

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We have made arrangements with Mr. Levi Loring, of our place, to visit the several towns in our county to solicit subscriptions for the Union and Journal. He is authorized to take names, and give receipts for payments, and to transact any business connected with our office.

Several years have elapsed since we made any general effort to extend our circulation, and in renewing our labors, we trust that we may meet with good success. We have now a circulation somewhat larger than County papers generally have, but a larger list, and extended patronage, would enable us to make some improvements in the size and mechanical execution of our paper, which we have had in contemplation for some time. While we have no reason to complain of the support which has been afforded us, and can feel a degree of pride in the fact, that at no time since we commenced the publication of our paper, nor near ten years ago, have we been called upon to suffer any diminution of public patronage; or the withdrawal of that sympathy, which, after all, is the richest reward that the publisher of a paper can have, still the augmented prices for stock, office help, and family expenses, render an enlarged patronage desirable, and we are led to believe that now is the golden moment to obtain it.

The course which we have pursued in the management of our paper, and its uniform advocacy of those principles of temperance, and sound political honesty, which are so essential to the well being of our community, it gives us pleasure to say, seems to have been met with a cordial response, and been satisfactory to our patrons. It is this which has strengthened our hands, and cheered us through the difficulties and obstacles naturally attendant upon the establishment, on a firm foundation, of a newspaper enterprise. It is this which has sustained us under Providential losses, which have borne heavily upon our pecuniary position, and sometimes appeared difficult to get over; and would have been well nigh insurmountable, had not kind friends come to our help in the hour of business trouble. It has been our aim to make our paper valuable to the people of the county, a vehicle carrying useful information to them relative to their wants and prosperity, and a welcome guest into every family circle, where the social virtues are prized, and the obligations of the man and the citizen are not forgotten. We have endeavored to discharge our duties as a coadjutor of a paper conscientiously, and alike regardless of the clamor of opponents and the timidity of friends, have spoken out firmly and independently the sentiments we entertained upon great questions connected with the moral and political welfare of the State or Nation. Our convictions of the importance of temperance, and the necessity of a well devised prohibitory law, have not been stifled, nor have we been silent when the dictates of humanity and a regard for the constitutional rights of the free States, and the principles of free institutions, called upon us to speak. With no desire to be intolerant, or debarring any from the enjoyment of just rights, we have supported, and shall continue to support, American principles, American measures, and American men, and in so doing shall be but following the path upon which we entered when our paper was established.

We bespeak for Mr. Loring the kindness of our friends in the towns he may visit, and for any aid they may afford him in widening our circulation, we shall return willing thanks.

A writer in the last Democrat, over the signature of "Know Nothing," comes down upon the Know Nothing organization in the following style:—

"The order styling themselves Know-Nothing, is of all others the most dangerous secret organization that has been known in this country, taking the unsuspecting in its train, leading them blindly along with the idea that the object is to counteract the influence of the Pope and his minions, when in fact the agitators and supporters of this order care no more about the influence of the Pope than the devil cares for the salvation of souls."

The writer of the above feels badly about this Know Nothing organization. Probably he is a member of some secret clique, which has for years secretly arranged the nominations for the Democratic masses to support in some lawyer's office in the vicinity of the Democrat office. Forgetful of what he has been doing for years, how he turns up the whites of his eyes in well affected horror at the evils of secret political organization! It was probably "all well enough to keep some things secret," so long as the locofoco party and his particular friends were to profit thereby, but now he thinks secrecy in political movements is "most dangerous." We have very little respect for this rank hypocrisy. So far as we know, the principles of those persons who are suspected of Know-Nothingism are not at all secret, they can be learned by all who will take the trouble to investigate.

If they have any secrets at all, a matter of which we know nothing of, it relates only to their movements to promote the success of their principles. And in this they do but follow the course which all political organizations adopt. For years there has existed a society of Democratic politicians in New York, whose movements have been secret, and the Sachems of Old Tammany have taken counsel together in the most secret manner. There is another, and equally as powerful secret organization, existing in Ohio, of Democratic politicians, called the Miami Tribe, who have had their secret meetings for years. The Democratic leaders have never found until lately how dangerous secret societies were, and probably would have remained in profound ignorance of the danger, had not their party fallen upon evil times, and their leaders been cast into the shade by the people's action.

