The Perrysburg Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, Devoted to the Interests of Wood County, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Arts and Sciences, Home and Foreign News.

VOL. VII. PERRYSBURG, O., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859. NO. IV

J. F. PRICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PERRYSBURG, OHIO,

WILL promptly attend to all law business entrusted to his care. Has for sale large quantities of land, including well improved farms, which will be sold on easy terms. Feb. 10, 1859—40tf.

JAMES MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the United States and State Courts.

Office in the second story of the Perrysburg Bank Building, Perrysburg, Ohio.
April 1.] [1858—47.

ASHER COOK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
PERRYSBURG, OHIO.
OFFICE—Over J. A. Hall's Store.

The French and German Languages Spoken.

F. & D. K. HOLLENBECK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
GENERAL COLLECTING AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
PERRYSBURG, OHIO.

D. W. H. DAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
BOWLING GREEN, OHIO.
BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Jan. 28.] [1858—

GEORGE STRAIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PERRYSBURG, OHIO,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the several courts of Ohio.

OFFICE.—Same as occupied by John Bates.
April 14, 1859.

A. J. GARDNER, M. D.,
SURGEON,
Gilead, Wood County, Ohio.
Jan. 6th, 1859—35m6

DOCTOR J. HOWELLS,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
BOWLING GREEN, OHIO.
September 17, 1858—19tf

DR. J. B. SMITH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
BOWLING GREEN, Wood County, Ohio.
All calls will be promptly attended to, both day and night. [Feb. 11, 1858.—tf

BAIRD HOUSE,
C. C. BAIRD, PROPRIETOR,
PERRYSBURG, OHIO.

Howell's Exchange,
(Formerly Spafford's Exchange.)
A. G. HOWELL, Proprieter,
Perrysburg, Ohio.

THIS popular Hotel was never in better condition to accomodate its numerous guests than now. The rooms are commodious and well furnished, and the proprietor leaves nothing undone that will contribute to the comfort of his patrons.

The stabling is good, and every reasonable care will be bestowed upon horses, buggies, &c.

☞ Charges, reasonable.

Dec. 16, 1858] [—32—tf.

HASKINS, ROLLER & HASKINS,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.
PORTAGE, WOOD COUNTY, OHIO,
Keep constantly on hand a good stock, which will be sold at *very low rates.*
FOR READY PAY ONLY.
C. HASKINS. J. L. ROLLER. W. HASKINS.
May 6, 1858—52m6*

CROSS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES
Also, a large assortment of the latest and most fashionable styles of
Jewelry, Silver & Silver-Plated Ware
GOLD & SILVER SPECTACLES.
California Gold made into Watches and Jewelry.
TOLEDO, OHIO.
Corner Summit and Monroe Streets.
All goods warranted as represented, should they prove otherwise, the money will be returned. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the neatest and most substantial manner, by experienced workmen.
N. B. All kinds of Jewelry manufactured to order.

L. MATHIAS,
SUCCESSOR TO
C. W. SHREMPF,
Jobber and Retail Dealer in
PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, GUITARS,
And other Musical Instruments,
SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS,
ENGRAVINGS, PRINTS,
GILT MOULDINGS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, &C.,
Summit Street, at the Bazaar,
TOLEDO, OHIO.
Dec. 16, 1858—32ly.

PERRYSBURG PLANING MILL
and Sash Factory,
DANIEL LINDSAY, Proprietor.
MANUFACTURES to order, and keepson hand, a general supply of
Doors, Sash, Blinds and Window Frames;
Pine, Whitewood and Ash Floorings;
do do Doors.
All kinds of PLANING done to order. Orders promptly filled at Toledo prices, or, in some cases, below them. [Perrysburg, May 27, 1858—8y1.

AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES!
THEY ARE FAR SUPERIOR TO THE ENGLISH LEVERS;
And are infinitely the CHEAPEST AND BEST WATCH ever manufactured. For sale at
W. P. GRISWOLD'S.
MAUMEE CITY, Ohio, Dec. 9th, 1858—31

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD CONN.

