

INDEPENDENT STANDARD.

A. A. EARLE, EDITOR.

IRASBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1856.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. FREMONT, OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, OF NEW JERSEY.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor.

RYLAND FLETCHER, OF CAVERDISH.

For Lieut. Governor.

JAMES M. SLADE, OF MIDDLEBURY.

For Treasurer.

HENRY M. BATES, OF NORTHFIELD.

For Member of Congress.

HON. HOMER E. ROYCE, OF BERKSHIRE.

"Sectionalism."

The most prominent objection that is urged against the Republican party is, that it is a sectional party; is one-sided in its views, and should prove victorious in the coming contest. would lend all its energies to further those views, which would result in the dismemberment of the Union.

Now, to prove that we are not the only party at whose door these charges should be laid, we will state that the Democratic candidate for President, James Buchanan, is also sectional in his views, as during his whole career as a politician, and it has been a long one, he has invariably sided with the South; has been true to her interests; has voted with her representatives upon all questions where slavery has been concerned, and has ever stood out against the abolitionists of the North, whenever he has had an opportunity to do so. We will instance a few facts which are taken from the records. In 1836, he supported a bill prohibiting the circulation of abolition documents through the mails. How very Democratic! A fine man for President of the United States, whose very existence as a government is mainly upheld by the free circulation of all reading, and whose earliest care has been to foster and protect the freedom of the pen and the press. His advocacy of such a proposition is conclusive evidence that he is opposed to freedom.

In 1836 and '37, he voted against the reception of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and denounced them in the strongest terms. Think of it, a northern man voting against the right of asking that slavery may be abolished at our national capital. Remember, also, that that man is now the candidate of the great Democratic party of the Union, and they now ask your votes for him, while some of them have the impudence to declare that he is favorable to freedom.

In 1837, he affirmed it to be the duty of the government to protect and uphold the institutions of the South.

In 1838-'39-'40, he again voted against the consideration of anti-slavery petitions, and since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law he has given all his influence in favor of its execution.

In 1854, while a minister to England, he, in connection with Soule of Louisiana, and Mason of Virginia, framed the celebrated Ostend Conference manifesto, the object of which was to seize upon Cuba and annex her to our already overgrown domains, whether its Spanish proprietors were willing or not.

And what was the design in thus acquiring Cuba? Simply this: the slave breeders wished a new and better market for their slaves. That island lay only a few leagues off from our Southern shores; had a fine climate; a rich soil; had slavery already there, and once annexed to our country a fine field would be opened for the further extension of American slavery. This was the object of the Ostend Conference, and James Buchanan was the prominent man in that assembly.

It now—as the platform of his party goes for the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska inquiry, that bill which has thrown a bomb-shell into the ranks of the people that has well nigh overturned the Union.

In 1836, he voted for the admission of Arkansas as a slave state, and at a later period for the admission of Texas upon the same terms.

To sum it all up, we again repeat he has ever stood by the interests of the South, and has never uttered a word which could send a pang to the heart of

the most ultra slave breeder. It is in vain for his friends at the North to endeavor to convince the people that he is a free soiler, or that he ever was. The records to the contrary are too numerous. They stand out too boldly. They are to be found in the proceedings of past Congresses of which he has been a member. These records have been preserved, and his admirers and pensioned partisans may rest assured that they will be remembered when the polls are opened next November. The people of the North are getting tired of such sectionalism as he has ever evinced. They intend to try a different sort of sectionalism hereafter.—Had it not been for such men as James Buchanan, Stephen A. Douglas, Franklin Pierce, and a few such men, there never would have been a necessity for sectionalism at the North. But these telling times have been brought upon us by aspiring demagogues who have sold their country and mortgaged their own souls for political preferment, and it now remains for the true friends of freedom and the Union to "inaugurate" a better state of things by inaugurating John C. Fremont President.

