

INDEPENDENT STANDARD.

A. A. EARLE, EDITOR.

IRASBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1856.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 10 State St., Boston, and 110 Nassau St., New York, are authorized agents for the Standard in both those places.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One column, one year, \$40. Half " " " 20. One square, one year, 10. One square, six months, 6. One square, three weeks, 1. Twelve lines or less make a square.

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.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET. For Senator, ELIJAH CLEVELAND, of Coventry.

For Assistant Judges, FORDYCE S. FRENCH, of Glover. WM. J. HASTINGS, of Craftsbury.

For States Attorney, JOHN H. KIMBALL, of Barton.

For Judge of Probate, GEORGE NYE, of Irasburgh.

For High Sheriff, MARTIN L. NEWCOMB, of Derby.

For High Bailiff, J. C. ROBINSON, of Holland.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. For Senator, JOSEPH H. DWINELL, of Glover.

For Assistant Judges, EMERY STEWART, of Derby. JOSEPH SCOTT, of Craftsbury.

For States Attorney, SAMUEL A. WILLARD, of Barton.

For High Sheriff, HORACE PIERCE, of Barton.

For Judge of Probate, NEAMIAH COLBY, of Derby.

For High Bailiff, JOHN C. DOW, of Albany.

AMERICAN COUNTY TICKET. For Senator, GEO. WORTHINGTON, JR. of Irasburgh.

For Assistant Judges, DURKEE COLE, of Charleston. JOHN WALBRIDGE, of Albany.

For States Attorney, JOHN P. SARTLE, of Barton.

For Judge of Probate, MARSHAL CARPENTER, of Derby.

For High Sheriff, SILAS G. BEAN, of Coventry.

For High Bailiff, ALONZO BEMIS, of Charleston.

A Review.

In our paper of last week we published the ticket of the Union Mass Convention, and for lack of time briefly observed that "it was anything but a Union Convention." A more extended notice of the Convention, its ticket, and our purpose, past and present, in relation thereto, seems to be demanded by events which have transpired since the Mass Convention was held.

It will be recollected that after the call was published for the meeting of the Republican Convention, which was held on the 5th of July, a paper was put in circulation calling the Mass Union Convention. That paper in express words called "the people of Orleans County without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present administration," &c., to meet at Irasburgh on the 13th inst., "for the purpose of nominating a candidate for SENATOR and COUNTY OFFICERS, &c." A majority of the names on that paper were of men who belong to the American, or Know Nothing, party. It was signed by all the persons who, on Tuesday last, were nominated on the exclusive party ticket of the Americans, save one of the candidates for Judge and the candidate for Bailiff. It was in the hand-writing of the candidate whose name stands this week in our paper at the head of the latter ticket. It was signed by him who acted as chairman of the meeting held last Tuesday, and by those of those who were appointed on the Committee of that meeting. The North Union in good faith said, "the call is signed by men who have heretofore acted with all the different political parties; but who wish to act from principle, and not be ruled by mere party names," and

it invoked "the people to come together and decide for themselves who shall be their candidates." The people met, the Union says, to the number of about one thousand, though we think the estimate too large by about one half. The Convention was called to order by the present American candidate for Senator. On motion of the candidate of the latter party for State's Attorney, a committee to nominate officers of the Convention was appointed, and the present County Clerk was of the Committee who reported the resolutions of that Convention. We signed the call for that Convention and were disposed in good faith to support its ticket, as a union ticket, a compromise ticket, a people's ticket, a ticket made up "from principle," and "without regard to past political differences or divisions." There were four candidates who were of the American party and three who were not. We thought it a liberal concession to the American party to which we have hitherto belonged. Its basis seemed to be a disregard of "past political differences," and we think it would have been acquiesced in by the people, by the mass, but for the aspiring ambition of "political demagogues," who

