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Date: 1867-

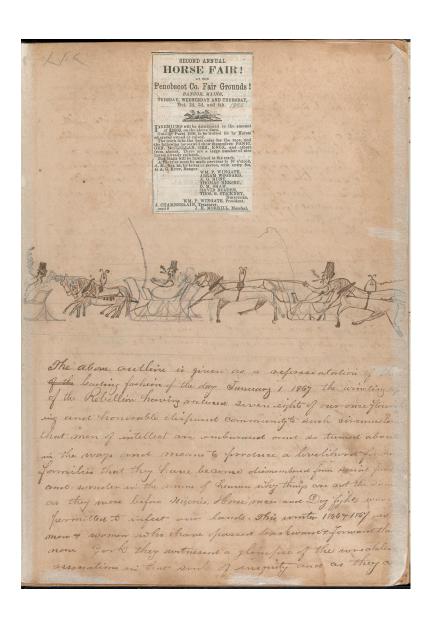
Description: John Martin's Scrapbook No. 3, pages 00-29

John Martin"s

Scrap Book

No 3

1867



Second Annual Horse Fair!

At The

Penobscot Co. Fair Grounds! Bangor, Maine.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

Oct. 2d, 3d, and 4th. 1866

[printed illustration]

Premiums will be distributed to the amount of \$2,000, on the above days.

Outside Purse \$400, to be trotted for by Horses wherever owned or raised.

The track is in the best order for the race, and the following horses will show themselves: Panic, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Knox, and others from abroad. There are a large number of nice horses already enlisted.

Box Stalls will be furnished at the track. All entries must be made previous to 10 o'clock, A.M., Oct. 2d, by letter or person, with entry fee, to A. G. Hunt, Bangor.

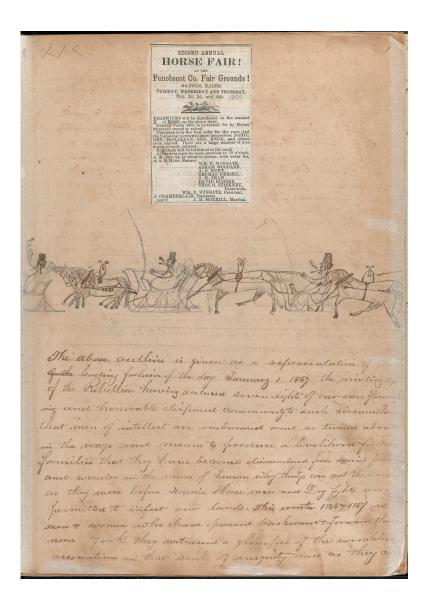
> Wm. P. Wingate, Abram Woodard, A. G. Hunt Thomas Hersey, O. M. Shaw, David Bugbee, Thos. G. Stickney, Directors.

Wm. P. Wingate, President.

J. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

sept 6 J. H. Morrill, Marshal.

[illustration]



The above outline is given as a representation of the of the leading fashion of the day January 1 1867 the winding up of the Rebellion having reduced seven eights of our once flourish ing and honorable disposed community to such circumstances that men of intellect are embarased and so turned about in the ways and means to produce a livelihood for their families that they have become dismembered from social pursuits

and wonder in the name of heaven why things are not the same

as they were before nu^eries, Horse races and Dog fights were permitted to infest our lands. This winter 1866 & 1867 as men & women who have passed backward & forward through new York they witnessed a glimpse of the wreckless associations in that sink of iniquity and as they come

