

# 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 27, 1844.

NEW SERIES.—VOL. V. No. 5.

**TERMS OF THE STANDARD.**  
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## COUNTY CONVENTION.

June 17th, 1844.  
The Democratic Convention met pursuant to a notice published by the Central Committee, at the Court house in Georgetown, O. After the meeting was called to order by Gen. John Cochran, Col. JOHN ALLEN was chosen President & Esq. A. P. Kilpatrick Vice President.—J. W. Cotton and A. Sallee Secretaries.

The Delegates were then called from each Township, as follows:  
Union Township—C. Larimore, William Norris, Alfred Stephenson, Henry Ney Isaac Chapman.  
Huntington—Andrew Evans, William Neal, Gen. John Cochran, J. C. Waldron, David Dougher.  
Byrd—Wm. West, Thomas Mefford, Sylvester Shaw, Thomas Pickertoll, Asa Dumban.  
Jackson—John Clark, Samuel Pickertoll, James Brady, Moses Moore, S. P. Evans.  
Eggle—Hugh C. Miller, S. K. Stivers, Henry Eyer, Jacob Burris, George W. Abbott.  
Washington—Henry Biehn, Huston, Burr, Augustus Straight, A. J. Nisbit, John Wright.  
Franklin—Wm. H. Cappie, Terry Wamrock, Phillip Dunn, Cyrus W. Reed, Henry Straight.  
Pleasant—Col. John Allen, Esq. A. P. Kilpatrick, D. Ferrier, Joseph Dugan, Jeremiah Purdum.  
Lewis—Esq. John Wylie, George Richardson, John W. Cotton, O. P. Fairman, A. Sallee.  
Clark—Esq. Wm. Neal, James Lindsey, Col. James Redmond, Hugh Kennedy, James F. Davis.  
Pike—Jesse Day, J. Faly, David Keither, Thomas Kennedy, Thomas E. Brown.  
Sterling—P. McCoin, John Ballard, Hiram B. Hoos, Timothy Hanush, N. Halpin.  
Perry—Hiram B. Hoos, John Ballard, Patrick McCoin, Nicholas Halpin, James Campbell.  
Scott—Martin Gates jr. John Reeves, John Stansberry, George Hendrixson Abraham, Ramsey.  
Green—Capt. Cratzer, William Coats, B. Purdum, Doct. E. B. Fee, Henry Spices.

The different townships were fully represented except Sterling and Green.  
On motion, it was Resolved, that the adjoining townships have power to fill the vacancies which is as above.  
Upon motion of Gen. John Cochran, Resolved, that a committee of one be appointed from each township to forward a list of the names of the Candidates for the several offices.  
The President appointed the committee. The Convention then adjourned until 1 o'clock, P. M.  
The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. After the committee appointed by the President had reported, the following rules were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the voting shall be by ballot, where more than one candidate is presented for the same office: And that majority of all the votes cast, shall be necessary to a choice.  
Resolved, That each member of this convention pledge himself, to support the ticket that shall be made by a majority of their votes.

Resolved, That each candidate shall pledge personally or by his friends to support the ticket that shall be made by a majority of their votes.

bide the decision of this convention and support the ticket.  
Upon motion of Gen. Cochran, Resolved, That the candidates be informed of their names being before the convention.  
Upon motion, Resolved, That the candidates conform to the Rules above read which was agreed to by all the candidates, or their friends.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Representative, which resulted in favor of Gen. JOHN J. HIGGINS, after the 3rd ballot, by a majority of 13 votes.

For Sheriff, WILLIAM SHIELDS, by a majority of 52 votes.  
For Auditor, STEPHEN T. BRONSON, after the 4th ballot, by a majority of 10 votes.

For Commissioner, WILLIAM NORRIS of Ripley, after the 2nd ballot, by a majority of 21 votes.  
For Prosecuting Attorney, WILLIAM BOYLE, by a majority of 23 votes.

For Coroner, SYLVESTER SHAW, by a majority of 5 votes.  
Upon motion of J. W. Cotton, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Democratic Standard.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.  
JOHN ALLEN, President.  
A. P. KILLPATRICK, V. Pres't.  
J. W. COTTON,  
A. SALLEE, Secretaries.

