

Having purchased of Thos. S. Slaughter the entire Gazette Establishment, with all unsettled subscription and advertising not out on the first of May last, a general settlement becomes desirable, previous to Mr. Slaughter's final removal west.

We hope our patrons will act accordingly. G. W. MacElroy.

PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO.

1. The unlimited Freedom of Religion disconnected with politics—Hostility to ecclesiastical influences upon the affairs of Government—Equality of rights to all naturalized Emigrants who are thoroughly Americanized, and owe no temporal allegiance, by reason of their religion, higher than that to the Constitution.

2. No interference with the rights of citizenship already acquired by Foreigners, and the protection of law to all who honestly emigrate from love of liberty; but the exclusion of foreign papers and felons, and a refusal to extend the right of suffrage to all who come heretofore until they shall have resided 21 years in the United States and complied with the Naturalization Laws.

3. Opposition to all political organizations composed exclusively of Foreigners, and to Foreign Military Companies, and to all attempts to exclude the Bible from Schools supported by the Government.

4. Slavery is local—not national—we oppose its extension in any of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission into the Union of any Slave State or otherwise; and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of Freedom and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into Kansas in violation of law, by force of arms, and the destruction of the elective franchise.

5. In humble imitation of the wisdom of Washington, we oppose all intervention in the affairs of Foreign States; yet on all proper occasions, we will not withhold our sympathy from any people aspiring to be free.

6. We support American Industry and genius against the adverse policy of European nations and facilities to internal and external commerce by the improvement of Rivers and Harbors and the construction of National Roads uniting the various sections of the Union.

7. The Union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.

8. In State policy we zealously advocate Reform and Reform—a modification of the present oppressive system of Taxation and a liberal system of Public Schools.

Republican Convention.

We lay before our readers to day the full proceedings of the Republican Convention held at Columbus on last Friday. They will be perused with interest by all classes of our readers.

The American Party looked with great anxiety to this Convention for a ticket worthy the support of all freemen opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska swindle of the Pierce Dynasty.

The Convention was one of the largest we have ever attended and quite harmonious in its actions.

Mr. Chase, the nominee for Governor, although not our choice, received a very handsome majority upon the first ballot and surprised many of us outsiders with the great number of warm friends brought to his support. As a statesman, Mr. Chase stands deservedly high in the estimation of the people of Ohio and would fill the gubernatorial chair with the dignity and honor becoming the Chief Magistrate of the third State in the Union.

Should the entire ticket meet with the approbation of the American Party it will be elected by a sweeping majority.

Let every friend of the Republican and American movement in Ohio put his shoulder to the wheel and there will be no such word as fail. We commend to our friends the perusal of Mr. Chase's speech upon accepting the nomination.

A DANGEROUS COURSE.—A large number of counterfeit Ten dollar bills on the Iron Bank of Ironton was put in circulation in this city on Saturday last, and many who considered themselves good Judges of money were badly bitten. The notes are exceedingly well done, the engraving is excellent, but the paper is poor, of very light color, and the bills are nearly one-eighth of an inch wider than the genuine notes. Quite a number of them were thrown out in the banks of this city on Saturday and to-day. These bills appear to have been put in circulation simultaneously in Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, and we have no doubt that the State is flooded with them. People who take the papers should look out.—Journal.

THE NEW YORK LIQUOR LAW. ALBANY, July 11.—Considerable excitement has been created by the arrest of W. London, proprietor of the City Hotel, for violating the liquor law.

His case was before the Court yesterday and postponed to Tuesday for final hearing. Williams, the Complainant, was assaulted as he was leaving the court room, covered with charcoal dust, and otherwise maltreated, by a large number of ruffians, who were in attendance at the trial. The outrage has caused a deep feeling of indignation among all disinterested persons.

The Convention—Response of the Press.

THE COLUMBUS CONVENTION—THE NOMINATIONS.

We give this morning a full report of the proceedings of the Convention, held at Columbus yesterday. Its deliberations appear to have been characterized by an excellent spirit, and from its harmonious action we augur favorably as to its reception by the people.

SALMON P. CHASE was nominated for Governor on the first ballot by a majority of 40. This result, though by no means unexpected, is one that we hoped would be averted. There are few of our public men who have so many bitter prejudices to contend with. In this city and county his nomination will meet with the opposition of a good many men who have been counted among the supporters of the Republican ticket; but he will also rally around him many who probably could not have been induced to vote for any other of the candidates named for Governor. It is not so much the days of political confusion, to speak with too much confidence of the strength of a candidate, but from the most careful estimate we have been able to make we are strongly inclined to think that Mr. Chase has much strength out of Hamilton county as any one whose name was before the Convention. We treat this opinion from a study of the proceedings of the County meetings, which have been held in the past few weeks, and of the tone of the Republican newspapers in the State.

