

INDEPENDENT STANDARD.

A. A. EARLE, EDITOR.

IRASBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

TERMS.

One year—in advance, \$1.50. Half year, 85c. One month, 25c. One square, (12 lines) one year, 6.00. One square, or less, three weeks, 1.50. Local notices, eight cents per line for one, two, or three insertions. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Sanitary Commission.

The following is an extract from a letter of Mrs. Davenport, received by one of the Associate Managers of the Sanitary Commission in this county, to which we invite the attention of all:

"I presume you have heard before of the condition of our army from the presence of scurvy among the men, who, since this trying campaign opened, have subsisted for many successive days on the rations of the haversack alone, with these consequences, the men being worn down by the severe labors. 'We must have a supply of vegetables,' says one of our Major Generals, 'or the results will be disastrous, and Grant's forces cannot and must not meet such an enemy in their own ranks.' We must, therefore, canvass every neighborhood, and gather together every peck and half peck of any of these vegetables that families have left; for there is nothing of the kind in market to depend upon. We at home must live on the little the drought and storm have left in our gardens—every barrel that can be so filled is of the utmost value. Cannot ladies canvass the towns in your county without delay, to procure whatever can be found of the anti-scurvitic nature—potatoes, onions, pickles of all kinds, prepared cabbage, &c.? If even one barrel can be sent from every town, it is worth a hundred times the trouble and cash value of the articles. But we hope for many barrels from the farming districts.

The Sanitary Commission has made ample arrangements for free water transportation from Boston; and those are the only safe and direct arrangements at this time of uninterrupted communication. Any barrels directed and sent like any other sanitary stores, will be despatched in a better manner than they can be by any new method. I hope the ladies in each town will give this matter immediate attention.

In great haste, yours truly, MARY G. DAVENPORT.

The following acknowledgment of the receipt of the late contributions of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, of this town, by the Executive Committee, Boston, we publish with pleasure: BOSTON, June 22, 1864.

MRS. F. M. JAMESON.—Dear Madam: We have received to-day the valuable contributions of the ladies of Irasburgh. Such constant friends cheer us on our way, and confirm our belief that the women of New England will hold out as long as the necessity lasts.

We are still forwarding daily the most important articles, such as old cotton and linen, and rolled bandages;—also fresh crackers, from 6 to 10 barrels per day; and once a week we despatch by steamer everything we then have on hand; so that there is no danger of delay in the receipt of these contributions. The demands continue urgent and general, embracing almost every article on our list; and dwelling with the greatest importunity on old cotton and linen.—Of this it is impossible to procure enough, and we can only urge our friends to renewed exertions to collect and send it.

Very truly yours, M. S. BUCK, Ex. Com.

The following letter received by Miss Alice Augusta Bryant, of this town, speaks volumes in favor of the Sanitary Commission, and should be an incentive to all to do their utmost to help our suffering patriots who are pining for the comforts of home:

18th ARMY CORPS HOSPITAL, Near Petersburg, Va., July 4, 1864. My Kind Young Friend—

Through the fortunes of war your little bag of indispensable things for the comfort of soldiers, far from home and friends, fell in my hands, and let me assure you it will be appreciated.

I do not know what the soldiers would do if the ladies in the North did not send many little comforts that are being necessary, but are not furnished by 'Uncle Sam.' To-day is the glorious old anniversary of our independence, and I suppose with you all, up there in your quiet, peaceful Northern homes, you are enjoying the occasion as usual—but with me how different! I am here in a hospital tent, under the scorching rays of a Southern sun, just recovering from a severe sickness;—but I do not envy you your happy lot.

I, too, have a happy home and a kind old mother who prays, and worries for her dear son, as she calls me. I live on the banks of the Hudson River, at New-

burgh, N. Y., and would give almost anything for the precious privilege of spending a few days at the home of my boyhood; but the rules of the service will not admit of it, and in a few days I shall be back on the front again, facing the rebels.