home those that are able show their fellow citizens what they call the fushions in our Queen City Bangor Horses of carriages home changed their name of are now salled teams (I am soing to term out this afternoon with my team instead of I am going to take a rice with my horse of Sleigh or horse & wasson. men vide with lighted eigens accompanied by one two ysometimes three ladies dressed in silh & salins fun & c and line on porage heroty pudding bakers anakors and such like to home but mivest every cent in a horse and perhaps a beach wagon on a hundred or a hundred of fifty dollar Sleigh of make their appe asonce on the level Streets for courses to try the speed their charses show their good alother and veture home and perhaps refuse to pay a bill for the previous receks rations of crackers + milk. This fushionable So called community have set themselves affout on the wind up of the war as (a & don't care for you) to such an extent that it has already concentrated feelings of cheete disjust and a general possio of misery which has drawn some good citizens into it who a face years ago would have been ashormed to be seen at the head of a horse race as much as they would a cheap the other or the opion concert as may be seen in my opining advertisement 10 mm of Mongate a onen who devery with his family alterday the first parish Thomas & Sticking a member of our third painth authodof surroug school teacher, The thing is perfectly vidiculous in itself that a man who teaches my shildren The word of God on the sabbath and gives them their chart for the week goes on monday and takes charge of a horse race where pointed women and debased men show the world that a mens soul is bound what depends on a second or quater minutes time in a horses speech or that a mans personal worth depends on the value set upon his horse & buggy, this livings a man and his kin to the days of old when the steerks game their duughters to the mone who could vide a from the nearest to a stone will

2 home those that are able show their fellow citizens what they call the fashions in our Queen City Bangor Horses & carriages have changed their names & are now called teams (I am going to turn out this afternoon with my team instead of, I am going to take a ride with my horse & Sleigh or horse & waggon. men ride with lighted cigars accompanied by one two & sometimes three ladies dressed in silks & satins furs &c and live on porage hasty pudding bakers crackers and such like to home but invest every cent in a horse and perhaps a beech waggon or a hundred or a hundred & fifty dollar sleigh & make their appe arance on the level streets for courses to try the speed of their horses show their good clothes and return home and perhaps refuse to pay a bill for the previous weeks rations of crackers & milk. This fashionable so called community have set themselves afloat on the wind up of the war as (a I don't care for you) to such an extent that it has already concentrated feelings of hate disgust and a general panic of misery which has drawn some good citizens into it who a few years ago would have been ashamed to be seen at the head of a horse race as much as they would a cheap theatre or etheopian concert as may be seen in my opening advertisement W^m P Wingate a man who always with his family attended the first parish Thomas G Stickney a member of our third parish orthodox sunday school teacher. The thing is perfictly ridiculous in itself that a man who teaches my children the word of God on the sabbath and gives them their chart for the week, goes on Monday and takes charge of a horse race where painted women and debased men show the world that a mans soul is bound up & depends on a second or quarter minutes time in a horses speed or that a mans personal worth depends on the value set upon his horse & buggy, this brings a man and his kin to the days of old when the Turks gave their daughters to the man who could ride a horse the nearest to a stone wall

and Stop short without throwing him off . The thing stands now on a first and has been run to such an extreme that death ensus valor. In amursation not long since with mif Hall who belongs to one the well of families of Ellsworth said to con once enjoying the highest blood the state and now followed like her sister towns the Lushin of the I asked mif Hall what was her favourite comment on what she fancied most and after along hause she emswered a good sice horse vace) here you have it from the quarter where if female duty was prodomed near thorse race would be confined to Savage inations and now to show the height this fartien has run to I give the fire ecology of a race at chease slopt 28 1866 read and be coved The Tragic Race at Chicago

and stop short without throwing him off. The 3 thing stands now on a pivot and has been run to such an extreme that death ensures valor. In conversation not long since with Miss Hall who belongs to one the well off families of Ellsworth said town once enjoying the highest blood in the state and now followed like her sister towns the fashion of the) I asked Miss Hall what was her favourite amusement or what she fancied most and after a long pause she answered a good nice horse race) here you have it from the quarter where if female duty was predomi nant horse race would be confined to Savage nations and now to show the height this fashion has run to I give the proceedings of a race at Chicago Sept 28 1866 read and be cured [left column] Sept 28 1866

