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, JANUARY 7, 1845 NEW SERIES.—VOL. V. No 24.

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BROWN COUNTY JUDGES.

As whatever relates to this subject may be interesting to our readers at this time, we copy from the Ohio Statesman the following debate on the subject in the Senate, December 27, 1844.

The resolution of the House for the election of a Judge of the Supreme Court, one Major General of the 16th division, Ohio militia, one Associate Judge for the county of Fayette—one Associate Judge for Lorain county—one * Associate Judge for Brown county—one Associate Judge for Mercer county and one Associate Judge for the county of Wayne.

Mr Loudon moved to strike out the words "one * Associate Judge for Brown County."

Mr Loudon said, although he was the ostensible representative of Brown county in this branch of the Legislature, yet he was not consulted or even permitted to know any thing in regard to the election of Associate Judges for his county.—Senators from remote districts, that personally can know nothing of the feelings or wishes of the people of Brown county, politely step forward and relieve him from the duty of attending to his immediate constituents in his own way.

In times gone by members were permitted to attend to their little local business in their own way, and they were answerable to their constituents for the manner in which it was done. If the majority on this floor have resolved to trample down this old democratic usage, and relieve the member from responsibility to his constituents, then he would have to submit, but not willingly he assured gentlemen, and he would say to the majority, that should this principle be applied hereafter to themselves he hoped to hear no bitter wailing from them, of proscription, &c. If the majority have settled the question who is to be the favorite, and who the disappointed individuals, for this office in his county he would make no further opposition, but content himself with giving an account of the whole transaction (so far as it came to his knowledge) to his constituents.

Mr. Bartley thought it due to the Senator from Brown, that this election should be postponed. He would ask the Chair if it would be in order for the Senator from Brown (Mr. Loudon) to be heard at the bar of the TIN-PAN.

The Chair replied such a motion would not be in order.

Mr Disney thought it strange that the Senator from Richland should ask such a question. Does he not know that it is not the business of the Senator from Brown to attend to the wishes of the people of his own county? The majority can, the majority will attend to it, and if he wishes to get a reconsideration, he must get some of the majority to move it in tin-pan. It may be better for the public interest—it may be that the Senator, knows the wishes of the people he represents—but that does not suit the majority. They must be presumed to know, better than any man in Brown county, what suits them.

[The Speaker informed Mr Disney the the question was on striking out.]

Mr Disney replied that he knew that, and was speaking directly to the question, and trying to convince the Senator from Brown of the utter impossibility of getting his judge struck out, after it had been tin panned.

Mr. Kelley of Franklin, said, that in tin-panning, the majority had not adopted one single rule that had not previously been adopted by the other party.—Had the democratic party taken out a patent right for tin-panning, then the whigs might be prosecuted for an infringement of the patent, but no patent right was secured, and hence they were not liable to a prosecution.

Mr. K. then proceeded, at some length to defend the practice of tin-panning, arising as he said from the necessity of the case.

Mr Wood would inform the Senator from Franklin, that if the democratic party had failed to take out a patent for tin-panning, they would do so on the second Tuesday of October next.

After some remarks from Messrs Disney and Kelley of Franklin, in which the latter declined to defend the practice.

Mr Bartley said that the Senator from Franklin, (Mr Kelley) was disposed to teach by precept, but not by example.—He tells us that we ought to be governed by the golden rule of doing unto others as we would have others to do unto us, but he admits that he and his friends have adopted the silver rule of doing unto others as others do unto him and his friends. He admits that the 'tin-panning' is wrong, and at the same time admits that he and his friends have adopted this system in regard to their proceedings at this session. I do not censure the Senator from Franklin, and his friends so much for adopting this system of caucus legislation, as I do for pretending to denounce the practice as an abuse in legislation, and as soon as they obtained political power by inveighing against this pretended abuse they adopt it in all its extremes. The Senator from Franklin (Mr. Kelley,) has distinctly admitted that he and his political friends in the Legislature have adopted this system of caucus Legislation and he undertakes to justify it.

Mr Kelley here observed that he did not justify it but only excused it.

