

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, SALMON P. CHASE, of Hamilton. FOR LEUTENANT GOVERNOR, THOMAS H. FORD, of Richland. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, FRANCIS M. WRIGHT, of Champaign. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES H. BAKER, of Ross. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, WILLIAM H. GIBSON, of Seneca. FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT, JACOB BRINKERHOFF, of Richland. CHAS. C. CONYERS, of Muskingum. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, F. D. KIMBALL, of Medina. FOR MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, ALEXANDER G. CONOVER, of Miami.

Republican Nominating Conventions.

The Republicans of Trumbull County are hereby called upon to send their delegates to a County Nominating Convention, to be held on Wednesday, 22nd day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Union Hall, in Warren, to put in nomination candidates for the following offices: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of State, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State, Judges of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, and Members of the Board of Public Works. A District Convention will likewise be held at Newton, on Tuesday, 21st day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., to act in conjunction with delegates from adjoining counties, in nominating a Representative to the General Assembly. The Primary Meetings for the choice of Delegates at both Conventions are recommended to be held at the usual places of public meeting in the several Townships, on Wednesday, 22nd day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Western Reserve Chronicle.

With this number, commences the fortieth volume of the Chronicle, and it may not be amiss to take a short retrospective glance at its history. On Tuesday, June 16th, 1812, the first newspaper, The Trump of Fame, was published by THOMAS D. WEBB, Esq., (still a citizen of this town,) and printed by DAVID FLEMING. Mr. Webb published the paper till December 1813, then associated with himself, JAMES WHITE. One year after, Mr. Webb left the firm, and the paper was published by SAMUEL QUINBY, (still a citizen of this town,) and JAMES WHITE, under the firm of JAMES WHITE & Co., two years. The paper was then sold to FITCH BISSELL, who changed the name to that of the Western Reserve Chronicle, and published the first paper bearing that name on the 4th of October, 1816. After the paper was published a year or more by Mr. BISSELL, it passed into the hands of Mr. SAMUEL QUINBY, Esq., and ELIUS SPENCER. A short time after, Mr. SPENCER left, and March 4th, 1819, Mr. GEORGE HAPGOOD took his place. The Chronicle was then published by GEO. HAPGOOD & SAMUEL QUINBY until July 1st, 1819. Mr. Quinby was succeeded by the following gentlemen: OTIS STRAUPE, July 1, 1819; E. R. THOMPSON, September 22, 1821; Wm. QUINBY, March 23, 1822; JOHN CROWELL, JUDITH S., 1828; CALVIN PEASE, Jr., October 14, 1830; A. W. PARKER, Oct. 25, 1832. Mr. Geo. Hapgood retired from the business in June, 1841, having been connected with the Chronicle upwards of twenty-two years. Mr. PARKER continued its publication until Jan. 1853, when he disposed of it to Mr. E. D. HOWARD. The W. R. Chronicle and W. R. Transcript were combined, under the name of Chronicle & Transcript, Feb. 24, 1854, and continued by E. D. HOWARD and JAS. DEMBARS until the following October, when Mr. HOWARD became sole proprietor, and so continued until April last, when the present proprietors purchased, and changed it back to the time-honored name of Western Reserve Chronicle. The first number of The Trump of Fame was issued two days before the war of 1812 was declared; and it is interesting, as exhibiting the facilities for transmission of news, at that period, to note, (as the files of the paper show,) the news of the declaration of war did not reach this place until more than two weeks had passed. It should be remembered, that of all parts of the United States, the people of Northern and Western New York, and Northern Ohio, were more deeply interested in the knowledge of the fact of the existence of war, than any other portion of the United States, being dwellers on the frontier, and constantly exposed to attack from the Indians in the English interest, and the British forces stationed along the Canadian borders. For several years the Chronicle was the only paper published on the Western Reserve, and but few others were published earlier, in the State.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following names have been furnished us, as suitable men for the offices to be filled at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Republican District and County Nominating Conventions—the former meeting at Newton on the 28th, and the latter at Warren on the 29th. They have been arranged in alphabetical order: SENATOR—TRUMBULL and MAHONING. J. F. Asper, Warren; J. F. Beaver, Newton Falls; Alex. McConnell, Warren; Abner Rosh, Liberty; M. S. Waffin, Warren; R. W. Taylor, Youngstown. REPRESENTATIVES. J. D. Cox, Warren; Wm. H. Howe, Bloomfield; Ralph Plumb, Hartwood; Levi Suttill, Warren; G. T. Townsend, Girard. SHERIFF. Heman R. Hays, Warren. TREASURER. Harmon A. In, Leavittsburg; Josiah F. Brown, Salmon Falls; J. L. Frazier, D. B. Gilmore, James Hoyt, Warren; L. C. Jones, Hartwood; W. N. Porter, Hazetta; John Reeves, Howland; M. C. Sperry, Mecca; J. K. Wing, Bloomfield; J. L. Weeks, Warren; J. H. Wolcott, Farmington. RECORDER. Jas. S. Abell, Mecca; U. K. Booth, Vienna; S. M. Carter, Newton Falls; E. D. Crosby, Southington; Jas. Dumars, Howland; Jonathan Edwards, Howland; Milton Graham, Vermont; U. D. Kellogg, Newton Falls; James D. Kenlock, Farmington; Jos. Marvin, Jr., Warren; Buel B. Pelton, Harvey Stevenson, Gustavus; Josiah Soule, E. W. Weir, Warren. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. Charles W. Smith, Warren. COMMISSIONER. Aaron Davis, Bazetta; A. W. Parker, Jacob S. Smith, Braceville. SURVEYOR. J. K. Burnham, Kinsman. INFIRMARY DIRECTOR. Jacob Ewald, Bazetta; E. Lewis, John Price, H. L. Ratan, James Walker, John Woodrow, Champion. CORONER. E. D. King, Brookfield; John W. M. Cleary, Johnston.