C. & P. R. R. Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Company, was held at St. Johnsbury on the 24th ult. The following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors:— Henry Keyes, Newbury, J. Stickney, Wm. Thomas, Wm. F. Weld, A. H. Bowman, Chas. H. Brown, B. B. Hussey, B. P. Cheney, of Boston, Erastus Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, E. Cleveland of Coventry, John Gilman, Albert Knights of Stanstead, E. B. Chase of Lyndon, Portus Baxter of Derby Line, and Emmons Raymond of Boston.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day, Henry Keyes was elected President, Josiah Stickney, Vice President, N. P. Lovering, Treasurer, and E. Cleveland, Secretary.

The stockholders passed a resolution expressing their congratulation in the success of the Directors in getting the road under contract to be built from St. Johnsbury to Canada line, and instructed them to enforce collections of delinquent subscribers.

The Hon. Homer E. Royce will address the citizens of Orleans County at their Mass Convention, at Irasburgh, on the 13th inst. Come and hear him!

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN BLOOD.—The Dayton (Ohio) Gazette publishes a letter, signed by three individuals at Blue Spring, near Tecumseh, K. T., giving an account of the fiendish way in which the border ruffians disposed of a Free State man:—

"Yesterday morning we were going to Tecumseh, but when about eleven miles from that place, we were appalled by the sight of the body of a murdered man tied firmly to a tree near the road side. He was tied with his back to the tree, with his hands and feet partially around it. He had been shot just above the left eye with—as we suppose—a rifle ball. A huge hunting knife was sticking in his breast. It had been driven clear through him, and the point was two or three inches in the tree. He was evidently murdered yesterday or day before.

"There was a tomahawk tied to the knife-handle, on which the following inscription was written: 'Let all those who are going to vote against slavery in Kansas—take warning!' The name of the man was Laben Parker, and he was from Cleveland.

A GOOD HIT. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times furnishes the following anecdote:—

"A good story is told at the expense of those who protest that Fremont's election will lead to disunion. A few evenings since a company of gentlemen were assembled in this city at a quiet game of whist. Among the party was a distinguished New York politician and several Southern Members of Congress. The conversation turned on the Presidential election, and all the horrid trains of evils to follow on Fremont's election were set forth in glowing colors. It was asserted that his must necessarily be a sectional administration, under which no Southern men could or would take office—the consequence of which calamity, it was voted, must uproot the pillars of the Republic. One of the Southern M. C.'s, after listening for some time to these grave arguments, instead of assenting to their force, suggested that he wanted no larger fortune than he would undertake to collect in the way of toll across the Long Bridge over the Potomac, from the applicants for office under Fremont's administration from the State of Virginia alone!"

In Rye, N. H., on Monday evening, a man named Stevens was instantly killed by lightning, which struck a tree under which he had taken shelter from the rain. The deceased was a man about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

Correspondence.

Letter from Iowa.

MAQUOKETA, July 8, 1856.

FRIEND EARLE:—Perhaps you would like to know how the "glorious fourth" was celebrated in this part of the beautiful West.

A more pleasant day never dawned than was that day here, and a host of the friends of the Sabbath School in this village and vicinity improved it in a way that gave us all much pleasure.

About two weeks before the 4th an invitation was sent to the Sabbath Schools connected with the three churches in this place from the people living about five miles south of us, to join them in the celebration of the day.

As no preparations had been made for any demonstration here, the invitation was gladly accepted; and some effort was made to teach the children appropriate pieces to sing on the occasion.

About eight o'clock in the morning the members of the several churches assembled at their respective churches, each family bringing a supply of refreshments for the picnic which our entertainers proposed sharing with us. We were soon packed as close as we could sit, in large double wagons, some carrying between thirty and forty. Starting off, we passed through the principal streets, singing "Come join our Celebration," at the top of our voices. We were soon out on the open rolling prairie, surrounded by rich fields of waving grain, the view occasionally relieved by a small grove of locust trees. I wish I could convey to your mind an idea of the beauty of the country now spread out before us in every direction. The land is not a dead level, but rises in regular swells, as tho' this had once been a vast ocean of liquid earth, which a mighty tempest had lashed into huge swelling waves, when the Almighty had suddenly congealed it, leaving a most beautiful combination of little hills and valleys. For most of the way there was not a tree to be seen but had been planted by the hand of man.

