THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

Of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

Of Pennsylvania.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,

DAVID TOD, of Trumbull County.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

JOSEPH H. LARWILL, of Wayne,
DOWTY UTTER, of Clermont.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1*st District* CLAYTON WEBB, of Hamilton,
2d " JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke,
3d " R. D. FORSMAN, of Green,
4th " JUDGE JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaign
5th " DAVID HIGGINS, of Lucas,
6th " GILBERT BEACH, of Wood,
7th " JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown,
8th " THOMAS MEGRADY, of Ross,
9th " VALENTINE KEFFER, of Pickaway,
10th " JAMES PARKER, of Licking,
11th " GRENVILLE P. CHERRY, of Marion,
12th " GEORGE CORWINE, of Scioto,
13th " CAUTIOUS C. COVEY, of Morgan,
14th " ISAAC M. LANNING, of Guernsey,
15th " WALTER JAMIESON, of Harrison,
16th " SEBASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tusca's.
17th " JAMES FORBES, sr. of Carroll,
18th " NEAL McCOY, of Wayne,
19th " MILO STONE, of Summit,
20th " BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake,
21st " STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Medina.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
EDWARD ARCHBOLD.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
JOHN M. KIRKBRIDE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN CLINE.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JOHN B. NOLL.

TOD AND VICTORY.

Hon. DAVID TOD, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, will address the people of this county at this place, on Saturday the 7th of September.

☞Communications are delayed for want of room.

THE TARIFF.

The whigs have become so very wise in this our day that they can split hairs between north and north-west side. But we have got a puzzle for them now. Below will be found the opinions of James K. Polk and Henry Clay on the tariff, placed in parallel columns. We give these without saying which is Polk's or which is Clay's. We wish the whigs to give the author of each. We pledge ourselves for the correctness of the quotations:

In conformity with the principle announced in the compromise act, I think that whatever *revenue* is necessary to an *economical & honest* administration of the general government ought to be derived from duties imposed on foreign imports. And I believe that in establishing a tariff of those duties, such a *discrimination* ought to be made as will *incidentally* afford reosonable protection to our *national interests*.	I am favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the treasury to defray the expenses of the government *economically* administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have sanctioned herfetofore such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford *reasonable incidental* protection to our *home industry*.

In the resolution passed at the 8th of January, 1844, Democratic State Convention, on the subject of the tariff, we find the following: "We are friendly to a discriminating revenue tariff, such as will ensure a revenue sufficient for an *economical* and republican administration of the government, and afford as much *incidental* protection to the American manufacturer, as we believe his interests require."

We shall publish the above extracts in our next paper, and give the author of each

DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands is a favorite hobby of the whigs at the present time. They propose to divide the proceeds among the several States of the Union, according to their population. Now, by reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we find on page 28, that the amount received from the sales of the public lands for the year 1842, was $1,335,797 52. This sum would be diminished from the necessary expenses arising from its distribution, and from the grants and reservations made in the law passed at the extra session of 1841, to at least the sum of $1,200,000,—and we believe it would not exceed the sum of $1,000,000. But divide $1,200,000 among the States according to their representative population, and it would give to the State of Ohio, about $113,000. This is about one eighth of the tax paid by the people of this State, for State and canal purposes. The man whose property is valued at 50 thousand dollars, pays now for State and canal purposes, the sum of 350 dollars—one eighth of this sum is 43 dollars and 75 cents. Then $43 75 would the rich man's tax be reduced. A man in this county owning 160 acres of land, two horses and five head of cattle pays into the State treasury about two dollars and 25 cents, one eighth of this sum is 28 cents—being a saving of that amount.

The sum of $1,200,000 being taken out of the national treasury, must be replaced by some means; that means is undoubtedly the tariff. Then, to replace that sum, does the rich man pay into the national treasury, by means of consuming dutiable articles, more than the poor man, in the proportion of 43 dollars to 28 cents? Certainly not; for the farmer of our county with his 160 acres of land consumes as much, or very nearly as much, as the rich fund-monger with his thousands. It is merely a plan concocted by the wealthy, to throw the burthens of taxation on the shoulders of the consumes of taxed articles. Not only have consumers now to pay the expenses of the general government, but by means of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States and the assumption of the debts of the States; the wealthy nabobs, with Henry Clay, (who is the father of the distribution scheme,) Thomas Ewing, and Alfred Kelley at their head, would have them support the State as well as the national government. Our surprise is that the rich have not before this devised some scheme by which to exempt themselves from paying a county, road or school tax. Farmers, and mechanics, you who live by the sweat of your brow, are you prepared to pay all the expenses of both national and State governments, while the wealthy aristocrat, with his millions, pays no more than you? If you are not, vote in favor of James K. Polk, and against Henry Clay.

