

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, SEPTEMBER, 12, 1843.

NEW SERIES.—VOL. IV NO. 7.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE, \$3 00
SIX MONTHS, " " 2 00
THREE MONTHS, " " 1 00
All payments will be considered in advance.
If made within three months after publishing, the paper will be discontinued, (unless at the option of the publisher,) until all arrearages are paid.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square (12 lines) three insertions, \$1 00
" " " " " " " " 25
" " " " " " " " 50
" " " " " " " " 100
Longer advertisements will be charged in the same proportion.

A reasonable deduction will be made on yearly advertisements.
All orders for advertising or job-work must be accompanied by the cash, except from those who have open accounts with the office.
Office in the south end of the Market Building.

CLINTON COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of public notice and an arrangement made at the district convention held at Fayetteville on the 18th of August last, a large and respectable number of the Democrats of Clinton county met at the court house in Wilmington on the 2d Sept. inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the district composed of the counties of Clinton, Clermont and Brown, in the Senate of the State of Ohio.

On motion, Judge Howe was called to the chair and Jas. W. DeWyer was appointed Secretary.

A motion was then made to appoint a committee of three to determine the number of delegates each township should be entitled to, when William Fuller, John E. Dalton and David Morton were appointed said committee.

The committee having retired, soon returned and reported that the townships be entitled to delegates as follows: Union 10, Chester 6, Green 12, Richland 7, Liberty 4, Vernon 5, Clark 5, Marion 8, Washington 5, Wayne 3, and Jefferson 2.

The meeting then withdrew to appoint said delegates, (each township appointing its own) and on their return, reported that they had duly appointed the following gentlemen; for Union township, Lawrence Fitzhugh, Milton M. Hale, Warren Sabrin, Gideon Fuller, Patrick Derwer, William Fuller, Joseph Halo, T. S. Carothers, Jacob Barnes, Samuel Johns, and Ephraim Leaming. For Chester, Caleb Lucas, Fredrick Lucas, William Huffman, Moses Bradford, David M. Harlan, and Benjamin Rockhill. For Green, Eliza Harris, Samuel Spear, John Matthews, Isaiah Brower, Robert Swan, Harkness Vanwinkle, John B. Clark, H. P. Collins, Abraham Frazier, John E. Dalton, Zephania Spear, and William Noble. For Richland, Moses Rees, Edmund Tharp, John Whorly, Samuel Jackson, M. Griffiths and Joseph Nichols. For Liberty, Lewis Fisher, A. Jackson Smoke, Zedie Rogers, and A. Paynter. For Vernon, Aaron B. Sewell, authorized to cast the township vote. For Clark, Elijah D. King, Solomon Heldebrandt, William Thompson, John Jackson and William Betterton. For Marion, Wylie Hawthorn, John Frazee, David T. Murphy, Joseph Blacett, William Brandebury, Aaron M. Fordice, Lewis Weber and John T. Carnahan. For Washington, Jacob Rhonemus, David Wright, Demas Lundy, Patrick McDermott, and John Wise. For Wayne, David Carter, David Morton, and Jackson Runnels. For Jefferson, Allen Hodson and Curtis Jackson.

The names of William H. Baldwin, and Moses Rees having been presented as candidates for nomination, the delegates proceeded to ballot for a choice, when it was ascertained that Wm. H. Baldwin received 44 votes, and Moses Rees 24, Wm. H. Baldwin having received a clear majority of all the votes given, was declared duly nominated.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to wait on Mr. Baldwin and notify him of his nomination, and request his attendance.

On the return of the committee, having reported that Mr. Baldwin had accepted the nomination and was now in attendance, he was called upon and having taken the stand, addressed the meeting in a few short but very appropriate remarks, setting forth the great leading principles of the Democratic party, and what should be his course if elected.

After some remarks by Judge Hinkson, he offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, as the sense of this convention, that a Tariff for revenue only, is a sufficient encouragement to domestic manufacturers;

That we approve of the individual liability principle in Bank Charters, so modified as to secure the stockholders from injustice, and that bill holder from loss;—Good Bank or none;

That a Bank of the United States is unnecessary as a fiscal agent of the gov-

ernment, and therefore unconstitutional when created for any other purpose.

Resolved, That we will use every honorable means to secure the election of the nominees of this convention.

A motion was then made and carried that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Democratic papers in the district and the Ohio Statesman.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.
A. HOWE, Chairman
Jas. W. DeWyer, Sec'y.

For the Democratic Standard. TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF BROWN COUNTY.