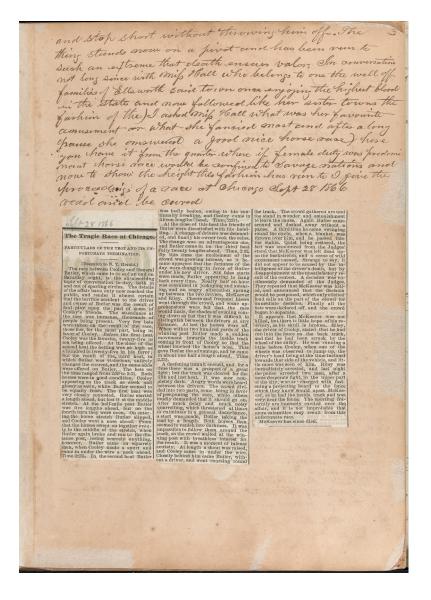
The Tragic Race at Chicago. Particulars Of The Trot And Its Un-

Fortunate Termination.

[Despatch to N. Y. Herald.]

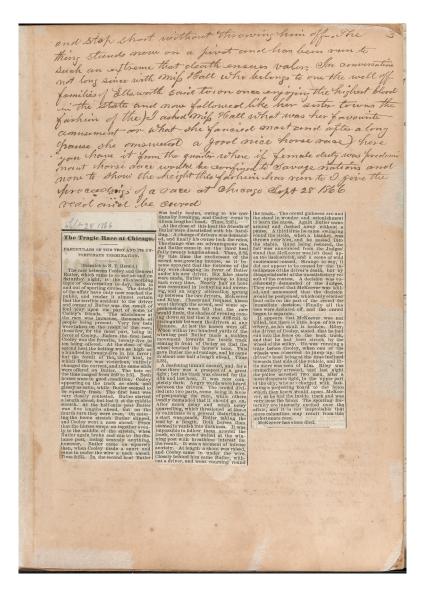
The race between Cooley and General Butler, which came to so sad an end on Saturday night, is the all-absorbing topic of conversation to-day, both in and out of sporting circles. The details of the affair have only now reached the public, and render it almost certain that the terrible accident to the driver and owner of Butler was the result of foul play upon the part of some of Cooley's friends. The attendance at the race was immense, thousands of people being present. Very few bets were taken on the result of the race, those few, for the most part, being in favor of Cooley. Before the first heat Cooley was the favorite, twenty-five to ten being offered. At the close of the

second heat the betting was as high as [Continued on next page]



a hundred to twenty-five in his favor; but the result of the third heat, in which Butler was victorious, entirely changed the current, and the same odds were offered on Butler. The bets on the time ranged from 2:29 to 2:31. Both horses were in good condition, Cooley appearing on the track as sleek and glossy as satin, while Butler seemed to be equally fresh. The first heat was very closely contested. Butler started a length ahead, but lost it at the middle stretch. At the half-mile post Butler was five lengths ahead, but on the fourth turn they were even. On entering the home stretch Butler slipped, and Cooley went a nose ahead. From that the horses swept on together evenly to the middle of the stretch, when Butler again broke and ran to the distance post, losing scarcely anything, however. Butler came on squarely then, when Cooley made a spurt and came in under the wire a neck ahead. Time 2:23 1/2. In the second heat Butler [middle column] was badly beaten, owing to his continually breaking, and Cooley came in fifteen length ahead. Time, 2:37 1/2.

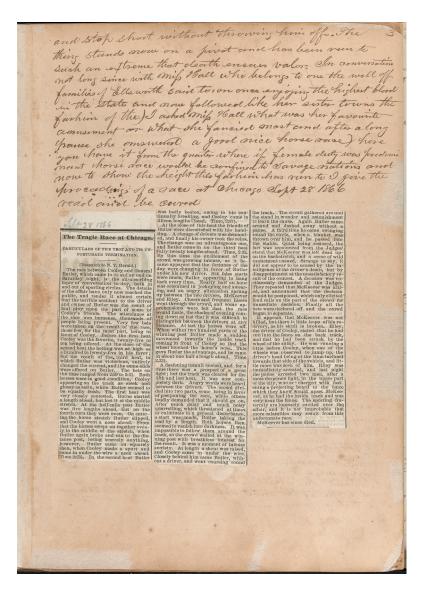
At the close of this heat the friends of Butler were dissatisfied with his handling. A change of drivers was demanded, and finally his owner took the reins. The change was an advantageous one, and Butler came in on the third heat fully twenty lengths ahead. Time, 2:32. By this time the excitement of the crowd was growing intense, as it became apparent that the fortunes of the day were changing in favor of Butler under his new driver. Six false starts were made, Butler appearing to hang back every time. Nearly half an hour was consumed in jockeying and swearing, and an angry altercation sprung up between the two drivers, McKeever