About fifty teams formed the procession when we arrived at the place designated. It was a grove of small locusts, where a stand had been erected for the speakers, and seats prepared for the multitude. Though they looked very pretty, the trees were too small to afford much shelter from the rays of the sun. The number of people assembled was probably between fifteen hundred and two thousand. The exercises in the forenoon were, a prayer, and an oration, with singing appropriate to the day. We then formed in procession and marched a short distance to an adjoining grove, where the dainties prepared by thoughtful ma'mas had been spread on long tables. Everything was in apple-pie order, and the morning's ride having sharpened our appetites, we went into business in earnest.

After laying in enough of the plenty spread before us to keep our digestive fluids at work for the remainder of the day, we again formed in procession and returned to the stand. The afternoon exercises were an address and singing by the children.

George Washington having been referred to in the address, as a boy who never swerved from the truth, a gentleman at the conclusion of the exercises offered as a sentiment:—"George Washington, the boy who never told a lie" and called for three cheers, which was responded to with great enthusiasm. Several other appropriate sentiments were then offered and cheered with a hearty good will. An old gentleman by the name of Bagley, aged 108 years was then introduced as one of the few left of that band of noble spirits who struggled so long and desperately to establish the independence declared on the day whose anniversary we had assembled to celebrate. Three cheers were given the Revolutionary Soldier, when he was permitted to retire.

Before returning to their homes, the multitude were requested to form in groups, according to the respective places of their birth, but it was found impracticable under the circumstances. I regretted very much that it could not have been done, as there were people present from all parts of the Union, as well as from Canada and the Old World, and it would have been interesting to have ascertained what States and countries were represented, and the number from each.

We returned to town about five o'clock having enjoyed the day greatly, or in western lingo, "right well." We were all rather taken down, however, when we learned that the Revolutionary Soldier we had cheered so heartily, was nothing but an old Tory, one who fought against, instead of for the independence of our country. But the old man has lived to see his folly, and doubtless loves the land of his adoption as well as we. May he live five years longer to enjoy the blessings of the liberty he perhaps unwillingly strove to destroy.

The crops are coming on finely.—Wheat will be ready to harvest in a week or two. The fields already begin to cast off the green they have so long worn, and are rapidly putting on the sober garb of maturity. In spite of the drouth which gave them such serious apprehensions a few weeks ago, farmers generally, calculate on getting a pretty good yield. Corn is coming forward rapidly, and will be much better than was anticipated.

News Items.

A Russian corps of 40,000 men has been sent against Schamyl, and has taken possession of Redout Kale; but they dare not occupy other points at present, the populations of Abasia and Circassia have sworn that no Russian shall touch their territory so long as there is a Circassian alive. The whole population is under arms.

The Earl of Cork, who died recently, was once tried at the Old Bailey, in London, for picking pockets. He was in Convent Garden, where some light-fingered gentry were operating, and an alarm having been created, one of them managed to put a handkerchief which he had stolen into the nobleman's pocket, for having which in his possession the Earl was placed on trial. Upon the fact being known, however, he was acquitted.

Capital punishments are exceedingly rare in Denmark, and when one does occur it creates an immense sensation. A woman was recently decapitated in the province of Julland, where it is certain no execution has taken place for three hundred years, and the event was witnessed by upwards of twenty thousand people. The woman astonished the multitude by her extraordinary calmness, and apparent indifference. Her crime was the murder of her husband.

The Melbourne people have been a good deal scandalized by the discovery that £29,138 had been spent in "altering and repairing" the Governor's residence at Toorak, a county mansion, held on a five years' lease! Some of the items seem monstrous, even for a gold country—£450 for poultry houses, and £181 for repairing pigstys.

One of the most extraordinary instances of lusus nature took place a few days ago near Clonkelly. A fine cow belonging to a farmer in that neighborhood gave birth to a calf which had two mouths resembling the snout of a pig: each limb was double jointed, and what was still more remarkable, the animal had but one eye, placed in the centre of its forehead. The cow was twelve months and ten days in calf.

