verity than this: that "when God has told men what they ought to do, he has already told them what they can."

Let us act in the spirit of this faith, and right-minded, truth-loving men will seek our fellowship, fill our ranks, and carry forward our columns. And thus, succeeding the conflict and the strife incident to all great and lasting achievements, will come the triumph—after the cross of trial the crown of honor. Then, when the party shall have been placed in power, when its influence shall have been felt, its policy understood, and its practical beneficence realized, another "era of good feeling" will ensue, and North and South again dwell together in mutual fellowship and respect. Their sons and daughters will join once more in songs of deliverance; the earth itself shall throb with a new joy, the sun shine with a brighter and kindlier light, and the winds shall choir and the waters murmur the reverential hymns of peace restored.

Mr. Chairman, it may not become me, one of the humblest members of the Republican party, to make suggestions in respect to its duty, and the words that I have spoken may not be those of wisdom, but I know that they are the words of earnestness and sincerity, and I feel that they come from a heart loyal in all its recesses, and which vibrates in all its foldings to the Constitution and the Union, and to that Liberty which they were established to secure.

CAPITAL OWNING LABOR. During a speech made by Herschell V. Johnson, (now candidate for Vice President), in Philadelphia, on the 17th September, 1856, he defended the system of slavery in this wise:

"We believe capital should own labor; is there any doubt that there must be a laboring class everywhere? In all counties and under every form of social organization there must be a laboring class—a class of men who get their living by the sweat of their brow; and then there must be another class that controls and directs the capital of the country."

The New York *Post* remarks of this:

"This philosophy, it will be perceived, does not restrict the owning of the laborer by the capitalist to any special class of laborers. Mr Johnson does not speak of races at all; he does not say that the negro workman only should be the property of the white man of wealth; but he lays down a general proposition which includes all classes of laborers. There must be, he argues, in every condition of laborers, a class that earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and there must be a class of capitalists; but the true relation between these is not the relation which obtains in Europe and the Northern States of this Union, but the relation which obtains on the cotton and rice plantations. Capital ought to own labor everywhere, to render the service of either effective. That is the doctrine.

It will not commend Mr. Douglas to the laboring masses of the north, that his confederate entertains opinions that would reduce them to a level with slaves. The fishermen of New England who gather the richest harvests of the seas,—the mechanics of our great cities, mainly built by their hands, and the yoemanry of the great West, who convert the soils of the praries into the subsistence of many nations have formed other opinions of the dignity and worth of their vocations. They do not regard themselves as mere machines engaged in the task of production. They make a difference between their own labor and that of the cattle upon the farms. Labor, in their estimation, and in its true sense, is a high social function, connected not only with the prosperity, but with the peace and very existence of society. The great triumphs of civilization have been effected by its means, and those who perform it properly take their place in the gratitude of mankind, among the number of the world's benefactors."

Supreme Judicial Court.

LAW TERM.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

YORK COUNTY.

Nathaniel L. Purington v Jotham S. Works.
Argued.
M. Emery. Goodwin & Fales.

Ira T. Drew Ex'r, v Edward Roberts and ux et al.
Argued.
Drew. I. S. Kimball.

Perkins Gale v Inhabitants of S. Berwick,
To be argued in writing.
Howard & Strout. J. N. Goodwin.

Thomas Frisbie v Wm. M. Cutts, *appellant*.
To be argued in writing in 60 days.
J. N. Goodwin.
Howard & Strout.

State v. Noah Philips.
Submitted without argument.
Drummond. Asa Low.

Stephen J. Abbott v Noah G. Marshall.
To be argued in writing in three months.
Luques. T. M. Hayes.

Sarah A. Dole v. John Edgerley.
To be argued in writing.
T. M. Hayes. Howard & Strout.

State v Inhabitants of, Biddeford.
Submitted by defendant in brief.
Argued in writing for State.
J. H. Drummond. T. M. Hayes.

Huldah Dalton v Asa Dalton and Trustees.
To be argued in writing in 30 days.

Inhabitants of Sanford, Petitioners for *certiorari* v Co. Commissioners York County.
Argued.
Thompson & Drew. I. S. Kimball.

Summer M. Clake vs. George Lord *appellant*.
Argued by defendant in writing.
Goodwin & Fales. Tapley.

Thomas Hobbs v. George Hatch.
To be argued in writing.
Tapley & Thompson. Hayes & Hubbard.

Joshua T. Randall v Robert G. Bowden and als.
To be argued in writing.
Goodwin and Fales. Chisholm & Mason.

A CHILD'S FAITH.—A lad of four years accidentally burned his arm against a stove.—Without a whimper he went to his father, shew the ugly mark, and asked where Redding's Russia Salve was kept. He believed it would (and it did) give him immediate relief. It is also an infallible remedy for cuts, wounds, corns, scalds, sores, felons, and other ailments. Sold at 25 cents a box.