From the Chillicothe Advertiser.  
**INCREASE OF OFFICE HOLDERS!**  
It is well occasionally to revert to the events that are past, to guard against deception in future. It may not be forgotten, that during the exciting campaign of 1840, charges of extravagance against Mr. Van Buren's administration were made with an unsparring hand—Such was the hue and cry that was raised by whig politicians, that all kinds of base fabrications were freely circulated, until truth was lost sight of, in the mist of misrepresentations and falsehood in which it was enveloped. The actual expenditures of the Government during the last year of Van Buren's administration, were less than twenty millions of dollars—yet the whig stumpers and whig papers, by adding the Indian trust funds, the distribution of the surplus revenue to the States, and by other fraudulent means, represented the annual expenditures to be thirty nine millions, instead of twenty two millions of dollars, which in round numbers may be put down as the actual amount.

These whig deceivers and demagogues then made the most solemn promises to the people, that the annual expenditures of the Government should be reduced, in the event of Harrison's election, to thirteen millions of dollars. Change! Change! Change!!! was the cry that was raised, and re-echoed the Union from its centre to its circumference. Well, many an honest man faltered under this war—put confidence in these unrighteous siffifiers, and ventured for once to give them a trial, by placing the government completely in their hands.

What has been the consequence? To say nothing about the passage of the infamous bankrupt law, the iniquitous and oppressive tariff, the creation of an enormous public debt in a time of profound peace, they actually increased the annual expenditures from twenty two millions of dollars to about thirty millions, instead of reducing them to thirteen or fifteen millions as they promised.

We have before us now an Official Letter from the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, dated 7th December, 1843, which has been recently laid before Congress, which throws some light on these increased expenditures, and goes far to explain the mystery, why the nation should be thus involved in debt, which is annually increasing at a time when we are at peace with all nations.

The document before us, presents an estimate of the appropriations which will be necessary for the fiscal year, from the first of July, to the 30th of June, 1845.—And in making this estimate, the various items of expenditures are enumerated by the Secretary, and luckily, the dates are given when the acts were passed creating sundry new offices for increasing the public burdens. The whig party came into power on the 4th of March, 1841—and below we give a faithful copy from the official record of some of the new offices which have been created since that period. We recommend that it be read with attention and compared with the promises that were so profusely made by the whig demagogues, provided they were not too stupid to remember the

only to the last election. It must be borne in mind that during the whole time in which these offices were created the whigs had a majority of some fifty or sixty in the House an undoubted majority in the Senate, and a President of their choice:—