We care not if the amount received by the State of Ohio, out of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands would be $500,000 a year, instead of $113,000 the result would be the same, or even worse; for the more we would receive, the more would it be necessary to make up by the tariff.

Let the inscription on our Banner be:

"We proudly raise our STANDARD high,
And ev'ry mountain—ev'ry glen—
Shall echo back our rallying cry,
And TRIUMPH crown our cause again!
Yes, boldly be our BANNER flung,
For POLK and DALLAS all agree,
And soon shall leap from every tongue,
The thrilling SHOUT OF VICTORY!"

THOMAS EWING.

As this individual is about to favor the citizens of "dark Monroe" with his presence, we have conceived it to be our duty to give the people a short account of this same Thomas Ewing.

In the year 1830, there was a law passed by the Congress of the United States entitled, "An act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia Line and Navy, and of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary war." This was a law making provision for giving each officer and soldier of the Virginia line and navy a certain quantity of land out of lands appropriated for that purpose. The certificates or scrip for these lands, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury were, by this act, made assignable, and were also made receivable in payment for any lands thereafter to be purchased at private sale, after the same had been offered at public sale and remained unsold. This law was continued in force for two years. In the year 1832, when Thomas Ewing was a member of the Senate, he procured the passage of an act entitled "An act to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army." In 1833, Mr. Ewing, being still a member of the Senate, procured the passage of another act, entitled, "An act granting an additional quantity of land for the location of Revolutionary bounty land warrants" This act contained the following proviso: "That the said certificates of scrip shall be receivable in payment of any of the public lands liable to sale at private entry." Thereby making them equal to cash.

Now we wish to show to what extent Thomas Ewing and the Stanberrys, who were partners in this nefarious plan of cheating the revolutionary soldier out of his just dues, carried this scrip speculation. The true amount cannot be arrived at, as there was considerable entered in the name of Ewing's agents. At the time these certificates were purchased, the bank of the United States was asking Congress for a rechatter. Mr. Ewing was a member of that Congress, and could, consequently, be furnished with any amount of money he saw proper. The sum stated to have been borrowed by him from the U. S. bank was twenty thousand dollars, and it is supposed this is the whole amount paid by him for the two hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars worth of scrip specified in the table hereafter inserted.

But this is not all. Not only was Thomas Ewing receiving his eight dollars a day, as a Senator, but he was procuring the passage of laws to enable him to build himself a princely fortune, by speculating off of the widows and orphans of Revolutionary soldiers. Not only did he do this, but at Somerset, in 1836, *he called upon his God to witness that he has never directly or indirectly speculated in scrip to the amount of one cent.*—Let our readers peruse the table hereto attached, and then ask themselves, if this is the man the whigs are to bring here to enlighten the people of Monroe. Let them compare this statement with the above declaration and see if this man, Thomas Ewing, is to be relied on.

But further. In relation to this matter, the following is extracted from the Journal of the Senate of the United States:

"SENATE, March 3, 1841.

"Mr. Clay, of Alabama, submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, at the next session of Congress, the amount of scrip heretofore issued on the Virginia military land warrants, giving the amount of each year, *the names of the persons to whom such scrip was assigned*, with the year of such assignment.—*Senate Journal, p. 238.*"

The day after the passage of this resolution, Thomas Ewing was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Having failed at the extra session to comply with its requisitions, the following proceedings were then had in the Senate:

"SENATE, August 11, 1841.

"Mr. Clay, of Alabama, submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate, without delay, why no report has been made in answer to the following resolution, passed by the Senate at the last session, to wit:

"*Resolved*," &c. (reciting the foregoing resolution.)