CALIFORNIA STEAMERS—BOSTON AGENCY.—The old established Office for the sale of California tickets, is Boston, is re-opened under the management of C. L. Bartlett, Esq., the former obliging and popular Agent. Under the new arrangement, three steamers will be despatched from New York each month, viz: on the 1st, 11th, and 21st. See advertisement.

☞ A correspondent of the *Democrat* writing from Sanford gives an account of a violent storm of rain and hail which passed over that town on Friday the 13th inst. The storm extended over a surface of about one mile in with, washing out deep ditches, tearing the corn leaves to ribbons and rendering one of the roads leading to the village impassible "Upon the farm of David Goodwin Esq., where the surrounding slopes had concentrated it in a small valley, the hail lay to the depth of at least *two feet*." Much damage was done to the corn and grain crops.

FLORA AND PATCHEN.—The two mile trot between Patchen and Flora Temple, at Philadelphia on the 10th inst., was won by Flora. The first heat was won by Patchen in 4.31½—the second by Flora in 5.30. Patchen broke several times, upon which certain rowdies rushed upon the track and insulted the driver, whereupon Patchen was withdrawn amid great excitement—3000 persons were present.

☞ They are in the midst of wheat harvest in Illinois and Indiana, and it is fairly commenced in the south part of Michigan. The quality of the crop is said to be excellent.

The Union & Journal.

Biddeford, Friday Morning, July 20, 1860.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

[ELECTION IN ALL THE STATES.....NOVEMBER 6, 1860.]

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,

OF ORONO.

FOR ELECTORS,

WILLIAM WILLIS, of Portland,
A. COBURN, of Bloomfield.

County Nominations.

FOR SENATORS,

LEONARD ANDREWS, of Biddeford.
NATH'L G. MARSHALL, of York.
JOHN H. GOODENOW, of Alfred.

FOR CO. COMMISSIONER,

JOHN HEMMENWAY, of Shapleigh.

FOR SHERIFF,

GEO. GOODWIN, Jr., of Wells.

FOR REG. OF PROBATE,

GEO. H. KNOWLTON, of Biddeford.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,

EDW. E. BOURNE, of Kennebunk.

FOR CO. TREASURER,

SAM'L K. ROBERTS, of Waterboro'.

Republican Caucus.

The Republicans of Biddeford are requested to meet at **Mechanics' Hall**, in the Quinby & Sweetsir block, on (this) *FRIDAY EVENING*, July 20th, at 8 o'clock, to

CHOOSE NINE DELEGATES

to attend the Republican Congressional Convention to be held at Saco the 25th inst.

Per order of

MARSHALL PIERCE,
LUKE HILL,
LORENZO PINKHAM
JOSEPH SMITH, 4th,
WILLIAM BENSON,
} *City Com*

Biddeford, July 20, 1860.

Political Meetings.

HON. ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,

Will address the people of York as follows:

Saco,.....Monday, July 30, at 3 P. M.
LIMERICK,.....Tuesday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
S. Berwick, Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

Congressional District.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District will meet in Convention at the TOWN HALL, Saco,

On Wednesday, July 25th, 1860,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a *REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS*, and an *ELECTOR* of President, and Vice President, and for transacting such other business as may properly come before them.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every seventy votes cast for the Republican candidate for Congress in 1858, and one additional delegate for every seventy-five Republican votes then given, which gives one hundred and thirty-two delegates, as follows:

Acton,	2	Parsonsfield,	3
Alfred,	2	Saco,	8
Berwick,	2	Shapleigh,	2
Biddeford,	9	South Berwick,	3
Buxton,	4	Sanford,	2
Cornish,	2	Waterboro',	2
Dayton,	1	Wells,	4
Eliot,	2	York,	2
Hollis,	2	Baldwin,	1
Kennebunk,	3	Cape Elizabeth,	3
Kennebunkport,	3	Gorham,	5
Kittery,	2	Naples,	2
Lebanon,	3	Portland,	31
Limerick,	2	Scarborough,	2
Limington,	2	Standish,	3
Lyman,	2	Sebago,	1
Newfield,	2	Westbrook,	7
North Berwick,	2		

The District Committee will meet at the Hall in Saco, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the Convention.

The Chairmen of the several Town Committees are requested to forward the names of the delegates to the Chairman of the District Committee at Portland, as soon as they have been elected. By so doing, the proceedings of the Convention will be much facilitated.

Per order of District Committee,
LEWIS B. SMITH, Chairman.

Portland, July 2, 1860.

☞ Advertisers are particularly requested to hand in their advertisements as early in the week as possible. In order to secure their insertion they must be received by Wednesday noon.