Wm. M. Atwood, watchman on the Amosk Mills, at Manchester, N. H., was severely stabbed on Wednesday evening, while coming out of the circus. He will probably recover.

NEW YORK, July 25. President Pierce has pardoned the German, Wagner, who was serving out his term of imprisonment for his complicity in the British enlistment affair. This ends these matters so far as our courts are concerned.

WASHINGTON, July 25. The jury in the Herbert case, after retiring for three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal. The announcement was received with manifestations of joy and delight, and Mr. H. was immediately surrounded by his friends, who accompanied him to the Kirwood House.

J. G. Nelson writes the following note to the New York Times:—"In the Morning Express of Saturday, Mr. Brooks asserts that Col. Fremont received his education in a Roman Catholic Institute in Charleston, S. C., under the late Bishop England. Although opposed to the party which nominated him—in justice to himself and the memory of his mother—I brand those assertions as utterly false from beginning to end. Born in Charleston, I have known him from my earliest days. He was my school mate for many years. I was a member of the same Sunday School class with him; and while he was a member of the Junior Class, Charleston College, he was my most intimate friend. I was standing within a few feet of him when he was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Bishop of South Carolina. I can vouch that he never had his foot inside of the Catholic Institute spoken of; and I am sure he never spoke to Bishop England in his life. He was born a Protestant, educated a Protestant, and has more of a Protestant principle about him than the editor of the Express or the prescriptive party he represents."

A vote was taken for President on the steamer May Flower, by the Central Square Baptist Society on their returning from Hingham yesterday with the following result: Fremont, 137; Fillmore, 27; Buchanan, 11.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, says:—"The Buchanan men in Washington are at last thoroughly frightened, and have aroused from their comfortable dream of party invincibility by the reports of the late uprisings at the North for Fremont and at the South for Fillmore. The tone of the Buchanan Congressional Caucus of last week was very desponding. Nearly all the speakers, I am told, conceded New England, the North-west, and all the Middle States, except Pennsylvania, which they admitted to be doubtful, to Fremont, and apprehensions were expressed that Fillmore might carry four Southern States. A Democrat from the South tells me that Buchanan creates no enthusiasm in that section, and that hundreds of men, who would, had Douglas been nominated have gone into the campaign in person and passing the season away from home at the watering places.

Not a few Democrats in Congress confess that the chances lie between Fremont's election by the people or Fillmore by the House. They do not think Fillmore will carry a very heavy vote at the North, and for the reason that he fails to offer any specific policy in reference to the questions on which the Northern people are now excited."

There was a Fremont meeting at Saratoga, N. Y., Monday evening, at which 2000 persons were present.—Judge Boeckes presided, and made an eloquent speech. He was followed by Mr. Van Wagener. Per contra, a Buchanan meeting was announced in Morrisania on Monday evening, with John Van Buren, Capt. Rynders, and other Buchanan magnates as speakers, of which the Evening Post says:—"At the appointed hour only a few men and a number of ragged boys were assembled. The band was ordered to strike up a livelier tune, the cannon thundered louder than ever, but to the dismay of the Buchanians, no audience appeared to encourage the impatient speakers. At last some ingenious spirit suggested the lighting of bonfires as a means of attracting a crowd, and to the general joy the ruse succeeded. The bells soon sounded the alarm of fire, and the firemen were of course attracted to the spot. But finding no flames to extinguish, they were fain to remain and witness the proceedings of the meetings, and were edified by speeches from Capt. Rynders and others.

The Buchanians must be in a desperate condition when they are obliged to have recourse to tricks like this, for the purpose of getting up their meetings. But even this will grow stale soon, and some new dodge will have to be invented. Very little enthusiasm was manifested, and the crowd in attendance seemed rather bent on having a good time generally than in listening to the eloquence of Rynders."

Recent accounts from Washington add confirmation to the report that the Democratic managers are building their hopes on the defeat of an election before the people and by the House, in which event Breckinridge would become the acting President on the fourth of March next. The New York Evening Post says:—"To make Mr. Breckinridge President by the vote of the Senate; to defeat the popular choice; to take from the popular branch of Congress a constitutional prerogative, and transfer it to the Senate—these are the plans which are just now said to engross the whole ingenuity of the pro-slavery leaders. This is the co-mingling towards which Mr. Fillmore and his friends are laboring, some ignorantly and some designedly, with all their might.

