those wretched people than he can be to alter the relation subsisting between the white and black races of this country or Texas.

The American people know this, and they will disappoint me if they neglect, or rather if they permit, those charged with the administration of their national interests, to let slip the opportunity now offered of cementing the general cause of their prosperity and happiness by the annexation of Texas.

I am, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

THE TEXAS INDIAN BATTLE.

We give the following account of this unequal but bloody fight, between 14 Texans commanded by Col. Hays, and 75 Comanches, Wacos and Mexicans, which we copy from a letter in the Houston Star:

"Hays, with his small but daring band had been high upon the Prædennals to ascertain whether there was any encampment of Indians in that section, and was returning after an unsuccessful search, when being encamped about four miles east of the Pinto Trace, at a point nearly equi-distant from Bexar, Gonzales and Austin, the guard stationed in his rear to watch out on his trail discovered about ten Indians following it and immediately reported the fact to Hays. They were seen about the same time by the Indians who fell back into some brush with scattering timber intermixed. The Texans, added up and advanced towards this place of concealment, when three of the Indians made their appearance, and as if for the first time perceiving the white men fled with great precipitation and apparent alarm. Hays, however, was too old an Indian fighter, to be caught by such traps, and made no effort at pursuit. As soon as the Indians saw that this stratagem was of no avail, they came out of the timber and displayed their whole force in line, some 75 in number. Greatly superior as was their force, Hays at once determined to attack them. His men were highly disciplined, of tried

courage, their horses well broke, and the average number of shots to each man, about eight. The face of the country in that section is broken and rocky, with a growth of scrubby live oak and black jacks, with an undergrowth of brush. A short distance in the rear of the Indians, was a hill from the summit of which stretched a prairie plain, its sides rocky and covered with brushwood. The Texans advanced slowly, the Indians falling back until they crowned the top of the hill, where they dismounted, formed a line, and secure in the strength of their position called to Hays as he approached.—'Charge, Charge!' When the Texans reached the foot of the hill, from the nature of the ground they were concealed from the view of the Indians. At that point Hays wheeled his little band at full speed some two or three hundred yards around the base of the hill, ascended it at the same place, gained the level ground above, and made his appearance at full charge on the flank of the Indians in the direction in which they little expected to see him. They at once leaped on their horses, and before they were well prepared to receive him he was in their midst. The Indian line gave way when the shock of the charge struck it, but wheeling on each flank they charged the Texans, with yells secure of their prey, since on horseback they deem themselves invincible. But never before had they encountered any thing like discipline. Back to back the Texans received them, and the close and deadly fire of their pistols and gaugers emptied many a saddle. Thus had to hand, the fight lasted some fifteen minutes, the Indians using their spears and arrows, the Texans their repeating pistols.—Scarcely a man of the little band that was not grazed by spear or arrow; their gun stocks, knife handles and saddles perforated in many places. Walker and Gillespie, two off Hays' band, were speared through and through, and several were wounded. It was too hot to last. The Indians fell back closely pressed by the white. Again and again were they rallied by their Chief, whose voice, after the first onset was alone heard, directing their movements, only again to be routed, losing in each well contested conflict, some of their bravest warriors. The pursuit had now been pressed for nearly two miles. The Texans had loaded their arms in detail, some halting for that purpose, while the others hung on the rear of the enemy. The Indians had made their last rally reduced in numbers to about thirty-five were driven back with great loss, when the voice of their Chief arose high, exhorting them to turn once more whilst he dashed backwards and forwards amongst his men to bring them back to the charge. The Texans had nearly exhausted all their shots. Hays called out to know which of the men had a loaded gun. Gillespie rode forward and answered that he was charged.—'Diamond and shoot the Chief' was the order. At a distance of 30 steps the ball did its office. Madly dashing a few yards the gallant Indian fell to rise no more, and in mid air flung at the loss of their leader, the others scattered in every direction in the brush wood.

and asked the General—'Who is that gentleman?' 'That, sir,' replied the old Hero, 'is Col. Polk, one of the foremost men in the country, sir—you ought to know him—every body ought to know him'—and calling Col. Polk to his side he introduced him to his visitors. Such is the estimate which the Hero of the Hermitage places upon Col. Polk. He has tried him and found him worthy.

"CHANGES! CHANGES!"
A correspondent writing from Franklin Square, (in Salem township,) Columbiana county, states the following to be the relative strength of parties in that village at the present time:—
"1844—For James K. Polk 27
" " " Henry Clay 6
" " " James G. Birney 2
" " " At the coon skin election for President, the vote in the same village, stood thus:—
"1840—For 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too' 18
" " " Martin Van Buren 13
" " " The above exhibits a gratifying change! To become satisfied that our correspondent had fallen into no mistake we took the trouble of submitting his statement to two democrats from that village who called at our office on business. In the opinion of both, the Clay party in Franklin Square was set down by our correspondent at its full strength."