Capt. Thomas H. Ford, of Richland county, is the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Capt. F. no doubt owes his nomination to the gallant speech he made in the Philadelphia Convention. He is a man of talent, and we think will make a good presiding officer, though we do not know that he has had any legislative experience.

Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Richland, was nominated the candidate for the Supreme Court for the full term, and Charles O. Conover, of Muskingum, for the fraction of a term. These are good nominations.

Mr. Brinkerhoff's name has recently become very familiar to our ears; and Mr. Conover, from the legislative positions he has occupied, is equally well known.

F. M. Wright, of Champaign county, is the nominee for State Auditor. Having made himself an excellent reputation, we understand, in the positions he has occupied, we accept his nomination as a guarantee that should be elected he will show himself qualified to fill the office to the general satisfaction.

J. H. Baker, of Ross county, is the nominee for Secretary of State. He is very competent to perform the duties of the office, and we hope will be elected.

W. H. Gilson, of Seneca, is the candidate for State Treasurer. He is endowed with excellent abilities, and was very popular as a Whig. He was run on the Whig ticket three years ago, for Attorney General. He and the present Democratic incumbent of that office reside in the same town.

F. D. Kimball, of Medina, is the candidate for Attorney General. Our acquaintance with him is slight, but it has left a favorable impression. Until last year, we believe, he has always acted with the Democratic party.

Alexander G. Conover, of Miami county, is the candidate for Member of the Board of Public Works. This is an excellent nomination. Mr. Conover is a civil engineer of excellent reputation. He helped to make the canal from Ripon to the Junction, and having been employed upon it almost ever since, he has had ample opportunity for thoroughly mastering the duties of his office. With him and Mr. Bliksensler in the Board, we may be certain the canal will not be unavailing for a twelve months at a time.

The result anticipated by the Convention will be found in another column.—They will be heartily approved by the people.

Such is a hasty sketch of the candidates. It is a good ticket—one which ought to be, and with the proper efforts, may be elected.

Complaints have reached us that our paper is not delivered at Clearcreek P. O. in Oakland. We are unable to state the cause. Our mailing clerk is careful to deposit them in the P. O. here, and we know they are mailed. That they do not reach their destination we are assured by our subscribers. We shall look further into this matter and if we find who is to blame we shall make complaint in the right quarter to correct the evil.—Ohio Eagle.

CLEARCREEK, P. O. July 16th, 1855.—MR. EDITOR.—Having had my attention called to the above article, I deem it justice to myself and the patrons of the Eagle, to state that the Eagle has not failed to reach this Office but one week, since I had charge of the Office. That time the week previous to the great meeting at J. Shallenbarger, (I suppose almost every body knows what week that was) I know they did not come to this Office.

The next week they came from Amanda on Saturday morning, though not wrapped in a dark pink wrapper as it usually had come, but wrapped in a Letter wrapper sent from Allenton to Amanda.

No paper is usual, but tied with wrapping twine. These green loaves, known to be the Eagle, although I have no special regard for the sheet nor the principles set forth in it, yet I understand the solemnity of my obligation as P. M. sufficiently, (if there was no other consideration) to discharge my duty to the best of my ability, yet I cannot deliver papers until they come to hand, though if post matter to this Office was not detained, it would not be in keeping with some Offices, (though it seems P. M.'s will differ in some things.) I hope and expect this matter will be closely looked into at the time, were seriously injured. Lieut. Pierce was slightly injured.

VIENNA, Thursday, 28th.—The official Wiener Zeitung announces the dismissal of the reserves of the third and fourth armies. Authentic advices from Vienna state that there is no foundation whatever for the statement published in several Gorman papers, that new proposals for peace have reached that capital, from St. Petersburg. The London Times of the 26th, says, that the actual number of our own killed and wounded in the recent attack on the Redan, was not the terrible amount first supposed, when it was stated that the loss to our noble army was not less than 4000—that was interpreted to mean the British loss alone, and it was inferred that if we had lost so many, the loss of the French must have been 1,000 or more. It appears that the total loss, killed and wounded,

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Pacific. The Allies in Good Spirits!—Five thousand men lost in the late Battle of Swatow soon to be stormed—Swatow and Hango Bombed—Empress Alexander seriously ill—Breadstuffs lower.

New York, July 11.—The Steamer Pacific arrived at six o'clock this morning, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 26th ult, her regular day of sailing.

