

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 13, 1844.

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CELEBRATION
ON THE 4TH JULY AT ARNHEIM, O.
About five hundred persons assembled to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence, at Arnheim July 4th 1844. Mr. T. Wadsworth was appointed President of the Day, Thompson Lindsey Esq Vice President, and Wm. H. Coppe and Mr. J. Wilkins Secretaries. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Ellison, White and Fee; after which the people marched to the place of dining under the direction of Mr. P. Lindsey, Marshal. After dinner the following toasts were drank.

REGULAR TOASTS.
1st. The day we celebrate—blessed as the Anniversary of the birth of a great and happy Nation.
2d. George Washington, the Patriot, Statesman and Soldier—His name is engraven on the hearts of his countrymen.
3d. The Sulliers of the Revolutionary War—Who shed their blood for the liberty we enjoy—may their Patriotism and bravery be inherited by their descendants in all time to come.
4th. Our Constitution and Country—At the h lot box we will defend the one, and with the sword and bayonet will we defend the other.
5th. The signers of the Declaration of Independence—A band of worthies—their nation's pride.
6th. Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson—Bright stars in the Democratic constellation.
7th. The Ladies—Their intellects are as bright as their faces, and their patriotism as warm as their hearts.
8th. The Democracy of the Country—Peaceful in policy, firm in purpose, and patriotic in design. Success to their cause.
9th. The United States—The home of a happy people—and the Asylum for the oppressed of other Nations.
10th. Our Allies in War—They aided to achieve our independence—Let us welcome their emigrating countrymen to all the civil liberties we enjoy.
11th. Republicanism—May its spirit extend from pole to pole, and pervade all the inhabitants of the earth, until thrones crumble and fall, and there shall be none left so base as to acknowledge subjection to a crowned head.
12th. James K. Polk—The patriotic and enlightened Statesman, the friend and companion of Jackson. He is destined to be our next President.
13th. The Flag of our Country—Forever float that Standard sheet; [us] Where breathes the foe but falls before us; With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.
By John D. White. May the tree of liberty planted by our illustrious ancestors in the fertile soil of America, grow and flourish until it shall extend from the lakes on the north, to the gulf of Mexico on the south—and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. And may the emigrants from every nation under heaven find shelter and protection under its branches.
By a Guest. May the good people of Arnheim be remembered by every noble heart of the present day.
By N. Pladell. May the wide spread plinions of liberty, bought by the life and blood of our forefathers, never want for a feather.
By L. Nowland. Whiggery and Native Americanism, synonymous names, may the Young Hickory of Tennessee gird them such a "Poke" under the fifth rib that all as will forever lay them low to the dust.
By F. Sibbe. It was the law of '76, and we mean to maintain it, that no such things as Lord or Kings should in America reign, sir.