Slavery and the Methodist Church.

The Prose of the Methodist Church seem to be singled out as special objects of persecution, by the ultra pro-slavery men of the south. In addition to being proscribed in Kansas, threatened with tar and feathers, and even with death, the Cleveland Leader says that in the old slave states, in several places they have been mobbed and driven from their homes, and the spirit of pro-slavery persecution is only in its infancy. What effect this persecution may have on the sentiments of other churches, remains to be seen; but of one thing we are quite certain—if the pro-slavery men of the South expect to be able to exterminate slavery, they are, for one, sadly mistaken. It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell the result of such an undertaking. We are glad that matters are drawing to an issue; and it is certainly an honorable distinction for the Methodists to be specially singled out and made to bear the brunt of the contest. The latest instance of outrage we find in the Cass County (Missouri) Gazette, of the 21st inst.—

What has the North to do with Slavery?

The North is interested in the unequal yearly expenditure of public money for postal expenses and general expenses of government, which always favors the slave states. The North has much to do with slavery when it submits to the still more unequal congressional representation granted to the slave states by the constitution, as a part of the United States, in bearing the stigma attached to us by foreign nations, for the hypocrisy which while professing to hold that all men are born free and equal; to be a nation of freemen, we still hold, within our boundaries, three millions of slaves. But setting aside all questions of right and wrong, ignoring the galling fact that one slave holder, owning five hundred slaves, is entitled to a representation in Congress equal to that of three hundred and one free white men, and examine, for one moment, the figures which show how much of the common treasure, the public money belonging to the whole United States, has been squandered to enlarge the area of slavery, and to fight her battles. The United States has paid within the last half century the following sums, for the following purposes: Purchasing Louisiana in 1803, \$23,000,000 Florida from Spain in 1821, \$5,000,000 Florida with the Indians in 1838, \$2,244,000 Michigan from Great Britain in 1820, \$2,500,000 Paid to Spain for the purchase of Florida in 1823, \$17,174,000 Paid to Texas for the purchase of Texas in 1845, \$10,000,000 Total, \$60,918,000 There is the bill. Does Slavery cost the North anything? Is three hundred millions of the public money nothing? Are Northern freemen interested in this? How much has been paid within the last half century to enlarge the area of freedom of rivers and harbors? How much to aid northern interests? If a bill, asking for an appropriation of a single half million of dollars for these purposes, is passed by congress; a democratic president, a tool of the slave power, has stood ready to veto it. If an appropriation is asked to build a railroad to the Pacific; the missions of the same power strike it down. If a man from a free state is appointed governor of a free territory, and refuses to prostitute the ballot box in favor of slavery, he is removed from office. If a Deputy Post-Master, in a small country town, in a free state, dares to hint his disapprobation of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, even he is not too small an object for administrative vengeance, and is removed from office. Verily, what has the North to do with slavery?