Commercial Intelligence.—Dunnell & Co's Circular quotes Cotton as dull for first three days of the week, with prices considerably lower; but on Thursday, without apparent cause, the market became buoyant, and closed with an active demand. Sales for the week 43,000 bales, including 17,000 on speculation, and 2,000 for exportation.

Oriental Fair 7 1/2, middling 6 1/2; Upland fair 6 1/2, middling 6 1/2.

The commercial authorities of Liverpool vary in regard to the market for Breadstuffs. Maxwell's Circular reports Flour and Wheat a trifle lower, and a decline in certain grades of 3s. 6d. All agree that the market closed steadily.

White Wheat is quoted at 12@12 1/2 8d; Red 10s 6d@11s. Western Corn Flour at 39s 6d@40s 6d; Ohio at 43s@44s, nominal. White Corn at 46s@46 1/2; Mixed 45s 6d@46s.

Provisions.—Beef is dull, and no change in prices. Pork dull. Bacon has declined 6d to 1s. Lard has advanced 1s, and is quoted at 5s 6d.

The London markets were steady, and prices unchanged. Iron, buoyant—Welsh Bar is quoted at 7s 8d; Rails at 7s 3d@7s 8d 1/2 Scotch Pig at 7s.

Sugar is dull, Coffee quiet; bullion has increased £106,000; freights quiet.

The news consists almost wholly of details brought by the America, of the recent repulse. The allies are not damaged in their position, and the whole state of affairs is considered sufficiently satisfactory.

Rugian is dangerously ill, and asks to be recalled. The total allied loss on the 18th, was over 5,000.

The army, nevertheless, is in good spirits, and preparing for another assault. Correspondence is only to the 14th.

No further battles had occurred on land or sea. Austria continues to disband her army.

The English and French reciprocally blame each other for the disasters at Sevastopol. Pellissier's dispatches state that Sevastopol will soon be completely invested. The Allies retain possession of the Round Tower, Camotaria, and Mamelot.

Cholera had broken out among the French troops. Gortschakoff's dispatches state that the Allies were weakened, and that the Allied troops which crossed the Tchernaya had returned.

LATER. Palmerston denies that Lord Raglan asked to be recalled. He has been sick, but is recovering.

A dispatch from the Baltic, dated the 15th, states that Swatow has been bombarded, and all the stores destroyed.

Hango also has been destroyed. The Russians admit that the Cosack boat showed a flag of truce, but say that they feared treachery.

Great movements were taking place among the allied squadrons. The East India mail arrived at Marseilles Friday.

Generals Brown, Vannouther and Codrington are sick at Panama. A part of the Foreign Legion had arrived from England.

The London Saturday Times states that the Emperor Alexander is seriously ill.—The King of Prussia has also been for some time ill, and his reign is probably drawing to a close.

Cotton market opened depressed, but recovered; closing buoyantly with large speculative sales.

Breadstuffs are lower, Provisions quiet. Money easy; Consols 91 1/2. Weather fine.

Baltimore Flour—sales of 200 bbls. Howard Street, at \$9.37 1/2. Wheat, sales of 2,000 bushels now red at \$2.20@2.27; mid 82.25@2.33. Corn dull; yellow 35@36; white 31@32 1/2.

Latest dispatches from the Crimea say that Lord Palmero has transmitted to the papers the following intelligence, which reached him yesterday, the 29th.

The French and English are proceeding with their approaches against the enemy's works, and are erecting new batteries to be armed with heavy guns. The enemy continues to repair the damage done during the last attack. There is very little fire on their part. We retain possession of the Russian round fort in the Cemetery, from which they were drawn on the 19th, and the Mamillon at the gorge of the valley, which divides the English left attack from the light of South Harbor.

The Paris correspondence having taken place between the French and English governments, arising out of complaints by Pellissier, of want of combination or an energetic support upon the part of his English colleagues.

A blockade of the ports of the White Sea was expected early in June. The Grand Duke Nicholas has reviewed the troops at Helsingfors and Abo, and was expected at Swatow.

DARTMOUTH, Friday, June 29.—The Fleet arrived with the mails. The victuaries off Cronstadt. Forty-five infernal machines have been discovered and destroyed.—One of these exploded on the poop of the Exmouth. Admiral Seymour and Captain Louis, who were examining it at the time, were seriously injured. Lieut. Pierce was slightly injured.

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of, of the allied army, did not exceed 4,000, of which our portion is just 1,300. Number of non-commissioned officers and men killed, 144; wounded, 1,058; number of officers killed and wounded, 93; making an exact total of 1295.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ABAGO. DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN. DECLINE OF BREADSTUFFS.

New York, July 18.—The steamer Argyrion arrived at Sandy Hook at noon, from Havre, with dates to the 4th inst.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Cotton is dull, and prices quiet, but not quotably lower, though some grades show a decline of 1/4. Sales of last three days 19,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators, and 2,000 for export.