Mr Bartley, I stand corrected. The gentleman only excuses it. He admits, however, that the majority in the Legislature have adopted a practice which he admits to be wrong, and which he tries to excuse. But how does he excuse it? Because the democratic party has done wrong in this respect, therefore the whig party are excusable in doing wrong in the same respect. Because the democratic party, when in the majority in the Legislature, as he says, resorted to the practice, therefore the whigs now, when in the majority, must resort to the practice in self-defence. This is his reasoning. The excuse is a lame one. The whigs have obtained political power by denouncing this as an abuse in legislation, and by professing an intention to reform it. And now it is admitted that the whig majority in the Legislature has adopted this practice in all its extremes. This is consistency.

Mr Kelley of Franklin, said he would reply in the language of scripture, "*Wo* to him by whom the offence cometh."

Mr Baldwin remarked that he knew the Senator from Brown was serious in offering his amendment, and that it was right; but he regretted that his colleague felt it to be his duty to propose it, because it placed the majority in an unpleasant position. It was their settled policy to adopt whatever the democrats opposed, and to reject whatever they supported.—Some weeks since, a resolution passed the other branch providing for the election of these Judges. Then, the member representing Brown in the other branch, was in his place, and the majority here, from that fact, struck out that county against the wishes of her Senator, now the Representative from that county is absent from his seat, and it suits the majority to go into an election in his absence, and without his consent, and my colleague's effort to prevent it, will be unavailing. At the time the resolution was pending in this branch before, my colleague forced the majority to record their votes in diametrical opposition to the wishes of those interested, and it is cruel to make them place upon the journal a second time the evidence of their utter disregard of the wishes of those whose rights and interests they are trampling under foot.

While I pity, said Mr. B. the man whose actions are thus to be placed on record—whose utter disregard of the courtesies due to the immediate representatives of Brown and of the rights and wishes of the people of that county themselves—are thus to be exposed to the world, still he draws comfort from the admissions this discussion has drawn forth from the majority. We have it from the mouth of one of the mighty leaders of that third branch—not from an ordinary man—but one high in authority—whose behests are regarded, whose voice is obeyed, who speaks in that midnight conclave 'and it is done' that this question of selecting Judges in "Israel," so far as our district is concerned, has been settled.

Yes, I rejoice at this confession from the Senator from Franklin, (Mr. Kelley.) for it relieves my colleague and myself from responsibility to our constituents.—We have only to send out on the wings of the winds that the oracles of the 'tin-pan' have spoken and before them all opposition must bow. But this is not all. It is not only admitted that the party which for years, has denounced that system—they who in 1840, trudged through the mud to their knees, in the streets of this city, bearing aloft a bottomless 'tin-pan,' accompanied with hisses and groans in derision of their opponents—have taken that same pan patched in a temporary bottom, and are now nightly using it. But we have the confession of the Senator that the practice is wrong—that they are doing evil that good may come. I am glad to hear a confession from that source of what I knew before. And cheerfully will I record the fact that the whigs so anxious to use their brief authority, are doing what they admit to be wrong. I trust my colleague will be content to let them "strut out their day" on the political stage; for, in October next, their engagement closes.

Mr Cox said it was not to be lightly presumed that Senators acted improperly, and tin panned. He thought that revelation or instinct had as much to do with the matter as any thing else.—The minority, in all elections, cast their solid vote for their favorite candidate. The majority did the same, and it was revelation or instinct that led them to do so. Instead of it being wrong, it was highly credible to them so to do. Mr. C. charged that some twenty years ago, a democratic Judge was elected in Medina against the wish of the people. The power that elected had to create, and there being no democrats at the time in Medina, Benjamin Jones of Wooster had to convert the Judge to Jacksonism, before they could find timber to make a Judge.

Mr Barrere moved the previous question, which cut off the motion of Mr Loudon, to strike out the words, 'one * Associate Judge of Brown county."

Mr Loudon hoped the Senator from Highland (Mr. Barrere) would withdraw his motion for the previous question, for the purpose of allowing him to make an explanation, as he perceived he was misunderstood by the Senator from Wayne.

On the question, shall the main question be now taken? the same was carried—yeas 19, nays 13. (A party vote—Messrs. Miller and Johnson absent, and Mr. Groff in the negative.)

The question being taken on the resolution, the same was carried—yeas 19, nays 12. (The vote same as above, except that Mr. Groff did not vote.

The Senate then took a recess.

* This is probably an error of the Reporter—it should be "two."

From the Statesman, Dec. 27, 1844.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.

