

**Ohio Anti-Nebraska Convention.**

## RESOLUTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

We noticed the organization of this convention in our last paper:

Judge Spalding, from the committee on resolutions made a report from said committee. They were read by him in a very distinct and impressive manner. The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, the "positive prohibition of slavery in the territory to the north and west of Missouri," imposed by Congress in the year 1820, at the instance of Southern statesmen and as an equivalent for the admission of said State of Missouri without such restriction, has been removed by the passage of the bill to establish territorial governments in Nebraska and Kansas.

And, whereas, it becomes important to ascertain if the popular mind in regard to slavery has retrograded in Ohio during the last thirty-four years, notwithstanding the benign principles of the Ordinance of 1787, which made our State perpetually free, and which has been the principal means of our unexampled prosperity and happiness; therefore,

1. Resolved, That we hail with gladness and gratitude the anniversary of that glorious day when the Congress of the Confederation impressed upon the north-western territory that "Ordinance of Freedom" which has given character and consequence to five great States, now containing five millions of freemen, but *not one slave*.

2. Resolved, That in humble imitation of the virtue and patriotism which inspired our fathers in the enactment of the Ordinance, we solemnly renew this day our covenant vows to resist the spread of slavery "under whatever shape or color it may be attempted."

3. Resolved, That to this end we will labor assiduously to render "inoperative and void" that portion of the Kansas and Nebraska bill which abolishes freedom in the territory withdrawn from the influence of slavery by the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and that we will oppose by every lawful and constitutional means any further increase of slave territory or slave States in this republican confederacy.

4. Resolved, That in order that public sentiment on this great subject may be concentrated and developed in the State of Ohio, at the earliest possible period, we will proceed to place in nomination suitable candidates for the Supreme Bench and Board of Public Works, and invoke in their support, at the approaching election, the votes of all good citizens, without reference to political parties.

5. Resolved, That we concur in the recommendation of the Convention of the people of Michigan, that there be called a general convention of the free States, and such of the slaveholding States, or portions thereof, as may desire to be there represented, with the view to the adoption of other and more effective measures in resistance of the encroachments of slavery; and that a committee of five persons be appointed to correspond and co-operate with our friends in other States on the subject.

6. Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed by this Convention as a pro-tempore State Central Committee, with power to call another Convention of the friends of liberty, and to take other measures that may become necessary to perfect the declared designs of this Convention.

7. Resolved, That the soil of Nebraska and Kansas shall be appropriated for free homes for free men.

The resolutions, having been discussed, were enthusiastically adopted.

A committee of five was appointed to correspond with other states on the subject of a National Convention.

The nominations were then made, almost unanimously.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a State Central Committee: Hon. A. P. Stone, Dr. J. H. Coulter, O. Follett, J. W. Andrews, A. F. Perry, Samuel Galloway, I. G. Van Slyke, of Columbus, Charles Keemelin of Hamilton, John Welch of Athens, John A. Foote of Cleveland, J. A. Bingham of Tuscarawas, S. B. Brown and O. White.

**The Great State Convention in Michigan.**

Pursuant to a call for that purpose, the people of Michigan, without distinction of party, who are opposed to the stupendous fraud practiced upon the North by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, met in Jackson in that State, on Thursday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of consulting together as to the proper course to be pursued by the free men of the free States in the present emergency. It was one of the largest, and most enthusiastic conventions that ever assembled in Michigan. D. S. Walbridge, of Kalamazoo, was chosen President, and he was assisted by twelve Vice Presidents and seven Secretaries. Committees to draft and present resolutions, also, to report upon nominations, &c., were appointed. The Convention was addressed with much eloquence and ability by Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Howell, and others.

The committee on resolutions reported a series that occupy over a column in the Detroit Tribune. They were adopted by the Convention with entire unanimity. We copy a portion of them, and call the attention of the freemen of Ohio to the sentiments they embody:

Resolved, That the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise" contained in the recent act of Congress, for the creation of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, thus admitting slavery into a region until then sealed by law, equal in extent to the thirteen old States, is an act unprecedented in the history of the country, and one which must engage the earnest and serious attention of every Northern man. And as Northern freemen, independent of all party ties, we here hold this measure up to the public execration for the following reasons:

That it is a plain departure from the policy of the fathers of the Republic, in regard to slavery, and a wanton and dangerous frustration of their purposes and their hopes.