Breadstuffs slightly declined, but the market closed firm; buyers demand a reduction.

Consols, 91 1/2@91 1/4. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson & Co's Circular reports the Corn trade as continuing very dull, with a downward tendency. In the absence of demand, scarcely a transaction occurred. Indian Corn nominally is less, but no sales to fix quotations.

Lord Raglan is dead. Gen. Simpson succeeds Lord Raglan at the Crimea.

No further disturbances occurred in London, the Sunday trading bill having been withdrawn, and quiet consequently restored.

[BY THE UNION LINE.] The news of Lord Raglan's death was received from General Simpson on the 30th. Some days previously Lord Raglan had been suffering from indisposition, but until 4 P. M. on the 28th, his disease progressed to the satisfaction of his medical attendant. Afterwards alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased. At 5 o'clock P. M. he was unconscious. From this period he gradually sank until 25 minutes before 9, at which time he died.

It is stated that Major General Simpson has succeeded Lord Raglan pro tem.

Admiral Seymour, who was wounded on board the ship Plymouth, (quarried in the month?) by the bursting of an infernal machine, is still suffering, and little hope was entertained of saving his eyesight.

Detailed accounts of the attack on the Malakoff and Redan towns, made by the Allies on the 18th ult., have been received and published in extenso, in the London journals. Various correspondents ascribe the repulse and great loss which the French and English sustained to want of proper management, and to fatal absence of such hazardous and judgment difficulties.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, publishes a correspondence respecting the outrage of Hango, which Russia denies on the ground that the flag of truce was not up. Russia accuses England of making improper use of flags of truce.

Another denunciation against Sunday bills, took place in Hyde Park on Sunday, July 1st, and extended in numbers that which took place the week previous—at the lowest computation upwards of 100,000 men, women and children were present. The proceedings were commenced by a man attempting to address the crowd, which attempt was immediately put down by the police. This gave rise to an extraordinary scene of confusion. Constables hats were knocked off, and several of the ringleaders were arrested, but not without difficulty.

In the House of Commons, July 2d, Lord Robert Grosvenor withdrew his bill against Sunday trading.

The extraordinary session of the French Legislative Assembly was opened on the 2d inst, by the Emperor. In his speech he said the Conference lately held at Vienna, failed to secure a return of peace. He came before them to make a new appeal to their patriotism, and justified the conduct of the Allies in the Conference, and demonstrated their moderation. He relied on the Legislative body to give him means to continue the war. He had formerly resolved to place himself in the midst of the army, but serious questions abroad and important questions at home, had forced him to abandon his intentions. No extraordinary levy would be necessary. Let all, putting their confidence in God, persevere and they would arrive at a peace worthy the alliance. The Paris correspondent of the News, states that the French Government demanded a new loan of 750 millions of francs.

It proposes and import of 150 million francs, and in the revenue.

In both Houses of Parliament, on the evening of 3d, a royal message recommending the House to provide some material token of recognition to Lord Raglan for the services he had rendered to his country during this and previous wars, was brought under consideration, and it was agreed that an annuity of one thousand pounds per year should be granted to the widow of his late Lordship, and two thousand pounds per year to the present possessor of the title.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Galway blamed the Government for having allowed certain charges adduced against Lord Raglan in Parliament and elsewhere to pass unanswered.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President has issued a proclamation in relation to the Reciprocity Treaty, establishing a number of terms, the following ports on the frontier, through which bonded merchandise may be exported to Canada under that treaty: Toledo, Ohio; Chicago; Milwaukee; Wisconsin; and Michilmackinac, Michigan.

A joint Commission to arrange preliminaries for the settlement of the Fishery question with the British Government, will enter upon its duties immediately.

W. L. Lee, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, has arrived, with full power to arrange a commercial treaty with this Government.

The Court of Claims meet to-morrow.

FROM BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, July 11.—New Orleans papers of Tuesday and Wednesday have been received.

Galveston dates to the 23rd report several Indian outrages. Nothing later from the Rio Grande.

Merrick, Know Nothing candidate for Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Louisiana, was elected by 9,000 majority.

TRANSVALE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

EDWARD GRAYBILL, Treasurer of Fairfield County, Va., for the year ending June 30, 1855. To amount remaining hand June 1st, 1854, \$7,247 01 1/2. To amount received from the State, \$10,000 00. To amount received from the County, \$10,000 00. To amount received from the State, \$10,000 00. To amount received from the County, \$10,000 00. To amount received from the State, \$10,000 00. To amount received from the County, \$10,000 00.

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