—DEVOTED TO—
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
(Charter Perpetual.)
CASH CAPITAL - - - - $200,000.00.
CASH ASSETS - - - - - $419,000.00.
S. L. LOOMIS, President.
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
BRANCH OFFICE, 31 & 33 W. 3d St., CINCINNATI
M. MAGILL, General Agent.

Agents in the principal Cities and Towns in the Union.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
Applications received, and Policies issued and renewed.
By D. K. HOLLENBECK, *Agent.*
Feb. 24, 1859—42. Perrysburg, Ohio.

SPRING STYLES!

ELIZA. P. JONES
HAS JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
BONNET SILKS, and everything desired in the
MILLINERY LINE!
and is constantly replendishing her stock of goods, sparing no pains to purchase those which will please.
CALL AND SEE THEM!
BONNETS
Made to order, and old ones repaired.
PERRYSBURG, March 31, 1859—47.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
D. Anderson & Co.
Are now receiving an extensive stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
The largest ever brought to this market, embracing everything in their line, which they propose to sell at PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH THE TIMES.
THE COUNTRY TRADE
Will be supplied at the lowest rates,
ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENT.
Having become Agents for the Sale of
GREENLEAF & TAYLOR
MANUFACTURING CO.'S
WRITING PAPERS
THEY are prepared to supply them in all varieties, in large or small quantities, at MANUFACTURING PRICES. By this arrangement, Dealers and others, may enjoy the same advantages which would be secured to them by the best Paper Mill in the country being located in their midst. Samples of the paper furnished gratis.
CONGRESS CAP,
LEGAL CAP,
CONGRESS LETTER,
COMMERCIAL LETTER,
COMMERCIAL POST,
BATH POST,
LADIES BILLETT,
&C., &C., &C.
D. ANDERSON & CO.
TOLEDO, O., Jan. 20, 1859—37tf.

"Endorsed by Eminent Physicians."
THE GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN
FOR
DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, BILLIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DIARRHŒA, HEARTBURN, JAUNDICE, BLOOD DISEASES, &c., &c., &c., is
DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.
Also, as a prophylactic against FEVER AND AGUE, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &c.
This remedy has a very pleasant taste, and will be taken as readily by children as adults. The afflicted are invited to TRY IT.
Pint Bottles—Price 50 cents.
Send for a Circular giving full particulars.
Address K. CRUGER, Sole Agent, 742 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
Dec. 16, 1858—32m6*.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.—YOUNG'S GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK, or—Every one his own Doctor—being a Private Instructor for Married Persons, or those about to marry—both Male and Female. In everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production or prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English Language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book—It discloses secrets which every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of 25 cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 SPRUCE St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.
March 24, 1859—46ly.

ELECTRO
GOLD AND SILVER PLATING.
Watches and other Goods
PLATED WITH GOLD OR SILVER AT THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.
may 27—3 W. P. GRISWOLD.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
I keep constantly on hand all kinds of School Books and a variety of useful and entertaining Miscellaneous Works. Also, Writing Books, Slates, Inks and Inkstands, and, in short, everything usually found in a well arranged Book Store. My arrangements are such that I can sell
BLANK BOOKS
of all kinds at low prices. Also, Memorandums and Pass Books—every variety—cheap, at
P. C. HOLT'S, Maumee City.

For the Journal.

To One Afar.

BY LILLY LARKSPUR.

'Tis a sad, a dark, lonely night, darling:
Every star is hid in the skies,
And the cold rain is wearily falling,
Like the tear-drops that gush from my eyes.
O! I'm lonely and sad, and I'm weeping,
And my young heart beats sadly and slow,
For the love has awoke from its sleeping,
Which I gave thy fond heart long ago.

Dost remember those happy days, darling?—
The brightest that ever I knew;
No clouds dared to darken our pathway,
For our hearts were then faithful and true;
And as I sat list'ning, so lonely,
To the rain 'gainst the window, to-night,
I fancied 'twas but a dream only—
That our fond hopes had ne'er known a blight.