Arkansas Punishing Ohio.

The Legislature of Arkansas has passed one resolution for the especial benefit of Ohio, which is as follows: "Resolved, That it is the duty and the interest of the people of Arkansas to discontinue all social and commercial relations with the citizens of said State, (Ohio) and the same is hereby earnestly recommended as the punishment of past outrages, and a preventative of further aggressions."

Portage County Campaign Democrat.

We have received the first number of a campaign paper, with the above title, published by the Portage County Democrat, Ravenna. Thirteen weekly numbers are furnished for 25 cents. We welcome it to the Republican ranks, as an able coadjutor in the work of relieving this tax-ridden state, from a pro-slavery administration, and wish it abundant success.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN ELD. I. EMBERT AND JOEL TIFFANY, Esq.

This work, which has been looked for with so much interest, will be published by Geo. Adams, of this place, about the 1st of September. It will be an 8mo. of about 400 pages. Price \$1.25. It is unnecessary to say anything in relation to the merits of this work. The talents of the disputants are well known in this vicinity, and we assure the purchaser that the interest will not be decreased in the hands of the reporter, J. D. Cox, Esq.

PETERSON'S LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

Published by CHAS. J. PETERSON, No. 192, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, at \$2 per annum.

Riot at Louisville.

So many contradictory reports of this riot have been published, that it is difficult to ascertain the real origin. It is certain both parties were much to blame. About 20 persons were killed and many wounded. Twelve buildings were burned. The first shot was fired by foreigners at a distance from the polls.

Removal of Gov. Reeder.

Some of the Democratic papers in Pennsylvania have the manliness to speak out, nobly, against this outrage. We give below extracts from two of these papers, which the administration could not muzzle.

The Warren (Pa.) Ledger says:

"We care not what may have been the pretended motive of the President for executing this outrageous act. Every circumstance connected with the whole affair from beginning to end, convinces us that he could not have been worthy or justifiable. It is useless for Democratic papers to attempt to palliate the enormity of the deed, by attributing Reeder's removal to his supposed speculations in Indian lands. This, under the existing circumstances, is an excuse unworthy to be urged by any real lover of justice, liberty and law. Gov. Reeder has proved these charges to be as false as his authors are dishonorable and unscrupulous. But even if they were true, we should think no less highly of the President for removing him, as when he did. Greater and more vital questions were at stake than the truth or falsehood of those charges. Liberty, law, right and truth, had met in deadly feud with slavery, lawlessness, wrong and injustice. Both stood Reeder; and had the President possessed the least spark of patriotism or justice, he would not have hesitated one instant to protect 'his own annointed,' and maintain the majesty of the law. After this had been done, the ruffianly mob effectually suppressed, and its members properly punished, there would have been the right time to ascertain the validity or invalidity of those charges."

"No, the culpability of the President in this matter is undeniable; it stands out in all its naked enormity, a disgrace to the man and horror of the world."