FALSE PROMISES.
"A honest man may take a knave's advice, But knaves only can be cheated twice."
The above couplet expresses in another form, the old maxim, that if a man cheats you once, it is his fault; but if he cheats you twice, it is your own; and both the poetical and prose adage express the impossibility of the people's being duped and deceived into support of Henry Clay this year. In 1840 the public confidence was, in a great measure, so far as deliberation entered into the contest, seduced by ten thousand promises of benefits to be conferred, and blessings to be bestowed, which the federal politicians never intended to fulfill, and could not have performed, even if the disposition existed. An enumeration of their false promises would weary, by its length, the most patient reader, and the accomplishment of any considerable portion of them, would have converted the whole country into a land of milk and honey. So far however, were the people from realizing their extravagant predictions, which frocked the surface of a myriad of federal banners in 1840, that the dictators of the victorious party had not staided themselves in their newly and fraudulently acquired places, before they commenced and commenced the establishment of a set of measures which crippled the returning prosperity of the country, and placed at imminent hazard, all the rights of its industrious, producing and voting population. Instead of attaining the happy results which a portion of the people were made to believe, would follow the election of the federal candidates, the extra session of Congress permanently disclosed a concerted effort to fasten upon us a train of measures, which had not even been contemplated—and which, had they been fully consummated would have placed the masses of mankind at the mercy of a few who would have been interested, in robbing, plundering and tyrannizing over them, thro' the instrumentality of the most pernicious laws. The Bankrupt law, the Bank charter, the plundering tariff, which taxes enormously the poor man's food and raiment, while the luxuries of the rich are almost entirely exempt from the burthen of taxation—the accumulation of debt, as a pretext for further exactions from the wages of labor—the arrogant usurpation of power to dictate to the States how they should elect their representatives—the desertion of the authority of the nation to coerce the States, by military force, into an abridgment of the elective franchise—such were a portion of the odious and alarming measures by which the federal leaders sought to rivet the chains of their legislative despotism upon us. The public mind, of course, revolted at the spectacle, and all the ingenuity of these political impostors will not enable them, this year, to avert the condemnation which succeeded the discovery of their real designs. "Promises violated and confidence abused," is the verdict which public opinion has already pronounced upon them; and the memory of their broken pledges and lawless abuses of ill gotten powers is so fresh in the recollection of all, as to render it impossible for the people again to trust them. They deceived us once—that was their fault; and we do not intend that they shall do it again, by which the fault would be transferred to us.—Hickory Sprout.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
It is a fact, that Mr. Clay, by his anti-Texas letter, has identified himself with that "respectable portion of citizens," yeelp abolitionists—that he begs their votes—and that, to secure their support, he goes against the annexation of Texas and forever.
It is a fact, that Theodore Frelinghuysen was the champion of the anti-Sunday mail petitioners, who were so triumphantly put down some years ago by the unanswerable Sunday Mail Report of Col. Johnson—that said Frelinghuysen is strongly suspected of abolitionism, and boldly charged with Native Americanism.
It is a fact, that Henry Clay still goes to the death for fastening upon the people a fifty million United States Bank with branches, in all the States, contrary to their wishes.
It is a fact, that Mr. Clay is in favor of creating a great national debt, by making the General Government assume the State debts—and that he is in favor of robbing the General Government by distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States.
It is a fact, that Henry Clay, in 1825, entered into a base bargain and intrigue with John Q. Adams, by which said Clay became Secretary of State and said Adams President, to the exclusion and robbery of Andrew Jackson who was the choice of the people.
It is a fact, that Henry Clay, though a member of the masonic fraternity, pretends for the sake of appeasing the anti-masons, to have forgotten the signs!
It is a fact, that Henry Clay is the man who originated the idea of a bankrupt law—that he forced the bill through the coon Congress of 1840—that said bill became so odious, that the same Congress which passed it, was compelled to repeal it—and that Henry Clay stood up for it to the last, and voted against its repeal in defiance of instructions from the Legislatures of his own State.
It is a fact, that Henry Clay is opposed to the graduation of the price of the public lands—opposed to the whole pre-emption system—and that he has denounced the settlers on the public lands as "lawless rattle."

FROM THE CIN. ENQUIRER.
HENRY CLAY AND AARON BURR.
The liking of White of Kentucky, the 1st whig Speaker of the House of Congress, for Aaron Burr's production of the pen, is at last fully explained. It turns out that Clay and Burr were intimate personal friends, during Burr's treasonable enterprise against the Union, and the fact of their being friends is sufficient to render Burr, in the estimation of White, one of the apostles of American Patriotism.
In Coleman's New York Herald a federal paper of rank stamp, published in 1808-'9, a file of which we have in our possession at present, the following letter from Clay to Burr may be seen:
"FRANKFORT, Dec. 1, 1806.
"Sir—I have no design, nor have I taken any measure to promote a dissolution of the Union, or a separation of any one or more States from the residue. I have neither published a line on this subject, nor has any one through my knowledge. I have no design to intermeddle with the government, or disturb the tranquility of the United States, or of its territories, or any part of them. I have never issued, nor signed nor promised a commission to any person, for any purpose. I do not own a musket, or a bayonet, nor a single article of military stores, nor does any person for me, by authority, or with my knowledge."
"My views have been fully explained, and approved by, several principal