Why does the American party, why especially do those Americans who signed the call for the Mass Convention, and participated in its proceedings, bolt the ticket of that Convention, repudiate its proceedings, and rally a distinct party caucus, and nominate a distinct party ticket if their faith was an honest faith; if their profession was a truthful profession, when they signed the call for the Mass Convention and acted therein? Their action in the Mass Convention when its nominations were announced, and their subsequent proceedings which we this day publish, constrain us to distrust their original fidelity to their published profession, or rather we are thereby assured of their lack in that particular. Now, they profess to be Fremont and Dayton men. For their country's sake God grant they may prove so! But what better guaranty have we for this profession than the other? What better security that, when the time for trial comes, their votes will not be cast for Fillmore and Donelson, the candidates of their party, instead of Fremont and Dayton, the candidates of the mass? We cannot but distrust them. In the Mass Convention "vaunting ambition o'erleaped itself"—the secret purpose of the Americans to control all, and have all, was defeated, and we see in this day's paper the consequence of secret personal and party disappointment. "Would men but serve their country with half the zeal they serve their party, they would not, in their disappointment, be left naked to adversity."

Had this been the spirit of the men whose recent action we are now discussing, we should not be under the disagreeable necessity of publishing to day, under their authority, the evidence of their recreancy to their own professions. We regard their action as disturbing the peace, the union, and harmony of the Mass Convention; as breaking up and destroying every hope and prospect of electing the ticket there nominated; and so regarding it we see no other course consistent for us but to withhold the ticket of that Convention from our columns.

PEOPLE'S ACADEMY.—We would call attention to the advertisement of the "People's Academy" in another column. It is an excellent institution; has a competent board of teachers, and is situated in as delightful a region of country as the State can boast. Let those who must quit their own county schools to go abroad, try this academy, and we doubt not they will be satisfied.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—Hon. Thomas Bartlett, jr., has left the Slaveocratic ranks and come out for Fremont and Dayton. He is now stumping Caledonia County, and will continue to speak for the "Pathfinder," until after the election. Mr. Bartlett is a strong man, and when such men quit a party it tells with powerful effect.

In our last week's paper we promised to publish the resolutions passed by the Mass Convention, held here on the 13th inst.; but as the action of that Convention has been discarded by those who got it up, and were the most active in its proceedings, we suppose the resolves will have to share the same fate, so there is now no necessity of publishing them.

The communication of "A. M. R." in reply to "J. P. S." of Derby, who appeared in our paper a few weeks since, is received, but too late for insertion this week.

O. N. ELKINS,

Of North Troy, is our regularly authorized agent to receive subscriptions for the Standard, and all receipts given by him will be acknowledged by us.

Correspondence.

For the Independent Standard.

Democratic Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Much has been said about the Mass Convention of the Democratic party to be held at Barton, and of the talented speakers to be there and the truths to be promulgated, that I expected, as a matter of course, a thousand or something near it, would be present. But sir, there were not one hundred Democrats in the house to hear the speaking and do the voting, for I counted every one, and it amounted to just eighty-six. There might have been twenty standing about, besides, at least, twenty of whom belonged to other parties, perhaps more. Now, sir, if I was disappointed in the number, I was equally so in their speakers, or rather in the speeches made by them, for they were made up of any amount of assertion, vituperation, and coarse, and sometimes vulgar anecdotes, which generally "brought down the house," and some such slang phrases as "Black Republican," "Nigger-worshippers," "Natural fork Societies," etc., etc., while the remarks made that they would call arguments, were a review of the differences between the Old Line Whigs and Democrats, in former campaigns, with an effort to shirk the responsibility of the present disastrous affairs of the nation, upon the Republicans, &c., and lauding the present administration very highly, and commending President Pierce for the course he has taken in the Kansas outrages. The first speaker, (Mr. Potts) asked, "What could he have done? Could he stop the outrages at the polls, unless Gov. Reeder informed him that there would be trouble at the first election?" and it was also said by several that day, that for four weeks past no account of trouble had been received from Kansas. Now, sir, here is an interim from the time the Missourians first bullied the bogus legislature into office, to the last four weeks, that not a word was said about their beloved President's inactivity, nor they dare not. The second speaker, (Mr. Rand) said what the whole party have denied: that the foundation rock upon which the pure Democracy stood was the institution of slavery. That is true, and the only inference that can possibly be drawn from his statements. The following are his statements: "We are directly opposed to the Republican platform;" again, "The old line whigs have now joined with the abolitionists, and if they hold on they will stand as long as the constitution, providing they succeed, for when slavery is abolished the constitution falls. There, sir, if that is not owing that slavery is the foundation upon which rests democracy, so called, I don't know what else it is. No wonder they wish for the extension of the 'Divine institution,' that they may continue to get rich with the spoils from the public treasury, for they feel assured that if the North should get an equal share in the representation in Congress, in proportion to the population, with the South, they would stand but a poor chance to get the 'loaves and fishes,' hence they go for the doctrine that 'might makes right,' and against agitation; that the power that supports them—the slave power—may glut its capacious maw with millions of square miles of territory once devoted to the goddess of liberty, but now thrown open by the assistance of northern democrats who have betrayed their trust, and pandered to the avarice of the southern sectional faction; to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, that spot which defaces our otherwise beautiful escutcheon.