[Continued from previous page] and Riley. Cheers and frequent hisses went through the crowd, and some apprehensions were felt that the race would fizzle, the shades of evening coming down so fast that it was difficult to distinguish between the drivers at any distance. At least the horses were off. When within two hundred yards of the winning post Butler made a sudden movement towards the inside track coming in front of Cooley so that the wheel touched the horse's nose. This gave Butler the advantage, and he came in about one half a length ahead. Time 2.33 1/2.

A deafening tumult ensued, and for a time there was a prospect of a great fight; but the track was cleared for the fifth and last heat. It was now completely dark. Angry words were heard between the drivers. The crowds divided into two parts some being in favor of postponing the race, while others loudly demanded that it should go on. After much delay and much noisy quarrelling, which threatened at times to culminate in a general disturbance, a start was made, Butler taking the lead by a length. Both horses then seemed to vanish into darkness. It was impossible to follow them around the track, so the crowd waited at the winning post with breathless interest for the result. It was a moment of intense anxiety. At length a shout was raised, and Cooley came in under the wire. Closely behind him came Butler, without a driver, and went coursing round [right column] the track. The crowd gathered around

the track. The crowd gathered around the stand in wonder and astonishment to learn the cause. Again Butler came around and dashed away without a pause. A third time he came swinging round the circle, when a blanket was thrown over him, and he passed into the stable. Quiet being restored, the



[Continued from previous page] fact was announced from the Judges' stand that McKeever was left dead upon the backstretch, and a scene of wild excitement ensued. Strange to say, it did not appear to be caused by the intelligence of the driver's death, but by disappointment at the unsatisfactory result of the contest. A decision was vociferously demanded of the Judges. They repeated that McKeever was killed, and announced that the decision would be postponed, which only elicited loud calls on the part of the crowd for immediate decision. Finally all the bets were declared off and the crowd began to separate.

It appears that McKeever was not killed, but there is little hope of his recovery, as his skull is broken. Riley, the driver of Cooley, stated that he had run into the fence on the back track. and that he had been struck by the wheel of the sulky. He was running a little before Cooley, when one of the wheels was observed to jump up, the driver's head being at the time inclined towards that side of the vehicle, and little more was seen of him. Riley was immediately arrested, and last night the police arrested two men, after a most desperate fight, in the upper part of the city, who are charged with fastening a projecting board to the fence which they knew would upset McKeever, as he had the inside track and was very near the fence. The sporting fraternity are intensely excited over the affair, and it is not improbable that more calamities may result from this unfortunate race.

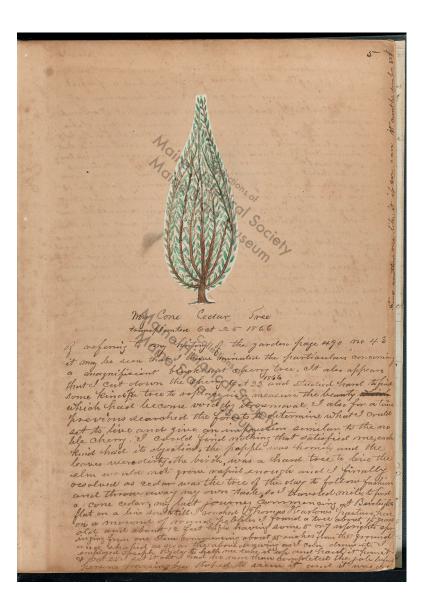
McKeever has since died.