Hoping that your future life may be happy and useful. I remain, thankfully, yours, Lt. Jos. SNEED, Co. C, 98th N. Y. Vols.

We were favored this week with a visit from Capt. James Rice, of the 11th Vermont Regiment. He has been in ill health for some time, but is much better now. He informs us that the privates of his regiment, captured lately, have been sent to Georgia, and the officers to Libby Prison, in Richmond.—Prison life in Georgia is far preferable to being immured in Richmond. More to eat and purer air.

FAST DAY.—The President has appointed the first Thursday in August next as a day of Fasting and Prayer.

VERMONT CAVALRY.—The following are the casualties to the Orleans county boys in this regiment, from June 15th to June 30th: Killed—A. J. Burr, Derby. Wounded—W. F. Green, Derby, arm, slight; Ephraim Brewster, Craftsbury, arm, slight, and missing.—Prisoners—Reuben C. Pearson, Coventry; Capt. E. Grant, Irasburgh; Corp. C. C. Hoyt, Craftsbury; W. A. Reed, Craftsbury.

DROWNED.—We learn that on Friday night an Irishman lately from Canada, was drowned at Newport, under the railroad bridge over the lake. We have no definite account of the affair, but learn that the body was found on Saturday.

William Hingston, the criminal who performed extensive exploits in the way of jail breaking at St. Johnsbury while ago, is repeating them at the new jail in Irasburgh, and they think it quite impossible to keep him without a constant guard.—Exchange.

The above named individual is not here; he was sentenced at the late term of our county court to three years' service in the state prison at Windsor, for attempting to break jail, he having pleaded guilty.

Call for 500,000 Men.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling for 500,000 volunteers, to be raised by the 5th of September, or be drafted immediately thereafter.

What the rebels hope to gain by our party quarrels over the presidency is well stated in this paragraph in the London Index:—

"Whatever may be the result of the political campaign, it is a diversion in favor of the confederacy. It is not only that no federal general can be allowed to gain a brilliant success, even if he were able to do so, lest the populace should insist on making him president, but that for four months the whole north will be divided into hostile camps against itself, and its thoughts, feelings and energies diverted from the war against the confederate states. Passion and hatred will find scope at home. Lincoln will think more of beating Fremont than of taking Richmond. There will be war upon the administration in thousands of presses and public meetings. The government that wants votes will postpone conscriptions. As Fremont has resigned his partisanship, the democrats are not likely to volunteer. The democrats will not fight for Lincoln when they hope in a few months to be under the leadership of McClellan."

ANECDOTE.—Some of the male inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at Brattleboro, are often seen passing through the streets of the village, engaged in various kinds of labor, some with the implements of their work upon their shoulders, others driving teams, etc. The farming department of the Asylum keeps good cattle, and nothing is more common than to see a serious-visaged maniac driving a yoke of them through the village.

Brattleboro is also a great resort for summer visitors. One bright morning a gentleman visitor who had just arrived, sallied out into the streets to enjoy the fresh mountain air, when, seeing, as he thought, a farmer with a fine yoke of oxen, and feeling in good humor towards all men, he said to the supposed farmer: "Good morning, sir; you have a fine pair of cattle there."

"Ah, yes, sir," replied the driver, "but they are not what they used to be.—Why, sir, I can remember when that ox there was a bottled mare!"—Phenix.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—Eight juveniles, varying in age from 17 to 9, were arraigned before Justice Hollenbeck, on Monday afternoon, charged with breaking into the late barracks of the 17th regiment, and stealing a portion of a box of cartridges and a small quantity of other government stores. Their names were John Holloran, E. Spaulding, P. Reager, John Cook, Wm. Eaba, Louis Gero, Jos. Gero and John Flynn. Holloran, who was shown to be the ringleader in the raid, was fined \$5 and costs. The others were fined from \$1 to \$2 each, and costs.—Bur. Times.

War News.