The following Tin-pan edicts were recorded this afternoon in joint meeting of both Houses.

For Judge of the Supreme Court.

Peter Hitchcock had	57 votes—elect'd.
Elijah Vance	33
Blanks and scattering	3

One Major General 16th Div. O. Militia.

John L. Taylor had	59 votes—elect'd.
Blanks and scattering	30

One Associate Judge for Fayette county.

Daniel M'Lean had	60 votes—elected.
Blanks and scattering	33

One Associate Judge for Licking county.

B. W. Brice, jr. had	57 votes—elected.
Blanks and scattering	35

Two Associate Judges for Lorain county.

Daniel T. Baldwin had	58 votes—elect'd.
Elisha De Wit	58
Blanks and scattering	34

Two Associate Judges for Brown county.

Henry Martin had	51 votes—elected.
John Kay	51
George K. Snider had	40
John Beasley	40
Blanks	6

One associate Judge for Mercer county.

John M. Parks had	56 votes—elected.
Blanks and scattering	27

One Associate Judge for Wayne county.

Samuel Bissel had	59 votes—elected.
Blanks and scattering	27

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Mr. Perkins, from the Committee on Schools and School Lands, has introduced into the Senate a bill for the very material improvement of the Common School system of the State. We copy from the Statesman the following Summary of the provisions of the bill.

[Sec. 1, of this bill, repeals the law which abrogated the office of State Superintendent, and re-enacts the 38th and 39th sections of the school law, which establishes that office.

Sec. 2, appoints a Superintendent.

Sec. 3 provides for the pay of his salary, postage, and printing.

Sec. 4 establishes a State board of education of eight persons for four years, two to go out each year and receive no pay.

Sec. 4 prescribes the duties of superintendent, with the assistance and advice of the board, 'to the end that all children and youth in this State, depending upon common schools for instruction, may have the best education which those schools can be made to impart.'

Secs. 6 and 7 provide for the election of a county superintendent at the October election, and for his appointment by county court till that time; his compensation not to exceed $50 per annum—he holds his office two years.

Secs. 8 and 9 duties of county superintendent to visit the schools at least once a year, examine into their affairs, and do such other duties as the board shall direct, and make report. He supersedes and performs the duties of the county examiners, and is entitled to fifty cents for examining a teacher, and may not be himself a teacher.

Sec. 10. School districts shall not receive their money till they shall have made report, and adopted the discipline and instructions recommenced by the board.

Sec. 11 The board authorized to make orders, rules and regulations for county, township and district officers, and to vary their returns now required by law.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

By a letter received from a gentleman residing in Luray, Page county, Virginia, we are informed that on the 20th of October, a party were exploring a limestone cavern, known in that neighborhood as McCoy's Cave, when one of the gentlemen observing that the floor of a small apartment which they were in, sounded as though there was a cavity beneath, he searched carefully for an aperture, and at length found a large stalactite that had evidently fallen from above; he removed it with the assistance of his friends and saw an opening about thirty inches in diameter. They attached a lamp to a number of handkerchiefs tied to each other, and lowered it as far as they would reach—and saw that the bottom was no more than ten or eleven feet below them.—The light was so dim that nothing could be distinguished—however, they immediately lowered a small ladder that had been brought for the purpose of exploration—and one of the gentlemen descended—he stepped upon an object that was unlike the rocks in other parts of the cave, and upon looking at it discovered to his horror, that it was the body of a man!

The face, hands, and legs below the knee (the rest of the body being clothed) had much the appearance of an Egyptian mummy, being dried and shrunken to the bones.

It was dressed with a pair of buckskin short breeches, fastened at the knees with four buttons, stockings that seemed to have been made of yarn, but only a small portion rembined. The coat was of blue cloth, entire, but so rotten that it came to pieces when slightly pulled—vest of a lighter colored cloth, and steel or iron buttons.

There was no hat seen, and the hair, which was a dark brown, was slightly grey. The buttons of the coat were of brass, and corroded to a dark green color. In his hand was clutched a chain, with a watch attached, and a broad, flat gold key, with a steel barrel.

In his pocket were several pieces of silver coin, three Spanish pistareens, and a smaller one, beside two trunk keys, with a ring to fasten them together.—Many speculations were made as to the probable time of his death; all coincide in the opinion that he had fallen through the opening at some period long before, where, unable to get out, he had perished.