Their harmony and consistency of argument as displayed at Barton, was delightful, and of a piece with all their doings. Mr. Rand says, "Gentlemen, we do not go for measures, but for principles, but our opponents go for measures." The third speaker, (Mr. Bowditch) said "Gentlemen, we wish them (the Republicans) to understand that we do not seek for the offices or anything else of the kind, but it is for measures we go." "When doctors disagree who shall decide?" They had a red hot Democrat from New Hampshire, (an expelled member of the Know Nothings) to denounce Know Nothingism, Republicanism, &c., who said that "we and the republicans would start equally in that state to get the majority in their election, and to get 2,500 to make a majority they would each have to do their best to obtain them from that class that were unstable or fluctuating in their politics." He by this remark considered New Hampshire doubtful, but strange to say he made a leap and said they no doubt would get many from the ranks of the Know Nothings, "and finally, gentlemen," says he, "we shall give 3000 majority for Buck and Break."

Something was said of the two candidates—Buchanan and Fremont—the former was without spot or blemish and universally known, while the latter was hardly known, as one speaker said, and then went on to tell for what he was known, which amounted to more than he said of Buchanan himself. The rest of the speaking was made up of the usual clap-trap about the "Missouri Com-

promise," "Kansas Nebraska bill," Douglas' "Pacification Bill," &c., with considerable twaddle about their mother's leaving sop in the frying pan, "Raw head and bloody bones," "little boys in bed," "Puppies' ears, tail," and such balderdash, that tussy the least is a disgrace to a man of as much apparent ability as one of the speakers.

If that convention was a fair specimen of what the slavery extensionists can do for Buchanan, he may be assured that he will be elected by a grand majority, to private life in November next.

Glover, August 18, 1856.

For the Independent Standard.

The Clover Foot Sticking Out!

MR. EDITOR:—On Tuesday last the Know Nothings met at Coventry in a sort of County Caucus, secretly got up after they found the democrats and republicans were not going to unite, and voted to draw back from their Union Mass Convention, and throw off every man nominated in that Convention who is not a Know Nothing, and fill their places with Simon Pure's. So they have got up a regular boiled down Know Nothing ticket from head to tail, and stand on the same ground as last year. The same Know Nothings who signed the call for the Mass Convention, and who were nominated for County Officers by that Convention were the wire workers and getters up of the Caucus at Coventry, and all hands went unanimously for the Coventry ticket. They voted to rally the lodges, get out the dark lanterns, tighten the trammis on such as kick, read the oaths ever again to any that have a conscience; threaten the mutineers; promise a sop or tit to such as are very hungry, and have no means of their own to act on, or live by, till the woman that the Pope, that great east full of eyes before and behind, with seven heads and ten horns, and a tail like the sea serpent is on the march close to the line of Orleans County with thunder, and lightning, and brimstone, and two or three earthquakes in his train; and every one of his seven mouths roaring as if it were the voice of a thousand bulls of Bashan, and to tell the Republicans that the Know Nothings are all going for Fremont and Dayton if they will only help to prevent the Pope from swallowing them all before election at GULP.

Now then let's just salt the Know Nothings down on the 1st Tuesday in Sept., and see if "Salt won't save them." It may be necessary to salt them at the head of Salt river. We can do it. Say the word and the wool flies. JAKE.

For the Standard.

The Dark Lantern Ticket.