ALL GOING WELL WITH GRANT.

Baltimore, July 14. I arrived here this morning from the army of the Potomac.

Gen. Gregg, with a division of cavalry, supported by Barlow's division of the second corps, attacked the rebels on the railroad near Ream's Station, on the afternoon of the 12th. The enemy was driven and the railroad reached. The object was to stop communication between Petersburg and the south, which was accomplished. Particulars had not come to hand when I left. The troops are in excellent condition and spirits.

THE INVASION. The invasion of Maryland is ended.—The rebels were reported retreating across the Potomac Wednesday night at Edward's Ferry. Their demonstration against Washington was a miserable failure. The capital at any time has not been in danger. The railroad between Baltimore and Washington has not been cut. The rebels set fire to a small bridge at Point Branch, but it did not burn. Not a rail was removed.

Aside from plunder the rebels have gained nothing. I think their numbers have been overrated. There is no evidence that Lee has detached any of his forces to Petersburg. The rebel force consists only of Early's corps, formerly Ewell's, Imboden's, Jenkin's, McCausland's and a part of Breckinridge's command—in all from 20,000 to 30,000. If Lee expected to cause a stampede of Grant's whole army he has most signally failed. Grant and Meade have both perfectly comprehended the game, and have not been diverted from their plans. As Lee will soon understand. Affairs before Petersburg were never in better condition than now.

The accounts of the fight at Monocacy on Saturday, give the first intimation of the presence in Maryland of a portion of the 6th Corps. Rickett's division of that corps was sharply engaged. The 10th Vt. is in this division. In a list in the N. Y. Tribune, we find the following: all of the 10th Vermont, wounded on Saturday:

John Smith, J. W. Dyke, Chester S. Dana, Charles P. Rice, George Boar, Samuel Emery, J. W. Bancroft, Andrew J. Madison, Joseph Freeman.

Our informant says the rebel force on the north side of the Potomac consisted of Johnson's, Early's and A. P. Hill's corps. He saw 7000 or 8000 himself, and thinks there were more. He thinks they did not intend to capture Washington, but divert Grant's attention from Richmond, and destroy the products of the country, which they have succeeded in doing as far as the crops are concerned. They destroyed one million bushels of grain. Johnson took off about sixty Union prisoners, from whom he had stripped much of their clothing.—He (Johnson) had seven pieces of artillery.

A book was found near Blair's residence tacked on a tree, which had the following on the fly leaf:

Near Washington, July 12, 1864.

Now Uncle Abe, you had a better bet quiet the balance of your administration. We only came to your town this time just to show you what we could do, but if you go on in your mad career we will come again, and then you had a better stand from under.

Yours respectfully, THE WORST REBEL YOU EVER SAW, 58th Virginia Infantry."

A REBEL DEMONSTRATION AT PETERSBURG.

The New York Herald's correspondent at Petersburg says that on Saturday afternoon, the rebels, laboring under the delusion that we had abandoned our works, attempted to feel our position. They found the troops of Generals Stannard and Martindale ready for them, as follows:

At half-past four they suddenly jumped upon their breastworks, in front of Stannard and Martindale, while their skirmishers rushed to within four feet of our line. It was an unfortunate movement for the rebels. Completely covered by their breastworks, Martindale and Stannard poured into the crowded line of the enemy a rapid and murderous fire, while the shells of the mortars were plunged into their midst. Completely demoralized by this most unexpected reception, the enemy very unceremoniously fell back, certainly decimated in numbers.

While the losses of the enemy must without doubt have been very heavy, we did not, as I am able to discover, lose a single man.

As the rebels passed the house of Mr. Day, a Union citizen, near Kingsville, they noticed an American flag flying, and some of them stopped to burn his barn. Mr. Day made no resistance until they attempted to tear down the flag, when he fired upon the rebels and killed one of them. Mr. Day has not since been seen, and his fate is unknown. Such is the demon spirit of rebels and traitors.