E. K. Smart's and other Democratic Prophecies.

In 1856, Hon E. K. SMART, then the Collector of Customs at Belfast, published and edited the Belfast *Free Press*. The chief staples in its manufacture were bluster and brag. He bragged as lustily as Editor, as he does now as the democratic nominee for Governor. When he was here a few days ago he swelled and strutted on the stage declaring that he should be elected Governor, and that Douglas would sweep the State, and poured forth a fanfaronade of nonsense, bluster and swagger, as ridiculous as it was offensive to good taste. Doubtless there were among the few Democrats who listened to his silly boasting some so simple as to believe him. We invite the attention of such and the public generally to some of the Smart prophecies uttered in 1856. We give a few as specimens. In one of his articles written during the State canvass on the "Hamlin Democrats," he said:

"We have often heard the remark of Democrats that Hamlin and 'his party' have gone over [to the Republican party.] We wish now to say that what has been called 'Hamlin's party' have not gone over. *A few worthless stragglers* have gone over with him, but the great body of Hamlin's friends, all over the State, we find on inquiry, go for James Buchanan!"

Again:

"As one of Hamlin's original friends, we *advise him to withdraw* [from the Gubernatorial contest.] He will be whipped so bad that he will not know what hurt him. Mark that!"

And again:

"We predict that we shall see, before the canvass is over, one of the greatest revulsions of the popular feeling in favor of Buchanan that has been for many a day!"

A few weeks before the September election in another article he made the following utterance:

"SHALL WE SUCCEED? *Yes*, WE SHALL! It has been ascertained *by a personal canvass*, and *by facts and figures*, that cannot lie. We are SURE OF IT, and we announce it, that there need not be any more doubts on the part of our friends. Hamlin *will be beaten* by more than FIVE THOUSAND MAJORITY. *This being settled* we know of no reason why we should withhold the *fact* from our readers."

These were E. K. Smart's predictions—now for their fullfillment. Hannibal Hamlin was elected Governor by about *twenty thousand majority* over both Wells and Patten, and receiving about *twenty five thousand* more votes than Mr. Wells. Verily Ephraim is a prophet.

This game of brag was practiced also by the Democratic organs to a great extent. The Portland *Argus* then as now followed in Smart's wake. In an article published just before the election it said:

"*He (Wells) will be triumphantly elected, no other calculation can be relied on.*"

There was an indefinite quantity of this false prophecy then, and the people should expect to meet another installment this year.

We append a few more of the same sort.

The Bangor *Journal* (now the *Union* said:

"The (Augusta) *Age* asserts, and with *undoubted truth*, that Hamlin is a *gone coon. There can be no doubt about it.* Whether the Black Republican party survive or not, Hannibal is a goner."

Again:

"The old Sixth District is all right and *sure*."

Again the *Journal* said:

"We shall gain in Hancock and Washington 1,000 votes over last year. * We ask our friends to stick a pin in this prediction, and see if it is not verified."

Foster was elected over Wiswell by over 1,000 majority. * The Machias *Union* said—"We have no doubts of his (Wiswell's) election by over 500 majority."

The Bath *Times* then, as now, took its cue from Smart, and said:

"The Democracy of Waldo is now a unit, and she is *sure* against the Black Republicans."

Waldo gave Hamlin nearly 2,000 majority over Wells.

The North Anson *Spectator*, now the *Union Advocate*, and puffing up E. K. Smart, said:

"His (Abraham Sanborn's) election is a sure thing; and won't it be a streak of fat to the Whigs of the Fifth District to vanquish that bustling traitor, *I. Washburn Jr.*, with Mr. Sanborn! * Sanborn's nomination will strengthen the whole ticket, and *it will prevail by a large majority.* Mark that!"

Washburn's majority was nearly 4,500.

We might multiply similar extracts, copied from Democratic papers in 1856, to any extent. During the entire campaign of that year they poured forth their false prophecies and probably imposed on the credulity of some of the weak minded brethren, and possibly after having told the same story over and over again, some of them, believed the arrant nonsense themselves. The result of the election in September we presume undeceived them. We hardly need to ask the people to "Beware of false prophets"—when they come to them with such foolish utterances as are now being made by E. K. Smart, and his coadjutors of the bogus Democracy, they will remember their false prophecies in 1856.

If there are any, even among the Democrats who are weak enough to believe prophecies coming from men and organs which have so ridiculously proved themselves false prophets, they are to be pitied.

POLITICAL SPLINTERS,

From Boston Traveller and other papers.

Gid. Pillow is out for Breckinridge. Gid was a great ditcher in the Mexican war, and he would under the Breckinridge administration, prove an equally great drainer. His support will enable the secession candidate to take his repose.

