

### The Jim Crow Platform.

The old hunker democratic congressional convention which met at Napoleon on the 1st of September, besides nominating Mr. Commager for congress, adopted the following resolutions, presented by a committee with Lieut. Gov. Jim Myers at its head, ex-whig Jim Bloom, *et al.*, in the middle, and little Jim McKenzie of Kalida at its tail.

Considering the fact that our neighbor Stumm and his devoted admirers about Portageville were out in full feather and helped when these resolutions were "unanimously adopted," and expect to "spread themselves" upon this "platform," these resolutions are rich, racy and "Jimmy!" They show how easy a thing it is for some men to "jump Jim Crow" whenever they think "circumstances" require of them that jim-nastic exploit. We copy the resolutions, together with enough of the resolutions of the meeting held at Portageville on the 15th of July last to show what an excellent and beautiful thing consistency is! Democrats, behold and admire!

1. Whereas the democracy of the 5th congressional district of Ohio, in convention assembled, cherishing the principles of the Jeffersonian republican party of this country, and believing it to be their duty, at all suitable times and places, to distinctly avow their opinion upon the great issues and leading questions and measures which arrest their attention and engage the solicitude of the American people. Therefore

2. Resolved, That we cherish and adhere to the world-renowned and admired principles of the great national democratic party, as taught by the chief magistrates Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Madison, Polk, and that we oppose all interpolations and tests upon sectional questions, especially that unwise and dangerous test which judges of our democracy by our opinions upon the question of American slavery, and which would ostracise all opposed to its existence or extension.

3. Resolved, That that part of the Kansas and Nebraska bill which declares the Missouri compromise inoperative and void, has produced great difference of opinion in the democratic party of this congressional district, as to the practical effect of that measure upon the question of slavery extension; and while we entertain different opinions as to its practical effects upon that question, we view slavery as an unmitigated evil, and that we are unqualifiedly opposed to its extension, and we pledge ourselves to that course of policy which shall appear to us the most practicable and efficient to prevent slavery from obtaining a foothold in any of the territories, and to confine it within its present limits.

4. Resolved, That we are in favor of a national homestead bill, granting 160 acres of land to every actual settler.

5. Resolved, That we advocate economy in the administration of the general and state governments, and a strict accountability of all federal, executive and state officers and agents.

6. Resolved, That we seek no entangling alliances, and agree to no fusion or union which sacrifices principle; nor will we forsake our party because a few short-sighted, imprudent politicians would ruin the democracy by their pro-slavery heresies.

7. Resolved, That the democratic party is the party of the country, and for the country, and that it has ever had to contend against all the fusions, cabals, cliques and opponents of our system of government.

8. Resolved, That we feel more than ever like sticking to the good old democratic ship, the flag ship of the squadron; she has weathered many a storm, and although the billows of fanaticism and toryism have lashed her hull, and threatened to engulf her, yet they have spent their fury against her mighty bulwarks, and recoiled with sullen growlings, not having had the power to throw a single white-cap upon her staunch and well defended decks.

9. Resolved, That as Americans and dem-

ocrats, we repudiate all efforts, either open or disguised, to draw a line between the naturalized and the native citizen.

10. Resolved, That we disapprove of the introduction of religious differences into the political arena, and condemn, utterly and entirely, the requirements of a religious test for any public office.

11. Resolved, That the democracy of this congressional district will make it a cardinal principle of action, by all constitutional and proper means, to secure an amendment of the constitution of the United States, so that the federal judiciary may be deprived of their life tenure in office, and thus, by frequent elections, be brought to feel a proper measure of responsibility to the only true source of power in our country—the people; and that we recommend this subject to the attention of the democracy of this state, and invoke suitable action on their part.

12. Resolved, That the course pursued by the Hon. A. P. Edgerton, as representative from the 5th congressional district, in so far as it relates to his duties in congress, is approved by this convention.

13. Resolved, That this convention approves highly of the veto of the river and harbor appropriation bill, by Pres't Pierce; while we believe that the lakes and rivers should be placed on the same basis as the sea shore ports, we do not desire to see justice and the constitution trampled under foot by a corrupt log rolling system, by which the public treasury is plundered for local and private purposes.