[illustration]

Doct. Charles Snell

I give this sketch to show how near I can draw or represent when I undertake it in good earnest. This gentleman is a son of old Doct Snell who lived and practised in Oxford county and has practised in Bangor over 30 years and who has ever been our family physician I have given his general appearance both in form and express ion although I have not represented his figure so large as he should be for he is a large man. He doctored my wife before we were married and has been present at the birth of every child we have and one which only lived some three hours Ada first Annie next Junior next Elmer next Frank next and our babe a girl not yet named also he carried my wife through two courses of sickness the would scare and seem a miracle if all the particulars could be related his skill is beyond a question and as a whole he is the most safe adviser we have in Bangor



[illustration]

My Cone Cedar Tree transplanted Oct 25 1866

[sideways at right]

Find another one like it if you can it can't be done for 50\$

By refering to my history of the garden page 490 no 43 it may be seen that I have minuted the particulars concerning a magnifiscint blackheart cherry tree. It also appears 1866

that I cut down the cherry Oct 22 ^ and studied hard to find of

some kind ^ a tree to replace in a measure the beauty which which had become void by its removal. I also for a time previous searched the forests to determine what I could set to live and give an impression similar to the no ble cherry. I could find nothing that satisfied me, each kind had its objection, the popple was homely and the leaves were dirty, the birch, was a hard tree to live the elm would not grow rapid enough and I finally resolved as cedar was the tree of the day to follow fashion and throw away my own taste, so I traveled miles to find a cone cedar, my last journey commencing at Burleigh's flat on a line south till I reached Thomas Harlows pasture, here on a mound of round pebbles I found a tree about 15 years old and about 12 feet high having some 5 or 7 upright spr inging from one stem commencing about 15 inches from the ground and shaped as near the above drawing as I can draw it. I employed Joseph Ryder to help me take it up and haul it home & & Oct 25 I set it out. I had no more than completed the job before persons passing bye stoped to view it and it was one

of the curiosities with my others, It had a splowfield and abundance of it and formised to stand finely but after the ground froze we had a perfect succession of thous and gales almost chemicines of wind attended by such howerfule vain's that it softened the ground to a paste and I commenced setting stakes and bracing it up and I found my match for the lop was so dense with boughs they held so much wind that to sail roofs in place of source sails. Letermond not to be beat I percivered and the last I came home one evening about 9 and the crowning gale for 15-Jean was ruging the rain falling in toments and my tree broke its mooning and was awaying towards the west I took a garden hime some 100 feet long and some states and went at it is the height of oain and down states and nighted it with one good lift of my wife and bucal it in four clirections and the next moning of found all the the fence that set on feet on weak points on had weak tenents or decayed broards foirt or sails for miles around was either bottom who or laid fleet but any tree was up right and I chard a whole suit of alother ornot my oking right and I shad a whole suit of alother ornot my oking completely drenched it being over 25 years according to orine and other recollections since we had such a gale. I let my louces constituting sprace proles stakes & ropes remain on it all winter and along about christmas I was nearly out of word I appeared the gate to hand in some and as though fate followed my most choice transactions an infernace cow belonging to movem Come up and made a charge on the tree when the twigs were frozen and is less than two minutes shoi led the beauty forereor, she men her horns in on the east which which comes next to the lawn and road and as high up as her shoulder demalished the twigs to the trunk spir line it symetry and making to me almost worthless this being done I left the gate afren all winter and no more cows trubbed spinis came and when the ground thoused all the coolers about the city were arisped on the east side even in I M Carrs nursery where they were shielded by first trees and mene with the crest it own may 25 1867 promises to bire but I leave this space to accord its future proposes (It is now fall 1869 the tree here lived come some of the brooks have eftended four index we length and it is fall resuming its forest green)