That it actually admits and *was intended to admit* slavery into said territories! and thus (to use the words applied by Judge Tucker, of Virginia, to the fathers of that Commonwealth,) "thus sows the seeds of an evil which, like a leprosy, hath descended upon their posterity with accumulated rancor, visiting the sins of the fathers upon succeeding generations."

That it was sprung upon the country stealthily and by surprise, without necessity, without petition, and without previous discussion, thus violating the cardinal principle of republican government, which requires all legislation to accord with the opinions and sentiments of the people.

That on the part of the South it is an open and undisguised breach of faith, as contracted between the North and the South in the settlement of the Missouri question in 1820, by which the tranquility of the two sections was restored!—a compromise binding upon all honorable men.

That it is an open violation of the compromise of 1850, by which, for the sake of peace, and to calm the distempered impulses of certain enemies of the Union at the South, the North accepted and acquiesced in the odious "Fugitive Slave Law" of that year.

That it is also an undisguised and unmanly contempt of the pledge given to the country by the present dominant party at their National Convention in 1852 not to "agitate the subject of slavery either in or out of Congress"—being the same convention which nominated Franklin Pierce to the Presidency.

That it is greatly injurious to the free States and to the territories themselves, tending to retard their settlement, and to prevent the improvement of the country by means of *free labor*; and to discourage foreign emigrants from resorting thither for homes.

That one of its principal aims is to give to the slave States such a decided and practical preponderance in all the measures of government, as shall reduce the North, with all her industry, wealth, and enterprise, to be the mere province of a few slaveholding oligarchs of the South—to a position too shameful to be contemplated.

Because, as is openly avowed by its southern friends, it is intended as an entering wedge to the still further augmentation of the slave power, by the acquisition of other territories cursed with the same "leprosy."

Resolved, That the obnoxious measure to which we have alluded, ought to be *repealed*, and a provision substituted for it prohibiting slavery in said territories, and in each of them.

Resolved, That after this gross breach of faith and wanton affront to us as northern men, we hold ourselves absolved from all "compromises," except those expressed in the Constitution, for the protection of slavery and slave owners; that we now demand measures of protection and immunity for ourselves, and among them we demand the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and an act to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That we notice without dismay certain popular indications of slaveholders on the frontier of said territories, of a purpose on their part to prevent by violence the settlement of the country by non-slaveholding men. To the latter we say, be of good cheer; persevere in the right; **THE NORTH WILL DEFEND YOU.**

Resolved, That postponing and suspending all differences with regard to political economy or administrative policy, in view of the imminent danger that Kansas and Nebraska will be grasped by slavery, and a thousand miles of slave soil be thus interposed between the free States of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific, we will act cordially and faithfully in unison, to avert and repeal this gigantic wrong and shame.

Resolved, That in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of republican government, and against the schemes of aristocracy, the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed or man debased, we will co-operate and be known as **REPUBLICANS**, until the contest be terminated.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the calling of a General Convention of the Free States, and such of the Slaveholding States or portions thereof as may desire to be there represented, with a view to the adoption of other more extended and effective measures in resistance of the encroachments of slavery; and that a committee of five be appointed, to correspond and operate with our friends in other States on the subject.

The name of "Republicans" which they have chosen is significant. In opposition to the slave democracy of the free States, this new combination of true Republicans is bound to sweep all before them. Nothing is more certain in the future than its complete triumph. The call for a National Convention will also attract much attention at this time. Such a measure at some future day may be necessary to make practical all the objects which the freemen of the North are resolved to accomplish.—[O. S. Jour.]

**The Michigan Nominations.**

The union of the True Democracy at the late convention in Michigan seems to have been perfect. Some anxiety has been manifested to know the former political standing of the nominees; to gratify this very natural curiosity we give from the Detroit Inquirer the following classification, by which it will be seen that they have belonged about equally to all former parties:—[O. S. Jour.]