The body was decently interred in the burying ground attached to the Presbyterian church near Luray. No one now living can recollect having heard of any person being missed. From the character of the dress it is evident that he belonged to the past generation, and a mystery must forever involve the affair, to be used as a subject for the future novelist, or futile speculation.—N. Y. Aurora.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT—MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal, of the 7th inst., says:

"A gentleman who left Nashville on Tuesday of the last week says that there was at least 500 office hunters in that city, from various parts of the Union.—So expensive has Mr. Polk found it to entertain these patriotic friends of his, that he has broken up housekeeping at Columbia and taken lodgings at a hotel in Nashville, where he intends remaining until February, when he will repair to Washington."

Whoever the informant of the Journal may have been, or whether the whole paragraph is a mere fiction of the veracious editor, there is not one particle of truth in any one of the facts stated, as is well known to every citizen of Nashville and Columbia—and to every stranger and citizen in Tennessee who has had occasion to inquire into the movements of Governor Polk since the election. He continues, and will continue to reside, until his departure for Washington, as we understand of his townsmen and neighbors, in his own hospitable mansion at Columbia, attending to his domestic concerns, and the extensive correspondence which presses upon his daily attention; and where he and his accomplished lady are always 'at home' in extending the open and liberal hospitalities of their house to all persons who call on business, or to pay their respects. The President elect is too great and good a man either to feel or manifest any undignified elation at the distinguished honor which his country has conferred upon him as an American citizen. Hence, he will adorn the great office he has been called to fill, adding new lustre to its dignity, while it will add nothing to his personal merit, and will only serve as an additional testimony of the affection and confidence of his countrymen, and of their stern devotion to democratic republican principles.

The Journal's story of the '500 office hunters in Nashville, from various parts of the Union,' is more ridiculous and less true than the cowardly old Knight's enumeration to Prince Hal of the fifty men in Buckram. Nashville Union.

THE PAST.

BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.

Oblivion's waves sweep darkly o'er
Ten thousand thousand forms of pride;
Their swelling barks scarce leave the shore,
When down they sink beneath its tide.

Then billowy waves heave up on high
Their stormy crests, and moan a dirge,
For gay young hearts that sadly lie
In silence 'neath the murmuring surge.

DEATH ON THE PRAIRIE.—During a fire on the prairies, in the north part of the Cherokee Nation, two men named Fields, with their two sons, were overtaken by the flames, which they were endeavoring to subdue, and three of them perished. When found the next day the son was in the arms of his father, who had doubtless borne him as far as he could in his efforts to save their lives.—The persons of these unfortunate victims were painfully disfigured by the fire.—The other youth saved his life by rushing through the flames to the windward.

GEN. SIMON PERKINS, one of the earliest settlers of the Western Reserve, died on the 15th ultimo, at Warren O.—He was a native of Norwich, Conn., but removed to Western New York in 1795, and to Northern Ohio in 1798, and became a Land Surveyors and Agent. He resided at Warren from 1801 till his death.

The editor of the Richmond Whig has seen a letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Botts, in which he regards his public life as ended, and, in reply to the application of his friends to return to the Senate, declares his purpose of passing the remainder of his days in the tranquility of his farm.

IMPORTANT.—The children and heirs at law of Mary Brown, deceased, late the wife of James Brown, and sister to Wm. Stewart, dec'd, will receive a large sum of money by making themselves known to J. M. Williams, Esq. at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio.

Editors, by noting the above in their papers, will entitle themselves to the thanks, and perhaps something more substantial, from orphans it may be poor and needy.

INDIAN TROUT FISHING.

In the winter season the Indian frequents the bays and gulfs of the lake at Green Bay, where he cuts a hole in the ice, and with some stakes fixes a blanket around it, so as to throw the reflection of the sun's rays into it, which helps him to see some distance around. Here he sits with spear in hand, with a contentedness and patience that would put a Waltonite to the blush, sometimes for days together, watching the passage of a sturgeon within the reach of his thus assisted vision. If he thinks it a trout region he alters his plan. For this fish he carves from wood the form of a white fish or pickeral about 10 or 12 inches long into which he runs some lead to sink it. To this he fastens a string and throws down as a lure to his game. The light from the hole and the clearness of the water in these lakes, enable the trout to see at a considerable distance, and he comes at it with full rush, like a leap of a catamount. He lingers for a moment, apparently at a loss to account for the sudden disappearance of his victim, which gives to the fisherman time to poise his spear and ensure his capture. In this way we watched part of a day, during which a single Indian caught 10 or 15 of these large trout, weighing from 12 to 30 pounds each.