14. Resolved, That the people have great cause of alarm in consequence of the rapid advancement of the lobbying influences at Washington, and that there is abundant evidence to prove to the satisfaction of any unbiassed mind, that those influences are corrupting our national legislature, through allowances of unjust claims, and large appropriations of public lands and money to private individuals and companies. Members of congress, in many cases, become agents and attorneys for claims which are being urged upon congress, and when the terms of members expire, many of them hang about Washington, ready to be employed to lobby for any measure, no matter how corrupt. This we look upon as both corrupt and corrupting. The people should discountenance such men, not only as unworthy of public confidence, but of social respect.—This enormous and growing evil is justly chargeable upon the cabinet officers of the late Fillmore administration, some of whom having been implicated in the most fraudulent schemes to abstract large sums from the treasury, which they put into their own pockets, thereby doing all that was in their power to render public plundering respectable.\*

15. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity of President Pierce and his cabinet, and believe that with them Gardnerism and Galphinism will find no quarters; and we have no doubt the president will place his veto upon any bill which he shall have reason to believe has been passed through congress by corrupt influences. In doing this he may be denounced by all the public plunderers in and out of congress, but he will be supported by the people, and hailed by them as a deliverer from the greatest evil that now threatens the purity and stability of our free institutions.

Such are the Napoleon resolves—pretty windy against the Nebraska outrage, though insincere and only for effect. Now let us turn back to the Portageville meeting. This meeting seems to have been got up at the instance and for the special benefit of Mr. Wm. R. Carothers, who did all the talking, drew up the resolutions, and made himself generally useful. His patriotism and democracy seem to have been pent up and unduly cramped, and the occasion was eagerly seized to give them both an airing. He was

\* The charge here made against members of the Fillmore cabinet is basely false, and these resolution makers are challenged to produce evidence to sustain their charge, or else stand branded as slanderers and liars.

factotum of the town caucus. Alluding to his speech, the printed account says:

He alluded to these facts [some facts he had been manufacturing for the occasion] in a very forcible manner, and showed that the principles of the democracy are eternal and cannot change—[what are they? we thought they were progressive]—that they stand there in all their original beauty and majesty, not a feature mutilated, not one of the ancient landmarks removed—not a blemish upon their lofty fame. He then alluded to the principles of the Nebraska bill. He went on to show that if the right of a community to regulate their own local and domestic concerns be not sound, democratic and constitutional, then no right or privilege had these characteristics. That if the principle of self-government does not lie at the basis of our constitution, our government and federation, and if our institutions do not rest on this principle, then they have no foundation. [This is tremendous reasoning.] He showed most clearly that the effects of the passage of the Nebraska bill would be to take the agitation of the slavery question out of congress, where it has been creating heart-burnings and divisions among the people of the different states, and to throw it among the people of the state, territory or locality immediately interested. [A very clear mistake as is daily seen.] That it would do away with an imaginary line drawn between the north and the south, and open the territory south of the line of the so called Missouri compromise to the energetic population of the free states. [Humbug. How can it open what has never been closed? There was no prohibition to the erection of free states south of 36 30, but only a prohibition of slavery north of that line.] And he went on to prove that good and not harm must be the result of the passage of the bill.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. Carothers moved the appointment of a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on this subject, whereupon the chairman appointed Mr. Carothers and others. And here are a couple of the resolutions:

6. Resolved, That while we are opposed to making the Nebraska question a test question in politics, we are forced to meet the anti-Nebraska men when they declare that they will support no man who is in favor of the measure, by the declaration that we deem it due to ourselves and to the democratic party to support no man who is opposed to the principles of the bill—believing that men who are rotten at the core on any of the fundamental principles of a democratic form of government are unfit to hold any office of trust or profit in a republic like ours.

8. Resolved, That John McMahan, John Bamber, Samuel Biggerstaff and Gilbert Beach, members of the central committee of Wood county, be and they are hereby requested to erase the name of Asher Cook from said committee and appoint a democrat in his place.