In 1852 Moses McDonald was chosen from the first Congressional District in Maine, by a majority of 3882. The same district has elected in its place a political opponent by a majority of THREE THOUSAND! Such a revolution is not surprising, under the circumstances. His atrocious treachery, both to human freedom and the will of his constituency, and his brazen defiance and misrepresentation of their known sentiments, could hardly have failed to arouse the spirit of indignation, to make them burst asunder merely party ties, and thunder forth their freedom. It is only to be regretted that McDonald proved himself a coward as well as a traitor, and dared not face his outraged constituency by inviting their verdict upon his own person. Will this fellow, who calls himself a Democrat, who has professed to subscribe to the doctrine of obedience to instructions, and to believe in the right of the people to rule, presume to sneak back to Washington, and continue to misrepresent the 9201 who have passed condemnation upon him? Or will Franklin Pierce dare to reward with an office the rejected traitor? We shall see.—Boston Atlas.

McDonald will, undoubtedly "sneak" back to Washington, to serve out in silence the remainder of the term for which he was elected. Democrats like him, never regard the voice of the people, except to talk most lovingly of their deference to the popular will when their selfish purposes can be answered by so doing. McDonald was always an inveterate office seeker, and a demagogue of the first water. His hands at home were about run out when this Nebraska Bill turned up. He undoubtedly regarded it as a Godsend to help him to a national office, and we suppose, in good time he will be paid for his treachery, unless Pierce should conceive him new as useless timber not worth looking after. There is one thing in the above which should be set right. McDonald could not have been a candidate again, had he found courage "to face his outraged constituency." The leaders of the party were not ignorant of the popular sentiment, and endeavored to break its force by putting up a man who allowed his friends to circulate the story that he was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; although he made no public declaration of his opinions. Even this dodge availed them nothing. The people were determined to elect a man who had no connection with the national administration; and did their work effectually. Had McDonald been a candidate, with all the force of the Custom House officers, and appointees of the Administration in the District to back him, coupled with the earnest desire of the President for his election, we do not believe that he could have obtained fifteen hundred votes in the District. In all our experience, we never knew a political man so destitute of friends as McDonald.

The Democrat gives, as one cause of the defeat of its party, the bringing of the Maine Law "into the political controversy by the opponents of the Democracy." This is undoubtedly one cause. When men eschew all ideas of temperance and morality in their politics, and declare that neither should be regarded, in political canvasses, and that nothing but musty appeals to partisan feelings, and nothing but partisan purposes are worthy attaining, thus virtually sinking all honest principles, they deserve to be beaten. The old political stagers who have decimated honest politicians, are taught a lesson by the result of this election, and it will prove a salutary one. The people have shown by their action that they cannot be deluded by false friends of temperance, crying out against bringing temperance into political controversies.—The Democrat is afraid that temperance is a suffer in consequence. It need not be alarmed. The temperance cause is in the hands of the people of the State, and they will take care of it. They have said by their votes that they intend to look after themselves, and do not expect to have it cared for by men who are afraid it will be injured by mixing it up with politics.

We make the following extract from an editorial article in the last Democrat, upon the result of the recent election:

As to the national question brought into this election, the result would at first seem to be a decided disapproval of the Nebraska Bill and of the present administration; and it is so claimed by the opposition. But it is too early to pronounce with confidence the defeat of Maine from the national democracy. The principles of the Nebraska Bill have not come directly before the people, but have been mixed up with local questions and old party feuds. Upon sober second thought Maine will repudiate abolitionism, and give her support to the democratic principles contained in the Nebraska Bill. We see in the late election no reason to change our opinion upon this question. That bill will not be repealed.—It is a measure for freedom and the rights of the people—a step which cannot be retraced—and its ultimate approval by the democracy of Maine and of the whole country appears to us beyond a doubt.

This is about the coolest specimen of impudent denial we ever met with. "The principles of the Nebraska Bill have not come directly before the people," or in other words it was not the prominent matter before the people, and the one in reference to which the people voted. We should like to know what market the Democrat manufactures such declarations? It certainly cannot be so insane as to suppose its readers will be gulled by any such stuff, whatever use it may think it can be put to abroad. The Democrat knows that the chief question before the people was the Nebraska one, that it was the prominent subject of thought and discussion, and to which all other questions were considered subordinate. In this district, a nomination for Congress was made solely with reference to this issue, and those who voted for the person nominated did so with the determination of showing by their votes their disapproval of the principles of the Nebraska Bill. It is altogether in vain for the Democrat to attempt to delude the people here, or elsewhere with the insulating declaration that "the principles of the Nebraska Bill have not come directly before the people." It will not go down.