"This latter resolution came up for consideration on the 14th August, and, after being amended by striking out the words "without delay" was passed."—*See Journal, pp. 153, 163.*

On the 20th of August, Mr. Ewing sent to the Senate a letter apologizing for the non-appearance of the information required, supposing it was not wanted till the regular session. Time passed on and no report made its appearance. Instead, however, it is said that through the instigation of Ewing, every clerk was removed from the land office, and supplied by tools of his own. The next day President Tyler reinstated all the dismissed clerks, without consulting Ewing. Still no report. Had Thomas Ewing complied with the requisition of the Senate, he would have been made the witness of his own infamy. His place was at length supplied by the appointment of Mr. Forward, then came the looked for information. Then came the information contained in the following abstract:

VIRGINIA REVOLUTIONARY BOUNTY LAND SCRIP.

Date of certificate.	Amount.	To whom issued.	Persons to whom assigned.
1830			
Oct. 16	$250 00	Wm. Nelson jr.	J. Stanberry
16	200 00	John McFadden	C. Stanberry
16	300 00	Do	Do
27	62 50	Joseph Watkins	J. Stanberry
1831			
April 4	83 33	Henry Cook	Thos. Ewing
5	125 00	Do	Do
June 6	1,700 00	A A Collier, h'r&c	H. Stanberry
7	416 66	Do	Do
Aug 22	800 00	R. B. Surrant	J. Stanberry
Sept. 8	500 00	Thomas M. Bailey	Do
8	1,166 66	Do	Thos. Ewing
13	3,333 33	S. Bearen & others heirs, &c	Do
21	833 33	John Bailey	Do
21	666 25	B Copes, heir &c	Do
21	662 50	Marsheba Martin heir &c	Do
21	666 25	N Merrill, heir &c	Do
21	662 50	Beverly Copes	Do
22	666 25	Barker Copes	Do
22	3,333 33	Patty Walters and others heirs &c	Do
28	833 33	Jno & Jas Lilliston infant heirs &c	C. Stanberry
28	500 00	Littleton White devisee &c	Thos. Ewing
28	2,000 00	Do	J. Stanberry
29	125 00	Nimrod Perkins	Thos. Ewing
29	1,666 66	W B Fields hr. &c	H. Stanberry
29	1,666 66	John D Fields	Thos. Ewing
29	1,500 00	A T Green h'r &c	
29	1,000 00	Do	J. Stanberry
30	1,250 00	Littleton White devisee &c.	Do
30	900 00	Eliza White daughter &c	H. Stanberry
Oct. 1	833 33	Lyd. Adams hr &c	T. Ewing
1	833 33	Nancy Avis hr &c	Do
3	833 33	Polly Arrington	Do
4	833 33	Ann Corbin hr &c	Do
5	833 33	Eliz Waters hr &c	Do
17	129 00	A T Greer hr &c	Do
28	125 00	Jac Philips hr &c	Do
29	125 00	Elizabeth Phillips	Do
Nov. 12	3,333 33	Eliz., Marg. & Jno Walker h'rs &c	Do
16	125 00	Harr't Sarge hr &c	H. Stanberry
16	1,250 00	Mary A Chandler heir &c	Do
16	221 25	G Salsbury heir &c	Do
16	221 25	Peggy Brownwell heir &c	Do
16	221 25	Wm Damorall	Do
16	221 25	Geo J Colburn	Do
16	277 77	John Salsbury	Do
16	277 77	E Salsbury heir &c	Do
16	138 38	James Salsbury	Do
16	138 38	B Salsbury heir &c	Do
16	277 77	Elisha Salsbury	Do
16	1,111 10	Abra'm Somers jr	Do
16	666 66	Coumton Bennett heirs &c	Do
16	1,366 66	Rowland Bennett heir &c	Do
16	666 66	Littleton Bennett heir &c	Do
23	1,766 66	Catharine H Evans heir &c	Do
25	1,666 66	Margaret A Evans heir &c	Do
1832			
Jan. 14	600 00	Levin Parker hr &c	J. Stanberry
14	200 00	Do	H H. Hunter
14	250 00	Do	Do
14	200 00	Do	J Stanberry
16	100 00	John Parker	Do
16	600 00	Do	H.H. Hunter
16	300 00	Do	J. Stanberry
16	200 00	Do	H.H Hunter
16	50 00	Do	J. Stanberry
17	1,300 00	Peter Parker hr &c	Do
21	1,833 33	John B Burton and wife	H.H.Hunter
23	1,500 00	Do	Do
April 3	5,000 00	Thomas M Bailey heirs &c	Thos. Ewing
July 30	277 77	Samuel Mears	H H.Hunter
Aug 14	1,666 66	Sarah B Burton heir &c	H. Stanberry
24	700 00	John Thomas	H.H.Hunter
25	4,100 00	John Roberts	H. Stanberry
25	500 00	Philemon Griffith	Do
28	8,333 33	Jas & Davis Clemson heirs &c.	Do