The time is rapidly approaching when you will again be called upon to exercise that inestimable right of every Freeman, that of going to the Polls and voting for those whom you may deem worthy of your support; among the various county officers whom you have to elect, is one of great importance, that of County Treasurer. He it is who receives all of your money, in the shape of taxes for state and county purposes; he holds in his hands at certain periods a large sum of your money which he has the entire control over, ought you not then to consider the matter well, and weigh in your own minds the fitness, honesty and capability of the one whom you are about to cast your vote for. There are but two gentlemen who have as yet offered for that important office, Thomas Middleton and Thomas Melford. The former has held the office of County Treasurer for 15 years at least, and his Father before him for a long term of years, until it seems that it has become hereditary descending from Father to Son as is beautifully illustrated in monarchical governments; a few of his brother whigs have landed his name to the skies just before an election, and have always succeeded in gulling a sufficient number of Democratic voters, which added to the entire whig vote, has invariably elected him and his Father before him for upwards of a quarter of a century. They say he is honest; so he may be in one sense of the word, but I would ask if it is honorable. What! to see a man clinging as it were for life to an office, and calling upon free and independent men to keep him there, fawning upon their money. If that is to be called an honorable trait in his character, I would advise him as a friend to ask the dear People to elect him for life, and when he dies to bestow the office upon his Son or nearest kin, just for his great and important services rendered to his fellow man. Democrats, are you again going to be hoodwinked and blinded, and go to the polls with your eyes wide open, and vote for one who has obtained as it were a lease for the office he holds. If you are Democrats, you cannot. Why, one of the leading principles inculcated in Democracy is rotation in office. If your regular nominated candidate was not an honest man, one who is every way capable of filling the office of County treasurer, we would not ask you to support him; but where is the man who can say, with truth on his side, a word against the character or honesty of Thomas Melford? and echo answers, where? Then Democrats, rally around the man who received near the unanimous vote of your convention. Who for a moment doubts that if supported by his Democratic friends, but that he will be elected? not one. Is it not a stain of the deepest dye upon the Democracy of Brown county that here in this county, where there is a clear majority of at least 300 for the Democratic party, that year after year you will go to the polls and elect one who at heart is your enemy, and who has stood in the front ranks of the enemy? Democrats arouse, shake off the spell that binds you, and let the year of 1843 be the eventful period when you will show to your friends in the State, and throughout the union, that you have men in your ranks who are honest and capable to fill any office, and that you dare to support them.

ROTATION.

For the Democratic Standard.

Mr. Editor:
Dear Sir, Please announce my name as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature of Ohio.

In becoming a candidate, I think it necessary to define some of my opinions, 1st. I believe in the law of last winter, making the banker individually bound for the redemption of their notes. If they want bank under that law, then I for one give no banks. 2nd. I believe in the law allowing the legislature to act on divorces ought to be repealed; because I think that when a man or a woman wants a bill of divorce, they ought to apply to the Supreme Courts and pay the expense out of their own pockets. The legislature of last winter consumed one fourth of its time in acting on bills of divorces. 3rd. I believe that the law ought to be so that any person having business in the

County courts could attend to it himself, if he thought himself capable, if not, let him hire a farmer, mechanic, doctor or lawyer, as he sees fit. 4th. I am in favor of a law to have real estate sold or set off at its appraised value. I believe that the salaries of our public officers ought, by all means, to be reduced according to the circulating medium. I believe that all laws making any distinction on account of color should be immediately abolished as to their right of protection in Ohio.

FREDERICK BINGAMAN.

From the Democratic Recorder.

OYER AND TEMINER.

The People, vs. The "Universal Whig Party," alias "That same Old Coon."

[This suit was instituted in 1841, for indemnity for losses sustained by violation of contract on the part of the defendants, and for the recovery of certain rights and immunities, obtained by them, under false pretences, in 1840. The prisoner was brought into court under a writ of *habeas corpus*. His physical appearance was haggard and emaciated in the extreme. His eyes rolled wildly, and the general contour of his countenance exhibited a guilt which no affected innocence could conceal, a resolute spirit and a dogged despair which no assumed nonchalance could effectually suppress. His habiliments hung loosely, and in tattered fragments about his person. His hat was somewhat antique in its style—very much like those worn in days of the elder Adams; the "black cockade" was still conspicuous. His linen was originally red flannel, but now it was considerably soiled. His coat was of many colors; with a strong preponderance of red; and of a cut so very peculiar, that it could be worn either end up, or either side out. His "inexpressibles" were also indecipherable, though by the prism of scrutiny, they might be divided into as many elements, at least, as Parson Miller divides his beast. He was barefoot, and his pedic extremities were considerably lacerated by the thorns he had been travelling on for the last three years.]