Somebody says that Eph. Smart, the democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, and who was one of the original Wilmot Proviso men, "knows no such word as fail." He will know it on the 10th of September, when his education will be completed, by the birch.

Cave Johnson, who has been shut up ever since Polk's time, is out for Breckinridge and Lane. He used to be a regular snarler. *Cave Canem!*

The Breckinridge Louisana delegation have plenty of money to spend on the election, being worth among them thirteen millions of dollars.

The Breckinridge party is very lively in New York, headed by "Scripture Dick." as Dickinson is called because he knows nothing about the Bible. "Merrily goes the boat with Niagara ahead."

Mr. Douglas will soon visit Niagara. He wishes to accustom himself to falls.

PRENTICIANA. The Breckinridge and Lane manager-in-chief in Philadelphia is trying to fuse the two Democratic factions together. He is ambitious of being a fuser, but the Douglas party declines being a fusee.

An Oregon paper says that Joe Lane cannot carry that State. It advises Joe to 'take water.' But Joe won't do that.

The New York Herald gives the following list of the Democratic papers which have thus far declared their Presidential preferences:

	Breckinridge.	Douglas.
North,	31	141
South,	143	21
Total,	176	162

Last Monday a vote was taken on the Erie Railroad evening express train, west-ward bound, with the fololwing result—For Lincoln 55, Douglas 39, Breckinridge 11, Bell 4. Total 108.

As showing the tide in the doubtful counties of Illinois. Carter Van Vleck of McDonough county, a leading lawyer and Douglas democrat politician, who was on the stump for Douglas in 1858, comes out in a letter in favor of Lincoln McDonough county gave Douglas 200 majority in 1858. It won't do it again.

Hon. Francis P. Blair has been nominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the St. Louis District, for representative in Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 13 Reliable information received here states that no Bell and Everett ticket will be run in Indiana.

The Breckinridge National Committee have addressed circulars to the leading Democrats in every State advising an independent organization and district electoral ticket.

Ex-President Tyler has declared through the press that he is for disunion in the event of the election of either Mr. Bell, or Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. Douglas to the Presidency, and that in either case he will fight for a funeral. He is particularly fierce against Mr. Bell. What right has he to think that the is any human creature whom the American people couldn't endure as President, when he remembers that for nearly four years they endured *him*.—*Louisville Journal.*

For the Union and Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—We are entering upon a campaign that certainly is an important one, and one that demands the earnest and active efforts of every true friend of our Republican institutions, to present to the people of our land the true position and the intentions of the great Republican party, and to show up the position and also the *intentions* of the present Democratic party. I believe that the people of York County are an intelligent people, and that if the positions of the two parties are presented in their true condition before them, that the voice of Old York County would speak louder for freedom than ever before, and the future history of the pro-slavery party in our county be forever settled. But to do this there is some labor and some sacrifices to be made, but there are enough to be found if they are only stirred up, to begin and go forward in this work. We need in the first place a regular established Lincoln Club in our city, where the young men and old men can meet and spend an evening once a week if not oftener. The spirit of these meetings should be kept up, and there is talent and enterprise enough in many of our citizens to carry the thing through. Another thing that deserves attention is the sending forth of documents showing up the affairs of our county, also the travels and adventures of James Buchanan the past four years. Republican documents are well distributed through the Republican ranks in our county, but they should be distributed among the shaky Democrats, and it seems to me that no man who lives in New England, where the privileges of freedom are enjoyed to their full extent, can read the great speech of Charles Sumner upon the barbarism of slavery, without acknowledging the truth of the statements there made.

Let the Republicans of York County make early preparations for the contest, by agitating the truth. Don't be afraid to enter into a discussion with your opponents, but take every timely opportunity to present the affairs of our County before them, and to spread truth, and be assured that your side of the argument will be an easy one.

Let ratification meetings be held throughout Old York, until there shall not be a town where the standard is not raised up before the people. By thus proclaiming the truth, and enforcing the great principles of Republicanism, you will tend to dissipate the darkness that now broods over our land, and will by your aid help raise the standard aloft, and whilst benefiting yourself, you will confer a favor upon thousands yet unborn.