And over my heart came flushing
Bright visions of days that are o'er,
I was happy, 'till voices came whispering,
"Alas! those glad days are no more."
And I started, for oh! I'd forgotten
That a cloud had obscured hope's bright beam
That partings, and sadness, and sorrow,
Had 'wakened my once happy dream.

Though long years of parting have chilled me,
And my heart has grown stately and cold,
I'll remember the voice that once thrilled me,
For 'tis kind, and as dear as of old.
And oh! when we chance to meet, darling,
Our token of welcome shall be
A kind word and loving smile, darling,
To show you're remembered by me.

STONY RIDGE, May, 1859.

Marriage and Divorce in Europe.

When we read the statistics of births in the cities of Augsburg, Munich and Vienna, and find that not less than one-third are illegitimate, we are struck with horror; but unless we are informed of the causes of this state of things, we invariably draw wrong conclusions. As the laws do not allow marriage until the parties can show property enough to furnish a kind of security against future want, great numbers, including a greater portion of the servants, are excluded from marriage, at least until late in life. The result is that nearly all the female servants have children whose fathers they sometimes subsequently marry. It sometimes happens, too,—and not very unfrequently—that others than servents live together without marriage, and either afterward part, or are married after they have a family grown up around them. Some men who have not been able to marry, go to America, and afterwards send for their *unmarried* wives and their children.—Others, however, forget those they have left behind.

In Prussia the case is a highly favorable one, where but one-seventh of the births are illegitimate. In Prussia there are yearly between 2,000 and 3,000 divorces, and from sixty to seventy applications for divorce occur annually in single congregations in Berlin. When morality suffers so much, religion must suffer more.—*German cor. Watchman and Reflector.*

FIRST GUN FIRED BY AN AMERICAN AT THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.—The first American who discharged his gun on the day of the battle of Lexington was Ebenezer Lock, who died at Deering, N. H., about fifty years ago. He resided at Lexington in 1775. The British regulars, at the order of Major Pitcairn, having fired at a few "rebels" on the green in front of the meeting house, killing some and wounding others, it was a signal of war. "The citizens" writes one, "might be seen coming from all directions in the roads, over fields, and through the woods—each with his rifle and his powder-horn hung to his side, and pockets provided with bullets. Among the number was Ebenezer Lock. The British had posted a reserve of infantry a mile in the direction of Boston. This was in the neighborhood of Mr Lock, who instead of hastening to join the party at the green placed himself in an open cellar at a convenient distance for doing execution. A portion of the reserve was standing on a bridge, and Mr. Lock commenced firing at them. There was no other American in sight. He worked valiantly for some minutes, bringing down one of the enemy at nearly every shot. Up to this time not a shot had been fired elsewhere by the rebels. The British, greatly disturbed at losing so many men by the random firing of an unseen enemy, were not long in discovering the man in the cellar, and discharged a volley of balls, which lodged on the walls opposite. Mr. Lock within, remaining unhurt, continued to load and fire with the precision of a finished marksman. He was driven to such close quarters, however, by the British on the right and left, that he was compelled to retreat. He had just one bullet left, and there was now but one way to escape, and that was through an orchard, and not one moment was to be lost he levelled his gun at the man close by, and shot him through the heart. The bullets whistled about him. Lock reached the brink of a hill, dropped his gun, and throwing himself upon the ground, tumbled downwards, rolling as if mortally wounded. In this way he escaped unhurt. At the close of the war he removed to New Hampshire, where he resided till his death, twenty years after—He lived in seclusion and died in peace."—*Historical Magazine.*

CANINE SAGACITY.—The truth of the following instance of the sagacity of a dog we can substantiate in every particular, and is, we think, well worthy of notice. A little daughter of one of our prominent citizens has a well-arranged baby-house upon which she bestows much care, tastefully dressing the various doll occupants thereof in the morning, and divesting them of their clothing at night. This practice she has followed for some months. The pet dog of the family usually sat by her at night and superintended the work of preparing the dolls for bed. One evening last week, the girl was away to tea and did not return in season to perform the parental duties to the babies. The dog awaited her arrival until the dolls' hour of retiring had passed, and knowing that they *ought to be taken care of*, carefully went to work and undressed them, five in number, without injuring the dresses in the least. How he did it we know not, but such is the fact.—*Nantucket Enquirer.*