30	2,500 00	Philomel Griffith	Do
31	1,250 00	Heiss of B Pollard	Thos. Ewing
Sept. 5	1,300 00	Do	Do
5	1,250 00	Do	Do
6	1,250 00	Do	Do
7	140 25	Heirs of Jno Lewis	Do
7	140 00	Mary P Pleasants heirs &c	Do
7	5,000 00	Jas Craik devisee	H. Stanberry
11	2,750 00	Heirs of J Watkins	Do
12	1,250 00	Heirs of G Hunter	H.H.Hunter
12	341 66	Heirs of C Boush	H. Stanberry
13	1,325 00	Do	Do
13	666 66	Heirs of B Strother	Do
15	4,900 00	H'rs of T Robinson	Do
17	1,666 66	H'rs of Christopher Tompkins	Do
19	7,500 00	H'rs of J Bradfoote	Do
Oct. 1	125 00	Heirs of Hezekiah Robinson	Do
1	125 00	Henry Lipford	Do
1	125 00	Jesse Parker	Do
2	1,566 66	Heirs of Jno Clark	Do
2	100 00	Do	Do
2	125 00	Devisee of Charles Mosely	Do
3	833 33	Heirs of Jno Clark	Do
3	1,666 66	Devisee of J Fisher	Do
4	3,333 33	Heirs of F Bright	Thos. Ewing
4	1,666 66	Devisee of J Fisher	H. Stanberry
5	666 66	Heirs of F Bright	Do
5	2,000 00	Do	Do
5	2,000 00	Heirs of W Houre	Do
6	1,203 15	Do	Do
6	1,666 66	Heirs of W Parker	Do
8	770 96	H'rs of Stark Moss	Thos. Ewing
8	464 16	Do	H. Stanberry
8	1,111 10	Do	Do
9	215 41	Do	Do
9	215 41	Do	Thos. Ewing
9	370 00	H's of T Bonnewell	H. Stanberry
10	3,333 33	H'rs of R Watkins	Do
11	125 00	Thornton Meade	Do
11	250 00	Reuben Griffin	Do
12	3,333 33	H'rs of Thos Butler	Do
12	600 00	H'rs of Jno Bully	Do
12	1,621 96	Do	H.H Hunter
13	1,110 98	Do	Do
13	1 666 66	Joshua Singleton	J. Stanberry
15	3,333 33	H'rs of J Williams	H. Stanberry
16	2,500 00	Hugh McGavock	H.H.Hunter
16	125 00	H'rs of L Rimelick	H. Stanberry
22	1,600 00	H'rs of John Pierce	Thos. Ewing
22	1,733 33	Do	Do
23	1,666 66	H'rs of J Hamilton	Do
23	125 00	" F Harmon	H. Stanberry
23	125 00	" S Harmon	Do
24	5,000 00	" W Barron	Thos. Ewing
25	250 00	" W Hogan	H. Stanberry
25	250 00	" W Johnson	Do
25	250 00	" John Taylor	Do
Nov. 10	250 00	" S Mosely	Do
12	2,165 83	" R Mosely	Do
15	972 22	" T Wawman	Do
21	2,499 58	" L Cannon	Do
22	832 91	Do	Do
22	416 66	" J Cannon	Do
23	2,083 33	Do	Do
23	833 33	Do	Do
24	1,666 66	Do	Do
24	3,333 33	Jenny Trail heir of J Gibson	Do
26	1,250 00	H'rs of S Timpson	Thos. Ewing
Dec. 12	937 50	Jos Mays	Do
15	1,250 00	Martin B Toler	Do
1833			
Jan. 4	100 00	H'rs of T Hamplet	H. Stanberry
8	5,000 00	John Walker and others heirs &c	Do
10	4,900 00	H'rs of T Hamplet	Do
Feb. 19	416 66	H'rs of S Timpson	Thos. Ewing
Mar 7	5,000 00	Peter Jaquett	H. Stanberry
16	3,333 33	Caleb P Bennett	Do
May 2	1,600 00	H'rs of J Sim Smith	Do
16	1,666 66	H'rs of P Goffinger	Do
21	1,666 66	Do	Do
July 3	6,666 66	H'rs of W Skinner	Do
29	5,000 00	H'rs of M Payne	Do
Aug. 2	833 33	Robt H Saunders	Do
6	5,900 00	Heirs of Littlebery Mason	Do
7	3,344 60	Devisees of N Wren	Do
8	250 00	Devisees of Manson Proby	Do
9	3,333 33	Adm'rs of J Taylor	Do
12	3,298 33	H'rs of W Alman	Do
16	3,208 33	Heirs of W Smith	Do
17	5,000 00	Jno, Robt. & Mary heirs of W Eppes	Do
26	616 66	M Lively heiress	Do
29	616 66	F Wood heir &c	Do
30	616 66	William Lewis	Do
30	616 66	Francis Wood	Do
30	616 66	Martha Ayler	Thos. Ewing
Oct. 19	3,333 33	John E Clark (C)	H. Stanberry
29	400 00	Nancy Terrunt, heiress &c	Do
30	2,500 00	John Sutton	Do
Nov 19	600 00	Robert Archer	Do
20	370 00	Jos Selden h'r &c	Do
20	110 00	William Selden	Do
20	370 00	Mary Eliz. Adams	Do
Dec. 6	1,300 00	Eliz. Webb, heiress &c	Do
17	1,875 00	H'rs of R Andrews	Do
17	50 00	Daniel Edwards	Do
17	125 00	Narment Harvey	Do
1834			
Jan. 2	500 00	H'rs of F Monroe	Do
4	555 55	Nancy Hylliard, heiress &c	Do
4	2,777 77	Reuben Chapman, heir &c	Do
4	1,110 83	Samuel Chapman, heir &c	Do
13	3,333 33	Harriet Bennett, daughter &c	Do
Sept. 10	3,333 33	Jas Kemp & others, heirs &c	Do
Dec. 19	3,300 00	Richard Paulett	Do