Kinsley S. Bingham, the candidate for Governor, has been the Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives for the State of Michigan, and twice returned to Congress as a member from that which is now the fourth district. He was elected as a Wilmot Proviso man, pledged to that principle by an explicit resolution of the convention which nominated him, but was ostracised for having committed the unpardonable bull of sticking to his pledges. Geo. A. Coe is a firm and consistent whig of Branch county, who has heretofore been a candidate upon the whig State ticket, and has been a State Senator. John McKinney is a consistent, uniform, honest and upright democrat, who has never before forsaken the organization; he is a resident of Paw-Paw, Van Buren county. Hon. Jacob M. Howard, the candidate for Attorney General, is too well known to need comment. He is, and ever has been, a sound, thorough whig. Silas M. Holmes is a gentleman of probity and honor in private life, a thorough-bred free soiler in principle, and fully competent for the duties of the office. Ira Maghew, the Superinten-

dent of Public Instruction, is favorably known as having once filled that station.—He is a whig. John R. Kellogg, who is the candidate for Member of the Educational Board, is a whig of long standing in the State, a gentleman and an honest man, as is also his associate upon the ticket. Mr. Seymour B. Treadwell, who has been for many years a free soiler, is an upright, conciliatory and honest man.

**The Way to Do It.**

The subjoined remarks from the New York Tribune, are expressive of our views as to the duties of our Representatives to the next Congress:—

"If we are to re-establish the landmark of freedom which has been so ruthlessly and perfidiously torn down, we must do it through the next Congress, and to do so we must lose no single district through cross purposes and double nominations. A House determinedly favorable to the right can carry it over all opposition. Let a majority of that House earnestly *determine* to accomplish the restoration of the Missouri line, and it need not wait to the end of its first session to see the work performed. All it has to do is to attach first, to the deficiency bill, then to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill a proviso in substance, as follows:

"*Provided*, That so much of the act of 1854, establishing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas as relates to the eighth section of the act known as the Missouri Compromise is hereby repealed"—

and just *keep* it attached and the job is done. If the Senate should strike it out, just re-enact it and send back the bill; if the President should veto the bill on account of it, get up a new one, and put in the Proviso. If the contemners of the people's will see fit to cut off their own supplies rather than let the bill pass, so be it. But they would soon sicken of this operation and take their money, even with the Proviso attached.

"Shall we have a House resolved to act as becomes the representatives of high-souled, liberty-loving freemen? To have it, we must elect it; and to this end *uxor* is indispensable. We trust, therefore, that the obstacles founded in the absence of county committees and local organizations generally will be overcome."

So far as the State of Ohio is concerned, this matter now rests with the People—not with any one political party—all freemen, of all parties, must meet on common ground, casting former party predilections to the winds, and prescribe bounds, over which slavery can *never pass*; saying, "thus far and NO FARTHER." Future generations will hold them responsible if they perform not their duty. Doubly armed are they whose cause is just.—[Fremont Journal.]

**BURIED ALIVE.**—A shocking instance of premature burial is related in a Manheim Journal. A woman, who, according to the official register, had died on Easter Monday in child-bed, was duly buried. The cure of the parish, whose house was close to the cemetery, afterwards hearing moans from that place, called a medical man and ran to the cemetery. The unfortunate woman was found turned on her side in the coffin, weltering in her blood, but still warm. Her real death appeared to have been preceded by a severe struggle, and the coffin had been forced open, and the woman had torn her hair from her head. She could not have been dead many minutes before the persons arrived. This subject of premature burials has excited the attention of the French government, and it is proposed to establish *dead houses*, where the bodies of deceased persons may be kept until decomposition commences, as that is now universally allowed to be the only sure evidence of death. Similar houses have long since been established in many parts of Germany.

**SCANDAL EXPOSED.**—The Gardiner Spectator says: "It is rumored that Prince John Van Buren has taken to drink like a fish. It is a scandal on the fish; for John never drinks cold water."

It has been proposed to nominate and elect Henry Ward Beecher to congress, but he says he cannot backslide so far as to accept.