—At a public meeting held in Clark County, Georgia, on the 28th ultimo, Judge Jackson, the Member of Congress from that district, made a speech, from which the following is an extract taken from *The Athens (Ga.) South Banner:*

"He (Judge Jackson) then indorsed the President as sound on the great question of our constitutional rights—sounder than any man he knew at the North, holding the extreme Southern doctrine that if the Territorial Legislature refuse to protect the slaveholder in the territory of the Union, Congress ought to do it. The judgment of the President was that of an impartial mind, for he had but little intercourse with him at Washington, and the President did not seem to him to possess that cordiality of manner which was calculated to draw the personal affections of men to him. He (Judge J.) differed with him, too, upon the Pacific Railroad and Tariff; but, as a friend of the rights of the South, he pronounced him the soundest Northern man he had ever seen, and his present opinions, no less than his entire Congressional record, show it."

The Cleveland Mass Convention.

The Convention in Cleveland on Tuesday of last week was one of the largest ever held in the State. We regret that our space will not permit a quotation of the entire report which we find in the *Herald*. We must be content with such extracts as will convey to our readers a correct idea of what was said and done. The *Herald* says:

The great Mass Meeting of Republicans this morning has caused a cessation of all business, and the streets are full of strangers from all parts of the State. The influx from the surrounding country commenced at an early hour this morning, wagon loads of people arriving by all the streets leading in from the country villages.—Preparations for a great meeting had been made on the Square. A large platform had been erected on the corner of the Square, near the United States building, and the regular music platform in the vicinity was set aside for the use of some of the bands.

THE RAILROADS.

The Cleveland & Pittsburgh early train brought in about a hundred passengers for the Convention, and several came in last evening by the different railroads. About half past nine o'clock this morning, the Elyria train brought in six loaded cars, and in about half an hour afterwards the train from Oberlin brought in thirteen loaded cars. Seven crowded cars came in on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. From the Lake Shore Railroad came in sixteen carloads of delegates to the Convention. The Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad brought in five car loads, and the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad brought nine crowded cars. The railroads to-day did not bring less than 3,500 people to the Convention.

The delegates from the eastern lake shore towns, from Wellington, and from Oberlin, with their neighboring towns, formed in procession at the Depots, and marched to the Public Square. As they passsed up Superior street the Lake and Ashtabula County Delegation led the way, headed by a military band, and bearing a banner inscribed on one side

ASHTABULA.
Regnanto Populi.

And on the other side—

SONS OF LIBERTY,
1765.
Down with the Stamp Act!
1859.
Down with the Fugitive Act!

As this part of the procession turned the corner from Water street, a handsome national flag, surmounted with a cap of Liberty, and bearing the legend—

"SONS OF LIBERTY
We Welcome You!"

—was sent from one of the stores in the neighborhood.

Next came the Oberlin delegation, marching two abreast, and headed by the Oberlin Brass Band, playing the "Marseillaise." Conspicuous in the procession was the venerable figure of Father Gillet, seventy-four years of age, bearing aloft the "stars and stripes" with the inscription "1776."

They were followed by the Wellington delegation and an immense crowd of persons from all parts of Lorain county. This party carried a banner inscribed "Lorain," and on the other side—

"Here is the government,
Let Tyrants Beware."

ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

As soon as the crowd arrived at the Square a very large delegation went down to the jail to see the prisoners. Sheriff Wightman had caused the jail yard to be strictly closed, so that no ingress or egress could be had. The prisoners were allowed to be in the jail yard, and loud calls were made for Plumb, Peck and others of the prisoners. Short addresses were made by these gentlemen, avowing their determination never to flinch from the good cause in which they were engaged, but at the same time counseling moderation. After a round of hearty cheers the crowd adjourned to the speaker's stand.