A. LINCOLNITE.

The above by some mishap was mislaid, or it would have been published earlier. One of the suggestions of the writer has already been attended to, that of forming a Lincoln and Hamlin club in our city, and we presume that the good work in other quarters is progressing.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN PRESS.—The Illinois State *Journal* publishes the names of sixty-nine German newspapers, twenty-two of which are dailies, which support Lincoln and Hamlin. Of this number, 7 are in Illinois, 9 in New York, 2 in New Jersey, 12 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Maryland, 8 in Ohio, 3 in Michigan, 6 in Indiana, 6 in Missouri, 4 in Iowa, 7 in Wisconsin, 2 in Minnesota, and 1 in Kansas. These are nearly all acquisitions since 1856, and are indications of the process through which the German mind has passed since that period. In Europe the people opposed to despotic institutions and to laws in favor of class interests call themselves Democrats; when they arrive in this country and find a party assuming the same name and professing the same principles, they naturally connect themselves with it. It takes time to detect the spuriousness of their professions, but when they have discovered the unsoundnss and unfathfulness of the Democracy, it is highly creditable to the sincerity and honesty of their sentiments that they cut loose from the connection, and ally themselves with a party which is true and faithful. The German is slow to change, but having once separated from the Democracy it is quite unlikely that a union will again be effected.

Presidential Calculations.

Presidential caulculations are somewhat in vogue now. We saw one recently in the Boston *Herald*, a Douglas paper, which was quite a stunning one, to somebody, probably to its getter-up. By it Douglas was elected, with votes enough to spare to set up a small protectorate in Mexico. It was a whole cloth one. And we got sight of another in a Breckenridge paper which elected the Kentuckian and did not allow a single electoral vote, saving Illinois, for the "Little Giant." In neither case were there any grounds given for the figures made. Under the head of "The Aspect of the Field," the Yarmouth *Register* puts forth one which to our mind is about the "golden mean" between the various ones put forth. The article is as follows:

"The issues of the compaign have assumed a sufficiently definite shape to enable the intelligent observer to estimate with some certainty the probable result of the canvas. It is perfectly evident that Breckenridge and Lane are to divide the popular vote of the South with Bell and Everett, though Douglas and Johnson will receive considerable support in certain localities; not enough, however, we apprehend, to ensure them a single Southern electoral vote, but enough perhaps, to give two or three States to Bell. Douglas' strength lies principally in the northwest, and but for the greater popularity of Lincoln, would carry a majority of those States. As it is, his prospects look gloomy enough. We count on an almost united North for Lincoln and Hamlin, our glorious standard-bearers. We put upon record the following, as estimate of the issue of the campaign, and feel confident that the result will not greatly vary from our figures, but is more likely to be favorable, if either, than the reverse. We have claimed no State which appears to us doubtful, but, on the contrary, have conceded several in which we have at least an equal chance with our opponents. Here are our figures:

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN—Maine 8, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 13, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, New York 35, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 27, Ohio 23, Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 5, Iowa 4, Minnesota 4,—Total, 163.

BRECKENRIDGE AND LANE—Deleware 3, Virginia 15, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 8, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Florida 3, Mississippi 7, Louisiana 6, Texas 4, Arkansas 4, Kentucky 12, Oregon 3, California 4.—Total, 98.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON—Missouri 9, Indiana 13.—Total 22.

BELL AND EVERETT—Maryland 8, Tennesee 12.—Total, 20.

Whole number of votes, 203; necessary for a choice, 152.

We have given Indiana to Douglas and Oregon to Breckenridge, though we believe that Lincoln stands an even chance of carrying both those States. On the other hand, there is a bare possibility that Bell may prevail, by reason of the divisions of the Democracy, in Kentucky and perhaps Texas, and Douglas is by no means *sure* of the vote of a single State. Let this be as it may, we can see no reason to doubt the election of Lincoln and Hamlin by from 20 to 40 of the electoral votes, and the regeneration and redemption of the country from the thraldrom of Sham Democracy.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH. The season of visiting this favorite resort for sea bathing and for enjoying the invigorating breezes of old Ocean, have opened under circumstances which give promise of attracting there an unusual number of visitors. A few days since in company with a friend who had never seen this magnificent beach, which for length, breadth, and other characteristics puts far into the shade all other beaches on our coast, we visited "the beach" and were struck with surprise, at the improvements made and in progress in and about the resort. On the beach a new House, not large, but yet, capable of accommodating quite a large number of boarders, has been erected and named the Adams House, which has just been opened under the management of Mr. Henry Bacon of Mass. This House we doubt not will attract considerable company. The most noticable improvement is the large addition which the proprietor of "the Old Orchard House," Mr E. C. Staples, has been making to his establishment. This addition will, we think, make the Old Orchard House one of the largest Hotels in the State. The new addition is 124 feet long, 35 feet wide, four stories high with 36 feet posts. The first story is 11 feet high and divided into a large drawing room 34 by 19 feet, a large parlor 44 by 16 feet, office, reading room, public entrance and a dining room the largest in the State, being 33 by 43 feet and capable of seating 200 guests, a large kitchen 35 by 16 feet furnished with all the modern conveniances for cooking on a large scale. The second and third stories are divided into 20 private rooms each, 12 by 14 feet, with a hall the whole length 6 feet wide and the second story also contains a large ladies parlor. To this addition is annexed an L 50 by 24 feet 3 stories high in which there are lodging rooms for the servants, wood rooms, a laundry and other apartments—and connected with the whole is a new stable 50 by 37 with carriage house annexed, making in all a hotel of great capacity and capable of accommodating a crowd of visitors. Mr. Staples is an old settler on the beach, and from time to time has been increasing his faculties for entertaining company, until now the Old Orchard House has become an established and popular institution where will be found combined as many advantages and comforts as can be found at any watering place on the coast.

PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal, in view of the desperate condition of the Democratic party, comes out particularly strong. Here are a few of his squibs:

Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, who made such a disgraceful exhibition of himself at Baltimore, is the man who supplies the President with 'old Rye.' Things evidently have gone awry with him politically.

For a great many years the Democracy have been agitating the slavery question, and now, by way of reciprocity of compliment, it agitates them dreadfully.

Somebody sent us, on Monday, a Douglas and Fitzpatrick flag. We tossed it out of our window. We suppose this is what might be called flinging it to the breeze.

Mr. Douglas' immediate organ says that the Democratic party was founded by him. It has certainly been dumbfounded by him.

A MRS. Page died at the Alms-house in Pittston, on the 3d inst., at the very rare age of one hundred and six years.

Letter from an old Companion of "Honest Abe."

The following letter from an old friend and companion of Abraham Lincoln, is interesting, from its plain and simple statement of the character of our candidate, and from the light which it throws upon his early trials and history. It was addressed to the Decatur, (Ill.) *Chronicle*:

Editor of the Decatur Chronicle.—Dear Sir: The following item appeared in the Columbus *Statesman*, a few days ago, and which I take from the Coles County *Ledger*:

"*Hanks against Lincoln.*—We were informed a day or two ago, by a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, who called at our office, that John Hanks, the man who assisted Abe Lincoln to make those rails about which the Republicans are making such a terrible hubbub, has announced himself opposed to Lincoln. Hanks, who has never been a Democrat, is against the Republican nominee, because he knows Lincoln to be a humbug and nothing else. Hurrah for Hanks!"

To this article I desire briefly to reply. If my choice for President, or how I shall vote as between the candidates for that office, is worth considering at all, I claim it as a simple right to be correctly represented. I am but a farmer, and regret to say that I am not an educated one. I have never been a candidate for any office, nor do I expect ever to be; whilst I can with all truthfulness say this, I have never been a negative man in politics. From my boyhood I have been a constant voter with the Democratic party in all essential elections; I have thought that party to be upright and straightforward in all the principles it has already adopted. So late as 1858, I voted for Mr. Douglas and against my old friend Mr. Lincoln. Forty years I have looked upon the party with pride and hailed its success with pleasure; but as Mr. Douglas made a speech at Decatur in 1858, and in my hearing spoke so pleasantly and so honorably of the old Whig party, and of Mr. Clay, its leader, after having for fifteen years, in discussing general politics, when I used to love to listen to him so well, spoke so abusively of that party and of Mr. Clay, charging upon it and him many bad and mean things, until listening to him I learned to look upon both as dangerous and full of evil, the thought struck me that for the future I would never judge a party or its leaders by what an opponent might say, and this conclusion I mean to follow the remainder of my life. How foolish it is to abuse a party because my friend may do so, and then praise the same party because that friend may change and do so; he may be designing—I would, in all probability, be a dupe.

Ever since Mr. Douglas made that speech in 1858, he has been abusing the Republicans just like he used to abuse the old Whigs. I am tired of this kind of warfare; I think it is not right to do so, and as Mr. Douglas said in that speech that he was in the habit of sometimes changing his politics, I did not know but that it was about time for him to begin to excuse and cease to abuse the Republicans, and made up my mind to let him go in time. Now, as to entirely changing my politics, I cannot say I have done this, but for the life of me, I can see nothing in the Republican party that any honest Democrat can seriously oppose. It is true, were they such a party as Mr. Douglas used to say they were, I could see objectionable features about it; but then is it wise to believe anything Mr. Douglas said, when he tells he sometimes changes, and when we have near us honest men, known to be purely honest for more than thirty years, who deny all this and propose to tell us the true state of the case, and to give us the true principles of that party? I think not.