About the first of July a call was issued for a Mass Convention at Irasburgh, to nominate county officers the 13th of August. The time came and a nomination was made with three names on the list that did not belong to the order, but this was no go. Old Esquire Rowell must be thrown overboard and Judge Durkee Cole restored to the ticket, so the dark lanterns threw its sombre hues into different parts of the county. A convention at Coventry is announced to fix up the ticket of the 13th. This convention comes off on the 19th, and a few dark lantern bearers assemble. Strike out the Senator of the 13th, Wm. B. Cole, and insert one of the largest sized dark lantern men, and Esquire Rowell is discharged, and Judge Durkee Cole, a reliable man to do certain things, is bro't on to the ticket, making it merely a dark lantern ticket and nothing else.

The manner of changing nominations made by the masses, should be by the masses, but the people think Missisquoi valley should be considered in making up the ticket, and that Judge Cole's claims are no better than Judge Kellan's. But Judge Kellan is not so reliable for particular purposes as Judge Cole.

If there was ever an occasion to raise the cry of proscription and combination of secret influences and dictation, it is in this transaction, and if the people are not worse than priest-ridden by the dark lantern operators, they will arise in their strength and put down this foul play, and teach the present official incumbents that their services are no longer required, but that such men as Elijah Cleveland, F. S. French and Wm. J. Hastings, can attend to the business.

For the Independent Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—A great national party, organized and known throughout the country as the republican party, exists—it has, or soon will have, an electoral ticket in every free state, and several of the slave states, in the Union. It is progressive, and overshadows now, all other parties, cliques, clans, and cabals in the country save the great and formidable rival, the democratic party. It has a sound and rational platform on which the conservative men of the north and the ultra abolitionists have met, as on a middle ground, heedless of the past and harmoniously toiling for the future. Its organization and its development sprung from the exigence of the times and were the works of great aid patriotic hands.

It is composed of the uprisen masses, whether they were before now democrats, whigs, americans, abolitionists, protestants or catholics, foreigners, or "to the manor born." Elsewhere the times are prolific of great accessions to its ranks. East, West, North, on every one of the circles its fires are lighted, on highland and lowland its banners float in the breeze; from valley to valley, and from peak to peak its shouts resound, and

"—Jura answers from her misty cloud, Back to the joyous Alps again and cry aloud!"

The Central Committee of this party at Washington recommended to the people of the different states, counties, and towns, to organize republican parties in their several localities auxiliary to the national party. This recommendation has been generally acceded to; it was so in this county, for liberal, patriotic, and unselfish purposes, notwithstanding earnest effort in certain quarters to suppress its call and propagate the idea that its meeting for organization would not be held. It was held, and has put forth a nomination for county officers of men good, fit, and true. These men stand forth as the representations of the party, personifying its principles—and not as the spawn of any nameless and heterogeneous convention. They represent a party whose foremost avowal is the advocacy of free speech, a free press, and free men, and whose principles have been recently baptized in the blood of more or less of its victims.

Shall this party have "aid and comfort," encouragement and accession, in the County of Orleans? Can you support that party in the country at large, and in the State, and yet oppose its action in counties and towns? "Oaks from acorns grow." Aggregate from minute parts are combined. How can you have a national, or state republican party, if its germs are not planted and nurtured in smaller communities like counties and towns? If they are planted among thorns how can you have vigorous growth if thorns are permitted to spring up and choke them? Defer beyond this opportune season the establishment of the republican party in this county, and where, here, will the advent of that party be? "Go thy way this time, when I have a convenient season I will call for thee," has been the response of some who advocate a "people's convention," or rather some who were opposed to any local republican movement. But when is that convenient season to be? There's the rub! Is it when rains shall have descended, and the floods have come, and the winds have blown, and beat upon our house and it has fallen? When the democratic party, by reason of our alienation from the republican ranks, shall be firmly re-established in power? When slavery shall stride over Kansas and the continent, and we shall sit under our vines and fig trees with a few to molest us and make all afraid? Shall the republican party be ignored in the county of Orleans by men who are republican in principle, and for the purpose merely of affording a triumph to men? The banner of that party is broad enough to cast its shadow over all its disciples. If the americans are truly republican in principle, and in good faith mean to support Fremont and Dayton, and the republican cause, they will follow the ark of the covenant, and cling around the altars of the republican party. But are not some of the republican ranks, aiming to get up a secret nomination of a county ticket of their own exclusive party, on the ground of last year's canvass? This is said to be a fact. Let the republicans then be on the lookout—let them "beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheeps clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves." If, like the border ruffians in Missouri, they endeavor to impede us in our pilgrimage to the plains of freedom, let us battle for the right of way with strong arms and stout hearts. "God will defend the right!" OLIVER.