The Democratic Union has the following:

"REMOVAL OF GOV. REEDER.—A blow which will recoil with terrible effect has been struck by the National Administration. Whether it was the impulse of a galvanic imbecility, illjudging counsel, sheer malice or disappointment, we still care. A gross and flagrant wrong has, however, been perpetrated—a wrong which ere long will bring shame and reproach upon the name of the President and his officers. The hour has passed when a specious tale will deceive the people. No puffery charge of land speculation can burden an instant against the storm of wrath which will be aroused. A high-minded, honorable, fearless and determined man has been wantonly and basely stricken down, because he associated and would vindicate the rights of freemen, against a horde of lawless and law-breaking ruffians. Pennsylvania will not stand alone in the rebuke to be uttered; around her will cluster many of her sister States until that Administration which was borne upon a storm of popular indignation, and drove their wayward will, will sink so low that there will be no poor to do it reverence. As its death will be that of the suicide, there will neither be the mockery of mourners nor the burlesque of a funeral."

Second Annual Ohio and Pennsylvania Horse Exhibition and Sale.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Horse Exhibition, at the Franklin House, Salem, Saturday evening August 11th, 1855, for the purpose of organizing for the coming Second Annual Exhibition, Thos. C. Boone, was called to the Chair, and O. H. Booth appointed Secretary.

On motion, voted that a Committee of five be appointed to select officers for the coming year.

The following persons were appointed said Committee—O. H. Cornwell and Geo. E. Weaver.

The Committee reported the following Officers.—Report adopted: President—Col. S. D. Harris, of Columbus, Ohio.

Vice-Presidents—Thos. Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio; Jacob Heaton, Salem, Ohio.

Treasurer—Thos. C. Boone, Salem, Ohio.

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On motion, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 10th, 11th and 12th days of October next, were appointed as the days of Exhibition.

State Elections.

ALABAMA.—The Democrats carried their Governor as usual, but have lost one or two members of Congress. In all the elections South, the Administration has lost ground. One third of the delegates from the South will be Anti-administration.

The latest news from Alabama elects two K. N.'s, and five Democrats to Congress. Legislature Democratic.

NORTH CAROLINA 3 K. N.'s, and five Democrats.

KENTUCKY gives about 10,000 majority for the K. N. ticket and elects six K. N.'s to Congress. As far as heard from, all three Administrations men are elected.

TENNESSEE.—The Democrats elected their Governor and the K. N.'s have probably a majority of Congressional delegates.

The Circus Riot at Toronto.

The circus company which became involved in the riot at Toronto, Canada, was that of Myers & Madigan's. The riot originated from a disturbance in a house of bad repute, where some of the circus men are alleged to have injured two members of a fire company. The friends of the latter assembled in large numbers on Friday night last, and after the performance they commenced cutting up the tent. Those attached to the circus undertook to defend their property, and a severe fight ensued. The mob, however, succeeded in setting fire to the ticket-wagon, and subsequently fired the tent and everything it besides throwing another wagon into the river. An attempt was made to fire the cages containing the wild beasts, but the mayor and police, by great exertions prevented it. One of the circus men was dangerously injured, and Mr. Myers, one of the proprietors, was taken into custody on a charge of being concerned in the disturbance with the two firemen.

Education in Ohio.

The total amount of money appropriated by the State of Ohio, and raised by the State for public school purposes during the year 1854, was \$26,266,457, 12, of which sum \$55,904,445, was appropriated by the State for school district libraries. There are in the State 816,408 youths of school age, being an increase of 4,451 over the total of 1853. This is the statement as gathered from the returns of the County Auditors, but the statistics of the State Board of Education do not accord therewith, being 414,519 white males, 392,331 white females, 4,919 colored males, and 5,919 colored females; total 817,106. There are in the State 1,514 Boards of Education, 11,365 districts, 19,390 school houses, 12,910 common schools, 9,992 female teachers and 612,185 scholars.

SINGULAR FATALITY.