The Democrat declares that the Nebraska Measure is "a measure for freedom." It might as well call horse thieving and

burglary, moral measures, and arson and murder, social virtues, as to call the Nebraska Bill a measure for freedom. It has not one attribute of freedom about it. It invades and establishes slavery by pulling down all obstruction to its entrance into the territory covered by the bill. We will not, however, discuss this matter with the Democrat. Any one who declares that the bill is a measure for freedom must be stupid or dishonest, or perhaps a little of both. The editor of the Democrat thinks that it will ultimately be approved by the Democracy of Maine, and the whole country. Such confidence should be rewarded with a leather medal. The Bill may not be repealed, but the people have shown, by their indignant opposition that those who conceived the scheme to strengthen the system of Slavery will fail in their purposes, and the invention is likely to only return to plague the inventors.

ELECTION ITEMS.

BATH, the place where the redoubtable editor of the Mirror resides, gave the following vote for Governor:

Morrill	936
Reed	144
Parris	147

Hunkewism makes a poor show in Bath. MACHIAS, the home of Mr. Pillsbury, gave Morrill 221, Parris 75. Morrill over all 121.

WATERVILLE, Wyman S. B. Moor, the man who brought forward Gov. Parris in the Democratic State Convention, was a candidate for town representative, and supported by the Paris Democrats and the Anti-Fusion whigs. He received 211, and another man 371, beating him only 155, as in Saco and other places, the "coalition" of exclusive whigs with Nebraska Pro-Slavery Democrats was knocked into pieces by the people.

READFIELD, the residence of Anson P. Morrill, gives him 171 votes, Reed 67, Cary 18. It has generally gone whig two to one.

BELFAST, the home of Governor Crosby, voted for Governor as follows: Morrill 383, Reed 121, Parris 197.

PROFESSOR. He (Parris) will be far ahead of every other candidate.—Saco Democrat. His (Wells) election is now placed beyond question; for the withdrawal of the other democratic candidate (Wilkinson, "Liberal") leaves none but the fusion candidate (Wood), to oppose him. (ib.)

VERIFICATION.

Parris, in 395 votes, is 16899, behind Morrill, and wants 23409 of a majority.—Can the prophet of the Democrat tell where the vote is coming from to put him "far ahead of every other candidate?"

Wood the fusion candidate, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the other Democratic candidates, has 3029 plurality. Will the Democrat inform us when Mr. Wells' election was "placed beyond question?" After these remarkable fulfillments of the prophecies of the Democrat, would it not be well for our neighbor to set up for a prophet?

ELECTION RESULTS.

The vote for Governor is exceedingly close, so close as to render it necessary to have the official count, before the matter can be correctly determined.

The other results may be summed up as follows:

The election of the People's candidates for Congress in every district in the State:

The election of all the People's candidates for County Offices in every County in the State.

The election of the People's candidates for the Senate in all but four districts in the State, (others no choice,) and almost five-eighths of the members of the House. Not one opposition candidate is yet ascertained to be elected for any office, except to membership of the House of Representatives.

REPRESENTATIVES. Returns so far show the election of 98 Anti-Administration men, 33 Administration, and 20 to be heard from.

FULL RESULTS.—LATER.

The Augusta Age of yesterday, which by the way has access to the returns sent to the office of the Secretary of State, has full returns of the election, by which it appears that Morrill lacks 901 votes of an election by the people. Three towns and two plantations not reported only. These voted last year as follows: Pilsbury 202, Crosby 45, Morrill 9.

We give the aggregate vote for Governor as reported by the age by Counties, as follows:

Counties.	Reed.	Parris.	Morrill.	Cary.	&c.
Androscoggin	651	1503	2258	170	
Aroostook	379	564	325	447	
Cumberland	1247	3121	5780	674	
Franklin	351	600	1098	103	
Hancock	117	1121	3052	9	
Kennebec	1657	1537	4017	498	
Lincoln	2175	1956	2791	242	
Piscataquis	432	3045	3122	186	
Penobscot	1038	3221	5304	156	
Sagadahoc	327	953	1208	13	
Somerset	634	546	2258	64	
Waldo	1671	1501	3025	50	
Washington	708	2156	3276	104	
York	688	2065	2139	94	
	1008	3420	4565	516	
	14014	28285	44817	3419	

Whole vote 90535. Morrill lacks 901 votes of an election. Morrill over Parris 16,532, over Reed 30,803.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Age also gives the returns of Senatorial votes by which it appears the elections are as follows:

Cumberland,	William Willis, of Portland,
Franklin,	Henry H. Boddy, of Brunswick,
Hancock,	Nathan Quinby, of Westbrook,
Kennebec,	Nathaniel Pease, of Bridgton,
Lincoln,	Mark Shepard, of Sullivan,
Penobscot,	William Barker, of Brooksville,
Piscataquis,	Joseph Eaton, of Greenville,
Washington,	Henry P. Thayer, of Readfield,
York,	G. Tufts, of S. Thomaston,
	Severus Watson, of Georgetown,
	Franklin Muzzey, of Bangor,
	Newell Blake, of Oldtown,
	Thos. Ruggles, of Carmel,
	John E. Smith, of Abbott,
	Israel Crosby, of Lincolnville,
	N. G. Hickborn, of Prospect,
	Thos. C. Cushman, of Frankfort,
	George Downes, of Calais,
	Samuel F. Adams, of Cherryfield.

21 in all. The Age classes them as 11 whigs, 5 Morrill, and 5 Free Soil. They

were however elected by the combined efforts of the Anti-Administration men. Not an administration man elected. No choice. Aroostook 1, Lincoln 2, Oxford 2, Somerset 2, York 3—10 in all.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The Age gives, as elected to the House, 110 Anti-Administration men. 40 Administration men, 1 not heard from. The Age classes those elected as 40 Morrill Democrats, 45 whigs, 24 Free Soil, and 40 Democrats. The same remark we made in relation to the Senators elected will apply to the Representatives.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

Entire vote reported by the Age as follows:

First District. Wood, 9227; Wells, 6198. Wood's majority, 3031.

Second District. Perry, 10007; Kimball, 7313; Perry, majority, 2694.

Third District. Knowlton, 5995; Farley, 3587; Dickerson, 4072; Knowlton's plurality over Dickerson, 1923.

Fourth District. Benson, 11610; Rogers, 3467; Benson's majority, 8143.

Fifth District. Washburn, 10244; Blake, 6010; Washburn majority, 4234.

Sixth District. Millikin, 4642; Fuller, 4241; Smith, 2099.

The Age says in relation to the Sixth District "Millikin leads Fuller in the above towns 401. Jonesport and Trescott, (just in) reduce this number to 303. The unreported places in Aroostook can not, we think, overcome the lead of Millikin."

Illness of Col. Benton's Wife.

The following, from a letter of our Washington correspondent, concerning an event which has occurred since it was written and which then seemed to be impending, will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 10, 1854.

I have seen it stated in several papers, and it appears to be the general impression, that Col. Benton has gone to Missouri to canvass the state. This is an error. The colonel, not long since, departed from Washington on some watering place in Virginia. I believe his health has not been very good this summer, and he has experienced several chills, for the cure of which the physician's aid had been found necessary. The diathesis, indicated by this is very unfavorable to aged persons. And now another and a deeper trouble appears to be impending. In his domestic relations Mr. Benton has always been the most exemplary of men, and deservedly honored and loved by his wife and children. Paralyzed a few years ago, his wife has seemed to him but as the young and most helpless of children. Her perception of passing events has been but indistinct, and he only positive happiness has been to sit near him, and to be conscious of his presence. While reading or writing in his study he has ever had her as his companion, silent and almost listless, and yet evidently grateful. When his seat has been at the hall door, in the morning or evening shade, his book or paper held in one hand, while her hand was gently clasped in the other. The memory of the happy days of the past, and a consciousness of the presence of him, who made them happy, have seemed to make up the sum of her being. But the mild and gentle lamp of life is fast growing dim, and it is believed that within a few days at the latest it will cease to burn.

Mrs. Fremont, with characteristic courage and affection, is ever at her side. The summons that shall recall her husband to his home will be a dirge like sound, and I trust it will not prove "the beginning of the end," to him also—"the end of earth."

From the Globe, September 12.

