

**PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.**  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

**Party Politics.**

The Washington Union, the organ of the president at Washington, and all southern democratic papers and politicians, declare that adherence to the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri compromise, constitute the true test of democracy. Southern whig politicians are nearly unanimous in favor of this position also. But in the north we find great diversity of *profession* of sentiment among the party leaders on the subject, some insisting upon the repeal of the compromise as democratic, others being willing to allow of some toleration where difference of opinion exists among members of the party. In Lucas county they *profess* toleration, but nullify and stultify the "profession" by requiring every democrat to vote an "unscratched ticket!" Here is what they say in county convention:

*Resolved*, That the territorial policy of the present administration presents considerations upon which democrats do and may differ, and we deem it inexpedient to hold them politically responsible for their individual opinions upon that question.

*Resolved*, That the best test of a democrat is an unscratched ticket.

In Wood county, the leaders are more imperious, arbitrary and tyrannical, and depend less upon cunning than force to drive the party team rough shod over the people.—Here is what was said by a meeting of choice spirits, held at Portageville on the 15th of July last:

4. *Resolved*, That the course taken in the fusion convention, held at Portageville on the fourth of the present month, by Asher Cook, a man who holds the office of probate judge at the hands of the democracy of this county, and who got that station by representing himself to be a democrat, as well as the course of other so-called democrats, his associates, has forfeited the confidence of the democracy of this county; and we do here in convention this day assembled, declare that they are no longer to be regarded as members of the democratic party, and that we shall hereafter treat them accordingly.

Now what had Asher Cook and his democratic associates done to stir up the wrath of these brethren of his at Portageville to such a pitch? He had made a public speech there, in which he sternly condemned the violation of national faith involved in the repeal of the Missouri compromise; and censured Mr. Pierce for violating his own pledge to stand by the Baltimore platform, thrice voluntarily given, and to do all in his power to prevent a renewal of the slavery agitation. This is what Judge Cook did, and what his associates approved, and it is all they did. Is there anything in it wrong or undemocratic? Is this a just and sufficient cause to drive men from the party?—Who appointed these men to sit in judgment upon other men? And while they were about it, why did they not turn out Mr. Edgerton and his 45 fellow members of congress from the democratic party, who opposed the breach of faith as violently as Judge Cook does; and while reconstructing they might as well take in the entire whig party of the south—fuse with it—why not?

These Portageville men say, in effect, that democrats may think as they please in regard to the breach of honor involved in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, but they must stick to the president and party, right or wrong, and if they dare to grumble or utter a word of remonstrance, they shall be read out of the party and excommunicated

with all the pomp and ceremony attendant upon a papal bull.

This is the kind of *toleration* that exists in Wood county. It is the toleration of a tyrant, who places his heel upon your neck and bids you think as you please, so long as you only obey him. It is the toleration of a *master* extended to his *slave*, and it is very appropriately exhibited on the side of slavery in its contest with freedom. That contest is but now fairly begun. Time will soon show who is the true democrat of freedom, and who is the false democrat of slavery.

"Freedom's battle, once begun,  
Bequeathed from patriot sire to son,  
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

—We have not heard of a case of cholera in or near Perrysburg for the past week.

—The slave democracy of this congressional district will meet in a delegate convention at Napoleon on the 1st of September next, to nominate a candidate for congress in place of Mr. Edgerton. It is understood that the Steedman and board of public works influence has been promised to Mr. Commager for the place. They have been in the habit of controlling these matters heretofore in this quarter; but perhaps the people may have something to say about it this fall. We shall see.

—A county convention of the democracy of Wood county has been called, to be held at Bowling Green on Wednesday next, the 30th inst., to appoint delegates to the congressional convention, and to nominate candidates for county officers. The leaders of the party still seem determined to be selfish, to have everything their own way, and divide all the offices exclusively among themselves.

**Putnam's Monthly for September.**

We have received from the publishers this number of Putnam. It certainly presents a very attractive table of contents.