Here the Convention was called to order by the appointment of Hon. R. P. Spalding as temporary President, and John C. Grannis as Secretary.

Professor Morgan invoked the Divine Blessing on the proceedings of the day.

Hon. R. P. Spalding addressed the meeting. He said they had met to consult on the best means to preserve the gift of liberty left us by our fathers. The founders of this Republic had left us valuable rights and privileges, and how long these privileges may be enjoyed depends entirely on ourselves.

The speaker referred to the action of the Colonial Congress of 1774, in which a resolution was passed providing for the abolition of the slave trade, whilst now a recent Convention at Vicksburgh, passed resolutions condemning the laws for the prevention of the slave trade.

Whilst men are prosecuted to fine and imprisonment for obeying the natural instincts and dictates of our nature, the law against the slave trade is treated with contempt at the South, and the offenders against the law are set at liberty.

Judge Spalding concluded by saying that we have not met to set at defiance either the law or the officers of the law. We have met to manifest the will and determination of the people in a peaceful and constitutional manner. He counseled them to preserve order. Let us make known our rights and our determination to maintain those rights, even to the last issue; but as you value your position as Republicans, as members of that great party of the right, let good order characterize your doings and keep you from any illegal acts.

This address, which was listened to by at least ten thousand persons, was received with great enthusiasm.

The President then announced the following names as forming the Committee on Resolutions:

John Coon, Cuyahoga County.
W. H. Upson, Summit "
B. F. Wade, Ashtabula "
James Monroe, Lorain "
J. R. French, Lake "
H. G. Blake, Medina "
O. P. Brown, Portage "
W. T. Bascom, Franklin "
R. W. Taylor, Mahoning "
Dr. Geo. Howe, Trumbull "
Peter Hitchcock, Geauga "
Wm. S. Miner, Erie "
Jas. M. Ashley, Lucas "
Frank Sawyer, Huron "
J. Heaton, Columbiana "
J. W. Vance, Knox "
W. T. Day, Hamilton "
A. Burke, Stark "
A. H. Palmer, Ashland "
S. M. Keeler, Sandusky "

The committee on permanent organization was then reported:

Dr. Alvin Pomeroy, Putnam County.
J. P. Converse, Geauga "
N. P. Schuyler, Huron "
J. M. Keeler, Sandusky "
J. D. Cox, Trumbull "
—— —— Mahoning "
Hon. H. Canfield, Medina "
D. C. Allen, Ashtabula "
Dr. R. C. Kirk, Knox "
J. S. Herrick, Portage "
Philemon Bliss, Lorain "
A. D. Howe, Lake "
H. D. Cooke, Franklin "
N. Wentworth, Ashland "
D. R. Tilden, Cuyahoga "

The Secretary read various letters received from gentlemen unavoidably absent. We give the

LETTER FROM HON. WM. DENNISON, JR.

COLUMBUS, May 20, 1859.

S. O. GRISWOLD, Esq., and others:

GENTS.—A prior engagement to attend a meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee, at Albany, New York, on the 25th inst., will prevent me complying with your kind invitation to attend the Convention you have called, to be held at Cleveland the preceding day.

Let me express my ardent hope that the proceedings of your Convention may be such as will permanently contribute to the advancement of the sacred principles of freedom, justice and humanity, which have been so violently assailed by the imprisonment in your County Jail of Plumb and Peck, and their devoted colleagues, under the insulting provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act, and that in the contest between the antagonisms of freedom and slavery, forced upon us by the Southern oligarchy and its Northern allies, we may at all times prove ourselves worthy descendants of the heroic founders of the Republic, who declared one of the great purposes of the Federal Constitution to be, the securing to themselves and their posterity "the blessings of liberty."

Accept the assurance of my sincere regard personally, and of my uncompromising hostility to slavery and despotism in every form.

Truly yours,
WM. DENNISON, JR.

The President announced that a large delegation was present from Saratoga county, New York, and that they were with the Convention in all things. This was received with immense applause.