Died, in this city, at 8 o'clock P. M. Sunday 10th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Benton, wife of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, aged sixty years. Her protracted illness of several years, which from the first was known to be beyond remedy, was borne with a patience and propriety of demeanor that proves how the noble faculties and affections may survive to wreck of the mortal frame. Deprived of utterance, of all her energies, Mrs. Benton still preserved the bearing of one whose mind would not allow the most prostrating affliction to overthrow the fine character it had formed. No part of it gave way under the long trial to which it was subjected. The simplicity of manners, the domestic and social virtues, the generous, high-toned, well regulated feelings the religious faith, severe to herself, liberal to all the rest of the world, in which she was nurtured in her father's house among the Virginia Puritans of R. K. bridge, stood the test of thirty years spent amid the fashionable life of Washington and the prejudices of its political strife without reproach. Her exalted character bore the most trying trial of a misadventure which she will and often breaks down the nobler traits of the most happily constituted natures. The ruling feeling in Mrs. Benton's heart, and strongest to the last, was her devotion to her husband. Of late she has sat constantly by his side when at his labors at home, and indeed their lives may be said to have been inseparable, for she has made her home wherever his business called him. She was reconciled to part with him on his late return to Missouri because she was too weak to accompany him, and knew that his duty required his presence at home. When she felt the approach of the crisis which terminated her life, she led her daughter to the vacant chair in which her husband worked and, by look and gesture, made it apparent that she required his recall. It was too late. She walked to the bed in the next apartment, from which she was never able to rise again.

At the close of the Exhibition, an Auctioneer will be in attendance, at Central Hall, for the purpose of making sale of articles or animals present for that purpose. Persons desirous of having their articles sold must label them "For sale," so that the Auctioneer may know what to sell, and the public can have opportunity to examine the things, before the sale commences.

CHARLES HARDY, D. E. SOMES, JAMES SAWYER, CHARLES MURCH, EDMUND PERKINS, SAMUEL GILPATRICK, O. D. BOYD, S. L. GOODALE, WM. NOYES, ABRAHAM TARBOW, Committee of arrangements.

Causes of the Defeat. The Augusta Age has many reasons for the defeat of its party as the old lady had for not lending her kettle. It says:

"A third cause, and one which has contributed to render our defeat signal and overwhelming, is the Nebraska question. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the re-opening of the slavery agitation, supposed to be closed by the settlement of 1850, were regarded by the people of the State as an insult and outrage admitting of no excuse or apology."

Democrats who had given their adhesion to the Compromise of 1850, desired in view of its violation by the passage of the Nebraska bill, to mark their disapprobation of the act, by a signal rebuke of the authors of the movement. That measure had been passed under a democratic administration, and they desired to rebuke it."

YELLOW FEVER. A despatch from New Orleans, dated the 12th inst., gives the number of deaths by yellow fever in that city for the week previous as 287, an increase of 105 over the preceding week. The increase in the hospital was but 13, the remainder being in private practice.

A terrific storm has visited Charleston, S. C. destroying between \$1,000,000 and 2,000,000 in property on shore, shipping, &c. Old Point House, Sullivan's Island, has been swept away, several ships broken to pieces, and it is feared several lives lost.

Cattle Show and Fair.

Rules and Regulations adopted by the Committee of Arrangements, to be observed at the Agricultural Exhibition and Fair, to be held in Biddeford, on the 4th and 5th days of October, 1854.

FIRST DAY.—WEDNESDAY. 1st. A meeting of the society will be held at the Biddeford House, at 8 o'clock in the morning.—The Trustees and Adjudging Committees are particularly requested to be present.

2d. All entries must be made with the Secretary, A. A. Hanson, or with his assistants, before the day of the Show. A disregard to this rule has hitherto caused much confusion and labor to the Secretary. People neglect making their entries until they come in on the morning of the Show, (they should be made in writing before) and then, with many apologies and excuses, beg the indulgence to make their entries, and the Secretary has very good naturedly consented, thereby incurring his additional labor, and delayed an early arrangement for the Committees. To prevent this in future, the Secretary is particularly requested to receive no entries from Saco or Biddeford later than Tuesday evening, October 2, and none from other towns in the County after 8 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the Show. If your entries, therefore, are not made before that time, blame yourself and nobody else.

3d. All animals, articles of manufacture, implements, &c., must be in the place assigned for them before 9 o'clock A. M., of the 4th. The manufactured articles, fruit flowers and vegetables will be exhibited in Central Hall.

4th. The article of manufacture, except machines, where it may be necessary for the owners to be present, must be exhibited without the name of the owner. At the time of the entry the Secretary will furnish each competitor with the number of his or her article, which may be permanently attached to it for exhibition. The Committee will then decide for what No. the premium should be given. The Secretary will also furnish each person exhibiting articles at the Fair, with a Card, which at the time of taking their articles away, may be delivered to either one of the Committee of Arrangements, the Secretary or the door keeper.