$252,704 14

The fractions of cents in the foregoing abstract are omitted.

From this state of the case, is it not evident that Thomas Ewing is a *dishonest man*, that he has speculated off of, and cheated the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of *Revolutionary soldiers*, and that too while an American Senator.

The following extract, from the Ohio Eagle, printed in the town where Mr. Ewing lives, comes in very good play:

"Some of our whig neighbors laugh at the bold attempt made by the Columbus Journal, and other federal papers, to screen Thomas Ewing from having speculated in land scrip while he was a member of the U. S. Senate. Mr. Ewing's residence in this town is not better known to the leading business men of the place, than is the fact of his scrip speculations. His political friends here speak freely of it; and it was only a few days since that we heard the following instance related in a special company. An acquaintance called on Ewing in this place and informed him of the whereabouts of certain land scrip which could be bought for a trifle, and requested Ewing to advance the money and participate in the speculation that might arise out of the purchase. Ewing gave him the money; not, however, until he had learnt the name and residence of the holder of the scrip, which was somewhere along the Ohio river. The gentleman departed, and after several day's journeying at his leisure, he arrived at the place, but to his great mortification and disappointment, the former holder of the scrip informed him that he had sold it a few hours since to a man by the name of Clark. So that game being blocked as to him, he returned to Ewing and reported the fact. Ewing received the money back, caviled about bearing a portion of the expenses, to which, however, after feigning extreme regret at the failure of getting this scrip, he acceded. Shortly after, this gentleman learned that this Clark *was none other than an agent of Ewing's, despatched by him to make the purchase for him!* We of course can not vouch for the truth of this transaction, but we have it from such a source that we do not doubt it in the least The game is entirely characteristic of others in which the same person was engaged."

By the way, would it not be as well for Mr. Cowen, as he is to address the people of this county on the same day as Mr. Ewing, to explain why he voted for the passage of the bankrupt law? Why he voted an appropriation of 49 thousand dollars to Gales & Seaton, printers, when at the same time they were receiving more than the work had previously been done for? Whether he did not vote for a tax upon tea and coffee?

GOVERNOR POLK.

There is a series of questions going the rounds of the whig papers, at this time, in relation to James K. Polk, which are in perfect keeping with the acts of that party. It is an old maxim that "whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad;" which is verified by the whig party; for if there was ever a set of reckless scamps who were determined to *rule* or *ruin* in is the present whig party. RULE OR RUIN, is their motto, and they act up to it.