GEN. SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

A dispatch from Nashville says that since getting into the open country south of Kennesaw mountain, Sherman has been reaping the fruits of his campaign, and the great superiority of our troops to the rebels in a fair open field, has been made plainly manifest. Heretofore the rebels have had all the advantages of positions, and their loss has perhaps been light compared with our own; but since we got into the valley of the Chattahoochee the rebels have lost 5,000 or 6,000 men, while we have lost none.

An officer in Gen. Thomas' staff, in a private letter, states that the flank movement to the river resulted in the capture of 3,000 prisoners, besides recovering numerous deserters. Great numbers are reported falling out of the rebel ranks at each retreat of Johnston. The morale of the rebel army is now almost as bad as when it was under Gen. Bragg, and Johnston is looked upon as a repetition of the great retreat. A captured rebel report of July 2d makes the strength of Johnston's army 47,000.

WELDON RAILROAD CUT.

Gen. Gregg, with a division of cavalry, supported by Barlow's division of the 2d corps, attacked the rebels on the Weldon road, near Kern's station, a few days since. The enemy was driven and the railroad cut. This stops communication between Petersburg and the South.

STRENGTH OF THE INVADERS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. World was at Frederick when the rebels were there, and, by passing himself for a citizen, picked up considerable information. He says the rebel force there was from 30,000 to 33,000 regular troops, and 4,000 or 5,000 partisan rangers under Gen. Early. They claim to have 7,000 or 8,000 men in Hunter's rear under Morgan, and from 55,000 to 60,000 under A. P. Hill south of the Potomac. This last item the writer discredits.

The rebels say they have not only got all Hunter's stores and nearly all his artillery, but also a great quantity of stores at Martinsburg. Hundreds of their men wore U. S. Army pantaloons and shirts, and in truth it would seem that both armies drew their supplies from the same source.

ITEMS OF THE RAID IN MARYLAND.

Great credit is given to the colored men of Baltimore for volunteering to defend the city. They formed companies, elected white officers and marched to the fortifications.

There was a general conscription of horses at Baltimore, and in every case a receipt, valuing each horse at the regulation price of \$130 was given.

Little favor was shown to rebel sympathizers by the raiders. In general they robbed all alike. A rich traitor at Hagerstown invited the rebel officers to make their headquarters at his residence, and use his property freely. This they did, and then plundered his estate of everything moveable, and conscripted the man himself, but finally released him, after frightening him almost to death.

Captured rebel soldiers say that they were informed on the march that Washington was only guarded by clerks and militia, and therefore it would be easily taken. They profess to have been undeceived when they saw the columns of the Peninsula veterans of the 6th corps.

Gen. Franklin, who was captured in Maryland, has arrived in Philadelphia. He escaped by feigning sleep, and so deceived his guard, and remained there Wednesday concealed in a thick wood. He ventured out at sunset and found Union men who sent him to the city of Baltimore.

CAPTURE OF TRAINS AT MAGNOLIA.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald who was on one of the trains captured by the rebels at Magnolia, states that the enemy were mostly Marylanders.—Major Gilmore, their commander, lives within 5 miles of Magnolia. The lady prisoners were remarkably well treated by the rebels, and it was somewhat amusing, when the train was stopped, to see the rebel horsemen ride up to the car windows, where they were greeted somewhat as follows: "Why, Tom, is that you?" "How are you, Harry?" "Oh, come inside." Small white hands were grasped by the brown hard ones of the troopers and warmly shaken. Many of them dismounted, and on entering the car, were very affectionately kissed by their lady friends. It appeared to be a joyful meeting.

Gilmore allowed one car and a locomotive to be rescued from destruction in order that the ladies might reach Havre de Grace safely. About 30 officers were captured, among whom was Gen. Franklin.

During the 4 hours we remained in custody, the rebels several times asserted that their only object in continuing the war was to win their "liberty and independence," and that they only wanted to be "let alone." They said it was all Old Abe's doing, and if ever they caught him they intended to tie him to a tree and make him kiss a nigger.