This last was because Judge Cook was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Is it not passing strange, astonishing, that the men who passed these resolutions on the 15th of July, could, on the 1st of September, "unanimously" approve of those Napoleon resolutions, of such a contrary tenor, simply at the beck and nod of Judge Myers and J. B. Steedman? Was there ever a more ridiculous effort to "jump Jim Crow?"

The auditor of Stark county has charged the tax payers about four thousand dollars for his services during the past year. The amount being much larger than has heretofore been charged, and larger than is allowed in other counties, the commissioners of Stark appointed a committee to examine and report upon the correctness of the account. They have attempted to perform their duty, but the auditor has refused to exhibit to them his bills, and they have been compelled to report the facts to the commissioners.—And yet the slave democracy of Stark have nominated this same model Galphin for reelection.—[O. S. Journal].

BRINGING CURSES ON THE GOVERNMENT.—A correspondent of the Tribune, who returned from California in the steamer Star of the West, gives the following description of the sufferings of an American citizen, whose property was destroyed in the savage burning of Greytown:

It was painful to witness the suffering occasioned by this bombardment and burning. One case came under our notice of a most distressing character. Among the American residents was a boatman by the name of Clark—a soldier wounded at the battle of Buena Vista—who, with his wife, had been some time in Greytown, and acquired buildings and property worth probably \$5,000. Mrs. Clark had been ill of the fever of the country, and from the exposure and privations during the attack and the burning of her dwelling over her head, a stroke of paralysis was induced, which rendered her utterly helpless—and thus for two weeks had she been, in unspeakable agony, without medical attendance or comforts of any kind. Her cries could be heard for a considerable distance from the temporary hovel set up to shelter her from the sun and rain. It was indeed a piteous case to see the tears course down the cheeks of this bearded man, and hear his reproaches upon the government which destroyed his property, in requital for his blood shed in the battles of his country. Surely there is a wrong to be redressed.

The day before our arrival, the British brig-of-war Espiegle, 16 guns, came into port and anchored. There is also a British revenue cutter, Bermuda, of five guns, in port, evidently intending to protect the town from further assault. The British mail steamer Teviot was also at anchor, and also two or three other vessels, names unknown.

GREYTOWN AS IT IS.—The N. Y. Evening Post publishes a letter from a merchant at San Juan, to his New York correspondent, containing an interesting description of the present state of affairs at Greytown. The writer says that "for the first two or three days after the destruction of the city, everything was at a stand-still. The rain poured down in torrents, and those persons who remained in the woods sheltered themselves as well as they were able by putting up little frames, and stretching India rubber blankets or anything they could get to cover them with, and crowding together in the few small miserable houses. Only two houses had fortunately escaped the fire. A week after the bombardment some of the more enterprising merchants began to erect some small apologies for houses, and at the date of the letter, July 13th, eight or nine sheds for the storage of goods were in process of construction. A number of vessels, English and American, were in the harbor, and a sloop was daily expected from Jamaica with provisions for the poor and houseless men, women and children. Capt. Smith, the man who shot the Captain of the bungo, and thus gave rise to the difficulty which resulted in the destruction of the town, was there in command of his steamer, the Ruth, and more trouble was anticipated on his account.

"OLD JOE KICKING UP BEHIND"—WOULDN'T DIE.—At the cholera hospital, in this city, an old chap—about as hard as they bake 'em—was acting in the capacity of a nurse, and finally was himself taken with the cholera. He had a pretty severe brush with the scourge and came pretty near being "run into the ground," and the only reason that he didn't was because of stubbornness. One day when he was at the lowest ebb, the undertaker, with his hearse was at the hospital door, in readiness to convey a corpse to the cemetery, when a nurse remarked to him, "by the time you get that one buried we'll have another for you."—"you might as well take his dimensions now." "Who is it?" asked the undertaker. "That fellow there," replied the nurse, pointing to old Joe. Joe overheard the remark, and raising up in his cot, with unlooked for vigor, broke out in a string of words, not over fit for ears polite, and respectfully requested them to "go to h—l with their coffin." After this ebullition, strange to say, Joe recovered, and tells with gusto his "hair breath 'scape" from old, bloody-bones.—[Tiffin Adv.]