One of these questions is, "Whether James K. Polk's *grandfather* (!) was not a Tory in the American Revolution?" To this question we answer, No—and for the proof we refer to the extracts below. Mr. Ezekiel Polk was the grandfather of James K. Polk.

When the democrats offered a resolution in Congress for refunding a fine imposed upon General Jackson by Judge Hall, for defending the city of New Orleans from British invaders, whose watchword was "beauty and booty," these make-believe haters of toryism, wished to insert a clause, that nothing in said act, should be so construed as to impugn the motives of Judge Hall!! Notwithstanding there was nothing said of Judge Hall in the act refunding the fine, either good or bad; they alleged as a reason that Judge Hall was *dead* and could not defend himself When Mr. Polk is brought before the people as a candidate, then it is they can attack his *dead* grandfather. Oh, consistency! Then it is, that the leaders of the whig party, some of whom were in Congress during the late war, and voted against granting supplies to the American army, can forget all their own toryism, and slander both the living and the dead.

The Mecklenberg (North Carolina) Jeffersonian says: "He (Ezekiel Polk) was actively engaged in two campaigns fighting for independence, and afterwards resigned his commission of captain in the continental army. *He never did aid the enemies of his country in any shape or form.*" This statement the Jeffersonian says they stand ready to prove.

That Ezekiel Polk opposed the British we have the testimony of Captain Jack; which will be found in the National Archives, vol. 2, p. 858, which is as follows:

"CAPTAIN JACK'S CERTIFICATE.

"Having seen in the newspapers some pieces respecting the declaration of independence by the people of Mecklenberg county, in the State of North Carolina, in May, 1775, and being solicited to state what I know of that transaction, I would observe, that for some time previous to, and at the time those resolutions were agreed upon, I resided in the town of Charlotte, Mecklenberg county; was privy to a number of meetings of some of the most influential and leading characters of that county on the subject, before the final adoption of the resolutions, and at the time they were adopted. Among those who appeared to take the lead, may be mentioned, Hezekiah Alexander, who generally acted as chairman, John McKnitt Alexander as secretary, Abraham Alexander, Adam Alexander, Major John Davidson, Major (afterwards General) William Davidson, Colonel *Thomas Polk, Ezekiel Polk*, Doctor Ephraim Brevard, Samuel Martin, Duncan Ocheltree, William Willson, Robert Irvin.

"When the resolutions were finally agreed on, they were publicly proclaimed from the courthouse door in the town of Charlotte, and received with every demonstration of joy by the inhabitants.

"I was then solicited to be the bearer of the proceedings to Congress. I set out in the following month, (say June,) and in passing through Salisbury, the general court was sitting; at the request of the court I handed a copy of the resolutions to Colonel Kennon, an attorney, and they were read aloud in open court. Major William Davidson, and Mr. Avery, an attorney, called on me at my lodgings the evening after, and observed they had heard of but one person (a Mr. Beard) but approved of them.

"I then prodeeded on to Philadelphia, and delivered the Mecklenberg declaration of independence of May, 1775, to Richard Caswell and William Hooper, the delegates to Congress from the State of North Carolina.

"I am now in the 88th year of my age, residing in the county of Elbert; in the State of Georgia. I was in the revolutionary war from the commencement to the close.

"I would further observe that the Reverend Francis Cummins, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Greene county, in this State, was a student in the town of Charlotte at the time of the adoption of the resolutions, and is as well, or perhaps better acquainted with the proceedings at that time than any man now living.

"Colonel William Polk of Raleigh, in North Carolina, was living with his father, Thomas, in Charlotte, at the time I have been speaking of, and although then too young to be forward in the business, yet the leading circumstances I have related cannot have escaped his recollection.

"JAMES JACK.

"Signed this 7th of December, 1819, in presence of JOB WESTON, C. C. O.
JAMES OLIVER, Att'y at law."

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a convention of Delegates from the several townships in Monroe County, held at the courthouse, in Woodsfield, on the 27th of July 1844, to nominate one candidate for Representative, one County Auditor, one Surveyor, and one County Commissioner.

The convention was called to order by Dr. Humphreys. Whereupon James Walton Jr. was appointed President, William S. Wilson Vice President, and William Okey and Samuel W Noll Secretaries.