officers of government, and I believe are well understood by the administration, and seen by it with complacency; they are such as every man of honor and good citizen must approve.
"Considering the high station you now fill in our national councils, I have thought these explanations proper, as well to counteract the chimerical tales which malevolent persons have so industriously circulated, as to satisfy you that you have no imposed the cause of a man in any way unfriendly to the laws; the government or the interests of his country."
Respectfully, your ob'd serv't.
AARON BURR.
"To Hon. Henry Clay"
Let those who prate now in the whig ranks of disunion, nullification &c., ponder upon this position of their leader, at a time when there was disunion preached, and men and arms and munitions were moving down our great western rivers embarked in the desperate enterprise of dismemberment and a separate confederacy.
Mr. "Clay" ESPOUSED THE CAUSE OF A MAN, who was then a traitor to his country—who was defeated in a treasonable conspiracy which could not have succeeded without demolishing all those institutions which had been established by the Revolution—and who escaped the gallows by the quirk of law and the ingenious subterfuges of counsel.—Gen. Andrew Jackson was most instrumental in breaking up that expedition & bringing its chief to trial, and it was in the manner that Clay "espoused the cause" of Burr that old Hickory was first induced to distrust him.

Let the slanders of Mr. Polk look to this. They will find enough in the companionship of AARON BURR with HENRY CLAY to gloss over and defend, without looking into the character of Gov. Polk's ancestors.
COON FALSEHOODS—CHARGING THE DISGRACEFUL ACTS OF MORDECAI BARTLEY ON JAMES K. POLK.
We find the following in the Journal of Saturday, credited to the Dayton Transcript:
"That JAMES K. POLK DID vote against relieving the suffering poor of Georgetown, because it would take one day's pay out of his pocket."
By reference to the journals of the House of Representatives of the session of 1830-'31, page 212, it will be found that it was Joseph H. Crane, Elish Whittlesey, and MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Ohio, who voted "against relieving the suffering poor because it would take one day's pay out of their own pocket"—and that JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, voted for it. In saying this we speak from the book.
Such are the miserable shifts to which the federalists are driven, that they have to resort to willful falsehood to prop their sinking cause. Statesman.

THE REASON WHY—Annexed, are six reasons why Mr. Polk should be supported instead of Mr. Clay, for the highest office in the gift of the people.
1st. Because Mr. Clay has been a principal in four duels!—and Polk never fought one.
2d. Mr. Clay is a notorious GAMBLER, and Polk never indulges in games of hazard.
3d. Mr. Clay is a Sabbath breaker!—on his recent electioneering tour, he visited five different cities upon nearly as many successive Sabbaths! Mr. Polk is not a Sabbath-breaker.
4th. Mr. Clay is said to be an atheist! Polk is moral and religious—a member of a christian denomination.
5th. Mr. Clay is a bullying braggot, he is now under bonds of \$5,000, to keep the peace!—Polk never was a bullying braggot or rowdy.
6th. Mr. Clay is a profane swearer!—When Col. Polk was Speaker of the House of Representatives, Clay said to him, "Go home, G—dd—n you, where you belong!" Polk is not, nor never was he a profane swearer.
Hoosier Revived.