Orleans Co. Temperance Society

The semi-annual meeting of the Orleans Co. Temperance Society will be held at Brownington, on the last Tuesday of August inst., at 10 A. M.

Mr. Truckham, Mr. E. Brigham and T. C. Stewart Esq., Committee of Arrangement.

The several clergymen in the county are requested to extend the notice to their respective congregations. By order of the President, GEO. NYE, Sec'y pro tem. Irasburgh, August 13.

ACCIDENT IN WESTON.—As Randall Clayton, his wife, and infant child of six months, were riding down a steep hill in that town last week, their horse took fright and ran, throwing them all from the wagon. The child was killed and Mrs. Clayton seriously injured.—Vt. Republican.

A young sperm whale, said to be the first ever seen in the country, was thrown upon the shore at Quogue, L. I., on Saturday. An agent of Barnum's Museum has secured the carcass.

Terrible Storm at the South.

Not Less than 200 Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14. A terrible storm occurred in this vicinity on Sunday, which lasted all day, and also all day on Monday. Its effects, however, were most disastrous at Last Island, a great summer resort, and which our accounts represent to have been entirely inundated. Every building on the island is said to have been swept away, and no less than one hundred and thirty-seven lives are reported lost.

The steamer Star, Capt. Smith, which left here on the 9th, encountered the storm before reaching Last Island, and became perfectly unmanageable, and was soon afterwards a perfect wreck.

The scene among the passengers was terrific, there being no less than 250 persons clinging to the wrecked fragments of the vessel, each anxiously waiting the arrival of some other vessel to take them off. Whether any of this company have been lost is not yet known, though hopes are entertained that all were saved, as a steamer is understood to have gone to their relief.

Couillon Island has been submerged, but the accounts from thence are very meagre. It is reported, however, that an immense amount of property and many lives have been lost.

The ships Bowditch and Ellerslie, also the Brig Creole, which were lying near the mouth of the river, have all been seriously damaged by the storm.

On the lake and river we also hear of numerous steamboats, flatboats, and other craft being injured. Nearly all the wharves at the watering places have been inundated, and the buildings thereon, bath-houses, etc., swept away.

Altogether, the loss of property must be very heavy, but it is impossible now to calculate the amount.

The crops, it is feared, have also suffered severely.

The steamship Philadelphia, just arrived from New York via Havana, escaped the storm, and is now lying safely at quarantine, with all well on board.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15. Accounts from Last Island verify the sad story of yesterday. It has been positively ascertained that 188 persons have been lost.

It is feared that Grand Couillon Island, another watering place, has also been submerged, and that many lives lost as well as property destroyed. The corn, cotton and sugar crops have been incalculably injured.

The steamers Nautilus and Perseverance are several days overdue, and it is feared something has happened to them. The steam-ship Texas has gone in search of them. The storm extended far up the river. At the Government Hospital, Baton Rouge, fourteen inches of water fell between Sunday evening and Tuesday evening. The survivors at Last Island reached this city this morning. They estimate the loss of life at 200. 188 have already been counted as lost.

SECOND DISPATCH. Many of the survivors have arrived here. All from Last Island are badly wounded and bruised. The dead bodies at the Island were plundered by a set of pirates who inhabit it. The steamer Perseverance has just arrived, but nothing has as yet been heard from the Nautilus.

The Louisiana arrived at Galveston on the 14th, picking up on the way the cabin door of the steamer Nautilus, which vessel, it is now supposed, was lost during the late storm.