Fifty able bodied men have sailed from Philadelphia for Florida, to cut live oak for the U. S. Government.

Both branches of the Indiana Legislature have resolved to adjourn on the 13th of January.

'Gentlemen of the jury,' said a boozier lawyer, addressing a real shell bark jury, 'I say this here magnanimous sun shines in the heavens, though you cant see it, kase it is behind a cloud—but I know it, though I cant prove it, so my client, who rises early and hunts coons like an honest man, has a good case, though he can't prove it. Now if you believe what I here tell you about the glorious sun, you are bound on your Bible oath to believe what I tell you about my clients case, and if you don't, then you call me a liar, and that I'll be squawtawed if I'll stand any how; so if you don't want to swear false and have trouble, you'd better give us your case.

NOT TO BE DONE.

A pleasant correspondent of a Boston paper, writing from New Orleans, gives the following incident:

"You can buy nothing in New Orleans for less than a picayune. Coppers are hardly known, and dimes and ninepences (Boston currency) pass indiscriminately for bits. I was amused at a little incident which I saw on board one of the western boats.

A man from the north tried to pass 10 coppers on a sucker, (a native of Indiana) for a dime.

'What be they," inquired the sucker, turning over the coppers in unfeigned ignorance.

"I calculate they're cents," replied the northerner—'cant you read?"

"I reckon not," said the other; 'and what's more' old hoss, I allow I don't want to. What is cents, Mister?"

"I vow to Judges," said the New Englander, 'you are worse than the heathen! Cents is money, sartin! Ten of them are worth one dime. Don't you see it says there 'E Pluribus Unum'—that's the Latin for Hail Columbia! and here it's inscribed 'one cent."

'Look here, stranger,' responded the sucker, 'you may run that saw on a hoosier or woolverine, but I'am dod rotted if you Yankee me with the contusive stuff."

And he marched off to the social hall, to indulge in a drink of corn whiskey, in compliment to his own sagacity.

"PUTTING IT ON THICK."—A house painter of our acquaintance has a son, a mere lad, who occasionally assists him in his jobs. He uses the brush dexterously but unfortunately he has acquired the habit of "putting it on a little too thick."—The other day his father after having frequently scolded him for his lavish daubing and all to no purpose, gave him a severe flagellation. 'There, you young rascal,' said he, after performing the painful duty, 'how do you like that?' 'Well, I don't know dad,' whined the boy in reply, 'but it seems to me you put it on a darn'd sight thicker than I did."

GREAT BANKING HOUSE ROBBERY.—The Banking House of Messrs. Rodgers & Co. London was robbed on the 1st Sunday of this month of 40,000 pounds. A reward of 3000 pounds has been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators and the Queen's Pardon is secured to any of the robbers giving such evidence as may convict the offenders.

Texas and the Eigth of January.—It is said the resolution annexing Texas to the Union will pass the House of Representatives on the 8th of January.

The disturbances at Pottsville, occasioned by the reduction of the wages of the laborers, have been quieted, and the men have returned to their work.

A SON'S VINDICATION OF HIS FATHER.—A gentleman who has lately visited the battle field of Lundy's Lane, narrates the following in regard to a son of the late Gen. Hull.—Nash's Messenger.

"The height which Miller stormed is now a graveyard. In its bosom repose, side by side, and in peace till the great trump shall sound, the remains of those who on that field struck at each other's life. A generous warrior spirit gave to both equal honors and a common grave. Among the dead of the day there buried, the name of Hull, a captain in the American Army, caught my eye. He fell in his 23d year as he desired to fall. He was the son of Gen. Hull, who ignominiously surrendered Detroit at the commencement of the war, and was sentenced to die a cowards death. Deeply did his high-spirited son feel this stain upon his name, and he sought for every opportunity of washing it out, if need be with his hearts blood. He did wash it out,—and here, sword in hand, beneath his country's flag, on the crown of the enemy's works and in the arms of Victory—he died! A soldiers death and a soldier's grave attest that he did wash it out!