COME UP TO YOUR RIGHTS.
Never has there been a time when there was more favorable prospects before the democracy for success than there are at the present. All there is to be done, is for every man who desires the success of the democratic cause, who wishes to elect a democratic President and to have the government administered on democratic principles—who is opposed to a National Bank, to the Land Distribution, to the Assumption of the State Debts, to the abolition of the Veto Power, and in fine generally to the measures which the election of Henry Clay would entail upon the country—to come up to their rights and go to work, actively, zealously, and not put it off—but come up in good faith and get about the work now! Now is the time!
Come up to your rights, go to work and organize in every State, county, township, school district, city and town—appoint committees for rallying and vigilance. No cause will prosper without an effort being made, therefore we hope to see every democrat come up to their rights and act in harmony. Remember that to organize is the first, THE GREAT STEP to success.
Get about the matter in the right way, circulate democratic tracts and papers; falsehoods are in circulation, fill their places as soon as possible with documents which discuss fairly, ably and zealously the questions at issue. Let falsehoods and misrepresentation be followed by facts, truths, and they cannot help falling with their own weight; and in the language of a New England paper, go to work and get up meetings and conventions, that you may be able to learn each other's views, consult advice, and become personally acquainted. You can thus act unitedly, and united action can alone be efficient action.
Come up to your rights, battle for them—go to work and inculcate the necessity of harmony on all occasions and at all times—the action without union is vain and useless—that every man must adopt and ACT UPON the motto of glorious TOM BENTON—"Union, harmony, self-denial, concession; every thing for the cause. NOTHING FOR MEN."
Go to work, stand up to your rights, and on all proper occasions reason with those who are willing to listen to reason and argument. Labor to confirm the wavering and win the doubtful. Every man, however humble his sphere, possesses some influence with his neighbors and friends. Let every democrat use his influence to advance democratic principles. He ought to do it—he can accomplish much if he will do it—he can contribute his mite and swell the tide of

democratic victory, which will surely spread over the whole Union.
Hoosier Revived.

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THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN IS A NATIVE AMERICAN IN PRINCIPLE.
We extract the following from a work written a few years ago by the whig candidate for the Presidency. It nails Native Americanism upon him—he can't escape. His denial now when it is his interest to deceive, cannot refute his opinions expressed when he never dreamed of being a candidate. Read adopted citizens.
The title of the work is "An enquiry into the moral and religious character of the American people," published in New York in 1839:
"Has it not," it says, 'become a cant among us, that as electors we have nothing to do with men's religious sentiments—no right even to inquire about them? Twenty gods or no god; or the God that made the world, is quite indifferent; Papists and Protestants are all one; Socinians, Jews and Evangelical believers are all one; yes, and tattooed cannibals of the South Sea, were to honor our avium of liberty by seeking a lot in its blessings, would enter at once into the same family circle of undistinguished and indistinguishable unity; free alike to live among us and to rise above our heads; for the doctrine is, that whoever is entitled to sit in the shade of the constitutional tower, has a right also to scale its walls.' The meaning of this, vaguely as it is expressed, is not difficult to divine. It is 'Native Americanism' and Evangelicalism."

COON TRICKS TO KEEP UP APPEARANCES.
We have letters, as well as the Sumer-set "Flag of '76," from Perry county, contradicting, in the most positive terms, the story that the democrats of that county are split and divided, or that any are going over to Clay and his dangerous measures. The meeting, paraded in the Journal and like coon organs, was made up of old coons, and one or two not less hostile to the democratic party, and long since in the arms of whiggery! It was a perfect sham, got up for deception; just like the Kensington meeting in Philadelphia, now admitted to have been a hoax. It is that tin whistle, to keep up courage.—Statesman.

JUST HARK FROM MISSISSIPPI!
The prospects of success for the democratic cause in Mississippi are truly cheering. Large meetings of ratification have been held in all parts of the State, and papers record a continuance of important changes, adding daily new force and strength to the serried ranks and impregnable front of the lion-hearted democracy. A letter in the Southern Reformer, from DeSoto county, dated July 1, 1844, says—
"The whigs are coming over, by hundreds. To give you an idea of the whig renunciations, I will name a few changes about Salem—Doctor Phillips, Dr. Young, Capt. Mitchell, Nathan Williams, old Mr. Ransom Sullivan, and son, two of the Smiths, Waters, Booth, Ashberry, beside several others who say they will not vote for Clay. About 30 whigs in and about Salem, at least have deserted Clay, and similar changes have taken place all over the county. All the Banks' and Oliver's, amounting to 10 or 12, of the most influential whigs with several others, have heartily joined us. The prospect is equally fine in the neighboring counties and in Tennessee." A letter from Raymond, Hinds county, says: "I can assure you in all candor, that I have never seen the democracy of this section of the country in better spirits, or more united. They do not doubt the result in this State, nor do they doubt the overwhelming triumph at the November election."
Clayism in Mississippi will soon be too scarce for mill stones. Then the people will have to guess at the distance they travel in a day.
The Natchez Free Trader says: "We learn from the Kosciusco Jeffersonian, that James A. Groves, orator appointed by the whig convention for Attala county, has declared for Polk and Dallas.