5th. The Committees will commence their examination at 9 o'clock A. M., and it is expected that the Committees who are to examine articles in the Hall, will finish their examination in the forenoon, so that every thing may be arranged for the Fair to be opened in the afternoon.

6th. Stock will be exhibited in front of the new Congregationalist Meeting House.

7th. The Fair at Central Hall, will be open at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain open until 6, and from 7 in the evening until 10.—Members of the Society can obtain their Tickets of S. L. Goodale, Treasurer, James Sawyer, or A. A. Hanson, Secretary, and they are requested to procure them as early as possible. Persons not members can obtain tickets at Dr. Sawyer's Drug Store, Biddeford, or at the ticket office, from 12 to 12 1/2 cts. Children under 12 years of age, for half price.

8th. The Reports of the Committees, excepting those on Stock and Ploughing, will be read in Central Hall Wednesday evening.

9th. A bow or chainhalter must be furnished by the owner of each Milch Cow, so that all may be tied down to their stanchions.

10th. The Competitors for premiums on Stock, or their agents must be with their Stock at 9 o'clock A. M., of the first day, and remain until it is examined—should they be absent, the Committee will pass the Stock and proceed to the next.

11th. No animal must be taken from the place assigned until the Committee have closed their examinations, and articles of Manufacture, Implements of Husbandry, &c., must remain in the place of exhibition until such time as the Trustees shall determine.

12th. The Working Oxen and other Stock will be called for by the Committees, and will be examined in the order of their entries. The Trial of Working Oxen will commence at 2 o'clock in the forenoon.

13th. Hay will be furnished, free of expense, for all animals exhibited during the day of exhibition.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY. 1st. The Fair in Central Hall will be open at 8 o'clock in the morning, and remain open until such time as the Trustees shall determine.

2d. The Ploughing and Spading Matches will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., at such place as the committee shall designate, notice of which will be given in due season by the Marshals. Those who enter for Ploughing must have their teams ready by the time specified; and such teams from out of town as remain overnight for the purpose of ploughing, will be kept at the expense of the Society.

3d. Immediately after the Ploughing and Spading Matches, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Society and Citizens generally will move in procession from the field of the Ploughing Match to the Congregational Meeting House, where an address will be delivered by JOHN W. PROCTOR, Esq., of Danvers, Massachusetts.

After which the procession will again form and march to the Biddeford House, where a Dinner will be provided for members of the Society, and such others as may wish.

The reports of the Committees on Stock, Horses, Sheep and Swine, and Ploughing, will be read at the dinner table.

Abijah Tarbow is appointed Marshal, assisted by such others as may be appointed by him.

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Then again, the Know-Nothings had much to do with it. Its fourth cause is given thus: "A fourth cause is attributable to the action of a miserable secret, diabolical organization, called Know-Nothingism. This new political element was arrayed against the democratic party. The members of this organization, which are quite numerous in the State, went as a general thing to the fusion ticket, from members of Congress and Governor, down. Of itself, this new disturbing cause was alone sufficient, in the present state of parties, to have turned the scales against us. This is a fourth, and very prominent cause of our overwhelming defeat."

It sums up all the causes as follows: "Not to descend to minor causes, we here have enough in all conscience to account for the death of the patient. Chronic feuds—Nebraskaism—Maine law and anti-Maine law lobbyism—bottling on the right hand and on the left—Know-Nothingism, with religious bigotry and intolerance—wiggery, abolitionism, and every other combined—these were enough to produce the death of the most stalwart subject."

York & Cumberland Railroad.

A very large meeting of the Stockholders in this Company, was held in Buxton on Monday, "to see what measure the Stockholders will advise to be taken to raise the means of discharging the liabilities of the Company, and completing the remaining divisions of the road." The following printed estimate, put into the hands of the Stockholders, shows the liabilities of the Company, and also the amount required to complete the road:—

ESTIMATE of the amount required to meet the liabilities of the York & Cumberland Railroad Company, and complete the road, in case judgment shall be rendered in favor of Myers:	
Present floating debt, including coupons overdue,	\$100,000
Myers' award say	165,000
Cost of completing the road, viz:	
Land damages,	\$28,000
Fencing,	25,000
Buildings, &c.,	7,000
Construction 35 miles, Saco River to Great Falls, \$26,000 per mile, Wood's contract,	910,000
	\$970,000
Less, estimated value of work done on Western Division,	70,000

For Sale
Tenement, on Ste Engr
JACOB FREEMAN
4673
Dec 21, 1884.