Deeply as we should deplore such a result, we have no commiseration for Mr. Buchanan. His subservience to the South, and his faithlessness to all his political convictions, time and again, entitle him to no better fate. The man who, in his position and at his years, would make himself the organ of the barbarous creed proclaimed at Cincinnati, deserves to be betrayed."

The Manchester (N. H.) American says:—"In this State there are forty-one weekly papers, of which only twelve are for Buchanan, while sixteen have raised the name of Fremont and Dayton. There are also three dailies, neither of which is for Buchanan, while one is for Fremont, and the other two neutral, though we think inclined Fremontward."

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the 17th inst., an engine and two passenger cars, containing about thirty persons, were thrown fifteen feet into a culvert, in consequence of the giving away of the earth at the place. Mr. Baker, a fireman, was killed, and Mr. Hall, the engineer, and another fireman, were seriously if not dangerously injured. The passengers escaped with a few bruises.

A Fremont and Dayton Club has been formed in Wilmington, Del.

A curious Fillmore movement has been initiated in Cincinnati. The friends of Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson, from Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, (the two latter towns in Kentucky, on the opposite side of the river from Cincinnati,) assembled in Cincinnati, on Tuesday last. Col. E. B. Bartlett, of K., President of the (South) American National Council, was called to the chair. A committee was appointed to make necessary arrangements for a National Union mass meeting of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson, to be held on the respective wharves of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, on the fourth Wednesday of August, and to prepare and disseminate an address to the whole Union, inviting all Union men to participate in the affair.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:—"The National Democratic Committee, consisting of five persons, of whom C. J. Faulkner of Virginia is chairman, have voted, in caucus, with the Democratic members of the House and Senate, to exclude Massachusetts from her proportion of the avalanche of Buchanan publications with which they are now inundating all the other States. The reason for this special favor, or slight, is, that Massachusetts is too hopeless a State to pay for the trouble of trying to convert her. Yet the Massachusetts custom-house officers contribute their full share to raise the \$100,000 or \$200,000 which the Buchanan committee are here expending this campaign in electoneering documents."

The New York Mirror, which it is well known is conservative even to ultraism in its sentiments, which has given no countenance to slavery agitation, and which has recently hoisted the flag of Fremont and Dayton, thus speaks of the Republican platform:—"We regard the Fremont platform as safe and conservative; if not perfectly unobjectionable, at least unaggressive; and as moderate and cautious in substance and in spirit as could have been expected from the violence and persecuting temper which has called it into being, and invigorated it with the breath of life. Fairly considered, it is defensive, not aggressive in its character, because it opposes the propagandists of slavery; national, not sectional, because it invites all, without distinction of party, to resist a demoralizing and corrupt policy; conservative not radical, because it favors the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and the fathers of the Republic, as against the recently developed dogmas of a school of tyrannical, exacting and skull-breaking fire-eaters."

The Old Line Americans of Wards 1 and 3 held a meeting on Tuesday, in Hersey Hall, preliminary to the formation of a Fillmore and Donelson Club. The meeting was well attended, and brief addresses were made by several persons of more or less distinction. A committee of five from each of the two Wards was chosen to select and report officers on Tuesday evening next, for a permanent organization of the Club.

The New York Herald says:—"We receive at this office sixty-five political newspapers from the State of Pennsylvania, published there. These are divided between the three leading political parties in the following proportions:—For Buchanan there are twenty-one, with a circulation of 40,900; for Fillmore there are three, with a circulation of 1700; while for Fremont there are forty-one, with a circulation of 82,512. Who will say that Pennsylvania is not in an incipient state of revolution?"