The Convention then adjourned until half past one o'clock. A procession paraded the streets immediately after the adjournment.

Afternoon Meeting.

The temporary Chairman, Judge Spalding, called the meeting to order at half past 1 o'clock.

Judge Tilden, from the Committee upon permanent organization, reported the following officers to wit:

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Hon. J. R Giddings, Chairman.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John P. Converse, Geauga.
John F. Morse, Lake.
Geo. H. Howe, Trumbull.
Joseph DeWolf, Portage.
James Damars, Mahoning.
J. W. Vance, Knox.
Jacob Heaton, Columbiana.
James Monroe, Lorain.
Herman Canfield, Medina.
Sidney Edgerton, Summit.
Dr. A. D. Skillenger, Huron.
N. Wentworth, Ashland.
Felix Nicliola, Cuyahoga.

SECRETARIES.

John C. Graniss, Cuyahoga.
J. S. Herrick, Portage.
Augusta Thieme, Cuyahoga.
Joseph H. Dickerson, Lorain.

The report of the Committee was accepted by three cheers and the officers took their seats.

Jno. Coon, Esq., from the Committee on resolutions reported the following Declaration which was adopted amid the greatest enthusiasm.

DECLARATION.

This assembly of the People of Ohio, holding—

That, next to our duty to the Supreme Being, is the obligation to preserve our free institutions and our civil liberties;

That the greatest tyrants have been those whose titles have been least questioned;

That every violation of the Constitution should be watched with jealousy and resented with spirit;

That the history of every free people has shown the impossibility of a cordial compliance with laws which neither embody nor execute the public will;

That the enforcement of such laws, against an unwilling people, is productive only of evils threatening public order and the stability of governmental institutions;

And holding, furthermore—

That the history of the government of the United States, as recently administered, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the Africanization of this Continent by the diffusion and establishment of slavery, and the restriction and limitation of freedom; thus reversing the ancient policy of the founders of the Republic, which looked to the extinction of slavery and the extension of liberty; and

That the Dred Scott decision, reversing all the well established rules which for ages have been the bulwark of personal liberty, yields its legitimate fruits in the recent atrocities committed in the heart of the Western Reserve, and calls upon us for new efforts and new sacrifices for constitutional liberty, do, therefore, publish and

DECLARE:

1st.—That the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that, by compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto they constituted a general government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force, and being void, can derive no validity from mere judicial interpretation; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party; that this government created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion and not the Constitution the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

2d.—That the law commonly called the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, was, in the opinion of this assembly, passed by Congress in the exercise of powers improperly assumed, and had it been presented as an original question to a wise, impartial, and independent Court, must have been held to be in conflict with the Constitution, and therefore void.

3d.—That one of the most alarming symptoms of degeneracy in the General Government is the pliant subserviency of the Supreme Court of the United States to the objects of party politics, thus greatly diminishing that public confidence in the Judiciary so essential to good order; that the extent to which the Supreme Court has thus compromised its character, renders it incumbent upon the people to consider what measures are necessary to restore that tribunal to its ancient estate.

4th.—That in the opinion of this Assembly an amendment of the Federal Judiciary system is indispensably necessary, so that the Sovereignty of the States may be respected, and that individuals may be guarded from oppression. As a means to this end, it is strongly recommended that the life-tenure of Judges be abolished, and that the judicial office be limited to a term of years; that Congress so re-model the judicial circuits that a majority of the citizens of the United States shall have a majority of the justices of the Supreme Court.

5th.—That the recent proceedings of the Federal Court for this District, in producing the conviction of persons indicted under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, by the employment of the most disgraceful partizan means, is without a parallel even in the modern history of despotisms; that the victims of that Court now incarcerated in yonder prison convicted or accused of "humanity to man," are entitled to and we hereby tender to them, our cordial sympathy and to make this sympathy effectual, we hereby recommend,

That a fund be raised for their relief and indemnification, to be called the "*Fund of Liberty*," and to the end that every Republican on the Western Reserve may share in accumulating the fund, that contributions be limited to *One Dollar* each; the same to be collected under the direction of the several County Central Committees of the Reserve; that three Commissioners be appointed by this assembly, to called *Commissioners of the Liberty Fund*,' who shall receive said fund, disburse it for the objects named and account therefor by periodical publications until their duties are performed: applying any surplus to the advancement of *Republicanism and Liberty*.