**NEW OFFICES CREATED BY THE LATE WHIG CONGRESS.**  
Compensation to officers and clerks of both Houses of Congress, viz:  
For messenger in the Senate, per act 25th May, 1824 and act of 11th Sept. 1841, \$1,008  
Messenger in the House of Representatives, per acts of the same date, 912  
Library of Congress, 1,150  
Assistant Librarian, per act 20th August, 1842, 700  
Messenger by the same act, 700  
For the general purposes of the Northeast Executive Building, Superintendent at \$250, and 3 watchmen at \$305 each, per act 26th August, 1842, 1,345  
Treasury Department.  
Clerks, per act 23d June, 1836, and 11th September, 1841, 3,600  
Clerk, per act 26th August 1842, 1,800  
Assistant messenger in the First Comptroller's office, per act 26th August, 1842, 350  
Clerk in the first Auditor's office, per act 26th August 1842, submitted, 1,000  
Clerk in the Third Auditor's office, per act 26th August, 1842, 3,300  
Clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office, per act 26th August, 1842, 2,000  
Clerk of the Treasurer, per act 26th August, 1842, 1,400  
Clerk for the Register of the Treasury, per act 20th August, 1842, 1,400  
Clerks for the Solicitor of the Treasury, per act 26th August, 1842, 4,950  
For the General purposes of the Southeast Executive Building, Superintendent at \$500, and eight watchmen at \$305 each per annum, per act 26th August, 1842, 3,240  
War Department.  
Two messengers in the office of the Commissioners of Pensions, at \$500 each, per act 26th August, 1842, 1,000  
Messenger in the office of the Commanding General, per act 26th August, 1842, 500  
Clerks and messengers in the office of Clothing and Equipage at Philadelphia, per act 28th May, 1824, & 23 August, 1842, 4,200  
Clerk in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, per act 26th August, 1842, 1,000  
Messenger per same act, 500  
Messenger in the office of Chief Engineer, per act 20th August, 1842, 1,150  
Messenger per same act, 500  
Messenger in the office of Colonel of Ordnance, per act May 9th, 1836, and act 26th August, 1842, 500  
Clerk in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, per act 23th August, 1842, 3,400  
Messenger per same act, 500  
For the General purposes of the Northwest Executive Building, Superintendent at \$250, and four watchmen at \$305 each, per act 26th August, 1842, 1,710  
Navy Department.  
Clerks, per act 31st August, 1842, 12,300  
Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, per act 31st August, 1842, 3,500  
Civil Engineer, draughtsmen, and clerks, per same act, 6,200  
Messenger, per same act, 700  
Chief of Bureau of Construction, Equipage and repairs, per act 31st August, 1842, 3,000  
Assistant constructor and clerks, per same act, 5,400  
Messenger, per same act, 700  
Chief of Bureau of provisions and Clothing, per act 31st August, 1842, 3,000  
Clerks, per same act, 3,000  
Messenger, per same act, 700  
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, per act 31st August, 1842, 3,500  
Draughtsman and clerk, per same act, 3,200  
Messenger per same act, 700  
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, per act 31st August, 1842, 2,500  
Clerks, per same act, 2,000  
Messenger per same act, 700  
For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive Building, Superintendent at \$250, and three watchmen at \$305, per annum, per act 26th August, 1842, 1,345  
Post Office Department.  
Clerks, per act 30th July, 1842, 11,600  
Clerks in the office of Auditor,

per act 30th July, 1842, 13,200  
Clerks, per act 3d March, 1842, 14,000  
Surveyors and their Clerks, Commissioner of the Public Buildings, per act 3d March, 1843, 2,000  
Judiciary.  
Messenger for the Attorney General of the United States, per act 25th August, 1842, 500  
Annuities and Grants.  
Expenses in relation to the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, per act 26th January, 1843, 2,000  
For salaries of the Commission- and clerk appointed to mark the boundary between the U. States and Great Britain, and for other expenses of the commission, including the purchase and repair of instruments, wages of persons employed, and other contingencies, per act 3d March, 1843, 15,000  
For Survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to superintendent and assistants, per act 3d March, 1843, 100,000  
Intercourse with Foreign Nations  
For salary of a Minister resident to Turkey, per act 26th August, 1842, 6,000  
For salary of a dragoman to the legation to Turkey, per same act, 2,500  
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, in addition to the balance that may remain 30th June 1844, per same act, 15,000  
For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, per same act, 20,000  
For salary of the consul at London, per act 26th August, 1842, 2,000  
For compensation to a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, per act 3d March, 1843, 3,000  
For salary of a consul at Beyroot, per same act, 500  
Military Establishment.  
For pensions under act March 3, 1843, 18,000  
Interest on public debt per acts of 21st July, 1841; 15th April, 1842, and 3d March, 1843, 1,012,730 02

From the Louisville Democrat.  
**OBSTRUCTION OF THE POLLS.**  
It is disgraceful to the people of our city, that this outrage should be tolerated as it has been in two Wards during three days of voting. It was doubtless a pre-concerted plan on the part of a clique of the leading whigs—or of those whigs who are in the habit of managing matters for the party—to prohibit the Germans from exercising the inestimable privilege of voting. The plan succeeded in driving them from the polls in great numbers, but in sating their whetted appetites with a perfusion of blood. We are told that at one time, there were as many as eleven beaten, bruised, and mangled Germans deposited in one tenement, to have their wounds dressed—and these inflicted by the hirelings of the "whig fighting committee," at the head of which stand some individuals who, one would suppose, would scorn so low a condescension. Nor did those gladiators confine their abuse exclusively to the adopted of our citizens—some of the native born can attest their virtue of well directed blows, with bludgeons wielded by the brawny arm of a modern Hercules—and whose only offence, was that of being a democrat. Such was the cruelty practised, by these fiends in human form, that hundreds were prevented from voting, in the two upper wards.