State News.

FIRE.—The dwelling house and barn of Allen J. Wilder, near Bartonville, was destroyed by fire at about 11 o'clock Sunday night last, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Mr. Wilder and his family barely escaped with their lives and the few clothes they had on, everything else being burnt, including all his furniture, provisions, &c., in the house, and all farming tools, one load of hay, carriages, a new sleigh and a lot of poultry in the barn. A cow was also badly burnt but he hopes to save her.—The fire was first discovered by the hired girl up stairs, who roused the family, consisting of Mr. Wilder, wife and three children, just in season to escape. The total loss is some \$500, and as there was no insurance, it falls with much severity upon Mr. Wilder, who is a man of limited means, in poor health, and who returned from the army last year. About three weeks since his barn was set on fire, which he discovered and put out as he was going to do his chores at about 4 o'clock in the morning. On Tuesday a man named Barrows, living in a shanty near Mr. Wilder was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary, and brought before Justice Hyde in this village, but there not being much evidence against him the case was continued and he was allowed to go at large on his own cognizance. The motive in his case is supposed to be revenge on account of some previous difference.—Bellevue Falls Times.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—We have nothing from the Democratic State Convention Tuesday, save the following pungent report of the forenoon's proceedings which we find in Walton's Journal:

The "unterrified" Democracy of Vermont, to the number of about 250 by actual count, assembled here at 11 A. M. this (Tuesday) morning, and called John Cain, Esq., of Rutland, to preside, and for an hour listened to a labored attempt of Hon. Timothy P. Redfield of Montpelier, to say something; but alas, no tribute to the brave champions in the field, struggling against the destroyers of our free institutions, no commendation for their valor and heroism in driving back the feet of the oppressor, were to be heard; while nothing but abuse to the administration coupled with fevered laudation of such patriots as Vallandigham, received the full scope of his powers of articulation.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that the Convention was addressed by Judge Parker of Albany, N. Y., and made the following nominations: Governor—Timothy P. Redfield, Montpelier.

Lieut. Governor—Chas. N. Davenport, Wilmington. Treasurer—R. McK. Ormsby, Bradford. Electors at Large—John J. Deavitt, St. Albans; Ephraim Chamberlain, St. Johnsbury.

COPPERHEAD STATE CONVENTION.

Walton's Journal says that at the Copperhead State Convention, while Mr. Redfield, Judge Parker, Smalley, Dickey, Atkins, and others, denounced the Government, Congress, and the leaders generally, not one word was spoken against the rebels. The word REBELLION was not mentioned even, and the rebels were called, "OUR BROTHEREN OF THE SOUTH."

THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—The new Baptist Church, on St. Paul street, is fast approaching completion. The spire, which will be the highest in town, presents quite an imposing appearance. Tuesday a splendid toned bell, weighing 3,467 pounds from the celebrated Troy Bell Foundry of Jones & Co., was raised to its place in the tower. It exceeds in weight, by some 1200 pounds, any other bell in town, and cost a very respectable sum of \$2,000. It is expected that the Church will be finished and ready for occupancy early in September next, and it will be a great ornament to our town. The society have an idea of placing a clock in the bell tower, as many of our citizens have expressed a desire to contribute towards the expense of it. The idea is a good one and we trust will be carried out. Another well-regulated town clock would be a great convenience to our villagers, and we doubt not the material aid will be forthcoming to secure its erection.—Burlington Times.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—Captain Henry, Provost Marshal of the Second District, has recently mustered in a company of seventeen stalwart Virginia blacks to the credit of the town of Brattleboro.

BARN BURNED.—Two barns belonging to Mr. Martin, on the road between Jericho Center and Underhill Falls, were struck by lightning during the shower of Monday evening and burned to the ground, including 10 tons of old hay and a large quantity just got in.