Beside this, when we have for years been opposed in politics to a man who has again and again seen his party defeated, an I has himself sometimes failed, and still seen that man true to his colors, re-arming and re-entering the field to try to uphold and successfully plant his colors upon the side of victory, when all the time we knew he had but to *change* once to win, and yet has never changed. I think I may say never faltered, how are we to respect him? Such a man I have known Mr. Lincoln for thirty years to be. In boyhood days we toiled together; many are the day we have lugged the heavy oar on the Ohio, the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers together; many are the long cold days we have journeyed over the wild prairies and through the forest with gun and axe, and though it is not pleasant to refer back to it, well do I remember when we set out together in the cold winter to cut and maul rails on the Sangamon river, in Macon County, thirty years ago, to enclose his father's little home, and from day to day kept at work until the whole was finished and the homstead fenced in; we often swapped work in this way, and yet during the many years we were connected together, as laborers, sometimes flat boating, sometimes hog driving, sometimes rail making, and, too, when it was nearly impossible to get books, he was a constant reader; I was a listener; he settled all disputes of all the young men in the neighborhood, and his decisions were always abided by. I never knew a man so honest, under all circumstances, for his whole life.

Thus associated with Mr. Lincoln, I learned to love him, and when in 1858 he was a candidate for the first time within my reach, against my feelings and against my convictions, my old party ties induced me to vote for Mr. Douglas; my Democratic friends all declared Lincoln was an abolitionist; I heard him make a speech in Decatur just before the election, and could see nothing bad in it; but I was told by the party he was wrong; I could not see how he could be, but they said so, and I was a Democrat and I went it. My wife used to ray to me, that some day Abe would come out and be something; I thought so too, but I could not exactly see how a man in the lower walks of life, a day laborer and hopelessly poor, would ever stand much chance to get up very high in the world; at last one day at home we heard that the Republican State Convention was to be held at Decatur, and that they were going for Abe for President. As soon as I found this out, went into town and told a friend of Abe's, that as a great and honest merit was at last to be awarded in the person of my friend, Mr. Lincoln, by the Republican party, I thought of the hard and trying struggles of his early days, and recollecting the rails we had made together thirty years ago, made up my mind to present some of them to that Convention, as a testimonial of the beginning of one of the greatest living men of the age, believing they would speak more in his praise than any orator could, and honor true labor more than the praise of men or the resolutions of Conventions.

On the way to get the rails, I told this friend of old Abe, that if Abe should be nominated for the Presidency, I would vote for him; everybody knows what he has been, and I rejoice that I live to give this testimony to his goodness and honesty, and I hope I shall live to vote for him for President of the United States next November. Is there anything wrong in this? Who ought to refuse to vote for so good and great a man as he is? I know that in voting for him I vote with the Republican party, and will be understood as adopting its principles. As I understand them I see no good reason why I may not do so; our own party is divided, and we have no Solomon to tell who shall take the child. Slavery has divided the democratic party; nobody can blame Republicanism for the destruction that came upon us at Charleston; slavery has disunited us—it has united the Republican party; if there is any good about the question, they have it all, and we have the trouble. If I understand Mr. Douglas now, he occupies a position on this question just as distasteful to the South as Mr. Lincoln does—with this clear difference: the South seem to understand Mr. Lincoln's position better than his, and to respect it a good deal more; and I am convinced if Mr. Douglas does not reflect the nigger he does have the mulatto, and one brings just as much in Mobile as the other, and stands as high in the market.

Many of my Democratic neighbors will say I have done wrong, but I know there are many who would do as I have done, were it not that they do not feel willing to break away from the party ties and to encounter "*the talk*" of old friends. As long as I have "Old Abe" to lead me I know I shall never go far from right.—Should he be elected President and find any trouble in steering his new boat, he has only to remember how we used to get out of hard places by rowing straight ahead and never by making short turns. The tallest oaks in the forest have fallen by his giant arm; he still wields a tremendous maul; out of the largest timber he can make the smallest rails; I have seen him try a tough one and fail once; the second trial he never failed to use it up. Though not a very beautiful symbol of honesty, I think the rail a fitting one, and mean to present Abe one of his own make, should he be elected, in the city of Washington, on the day of his inauguration, to be kept at the White House during his administration.

JOHN HANKS.

VAN AMBURGH'S GRAND CARAVAN of all kinds of beasts, wild and tame, will exhibit in Saco on Thursday of next week. It will come into town on Thursday morning, and in the length of its tail (procession) will quite eclipse a respectable Fourth of July procession. *Externally* considered it will consist of great many waggons painted red, the *internal* adornment of which will consist of lions, tigers, bears, and various other specimens of Zoology. The elephant "Hannibal," the same we presume who has proved so troublesome to his keepers in years past, is a regular "mastordon," weighing only about 15000 pounds. To be appreciated fully he must be seen within the ring at the cost of 25 cents or 15 cents as age determines, and to get a fair idea of his magnificent proportions, his size should be contrasted with that of the famous China Deer, who are down weight at from three to five lbs., and who are travelling companions with "Hannibal." The affair is a menagrie alone, with none of the grand and lofty feats of tumbling, which are indulged in by the circuses, and being so it must be regarded as an instructive and moral exhibition, which should commend itself to all the men, more of the women and children of all ages. For further particulars see the advertisement.