FROM THE Xenia Thomas Jefferson.
"POLLING THE COONS!
"A prominent whig in Silver Creek Township one day last week, went down a few miles south of Jamestown with his poll book for the purpose of ascertaining the number of coons, democrats, abolitionists and doubtfuls, in a certain school district. He rode up to a farm house and found several farmers of the neighborhood in conversation upon the political topics of the day. After making known the object of his mission, he

pulled out his poll book and commenced registering their names, not doubting but they are old coons good and true in '40. Having written one or two names in the coon column, one old sturdy farmer spoke up and said, "I reckon you may put my name down as doubtful; I was a whig in '40, but I never can support Clay." The man of the poll book ceased operations and thereupon endeavored by dint of whig reasoning to straighten the old farmer, and bring him back to the fold of whiggery. After he had got through with his speech the old farmer replied, "I guess you may book me with Polk and Dallas, your arguments have convinced me and I have two or three sons you might as well put down in the same column! The poll man went off with a pin in his trousers."

HENRY CLAY'S POPULARITY.
In 1832, it will be remembered that Henry Clay was a candidate for the Presidency, and was defeated by a majority of 188 electoral votes! The following is the very significant result of that election in the several States:
In Maine he was defeated by over 6000.
In N. Hampshire by about the same.
In Virginia by 18,820.
In N. Carolina by over 20,000.
In Tennessee by 15,291.
In Indiana by about 6000.
In Ohio by 4707.
In N. Jersey by 1230.
In Pennsylvania, so hopeless were his prospects that his friends did not think proper to form an electoral ticket. The Clay men united with the anti-masons on Wirt, who was defeated by a majority of 24,207.
In New York, Clay men and anti-masons united, but were defeated by 132,67.
He did not get a vote in Mississippi. He carried Kentucky by about 6000, Massachusetts by a nett majority of 1680.
Connecticut by 3147.
Delaware by 30.
In Vermont, Wirt beat him 1954.
How prodigious popular Mr. Clay is!

AN INNOCENT MAN HUNG.
Some years since, Mr. James Barnes, of Missouri, was hung by a mob in Arkansas, because he was suspected of the murder of a family named Wright, living in one of the counties of that State.—Barnes to the very last asserted his innocence, but the mob heeded it not, and the poor fellow was hanged by them. It now appears that the real murderers have been found out and are in confinement in Fayetteville, awaiting a trial by the State laws of Arkansas. There are two of them by the name of Star and Reese, and it is said that they have frequently boasted of the crime, thinking, probably, that two persons could not be punished for the same crime. They will it is stated be convicted on the testimony of many witnesses to their confessions.—But, alas, their punishment will not restore the innocent man to life, who was so cruelly murdered by a mob; nor will it save his murderers from the sting of remorse for so cruel an act.—Cin. Commercial.

Rouse ye, Democrats!—YOUR DEMOCRATS, it is you the country looks to for aid in this great crisis! Up then all of you!
"We'll fear not while the eagle's flight is upward to the throne of heaven; Our cause is good, or cause is right And victory to the just is given.
Then by the temple of our fame, Yes, by our country and its name, By earth, by sea, by star and sun, We'll fight until the victory's won."
"Mr. Brown, was a constable the other day, how many cows do you own?"
"Why do you ask?"
"Because I wish to make a levy on them."
"Well—let me see," said Mr. Brown, abstractedly; how many cows does the law allow me?"
"Two!" replied the constable.
"Two!" said Mr. Brown, with good natured astonishment, "well, if the law allows two, I wish it would make haste and send the other one along as I hav'nt got but one!"

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.
By late advices from the Spanish Main, we learn that the French Government have been actively engaged for the last two months in laying rails, grading, and otherwise making preparations for a steam conveyance from Porto Belle to Panama, thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and doing away for the present any intent upon cutting a canal at the Isthmus.