We notice articles on "The Wilds of Northern New York," "Literature of Almanacs," "The Cock-Fight in Mexico," "The Proper Sphere of Men," &c., &c. The first and leading article is headed "Our Parties and Politics." After the humiliating spectacle that has heretofore been presented by some of the leading periodicals of the country of creeping, crouching and crawling on all fours for sectional patronage, it is refreshing to find a magazine like Putnam that speaks in tones of thunder on the momentous crisis of public affairs. Putnam will lose hundreds of readers by the publication of these bold and burning words. Let northern men, who are true to themselves and to mankind, make up the deficiency by thousands. [Blade.]

We have dwelt upon the proceedings of the pro-slavery party so long, that we have left ourselves little space for urging upon other parties their duties in the crisis. But we will not speak to them as parties. We will say to them as Americans, as freemen, as Christians, that the time has arrived when all divisions and animosities should be laid aside, in order to rescue this great, this beautiful, this glorious land from a hateful domination. As it now is, no man who expresses, however moderately, a free opinion of the slave-system of the south, is allowed to hold any office of profit or trust, under the general government. No man can be president, no man can be a foreign minister, no man can be a tide waiter, even, or the meanest scullion in the federal kitchen, who has not first bowed down and eaten the dirt of adherence to slavery. Oh! shameless debasement—that under a Union formed for the establishment of liberty and justice—

under a Union born of the agonies and cemented by the blood of our parents—a Union whose mission it was to set an example of republican freedom, and commend it to the panting nations of the world—we freemen of the United States, should be suffocated by politicians into a silent acquiescence with despotism! That we should not dare to utter the words or breathe the aspirations of our fathers, or propagate their principles, on pain of ostracism and political death! Just Heaven! into what depths of infamy and insensibility have we fallen!

We repeat, that until the sentiment of slavery is driven back to its original bounds, to the states to which it legitimately belongs, the people of the north are vassals. Yet their emancipation is practicable if not easy. They have only to evince a determination to be free, and they are free. They are to discard all past alliances, to put aside all present fears, to dread no future coalitions, in the single hope of carrying to speedy victory a banner inscribed with these devices:—The Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.—The Restoration of the Missouri Compromise.—No more Slave States.—No more Slave Territories.—The Homestead for Free Men on the Public Lands.

**Election—Iowa—Missouri.**

Telegraphs from Cincinnati and Chicago represent Grimes's majority over 3,000.—House largely Anti-Nebraska; Senate decidedly Anti-Dodge. Both members of Congress "right"—decided friends of freedom. Had it not been for a trick, this the hardest State to conquer after Illinois and New Hampshire, would have been swept "clean through." Iowa was flooded with despatches saying, Congress had passed the Homestead Bill, and it was not until after the election, and after some seven hundred votes—some say a thousand—had been lost "to the free-side," that the truth transpired that "Congress had in fact passed no Homestead bill at all, but on the other hand the President had vetoed the River and Harbor Bill, in the passage of which Iowa was deeply interested." One or two counties were lost from the want of a thorough union between anti-Nebraska democrats, whigs and free-soilers—a lesson which should not be lost upon any free State or any county in it.

Missouri turns up well for Benton after all. The reports are not agreed in detail, yet nearly so. The Democrat sums up as follows: The Legislature will stand, Benton 60; Whig 63; Administration 37. If this be true, Old Bullion is far stronger than he was in 1852. The Senate stands, Whig 13; Benton 29; Anti-Benton 29.—[Cleveland Leader.]

The Chicago Press, a democratic paper says of the Iowa election:

"This result is not unexpected, nor have we any crocodile tears to shed over it. The leaders of the Democratic party tried to make the repeal of the Missouri Compromise a test question, and the people flogged them for their iniquity. Whenever our party is right, we are ready to take off coat and work for it with mind, voice, heart, arm and pen.—But when it plants itself upon a great wrong, and corrupt leaders seek to seduce the rank and file from the ancient landmarks of Democracy, then we think that a good "drubbing" is the best possible thing that could happen for it. This is what has happened in Iowa, and we do not grieve a particle over it."