A week ago last Sunday a party of five employed on the Rock Island Railroad went out on a timber run some forty miles from the city. The day was hot, and they drank a great quantity of water taken from the tank of the tender, and some twenty of them indulged freely in drinking from a jug of liquor which they had provided themselves, so that when they returned they were heavily drunk. On Monday the most of them were taken sick, and an informant states that out of sixteen who are known to be of the party, twelve had died, two are de-paired of, and one is very sick, while the sixteenth has entirely recovered. The physicians who have seen the cases are undecided whether the fatality is to be attributed to the water or the liquor, but from the fact that the conductor and engineer, who also drank from the tank, have not been sick, it is probable that some deleterious substance was in the jug which held the liquor. Five of the men died in one hour on State street, south of Twelve—Chicago Press, 10th.

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A week ago last Sunday a party of five employed on the Rock Island Railroad went out on a timber run some forty miles from the city. The day was hot, and they drank a great quantity of water taken from the tank of the tender, and some twenty of them indulged freely in drinking from a jug of liquor which they had provided themselves, so that when they returned they were heavily drunk. On Monday the most of them were taken sick, and an informant states that out of sixteen who are known to be of the party, twelve had died, two are de-paired of, and one is very sick, while the sixteenth has entirely recovered. The physicians who have seen the cases are undecided whether the fatality is to be attributed to the water or the liquor, but from the fact that the conductor and engineer, who also drank from the tank, have not been sick, it is probable that some deleterious substance was in the jug which held the liquor. Five of the men died in one hour on State street, south of Twelve—Chicago Press, 10th.

A Voice from Kansas.

If our readers would know how wide spread and deep is the interest felt over this whole Union in the coming election in this State, they will find the answer in the following, which we clip from the Kansas Tribune.

Three cheers for Ohio!

The Buckeye State all right! Chase nominated for Governor; Ford for Lieutenant Governor; Hinkshoff for Supreme Judge; and Kimball for Atty. General. Now if the people of Ohio will do as they say they will elect them by 100,000 majority—it will be a moral triumph unprecedented in the history of our nation. Mr. Chase has a world wide reputation, and his election will have a national effect on the election of no other man could have. We are glad he is nominated. It was he who so boldly and nobly led the anti-slavery or anti-Nebraska forces in the Senate during the struggle of the Kansas Nebraska bill. Had his and his faithful conduct, could he have prevailed, Kansas to day would have been in peace, no body of men elected by foreign votes would have been legislating for her, and no bloodshed would have occurred, but all would have been quiet. But Atchison and Douglas assisted by a corrupt Administration, triumphed and established what they called "Popular Sovereignty," or what poor old Cass complimented as "Squatter Sovereignty," but which in Kansas as carried out under the superintendence of Atchison & Co., and with the silent acquiescence of the Administration, meant that the people of Missouri had a right to invade territory from another State, and legislators and laws forced upon it, then let them vote the Administration ticket, headed by Medill; but if they would see law and order prevail in Kansas—if they believe we have a right to the protection of Congress against the invasion of territory from Missouri—then let them vote the Republican ticket, headed by Chase—Ohio could not have formed a better ticket. The triumph of Chase will be a national triumph. It will be a triumph for Kansas. The election of no other man can have same effect. Ford upon a world-wide reputation as the National Know Nothing Convention where the stand he took endeared him to the people of Kansas. To the Buckeye we say: Go on—do your duty, the eyes of all Kansas are upon you. We almost wish we could join and help fight the good fight, and drive their wayward will, will sink so low that there will be no poor to do it reverence. As its death will be that of the suicide, there will neither be the mockery of mourners nor the burlesque of a funeral."

Two Thousand Ladies Bathing at one Time.

The Cape May correspondent of the Baltimore American says:

"The beach presented a scene to-day (Monday) of the most spirited and interesting character. The number of bathers exceeded that of any preceding day. Between 11 and 1 o'clock there could not have been less than 4,000 in the surf, one-half, as usual, ladies; many of whom can swim, and one lady I saw floating on the surface of the water, and riding over the waves with the great ease imaginable. There was a great number of the ladies were unattended, but were fully as able to take care of themselves as the sterner sex. The decorum of the surf is never violated,