An attempt was made on yesterday, to rally those who had not voted, but they did not dare to indulge their inclination to go to the polls. And when one could be induced, under a pledge of protection, to turn out, his wife and children would burst into tears and implore him to stay away—asserting that if he did go that he would, in all probability, be taken back a bleeding victim, or a mangled corpse.

We are not able to furnish a list of the injured, but understand the number to be large.

If this mobocratic spirit is not stifled, and the perpetrators of the enormities of the past three days brought to justice, God only knows what may be the consequence.

It is, we repeat, the duty of every good citizen to lend his energies, and his influence to the arrest of the mobocratic spirit which is now kindling into a blaze in the bosom of this community.

A stage driver, between Portland and Conway, Me., is said to be the owner of 1,000 acres of land in that state—his farm and buildings being worth \$11,000.—He has acquired his property in twelve years, by mere stage driving.—E. P.

FROM THE HERMITAGE.  
An old fellow soldier of the Hero of New Orleans says the Pittsburgh Post has kindly furnished us with the following extract of a letter dated  
HERMITAGE, June 24, 1844.  
Dear Sir—I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., although my health does not permit me to answer fully all your inquiries.

The slanders to which you allude of the character of Gov. Polk, will be corrected by the good sense of the people, and recoil upon their reckless individuals who fabricated them. There never was a purer man than Gov. Polk. I have known him from his boyhood. In his private life he has been remarkable for the exercise of those charities which distinguish the ample, unobtrusive, and useful christian—performing always his duty, and in such a manner as to secure the respect and good will of all his neighbors and acquaintances. The assertion that he has fought a duel, is a gambler, and profane swearer, is a barefaced falsehood, and would be so pronounced by any gentleman acquainted with Mr. Polk, whether he be democrat or whig in politics.

Of the views entertained by Gov. Polk on the Bank and other national questions, reference can be had to his speech in Congress and such authoritative explanations as will be made public in due time for the information of the people.

Yours truly,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, gives the following particulars of the "Death of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg."—I regret to be called on to inform you of the sudden death of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State who was struck with an apoplectic fit at his residence in Reading, on Saturday evening, and expired between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was found lying on the steps of his residence, at about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday evening. How long he had remained in the situation in which he was found, is not precisely known. A letter from a gentleman at Reading, affixes the time of the attack at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, after having spent the evening, up to 10 o'clock, in cheerful conversation with friends.—The loss of such a man as Mr. Muhlenberg, having honorably filled many important public stations, would ever be esteemed a calamity, but occupying the position that he does at this time, of a candidate for the Executive Chair of the Commonwealth, his death, or permanent disability, will be felt with twofold force.

**JAMES KNOX POLK.**  
The name of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, is an ominous and formidable one for the whigs. With this strong streak of "Young Hickory," the repeated Kaocks and Polks given the coons by the democrats before November closes will place them in position for star gazing (on their backs.) They won't be strong enough by that time to be "bitten on a rail," but will undoubtedly be "sleeping very sound."—Bay State Dm.

**LOUISIANA ELECTION.**—The most recent accounts from New Orleans, give the result of the election as follows.

	Dem.	Whig.
Congress,	3	1
Senate,	9	8
House,	29	31
convention,	47	30

The majority for Morse, the Democratic candidate in the 4th district, is 191.  
The N. O. Courier of the 21st ultimo, claims the vote of Louisiana as certain for Polk, by at least the following vote:

	Dem. maj.	Whig maj.
1st district, 350	2d district, 500	
3d do. 600		
4th do. 300		
	1250	500
	Dem. maj. 650	

The whigs of Milwaukee have nominated Thomas Commach, a Brother-town Indian, as their candidate for the House of Representatives. They are determined to go the "Native American" doctrine in its purity.—Toledo Gaz.