A jury of twenty-six was empanelled, when the prisoner was thus addressed by the Court:

"You Old Coon! You are arraigned before the highest tribunal of your country, charged with the commission of some of the most flagrant offences under the cognizance of human law. Inflexible justice, ever jealous of her prerogatives, demands of us, her chosen instruments on earth, the strictest scrutiny into the truth of the onerous allegations now resting upon you. Mercy, in her ethereal essence, even now hovers over this August assemblage, and in deepest commiseration for your wo-begone aspect, pours forth her lachrymal flood in copious profusion. We know that

"The quantity of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven
Upon the place beneath."

Yet, "Though earthly power doth then show likest
When mercy seasons justice," (God's), the majesty of human law will often require resistance to her most pathetic pleadings, and a sacrificial offering upon the altar of inexorable justice.

Hear now, the indictment, which, though embracing many counts, may be summed up to this:

For riotous and disorderly proceedings against the peace of the State, and the welfare of its citizens; for constructing or causing to be constructed, many unseemly vehicles, and imparting thereto, by means of horses, mules, and jacksasses, an unwonted and exceedingly unnatural locomotion—for singing unseemly and uproarious melodies, on divers occasions, to the infinite amusement of fools, and to the great annoyance of men of sense; for breach of promise in instances "too numerous to mention"—for vending, giving away, and otherwise disposing of coon meat as 'roast beef,' and for 'kicking up a row generally.' 'Guilty, or 'not guilty' to this charge,—you will respond.

The prisoner was heard feebly to answer—"not guilty!"
Witnesses for the prosecution were then introduced. John Smith, duly qualified.

Question by the Court.—Do you know the prisoner at the bar?

Answer.—I do.
Court.—You will proceed to state as clearly and correctly as possible, such knowledge of the prisoner's character and habits as you may possess.

Witness.—The prisoner and myself were born about the year 1780. Of the first 16 years of our life, it is not necessary to speak. In 1778, in a little difficulty we had with some of our neighbors, he was sometimes found with the 'armed neutrality.' However he soon changed his name, and mounted the cockade you now see on his hat, as an emblem of his principle. In 1840, he was heard to say,

that it was 'unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories of our arms.' Since then, he has experienced many changes, and in 1840 he passed the chrysalis and appeared what you see him now, The Universal Whig party, alias that same Old Coon. I was present when he played the antics specified in the indictment, which I believe to be strictly true.

John Jones examined, (not John B.) I am a farmer. I know the prisoner at the bar. I became acquainted with him in 1840. He came into the field where I was at work, and introduced himself as the friend of 'the dear people.' I had never seen him before. He left with me several pamphlets, among which were 'Cloy's Treatise on the Rise of Real Estate'—Call, on 'Bloodhounds'—'Bois on Negro Testimony,' and 'Ogle, on Gold Spoons.' I read them all, and for the sake of a 'change' I gave 'three times three,' for 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too.' But I pretty soon found that I was 'sucked in,' for hard times became harder,—real estate depreciated—produce fell to almost nothing—seldom would sell for that, and never for cash—and farther the witness knows not.

Jack Wilson examined.—I am a sailor. I know the prisoner as well as any 'old salt' does the fogs of Newfoundland, or the rocks of Scylla. He gave me this book more than two years ago. [Here the 'book' is produced, which proved to be 'A Dissertation on Verdant Towpaths and Umbrageous Lakes, by Solitude Ewing; corrected and improved, with copious notes, and important additions, on Seaman's Pay and Rotten Natives, by the Whig Committee of Vigilance; Horace Greely, Printer, 'Log Cabin' Office, New York, 1840.'] Witness continued. I read this book, and shiver my timbers if I've had a good breeze since.

Patrick O'Barny examined.—Me name's Patrick O'Barny—to be shure it is. And wasn't it born in Ould Ireland that I was, before I ever came to this fray country at all, at all? Me Mither (the Lord bless her, and all iv her children, which is myself; for me sisters—I never had any, and me only brother was only a cousin, alther all)—me mither, as I was saying—

[Here the court suggested that the testimony was rather irrelevant, and checked the witness, loquacity by asking him if he knew the prisoner.]