That our fellow citizens of Lorain County who are now in jail awaiting the pleasure of the U. S. District Judge for their trial, are entitled to their liberty and must have it peacably and in conformity with the rules of law. In pursuit of this end it is resolved, that Joshua R. Giddings of Ashtabula County, and Herman Canfield of Medina County, and Robert F. Payne of Cuyahoga County, be constituted a Committee to sue out the writ of Habeas Corpus in behalf of said prisoners, without unnecessary delay, and that they address the application at their discretion to any judical officer of the State, having power to grant the writ.

7th.—That the chief reliances of freedom in the American Republic rests in the great Republican party, to which the people and the age look for a restoration of every branch of the Federal Government to the pristine purity of Jeffersonian republicanism; that, stimulated as well by the wrongs and outrages which were the immediate occasion of this vast assemblage, as by the late triumphs by the people over Federal power and corruption, it is the manifest duty of Republicans everywhere to renew their united efforts with an energy not to be remitted until that great result be accomplished.

The convention was addresse by Gov. Chase, Hons. Columbus Delano, R. P. Spalding, J. R. Giddings, J. M. Root, Edward Wade, Robert Hitchcock, D. K. Cartter, D. R. Tilden, J. W. Vance, and others.

STARTLING ACCIDENT.—A singular accident occured at the raising of a bell at Wheeling, Va., last week. The bell was being raised by means of a windlass, and the distance to the cupola was one hundred feet. The bell had nearly reached the cupola, when one of the cogs in the wheel of the windlass gave way, and another revolution stripped off the remaining cogs. A man named Thomas Newton was guiding the folds of the rope as it wound around the cylinder, and of course had a firm hold of the rope. The bell, which weighed 3,700 pounds, descended with frightful velocity, and in an instant Newton was carried up by the rope about four feet above where the bell was to have been taken in. Notwithstanding the flesh was torn from his hands he worked his way down to the aperture, where Bishop Wheeler was standing, and he reached out and drew the man in safely. Newton said he had not time to let go the rope, and the first he knew he was a hundred feet from the ground.

CHINESE ANOMALIES.—In a country where the roses have no fragrance, and the women wear no petticoats; where the laborer has no Sabbath, and the magistrates no sense of honor; where the roads bear no vehicles, and the ships no keels; where old men fly kites; where the needle points south, and the sign of being puzzled is to scratch the antipodes of your head; where the place of honor is on your left hand, and the seat of intellect in the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insolent gesture; and to wear white garments is to put yourself in mourning, we ought not to be surprised to find a literature without an alphabet, and a language without a grammar, and we must not be startled to find that this Chinese language is the most intricate, cumbrous, unwieldly vehicle of thought that ever obtained among any people.—*Wingrove Cook's China.*

—The Democratic party exists only in the South. It is no longer a National party. Why should we not accept the true state of things and act upon them? As a party, it is a Southern party, and nothing else. Why should it not turn its back upon the North, and act for the South?—*Charleston Mercury.*

The gentleman who entertains this opinion has just been appointed to the lucrative office of Superintendent of Public Printing at Washington, from which the inference may be drawn that Buchanan is also of the opinion that it is time the Democratic party "turned its back upon the North and acted only for the South." It has been doing this for some two years, but it has never before admitted the fact.

—A squirrel having been found among the contents of the paunch of a pickerel—a fish so called—the knotty question arose whether the fish climbed a tree to catch the squirrel, or the squirrel entered the water to catch the fish; but previous to the submission of the question to debating societies, a correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* kindly settles it by stating that the squirrel is in the habit of taking a sail occasionally for pleasure, with a chip for a boat, and his tail for a sail; that he sometimes gets upset, when such voracious fish as the pickerel make a meal of him instanter.