STATE FAIR.—Gov. Smith is to deliver the annual address at the State Fair at White River Junction in September next.

Sweet Morsels for Copperheads.

Ex-president Pierce, Seymour of Connecticut, Vallandigham, Reed, Wood, Richardson, and hundreds of others are as hostile to the war as they are to Black Republicanism. These men are doing us an indirect service. They are not openly and avowedly our friends, nor could we reasonably ask this of them.—But they are not our bloody enemies.—United against Mr. Lincoln and his wicked policy, breasting the power of an overwhelming majority, firm to the traditions and precedents of constitutional liberty, the noble band of patriots is striving to erect a breakwater that shall arrest the surges of the unloosed deluge. If they did no more than resist the centralization of Mr. Lincoln, that far they are worthy of our respect and sympathy. If they hold up the banner of State Rights, that far they are advocating a sentiment entitled to our admiration.

Such is the course they are pursuing, and such a course ought to have our cordial approbation. Step by step the same convictions and the same temper that have braced them in compact unity and fiery valor to denounce ultra Federalism and New England fanaticism, will inevitably bring them upon the right ground as it respects our independence. We confess our faith in their political principles. We confess our confidence that eventually these men will see the whole truth and embrace all its conclusions.

We can gain nothing by denouncing them. We may lose much by presenting a hostile front to their peace movements. Live with them under the same government we never will. But, meanwhile if they will but use the ballot box, against Mr. Lincoln, whilst we use the cartridge box, each side will be a helper to the other, and both co-operate in accomplishing the greatest work which this country and the continent have witnessed.—Atlanta (Ga.) Register.

This must be very consoling to our "peace men." The sworn and bloody enemies of their country claim them as friends—a sweet morsel. They also say "each will be a helper of the other"—another sweet morsel—but "live with them we never will." How is this?

Open enemies, you are wise as well as wicked, and show great knowledge of human nature when, after admitting that you will employ, in your nefarious work, men who have trampled under foot all honor and patriotism, you add, "Live with them we never will."—St. Albans Messenger.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.—Commercial men are talking about some public acknowledgment to Capt. Winslow of the Kearsarge, for his services in sinking the Alabama. Minister Dayton, at Paris, is reported to have advised Capt. Winslow not to parole the men from the Alabama, so that the latter acted in the matter entirely on his own responsibility, leaving the government free to take such action as it may think best.

Capt. Semmes has sent for those of his officers taken to Paris, to give them instructions for the armament of a new Alabama, of which he proposes shortly to take the command. The Paris France, which seems to have received special information about this new ship, says that she is a small, beautifully formed corvette, iron plated inside, and provided with powerful artillery. Capt. Semmes has ordered three pivot guns capable of throwing hollow projectiles of 170, and solid projectiles of 220 English pounds. Her crew, which in the old Alabama consisted of 142 men, is to be augmented to 172. The France says that "these details are positive." It does not know in what port the new ship will be armed, but it is believed that no surveillance can prevent it from putting to sea.

John Lancaster, owner of the yacht Deerhound, writes to the London Daily News, and denies that he sailed from Cherbourg on purpose to assist the Alabama, or that he or any of his men had any understanding with the officers of the Alabama. He says that Capt. Winslow requested him to rescue the Alabama's men, with no stipulation as to what should be done with them, and that he should have declined the task as dishonorable if he had understood they were to be passed over to the Kearsarge as prisoners. He says that he will not decide for Capt. Semmes and his men whether they are honorably bound to deliver themselves up as prisoners, but he denies that he was bound to do it, or had any right to do it. Other Englishmen think differently, as appears from the warm discussion of the subject in the English papers.

KILLED.—Vermont has 9 regiments in the Army of the Potomac. Since Grant crossed the Rapidan, more than 50 field and line officers of these regiments have met their death by the bullets of the enemy.