The great question to be decided by the coming election, is a question of bread. Courier.

In the last contest, it was "two dollars a day and roast beef" now it is bread; and at the next it will probably be "crackers and cheese."—N. H. Register.

**ORGANIZE.**  
Let every democrat remember that the whigs are organizing over the whole State—that they are pledged also to act each man as a committeeman—to work all the time. Meet them in the same way—meet action with action—organization with organization.—Statesman.

From the Globe.  
**ORGANIZATION.**  
The Albany Argus says:  
"A few days since, we alluded with gratification to the tone and spirit which pervades the northern counties of this State. The same remarks are applicable to the southern tier. We are informed that the prospects of the democratic party are exceedingly cheering. Our friends are enthusiastic; and what is of not less importance, they are organized thoroughly and effectively, in township, village, and school districts."

This we consider, insures the empire State to the democracy. Indeed, the general organization which now prevails in our ranks we regard as insuring the success of the party throughout the Union. The race of the pipe-layers is run. This bank progeny has been extirpated with the monster which gave it birth—Yet most our friends keep constantly in view that this is to be the dying effort of the privilege seekers and fundmongers to renege themselves in power, and they must therefore, expect to witness the desperation of scoundrelism in the struggle. We published some time ago, the whig plan of organization, and we republish it to day, as furnishing useful hints to the democrats in districts where they have not yet organized, and to remind them that no time is now to be lost.

**PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY FOR THE AUGUST AND NOVEMBER ELECTIONS, IN 1844.**  
The central committee recommend to the several county committees of vigilance to adopt the following system of organization, viz:

1. As most important of all, that they bring out for the legislature their very strongest men, and prevent all dissensions and collisions amongst the whigs, sacrificing small matters to the great end.

2. That they form immediate City clubs in their respective counties, and urge every whig to become a member.

3. That they lay off their counties into convenient districts, and appoint a sub-committee of vigilance for each district, whose duty it shall be to make out alphabetical lists of all the legal voters in their respective districts, distinguishing them into whigs, locos, and doubtful; and also to make alphabetical lists of all the illegal voters in their districts.

4. That it shall be the duty of these sub-committees to visit frequently and personally, prior to the election, each whig and doubtful voter in their respective districts, to urge upon him the necessity of a prompt attendance at the polls on the first day of the election.

5. That they procure horses, carriages, or other conveyance for the sick, lame, blind and all others who have no means of conveyance of their own to enable them to get to the polls.

6. That the county committees of vigilance shall appoint a corps of sentinels for each precinct or place of voting in their respective counties, in whose hands shall be placed complete alphabetical lists of all the legal and illegal voters in their counties, and whose duty it shall be to remain constantly at the polls during the hours of voting, to check off the votes as they are polled, to prevent the introduction of fraudulent voters, and to give their whig friends access to the polls, if necessary.

7. That the county and sub-committees meet together on the evenings of the first and second days of the election to ascertain how many of their friends have voted, and to send expresses for those who have not voted.

8. That public meetings be held, at convenient points, as often as practicable and that as many of our friends as can be induced be urged to address the people upon the political questions of the day.

9. That the county committees of vigilance report to the central committee at Lexington, at the close of each month, the progress of organization, and the prospects of the cause in their respective counties.

10. That these measures be promptly adopted, and carried into execution with as much energy as possible.

The alliteration in the name of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, is remarkable. It speaks for itself, and speaks truly:  
Polk and patriotism—  
Dallas and Democracy—  
Clay and Cooney—  
Frelinghuysen and Federalism!

The great question to be decided by the coming election, is a question of bread. Courier.

In the last contest, it was "two dollars a day and roast beef" now it is bread; and at the next it will probably be "crackers and cheese."—N. H. Register.

The whigs of Milwaukee have nominated Thomas Commach, a Brother-town Indian, as their candidate for the House of Representatives. They are determined to go the "Native American" doctrine in its purity.—Toledo Gaz.

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