On motion, the Townships were called in alphabetical order; whereupon the following named delegates appeared from the several townships, and presented the Poll Books from the several township conventions:

Adams—William Sinclair, Samuel Bracy.
Bethel—Ebenezer S. Tingley, Neri Lindemood.
Centre—William C. Walton, William Okey.
Elk—Elson Power.
Enoch—Samuel Powell.
Franklin—Rowland Bevan, Jehu Rucker.
Green—Elias Shriver.
Jackson—Thomas Huffman.
Malaga—Christian Yockey, Jacob Loy.
Ohio—Samuel W. Noll.
Perry—John Pifer, John Montgomery.
Salem—James Walton Jr. Richard Cain.
Seneca—Job Philips.
Sunsbury—Israel D. Riley, William. S. Wilson.
Switzerland—William H. Brock.
Union—A. W. Humphreys.
Washington—Ezekiel Blair
Wayne—Stephen Conger, Matthew Daugherty.

Upon counting the votes given in the several townships, it was found that Edward Archbold, received the highest number of votes for Representative, John M. Kirkbride for Auditor, John B. Noll for Surveyor, and John Cline for Commissioner.

Thereupon on motion of Mr. Walton.

Resolved, That Edward Archbold, John M. Kirkbride, John B. Noll, John Cline, having received a majority of the democratic popular vote of Monroe County, are therefore duly declared the nominees of this convention.

Resolved, That we will use all fair and honorable means to procure the election of the aforesaid nominees, to the respective offices for which they have been nominated.

On motion, William C. Walton, Israel D. Riley, A. W. Humphreys, Rowland Bevan, and Richard Cain, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The committee after being absent a short time returned, and by their chairman Mr. Walton reported the following resolutions which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That frequent recurrence to original and fundamental principles, is necessary to perpetuate our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the democratic party, now, as in the days of Jefferson, are opposed to a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution of the United States, as dangerous to the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That Congress in legislating for the Union, should vigilantly guard against the exercise of powers not delegated in the constitution, or such as may be absolutely necessary to carry into effect the delegated powers.

Resolved, That, the democratic party are opposed to a United States Bank, the assumption of State debts, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, a high tariff, and the late corrupt bankrupt law, passed only by Henry Clay's refusal to be "palsied" by the will of his constituents.

Resolved, That we unitedly respond to the nomination made by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, of JAMES K. POLK of Tennessee for President, and GEORGE M. DALLAS of Pennsylvania for Vice President.

Resolved, That in DAVID TOD our Democratic Candidate for Governor, we have a man well qualified to fill the Gubernatorial Chair of Ohio.

Resolved, That with *James K. Polk, George M. Dallas*, and *David Tod* as our standard bearers, we have an array of talents, purity of character and republican principles, worthy of the support of the democratic party.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate occupation of Oregon, believing as we do that it of right belongs to these United States.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the re-annexation of Texas to the United States, at the earliest practical period.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the delegates appointed to the District Convention from this county, have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body, and that the persons so appointed vote the will of the township for which he may be appointed as expressed in township convention.

James Walton Jr. on behalf of Salem township, presented the following resolution:

Whereas, on the 12th day of March 1844, the legislature of Ohio passed an act to regulate the Militia. Therefore, *Resolved*,

1st. That said act will disorganize the Militia.

2nd. That no such act was called for by the people.

3d. That said act is not warranted by the Constitution of Ohio.

4th. That said law is unfair in its operation, by forcing the poor man to labor at 25 cents per day and board himself.

5th. That said law is entirely impracticable.

6th. That so far as this meeting compose a part of the constituents of the Representative from Monroe County in the coming legislature, we hereby instruct him to vote for the repeal of the late Militia Law.

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Riley, the meeting appointed William Craig, Thomas West, E. S. Tingley, William Sinclair, James Walton Jr. George Crow Isaac A. Brock, Benjamin Stine, Stephen Conger, a committee of vigilance for the Democratic party of Monroe County.

On motion, *resolved*, that we cheerfully recommend to the democracy of Monroe County, our democratic paper the "Spirit of Democracy" and pledge ourselves to use all proper means to extend its circulation.