Hon. Geo. B. Chandler, formerly of Peacham, has resigned the Presidency of the Union Bank at Concord, N. H., and is about to remove to Island Pond, in the vicinity of which town he owns large tracts of wild land.

ENGLISH OPINION OF GRANT AND HIS ARMY.

The British Tories are learning to respect American valor. The London Times in its comments upon the great battle in Virginia, is sensibly impressed with Gen. Grant's strategy and the pertinacious bravery of our soldiers. It says:

"The Northern army must contain splendid materials to be capable of being handled with such absolute indifference to loss, and such hard unbending purpose as General Grant displays. It is sufficiently astonishing that the tremendous losses of the army do not affect the inhabitants of Washington and New York with more grief, or, at least, hesitation; but it is equally remarkable that they do not seem to affect the spirits of the army.

The capacity for knowing when they are beaten, which has its burlesque aspect in the reckless misrepresentation which dishonor the New York papers, is yet a real and deep-rooted quality in the people. We think it a miserable delusion which leads the North to sacrifice tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars for the sake of an imaginary Union, but yet it is impossible not to feel that it is a great display of fortitude which carries them through it. The sufferings, it is true, are in a great measure vicarious, but they must come home to the people sooner or later; and there are admirable qualities at the bottom of a resolution capable of adhering with such tenacity to the principles which have hitherto exhibited such disastrous results."

ANOTHER PIRATE.—The Alabama has been sunk, but the Pirate Florida is afloat on our coast. Within a few days she has captured 9 vessels and their cargoes. The latest reported capture of the Florida was that of the mail steamer Electric Spark, off Cape Henry, bound from New York to New Orleans. When the Florida was first discovered she was about 15 miles to the north-west; she gained rapidly upon her intended victim. When about eight miles off she hoisted the English flag, which she kept flying until she was within 1200 yards, when the rebel colors were substituted, and a shot fired astern, closely followed by another across the bow.

The captain of the Florida has written a letter to President Lincoln, and another to Sec'y Stanton, saying that he now feels ready and willing to meet our gunboats.

Capt. Graham, of the Steamer Electric Spark, states that his steamer was making 9 knots an hour, but that the Florida would still have the advantage, as she was making 15 knots, with but 9 pounds of steam on her single boiler, when she caught the Electric Spark. She was built in Philadelphia this year, on her 2d trip, and valued at \$175,000 to New Orleans. She had a valuable cargo, and it is supposed the rebels will take her to Nassau and fit her out as a privateer. Ten or twelve vessels have gone in pursuit of the Florida at the present time.

We copy one of the series of resolutions adopted by the (shame) Democratic Convention on Tuesday of last week, as indicative of the spirit of the whole, and upon which Hon. Timothy P. Redfield, of Montpelier, feels proud to supplant himself as its chosen standard bearer:

Resolved, That while we maintain that the Federal Government has lawful jurisdiction by virtue of the constitution and that it is its bounden duty to maintain its supremacy, and execute all laws of Congress, constitutionally enacted, and overcome all impediments or resistance to the just exercise of such jurisdiction by all necessary military force; yet we protest against the usurpation and lawless despotism for vindictive party ends of this administration, for it subverts the constitution and renders hopeless the restoration of the Union:

It has denied to Sovereign States all constitutional rights, and thereby absolved them from the duty of allegiance:

It has trampled down the organic law of a nation, that it may install a military despotism upon the ruins of constitutional liberty:

It has waged a bloody war for the avowed purpose of extirpating eight millions of people from the home of their ancestors, and blotting from the American constellation one half of the States of the Union:

It has sought to arouse and enlist the most wicked and malignant passions, reckless of all ends if it but subvert the existing government and immolate American citizens:

It has stripped from the American citizen his panoply and consigned him to the Bastille without process, without the opportunity of trial:

It has, by military violence, suspended the ballot and dictated elections at the point of the bayonet:

It has annulled every constitutional guaranty for the protection of the citizen, and subjected him to the irresponsible tyranny of military violence.