OHIO GIVEN UP.—The Locofoco State Central Committee met in Columbus on Thursday. The journal says:—"The meeting was a gloomy one.—The Douglasites charged the Buchanians with ungenerous and unfair treatment at the Cincinnati Convention, and all the blame of the present deplorable condition of the Locofoco party was laid at their door. It was conceded by all that Fremont would carry the State by a large majority, and an unwritten resolution was adopted abandoning the field, as far as the President was concerned, but urging upon the several districts to concentrate all their forces upon the election of members of Congress."

The Worcester Argus says that a ratification meeting held at Athol a few days ago, the Americans all joined in ratifying the Philadelphia nomination.

A Swedish weekly paper has been started at Galva, Ill., devoted to the cause of Fremont and Dayton. There are about 100,000 Swedes in that and other Western States, and this is their only organ.

Mrs. Elizabeth Green died at Natchez, Miss., on the 28th ult., aged 110 years. She was a native of New York, but had resided in Natchez for the last fifty years.

Fremont Clubs have been organized in Grafton, Ashburnham, Westminister, Blackstone, and Sutton, in Northampton, N. H.

In Williams College students, there are only seven in favor of Buchanan.

Notice. N. BOSTON Edge, will address to the people of Irasburgh, on the Relative Position of the North and South, and duty of freemen in the present crisis of the place are respectfully invited to attend. Address to be given at the House, and to commence at 7 o'clock.

"BORDER RUFFIAN GEMS"

We do not approve fully of sending these criminals back to the East to be shipped to Kansas—if not through Missouri, through Iowa and Nebraska. We think they should meet a TRAITOR'S DEATH, and the world could not censure us if we in self-protection had to resort to ultra measures. We are of the opinion if the citizens of Lawrence, City or Weston would HANG ONE OR TWO BOAT LOADS OF ABOLITIONISTS, it would do more towards establishing peace in Kansas, than all the speeches that have been delivered to Congress during the present session. LET THE EXPERIMENT BE TRIED.

THE PALMETTO RIFLES.—28th of JUNE. The memorable 28th having been decided upon as the anniversary of the Palmetto Rifles of Atchison, the day was duly celebrated by a parade and bonfire.

At the head of the table hung the "BLOODRED FLAG," with the star, and the motto of "Southern Rights on the one side, and 'South Carolina' the other. The same flag that floated on the rifle pits of the abolitionists, Lawrence, and on the hotel of the place—in triumph, now hung over the heads of the noble soldiers who bravely through that exciting war.

The following are among the drunk: 8. Kansas—Our chosen home—by her. Yes! sons of the South, under a SLAVE STATE, OR THE ATTEMPT! [This toast received with loud and continual applause.]

9. South Carolina—Our noble she lives in our hearts. While true love, we know she will be true to us.

10. The Hon. Preston S. Fox. By whipping crazy Sumner, he finished the 23rd edition of what the abolitionists call "Border Ruffianism"; is the determination of honorable to resent injury and insult from a piece of fanaticism, coming from a quarter it may.

11. Disunion.—By secession, otherwise—a beacon of hope to an oppressed people, and the surest remedy for their wrongs. (Enthusiastic cheer.) The Squatter Sovereign—May I receive a hearty support from those whose interests it has so warmly defended.

This sentiment was received with applause, and after a few remarks in response from Col. R. S. Kelly, there were given for the Squatter Sovereign in sitting down, Col. Kelley then following:—

The City of Atchison—May I fore the close of the year '56 a capital of a Southern Republic! By Wallace Jackson: Kansas—WE WILL MAKE A SLAVE STATE, or form a locked arms and hearts together DIE IN THE ATTEMPT.

By W. H. Jenking: Distribution of the Public One hundred and sixty acres Pro Slavery settler, and to a ABOLITIONIST SIX FEET TWO.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion. FALL RIVER, July 27.—A accident occurred Saturday night on the steamer Empire State, at Point Judith, on her passage for River to New York, caused by lapse of the steam chimney at board boiler, thereby forcing down the flues into the fire room on the main deck, scalding persons, nine of whom have died of their injuries.

Immediately after the accident, the boat returned to city, where the best medical aid was immediately procured, and thing done which could tend to the condition of the sufferers. The maining passengers were forwarded to New York by the State of Maine.

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