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The terms of the following Senators expire on the 4th of March next.

Whigs.	Democrats.
Phelps, Vt.	Fairfield Maine.
Choate, Mass.	Struogon, Pa.
Sprague, R. I.	Tappan, Ohio.
Huntingdon, Ct.	Beaton, Mo.
Tallmadge, New York.	
Dayton, N. J.	
Bayard, Del.	
Merrick, Md.	
White, Ind.	
Porter, Michigan.	
Foster, Tenn.	
Rives, Va.—13.	

The present Senate is politically divided thus: 99 Whigs, 23 Democrats—The vacancies will reduce the respective parties thus—16 Whigs, 19 Democrats.

The election of 8 Democrats to fill these vacancies will give a Democratic majority in that body, and this will certainly be done in Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, New York, Mississippi and Michigan, and probably in Connecticut and New Jersey, Tennessee and other states.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

SHALL WE HAVE A NATIONAL BANK?

This question, since settled by the people in the negative, is now presented to them again. While the rotten remains of the old Bank still offend the public nostrils—while its enormous frauds are still fresh in the public recollection of the people, the very persons who made themselves rich by plundering it, now want another, to be plundered by them in the same way. The splendid beggars, who made a living for years, by hanging about the old Bank, were pensioners upon its bounty—who sustained it to get their bread, gave their verbal votes, in Congress in its behalf, now want another heard to go to—another vast fund cajolled out of widows and orphans, to feed them—another Bank to deal in such pitiful merchandise as their votes.

Let us look back, for one moment, at the history of the old Bank's corruptions. During the first six months of 1834, the Bank paid Gales & Seaton, the following sums for printing the speeches and documents named below:

12,599 Clay's Speeches,	\$65,942 00
50,000 Horace Boney's do.	3,000 00
3,000 Southard's do.	235 43
3,000 Frelinghuysen's do.	68 98
5,000 Huntington's do.	654 10
10,000 Southard's 2d ed. do.	664 10
105,000 Webster's do.	3,470 50
50,000 J. Q. Adams' do.	2,630 00
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ing of the Bank in that Congress of which they were members.

Fifty-two thousand dollars, loaned without a particle of security, to James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, gave the Bank the support of that paper, which up to that time, had been constant and zealous in opposing it.

Similar favors were extended with like effect, to other leading papers. During the five years it was contending for a charter, the Bank made loans to no less than two hundred and fifty five members of Congress, amounting in all to \$1,807,701 or on an average of more than six thousand two hundred dollars each! Not one in three of the members who received these loans, were business men. Not one in three possessed the means of using the money to advantage. It was offered to them—in some instances actually crowded upon them—so that having once used it, or put it out of their hands, they might be the mere dependants of the Bank. Who does not see the danger of an institution using such vast means of corruption? Who would feel safe, with an establishment like this, leagued with the enemies of his principles, ready, when it has any favor to ask of Congress, to advance six thousand dollars per head to a majority of its members? Just such an institution, Henry Clay threatens to fasten upon the country if he is elected President. Shall he have a chance to do it? Is there any true friend of the people, who will contend zealously and untiringly against erecting this great moneyed machine, which, aided by the allied corporations of the country, and managed by such a demagogue as Henry Clay, may hereafter govern the country? We trust not. We hope and believe that the same people who have so often resolved never, from any consideration of dollars and cents, to permit an other Giant Banking Monopoly to be established in this country, will adhere to that patriotic resolution to the last.

Under the arbitrary sway of a national Bank, it is almost a mockery to talk about the people governing themselves, their presses are hired to deceive them. Their most eloquent champions in Congress are retained as Bank attorneys at from five to ten thousand dollars a year. Their representatives are plied with accommodations, until ceasing to be representatives of the people, they are ready to legislate in accordance with the mandates of the Bank. Every man they send to Washington to attend to their interests, must have nerve enough to resist all the seductions, and honesty enough to spurn all the bribes such an institution can employ, or he will become false to his trust. Under such circumstances, there is but a small chance indeed for the people to possess any efficient influence in their own government.