Messrs. Joseph Morris, Edward Archbold, and William C. Walton Esq'rs. being severally called upon, addressed the convention at considerable length, each tendering to the Democracy their thanks for honor conferred upon them, and contrasting the Democratic with the Whig party to the no great advantage of the latter.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers thereof, and published in the SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

On motion the convention adjourned.

JAMES WALTON *Prest.*
WM. S. WILSON *Vice Prest.*

William Okey,
Samuel W. Noll, Secretaries.

From the New England Democrat.

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. DORR—LIBERTY OUTRAGED—THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE TRAMPLED UPON—TYRANNY TRIUMPHANT—THE PEOPLE SLAVES.

It has never been our lot to record such a monstrous outrage upon rebulican institutions and individual rights, such a palpable violation of the principles of the great Charter of American Freedom, as we do this day—JULY FOURTH, 1844—*the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence*, which struck terror to the heart of tyrants and gave liberty to the New World. We have now to record a gross violation of the spirit and letter of that glorious instrument, in the conviction and sentence of Gov. DORR for *treason!*

The deed is done; the work of tyranny is consummated; the cup of Algerine infamy is full!—THOMAS WILSON DORR has been sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor in the State Prison of Rhode Island, during his natural life. The soulless individuals who have aided in this work of cruelty and oppression, the judges who sat on the trial and delivered the sentence, will go down to posterity side by side with the black-hearted tyrants of former times, who trampled upon the rights of the people and sacrificed the best, the purest, and the greatest men of their times; while the name and character of the brave, virtuous, and uncompromising patriot, DORR, will rank with the greatest and best men that have adorned and elevated Humanity. The dungeon, the stake, the cross, have had their victims, who have shed light and glory, christianity and immortality upon man.—The immortal spirit, true to its great mission, performs its work fearlessly, bears persecution cheerfully, and gloriously triumphs in the end over all opposition

On Monday, the 24th of June, the Court refused Mr. Dorr's motion in arrest of judgment for want of jurisdiction The Attorney General then moved that "sentence be pronounced upon the prisoner." Mr. Atwell, counsel for Mr. Dorr, moved that "*execution* of the sentence should be suspended until the case could be heard before the Supreme Court of the United States" This the Court decided could not be done, and adjourned to Tuesday morning, at which time Mr. Dorr was brought forward to receive the sentence of the Court. The Clerk having asked the usual question—"Prisoner, what have you to say, why sentence should not be pronounced against you?"—Mr. Dorr arose and addressed the Court for about thirty minutes in a calm and dignified manner, briefly reviewing the case. In the course of his remarks he said to the Judge, (and who that has a spark of pure patriotism burning within him will not respond to the sentiment,) that, under the circumstances of the case, *he would not "exchange the place of a prisoner at the bar for a seat by your side upon the bench."* Chief Justice Durfee briefly replied, and then pronounced the following sentence—"THAT THE SAID THOMAS W. DORR BE IMPRISONED IN THE STATE'S PRISON, AT PROVIDENCE, IN THE COUNTY OF PROVIDENCE, FOR THE TERM OF HIS NATURAL LIFE, AND THERE KEPT AT HARD LABOR, IN SEPARATE CONFINEMENT."

In accordance with the sentence, Mr. Dorr was, on Thursday *evening*, brought up from Newport to Providence and lodged in the State Prison.—We learn that he entered the prison with a firm step, cheerfully submitting to his fate. And thus has terminated his trial in a sentence which for wickedness and cold hearted oppression, has no parallel in this country. Mr. Dorr was tried for treason against the charter government of Rhode Island, which is already defunct, and which the very men who tried him had *treasonably* overthrown—without law or the color of law, as that instrument contained no provision for amendment or repeal—and set up another government in its place Mr. Dorr was chosen Governor under a constitution adopted by a large majority of the people, in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The *treason* which he had committed consisted in his endeavors, in accordance with the oath which he took upon entering upon office, to administer to the best of his ability, the government which the people had rightfully established. It will be recollected that the acting President of the United States interfered by promising the aid of the United States forces to the Old Charter or Algerine party; this alarmed the Free Suffrage party, and thus was the People's Constitution, and the People's Governor, (Mr. Dorr,) by the military force of the United States, overpowered and put down. Herein was Mr. Dorr's treason—glorious treason!—treason which will immortalize his name and endear it to the friends of liberty throughout all time.

Compare the case of Mr. Dorr with that of O'Connell, the celebrated repealer. The latter is convicted of treason and s