**THE SPANISH REVOLUTION AND CUBA.**—The Tribune's Paris correspondence states that soon after the revolution in Spain broke out, Mr. Soule left Madrid for a journey of pleasure to the Pyrenees. His son was dispatched to Paris and London with some despatches for the American legation in those cities, and also for Washington.

Soule, since Espartero has come into power, has no hopes of a favorable settlement of the Cuban question, unless aided by decisive measures on the part of the government at Washington. He does not believe the Queen can hold her power long, and has strong faith in the ultimate success of the republican cause. No proposition has been made by the Spanish government to sell Cuba, and it is not anticipated that, under the present regime, any will be made.

**Before and after Election.**

The Hon. W. E. Wording, of Racine, Wisconsin, has published a statement in the Advocate, which we give in his own words. "In the month of October, 1852, I was in the office of General Pierce, in Concord, N. H., and had at that time a conversation with him in relation to appropriations by the General Government for the improvement of western Rivers and Harbors. Taking a bound volume of printed speeches and letters in his hand, he turned to the letter of Silas Wright to the Chicago Convention, and observed that the sentiments of the letter were his own; that he was not in favor of appropriations by the General Government for the purpose of *creating* commerce in places where it did not exist, but wherever it did exist, it ought to be *protected and encouraged*, and that he had no more doubt of the constitutionality and expediency of appropriations by the General Government for the improvement of Western Harbors and Rivers than he had of the constitutionality and expediency of appropriations by the General Government for the construction of light-houses and other similar objects on the Atlantic coast, and he added, 'I understand the letter of Silas Wright to the Chicago Convention to be satisfactory to all Western men.' These are his statements as then made, and to show that I am not mistaken, I copy this statement of his, from a memorandum then made, at Gen. Pierce's own suggestion."

Comment is unnecessary—and it did not need this evidence to establish the base hypocrisy of the President.

John Wentworth, on the 21st ult., wrote home from Congress to his Chicago Democrat as follows:—

"Not satisfied with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise law, in order to make a slave State of Kansas, that bulwark of American slavery, the Senate, has defeated all the homestead provisions of the bill of the House, and substituted a graduation and pre-emption bill, and limited as the bill is, its provisions do not extend to Kansas.

Taken alone, the senate substitute is, perhaps, well enough, and would command the votes of all Northern and Western men friendly to the principle. But as a substitute it is a great outrage. It may or may not pass, according to the temper of the House when taken up. But, pass or not, it will not stop the demand for free farms, and especially in Kansas. They will hear from us again. *There is no earthly doubt but the Homestead was beaten because it would induce free laborers to go to Kansas and compete with slave labor.*"

**NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CZAR FROM BEING CAPTURED BY AN ENGLISH WAR STEAMER.**—The Times, in a leading article gives an interesting statement of an incident that might easily have been turned to account in the capture of the Emperor Nicholas and part of the imperial family. An English yacht belonging to Lords Lichfield and Easton had ventured so near to Cronstadt that a Russian steamer put out to sea with the intention of cutting her off.

A war steamer, seeing the danger to which the yacht was exposed, advanced with all speed to her relief, and soon obtained such a position that the yacht was saved. This being accomplished, the commander of the English steamer put her head round, although the little Russian steamer could easily have been captured had he known that on board of this Russian vessel were the Emperor Nicholas, his son the Archduke Constantine, the Archduchess his wife, and the Russian Admiral.

It is whispered that there is a prospect that ere long a Bonaparte will be raised to the papal throne. The present Pope is said to be in very bad health, and it is not probable that he will long survive. Of all parties, perhaps Louis Napoleon is the most interested. His cousin, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, second son of Prince de Canino, has taken holy orders, and is said to be in every way an eligible person for such an office. He would have the advantage of being a Bonaparte and a naturalized Italian, and would probably be as acceptable to all parties as any other individual.