Who denies that the old Bank was rotten to the core, eleven years ago? No one. And yet Theodore Frelinghuysen, could then make fine speeches to cover up his sins, and join in the hackneyed cry against the Patriot, who in spite of the recency of Congress, dared stem the current of its corruptions. These same speeches, it will be seen, were paid for and hawked about by the Bank, which, thus endorsed and betrayed by Theodore Frelinghuysen, has since sunk down in hopeless bankruptcy. Who can be safe, when the eyes and ears of such men are stopped by the gold of a national corporation—when the very saint of the whig party—the man whose virtues are supposed to be boundless enough to offset the vices of Henry Clay, misled by its influence, becomes its pander, and making large professions of piety, upholds it as an emblem of purity, until it drops to pieces of its own rottenness, in sight of all the people? The only safeguard from the corruptions of such an institution, is its destruction. Andrew Jackson judged rightly when he came to that conclusion, and the people who have so sustained it, will again thunder in the ears of their enemies, that motto so hatefully to their ears—'No National Bank to corrupt the Government and oppress the people.'

MAIN ALL RIGHT.—There was a tremendous gathering of the democracy of Bangor and vicinity on the fourth inst., at Bangor, and the day was celebrated in the most enthusiastic manner. The number present is estimated at eight or ten thousand. Col. GORHAM PARKS acted as President of the day. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. LEWIS WOODBURY, of N. H., and several distinguished speakers of Maine. Maine is sure for Polk and Dallas,—the coons cant come it.

The Pittsburgh American (whig paper) says, that Doctor ELDER and WILLIAM LARIBOROUGH, are about to take the stump in favor of POLK and DALLAS. These gentlemen were two of the strongest friends Gen. HARRISON had in Allegheny county in 1840. Truly the work goes bravely on.

OLD EAGLE READY AND EAGER FOR THE FIGHT.

July 29th, 1844.

D. P. Palmer, Esq.—

On Saturday last, the farmers and mechanics of Eagle township, held a large and spirited meeting, for the purpose of raising a 'YOUNG HICKORY.'

About 12 o'clock, a splendid pole, about 90 or 100 feet in height, straight and beautiful as when standing in the forest, was elevated, holding proudly out to the breeze the finest flag that is to be seen in the country. It is ornamented with an excellent representation of that bird, which bidding defiance to the brilliancy of the noon day-sun, mounts boldly towards the King of day, calling for the light which illuminates worlds to shine upon him. Fit emblem for democracy! the light of truth is its very emblem, and in darkness only, does it suffer injustice and neglect. Our friends in Eagle are ready for the fight. After the pole was erected, and the names of POLK & DALLAS shown to the world as our leaders in the cause of our country—the people repaired to the Christian Church, to listen to the manly voice of Gen. McDowell, in a speech upon the measures of the different parties. The General spoke long and eloquently. He took up the subjects of a National Bank, the Tariff, Distribution, Oregon, and Texas. The effect was, that every Democrat was still more proud, if possible, of his cause and his man, than ever, while every whig was compelled to bow his head, being conscious of the infirmity of his cause. It was a glorious time—Polk-juice demonstrated its potency to all. No more now.

Yours, EAGLE.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Nomination made by the late Baltimore Democratic Convention calls for the highest gratification and most enthusiastic support of every democrat in the United States; and the regard manifested by the delegates composing that convention, for the good of the country, and common benefit of the democracy, demands, and will receive, the everlasting gratitude of the people of this nation.

Resolved, That we will proudly rally to support of POLK and DALLAS, as the advocates of Democratic principles—those principles, which, when faithfully put into practice, have never failed to render our country prosperous and happy; those principles which, when allowed to operate without the circumscriptions of federalism, so pernicious to good government, have always distinguished us as a nation, more glorious and favored, in the enjoyment of popular principles, than any other upon earth. Those principles we still adhere to—POLK & DALLAS, we have chosen as our standard bearers; and our utmost efforts shall be used to confirm the choice for the next four years.

Resolved, That we cannot but regard CLAY & FRELINGHUYSEN, as the leaders of a party who have always been found arrayed against our institutions of freedom advocating a course of governmental policy, directly calculated to bring evil upon the country, to deprive the people of their rights and privileges, and essentially change our present form of government to one possessing the very spirit of aristocracy, or worse.

Resolved, That we view the following as the cardinal measures of the federal party, to which we most decidedly object, believing their object to be what we have above stated.

1st. The establishment of a National Bank—a measure whose author was an avowed monarchist—a measure that has successively been opposed; by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren, and all other members of the democratic party, since its organization.

2d. A high protective tariff, having for its primary aid the up-building of the manufacturer, to the entire exclusion and great injury of every other branch of industry. Its operation is partial, invidious, and destructive to the very first principles of republicanism. We only ask for such a system of duties on foreign imports, as will yield a revenue sufficient to supply the wants of the government economically administered; affording just protection to agricultural and mechanical, as well as manufacturing pursuits.—As Mr. Clay once, (perhaps insincerely) said, 'There is no necessity of protection for protection.'

3d. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands—a measure violative of the compact by which those were ceded to the general govern-