Nothing definite has yet been heard from Cailion Island, but there has undoubtedly been a great loss of life. It is reported that thirty bodies have been found on one end of the Island. It is supposed that at least \$10,000 in money in pockets fell into the hands of the pirates on Last Island, and about \$5000 worth of baggage. The loss on this island is estimated at over \$100,000. The banks of the river at Bayou Sara caved in, carrying away 300 residences. No lives were lost. Several vessels were blown ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi. The telegraph lines have suffered severely. The loss at Cailion Island cannot fall short of \$60,000.

Morrill's Nashua and Boston Express was robbed on Monday of a package containing \$2100 in money.

The steamer Calawba took out of Saturday upwards of one hundred recruits for Walker, and a large quantity of ammunition.

The Canadian Government has granted four millions acres of land to aid in constructing a railroad from Quebec to Montreal, along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, to the city of Ottawa, and thence to Sault St. Maria. This road is to be completed within five years.

The value of Irish moss collected at Scituate, in this State, according to the "Statistics of the Industry of Massachusetts," in the year 1855, was \$4855.

Samuel Jackson, a lad about ten years of age, the son of a widow living in West Chapel Street, New Haven, was drowned in a stream back of his residence, on Saturday morning.

The Storm.

Last week may be set down as one of the most terrible.

We have condensed the items of intelligence as they have reached us, in the vicinity the storm was severe.

All the dams on the upper branch of the Mystic river, Mass., between Lexington where it rises, and Westford bridge, were on Saturday full of flowing.

A house in Quincy was set on by lightning and destroyed.

A ship on the stocks at Quincy was struck by lightning.

In Stoughton, four or five barns were struck and more or less damaged.

At Mansfield, a flag-staff in the depot was shivered to atoms.

A dwelling house was struck at Westchester, and also another at Westbury.

A small building used as a stable at Roberts' Crossing, in Wallingford, Fitchburg road, was struck and damaged.

The track of the Fitchburg was submerged Friday afternoon in places.

The Eastern light-house on Pease and Newburyport, was struck by lightning on Friday night, and burned.

In Linn, we hear of three houses that were struck by lightning.

At Worcester, the houses of Capt. and Capt. Edward Lamb, were by lightning.

The schooner Pearl, of Rockport, struck by lightning on Friday, off Head, killing one man.

During the thunder shower, on Friday last, the house of A. F. Al Jamaica village, was struck and what damaged by lightning. Mr. wife and one child were slightly injured.

At Gloucester, the lightning struck the house of Mr. Williams, on Rockport.

In Malden, Sunday night, about five years old, son of Wm. Nickerson, fell into Barrett's Pond and was drowned.

Patrick Sheridan and Hagman, while digging in a well at Newburyport, on Wednesday, were engaged in the crumbling of the sand above and were buried to the depth of five feet from the top. Their bodies were recovered.

A boy named Edward To while at play on Lewis's Wharf, on Friday afternoon, fell into the tank and was drowned.

Late English papers report the recent sale of the horses owned by Marquis of Exeter realized the sum of \$54,565.

The Merrimac is said to be at the present time than it has been in the month of August for years past.

At Newburyport, on Wednesday, a son of Horace Bartlett, six years of age, was drowned in the frog pond.

A young child, son of Mr. Hooper of Portland, was run over by a horse on Monday evening, and instantly killed.

On Saturday, John Duff in a state of intoxication, fell from East Street bridge, in New Haven, he was afterwards found dead.

The Providence Journal an extensive bookseller in that city that he has sold 931 copies of the Fremont, and 76 of the Life of Fillmore, since the campaign opened.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. land, Aug. 18. On Saturday, at the crossing in Cumberland, a passenger train ran over a wagon, killing two persons, injuring one boy so that he cannot recover. They were children of a family of Falmouth.

A girl of thirteen years, in walking down the Eastern Railroad towards Beverly, going a berrying, run over by a train on Friday, and injured that she died in a few hours.

The Hon. Alvah Sabin has moved his home in Georgia—having been named for his post at Washington, the illness of a near relative.

DIED.

In Jay, on the 14th inst., Wm. HENRY, son of Mr. Peter Perkins, 11th year of his age.

In Albany, Vt., August 12th, of Consumption, Miss ADALADE, daughter of William B. Gates, aged 21 years.

Papers in New Hampshire, West and Illinois, please copy. In Barton, on the 20th inst., ABAGAIL LELAND, aged about 12 years.