STATIONARY PACKET.—The handiest and cheapest way of purchasing paper and envelopes, is to go to Boyden's and get one of Marsh's stationery packets, containing two quires of paper of the very best quality, three different sizes, and the same quantity of envelopes of sizes to match, neatly stamped with your initials, and put up in a convenient box, and all for 75 cts. The paper and envelopes are of the very nicest finish, and as everybody likes good paper this is quite a recommendation. One of these packets is indispensable in preparing for a journey. Boydon has a large number of these packages on hand, when going in to buy a paper, book, or anything else in the literary line, just examine them.

WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR.—Some of our simple friends among the "demoralized democracy" are not quite able to see what the present fight in their party means. We can tell them. The well informed men of the party know that there is no hope whether united or divided, of defeating the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. Consequently, a fight can be better afforded now than at any other time. The South find their Northern allies need a thrashing, and they have determined to let them have it to their hearts' content. Hence the bolt at Baltimore, and the nomination of Breckenridge—a nomination which is made to "skunk" Douglas, and annihilate him for all coming time. This is frankly avowed by many of the Southern democrats. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, Col. Forney's organ, gives the key to the present contest:

"Some of the leading friends of Mr. Breckenridge here are frank to say, while claiming a larger vote than Mr. Douglas, that one has no more chance of election than the other. They do not pretend that it is a serious contest for the Presidency on either side. They are making the fight in good earnest, and with as much efficiency and zeal as if success was probable, but only for the purpose of securing the organization in 1864. That is the true object of the struggle now. They intend to terminate all internal divisions hereafter, by leaving Mr. Douglas and his followers outside the so called national party, and purifying it in other respects.

Mr. Breckenridge will commence his senatorial career on the fourth of March next, and with the prestige of his present nomination though defeated in the election, will become the leader of his party in that chamber almost by necessity and probably by consent."

CURE FOR CANCER.—Mr. Thomas Anderton gives the following recipe for cancer, which he says has been of great service in several dangerous cases:

"Boil fine Turkey figs in new milk, which they will thicken; when they are tender, split and apply them as warm as they can be borne to the part affected, whether broken or not; the part must be washed every time the poultice is changed with some of the milk; use a fresh poultice night and morning, and at least once during the day, and drink a quarter of a pint of the milk the figs are boiled in, twice in the twenty-four hours. If the stomach will bear it, this must be persevered in for three or four months, at least. A man aged one hundred and five years was cured, about six years before his death, with only six pounds of figs. The cancer, which began at the corner of his mouth, had eaten through his jaw, cheek, and half way down his throat; yet he was so perfectly cured as never to show any tendency to return. Should it ever do so, the figs should again be applied. The first application gives a great deal of pain, but afterwards each dressing gives relief. A woman cured by this remedy had been afflicted ten years; her breast bled excessively; ten pounds cured."

A PARTING MALEDICTION.—The St. Louis *Democrat*, the old and able organ of the Benton democracy of Missouri, thus opens a broadside on its former party friends:

"The death struggle of the Democratic party—the throes and convulsions that herald its dissolution, is the tragic spectacle on which the nation is now gazing. *But the tragedy is one which elicits no grief.* Full of years and iniquity that party, like some strong-willed tyrant whose last hours are maddened with remorse, yet wrestles with death, comforting his supreme terrors with the agony of despair.

RENOMINATION OF F. P. BLAIR.—*St. Louis, July 9.*—F. P. Blair, Esq., was to-day nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for Congress from the First District.

SPONGE CAKE.—The sponge cake excitement which originates at the Restorator at the North Berwick Station, and has spread throughout the county, continues and will constantly increase so long as the cakes hold out. Its excellence is the theme of all tongues, and the ease with which it can be destributed in every direction will make it as familiar as household words to all who desire to be made acquainted with an article in the cake line that can not be excelled. Persons who wish it in quantities can be furnished by sending their orders to the Restorator.

BRICKS AND BRICKMAKERS.—Mr. Hardin Taylor, who advertises bricks for sale in this paper, enjoys an enviable reputation in the line of his business. All bricks made at the Mile Brook, whether made by Mr. Taylor, or any one else, our friend Nathaniel Kimball for example, are made of the best material and with the skill of a workman. Mr. Taylor has built within the five past years, several fine brick houses with brick of his make, which show to great advantage.

THOSE TONGUES. One of our market men who probably thinks we are fond of delicacies, one day last week put into our market basket a couple of nice beef tongues. His place of business is on Alfred street, directly above the fish market, where he purposes to supply all who desire with the best of meats. He may not always have all kinds of meat on hand, but his supply of *Ham* is in