Is that what y'd be after knowing? Thin, by the powers isn't it sorry that I am that iver saw the crathur? Whin I lived with me ould mither in Ballylaugh iver blessed day giv' us broth and praties enough; and niver in this fray country, did Judy, my darlint, and I, ate 'head and pluck,' and bane soup for breakfast, and dinner, and supper till this spalpeen iv a 'cown' as they call him, promised me two dollars a day and roast beef if I'd raise the shallalah for 'Tip and Ty,' niver at all, at all.

Here the evidence for the prosecution closed.

Several witnesses were introduced by the defendant, but their evidence was overruled by the court, as they were known to have been participants in the transaction. The case was briefly summed up by the States Attorney, when John M. Bois, Esq. made an elaborate argument for the defence. He confessed that the crime had been perpetrated, but contended that an alibi could be easily proved,—or if this plea should not be received, that the more fashionable one of insanity might be urged. He closed with a pathetic appeal to the jury and court in mitigation of the offence and punishment, inasmuch as the Old Coon was in bad health and might not long survive.

When he had concluded, the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of—GUILTY.

The prisoner was deeply affected when the verdict was pronounced:—
"The sealding tears each other chased;
Like pumpkins down a hill."

With much emotion, and with solemn dignity, the Judge proceeded to pass the sentence of the law.

"Old Coon!—In the performance of my judicial functions, I have ever found it a task most painfully severe to pronounce upon the guilty culprit the rigorous sentence of a violated law. But, though your unfortunate condition may powerfully appeal to my softer nature for commiseration, and mercy, yet the stern demands of inexorable justice must be executed, and the majesty of the law vindicated, by visiting its wholesome chastisement upon the incorrigible offender."

You have been arraigned, tried and convicted, for audacious unseemly, unlawful, and mischievous demonstrations, at divers times, and divers places, against the peace and dignity of the State and for miscellaneous and incorrigible rowdism in general; and now only remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the court, and for you to expiate your many crimes in condign punishment. Have

you any reason why the sentence should not be pronounced against you.

[The prisoner remarked, almost insubordinably, that he was only 'playing' possum, and he hoped the sentence would be a mild one.]

The Judge continued.—You are commanded to be taken whence you were brought, to be kept at the rack on short allowance, till the 4th of March, 1845; when, if till then you survive under your sufferings and disgrace,—you will be taken from your 'durance vile' and thrown headlong into the waters of the Lethe.—And may you have a short and comfortable passage to the land of forgetfulness.

THE LATE COON CONGRESS.

The following is a capital thing, very slightly altered from the Boston Atlas, a Coon paper:

"We undertake to say that no legislative hall in the country was ever disgraced by more ruffian like conduct—by a more absolute disregard of the common received forms of proceeding in such bodies—by more gross violation of delicacy, decency and order—by a stronger partisan determination to carry through the most iniquitous measures, without the least reference to their effect upon the existing laws and institutions—by a more flagrant violation of the feelings and the rights of the minority—than were perpetrated by the Coon majority in the Congress of the nation at its last session. We say that the majority behaved more like wild beasts, who knew nothing and cared nothing for the rules of propriety, than they did like wise and discreet legislators, and we say, further, that a certain member from North Carolina, who thrust himself forward as the leader of that majority, was the veriest 'unlicked cub' of them all. This is our opinion of them; and, entertaining this opinion, we are free in expressing it.—Globe.

TEMPLE OF JUGGERNAUT.

The European correspondent of the National Intelligencer, proclaims the astounding fact, that the London East India Company contribute £3,000 annually to the support of this sanguinary temple.

The Baptist Missionary Society were making strenuous exertions for the purpose of inducing the company to abrogate the payment of this large and annual donation. Their memorial to the company, of which the following is an extract, will give our readers a pretty correct idea of the reprehensible policy of the East India Company, in relation to this affair.

The society your memorialists represent employ several missionaries in Orissa and neighboring districts more immediately connected with the principal Temple of Juggernaut.

The missionaries of this society, while pursuing their benevolent labors, have frequently witnessed the most appalling scenes of misery and death, occasioned by the worship of that idol. They have seen dead or dying pilgrims scattered for miles on the main road to the idol's temple, or by the sides of the roads, and have occasionally counted from 40 to 140 corpses, and even more, lying together in a small space of ground, the corpses of pilgrims that had died, exhausted by fatigue or diseases, the effect of their pilgrimages.

The worship of this idol is impure and abominable to a degree which your memorialists dare not to describe.

Your memorialists beg humbly to express their great satisfaction in the report of the pilgrim taxes at Juggernaut Gya, Allahabad, but they most deeply regret the continuance of the government donation to Juggernaut's Temple. A recent letter states: A grand delusion has been practiced upon the Christian world in reference to the abolition of the tax.—The support of the Government awarded to the idol having been drawn from the collection of the tax, it was understood that when it was abolished that support would cease. But while the tax has been abolished, the sum of 35,000 rupees, and 1,030 rupees to provide cloth for the idol's care, have been devoted in perpetuity—a sum sufficient to support the idol in all its influence and glory.

EARLY SOWN WHEAT.

In our excursions, in different parts of the country the present season, we have invariably found that those fields which were latest sown in wheat last fall, have suffered the most from the fly and winter kill. Now, is this generally the case throughout different sections of the country? If so, it becomes an important matter to sow early, and instead of leaving it till the last of September, or the forepart of October, as is frequently done here at the north, it should invariably be gotten as early as the first ten days of September.

The only objection we have heard to early sowing is, that it produces too rank a growth the following spring; but this is easily obviated by pasturing it for a week or two with sheep or young cattle, the last of April, or early in May.—We have been informed that pasturing wheat in the spring, on rich soils, not only renders it less likely to be struck with rust, but also thickens the crop; and operates as a preventive to the grain being lodged. When stock is turned on to wheat fields, great care should be taken to see that the ground be sufficiently dry to prevent posching, otherwise it might cause serious injury to the crop.—The advantage of early sowing now, if our observations prove correct as to the fly, would be very great; the disadvantage we are yet to learn. Wheat being the principal money crop in large sections of the northern and middle states, too much attention cannot be paid to an improved culture of this great staple product. We shall be much indebted to any reader who will favor us with communications on this important subject.

American Agriculturist.

Sunday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

On a late occasion, we mentioned the fact of having within our grasp a circular of the English Government, directed to all its agents in this country, and signed by Lord Aberdeen, requiring the most minute and extensive information in relation to the blacks in the United States. The announcement has created a great deal of interest, and we have been called upon to publish the circular, which is voluminous. We are not at liberty to do so at present, but many others pointing to the same result, are contained in "Slave Trade." Document No. 2, dated May 30, 1843, forming a part of the instructions of Mr. Fox, the British minister at Washington.—N. Y. Herald.

To Boys.—Boys, listen to us a moment. Do you wish to become good men and influential citizens? Do you wish to command the respect of the wise and good? Then abstain from all that is evil. Go not into improper society; use no profane or indecent words; speak no falsehoods; never cheat; never lie; be perfectly honest. Remember your conduct now will have an influence over your life. If you are virtuous and improve your time in useful pursuits, we have no hesitancy in saying that if you live you will become ornaments to society. On the contrary, if you yield to bad examples and influences, have no regard for virtue or truth, break the Sabbath, wander about with the profane and idle during your leisure evenings, we tell you plainly that it will prove your ruin. Be careful then to do right, have the fear of God before you, and to walk in the paths of integrity. Then your early days will be precursors of a glorious manhood, and a useful and happy life.—Portland Tribune.

Puzzled.—There is an anecdote extant, admirably illustrative of the powerful, irresistible and artful qualities of forensic oratory. A countryman being present at the trial of a criminal, and having heard all the evidence, was told not to make up his mind on the subject until he had heard the speeches of the counsel. Accordingly, he sat and very patiently listened to the address of the counsel for the crown, or prosecution of the jury;—when the speaker closed, the experienced auditor was asked whether he thought the man guilty or innocent.—"Oh, guilty, of course," he replied, "no body can get over that." The counsel of the prisoner then took up the case, and in the course of his argument so distorted the testimony and exhibited its inconsistency—so belabored the prosecutor for pressing his unfortunate client with all the extremities of legal power, and so pathetically appealed to the sympathies of the jury, that the countryman came to the conclusion, that the 'man was not only innocent, but very hardly dealt by withal.' The gentlemen of the bar were then followed by the learned judge, who with quiet and dispassionate tone and manner, faithfully reviewed the evidence throughout, portraying both its strong and its weak points, divesting it of its irrelevances, and presenting it clearly to the unprejudiced contemplation of the mind. When he had concluded the countryman was asked to decide.

"Why dang me," is the recorded response of the crown, with the traditional embellishments of scratching his head, 'dang me, air and dang my feyther, if I can tell whether the man be guilty or not.'

Old bachelors do not live so long as other men. They have nobody to darn their stockings and mend their clothes.—They catch cold, and there is no one to make them sage tea—consequently they drop off.