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of the curiosities with my others, It had a splendid root and abundance of it and promised to stand finely but after the ground froze we had a perfect succession of thaws and gales almost hurricanes of wind attended by such powerfull rains that it softened the ground to a paste and I commenced setting stakes and bracing it up and I found my match for the top was so dense with boughs they held so much wind that

it reminded ^ of when I was a boy we used pine trees to sail rafts in place of canvas sails, determined not to be beat I percivered and the last I came home one evening about 9 and the crowning gale for 15 years was raging the rain falling in torrents and my tree broke its mooring and was swaying towards the west I took a garden line some 100 feet long and some stakes and went at it in the height of rain and darkness and righted it with one good lift of my wife and braced it in four directions and the next morning I found all the the fence that set on feet or weak posts or had weak tenants or decayed boards joist or rails for miles around was either bottom up or laid flat but my tree was up right and I had a whole suit of clothes and my skin completely drenched it being over 25 years according to mine and other recollections since we had such a gale. I let my braces constituting spruce poles stakes & ropes remain on it all winter and along about Christmas I was nearly out of wood I opened the gate to haul in some and as though fate followed my most choice transactions an infernald cow belonging to Groves came up and made a charge on the tree where the twigs were frozen and in less than two minutes spoi led the beauty forever, she run her horns in on the east side which comes next the lawn and road and as high up as her shoulders demolished the twigs to the trunk spoi

ling its symetry and making ^ to me almost worthless, this being done I left the gate open all winter and no more cows troubled. spring came and when the ground thawed all the cedars about the city were crisped on the east side even in J W Carrs Nursery where they were shielded by forest trees and mine with the rest it now may 25 1867 promises to live but I leave this space to record its future progress (It is now fall 1867 the tree has lived and some of the branches have extended four inches in length and it is fast resuming its forest green)

is an elevation on a main thoroughfare or connected with a brouse where room can Tate no I and two patterns for mutio fince the sittle the hassage to a house barn garden pustive is one continual pleasure or vertation of matters not about a fence beauty and pleasure I have nearl that a of beauty is a Jay forever this is not true

When I build my barn it will be like this if it comes under the head of a possibility

[illustration]

Model for a barn supposing the site is an elevation on a main thoroughfare or connected with a house where room can be obtained on lots conspicuous. John Martin

[illustration]

Gate No 1 and two patterns for rustic fence. of all the things beautifull and convenient a mans house barn and gates should constitute three, well the fourth, his cellar the fifth his grounds the sixth, the passage to a house barn garden field or pasture is one continual pleasure or source of vexation. It matters not about a fence either side of a passage It may be a row of stumps but a convenient and easy accessable gate handsom ly constructed is a daily and hourly source of beauty and pleasure I have read that a thing of beauty is a joy forever this is not true

If I'm the fact that himdsince things or persons often carry with them a bitterness which are reals the Thowers of beauty, hence another that is handsome powers of descurity, thence conjugation is and pleasure and gover (which one ams of service and pleasure easy to ply menders the clearing for which it was constructed fills the application to the satisfaction of a sensible onis of the read about gates down and windows constructed by heapte four thousand years ago and find that the richest onen in those days Constructed gates to homesteads and cities to vie each other and a man was heralded from country and city to city about the oplander of his Jack for mistance Sclemens gate) the gates of eterusalem (shirst saying ye commut enter the gate 1/c) It seems that men even to this day in those covereties are estimated by trose not intimately acquainted by the splander of their gates, a persons first imprissions are & always have been the strongest therefore if we bring this sentiment down to cur even day and go to visit a man or haire business with him and center this premises through an old wick ety gate hung on one hinge and supported on the fasten ing with a string the ventiment arises at once if this most necessary thing, are managed thus his things of les imhortance are worse & c, go throughour country and see the pairs of bars about mens farms some of them made of poles so long and so heavy that man or women cannot open them without injuring their health still they straddle over these obstructions 10 = 25 750 years and say my father close so why or the or own of know of many extremes on passurers and they cocar as a rule among men who either line where would is plenty or among those who are abundantly able to brill of steel to their of steel I went up a trailet a brill of from this to their liking on 1860 I went up a trailet a brill of from this ait, Bangon to lake a horse from on B Burleighs pastageon ait, Bangon to lake a horse from on B Burleigh pastageon entiring this grounds I contract through various fields be longing to him for he owned fine hundred acres day one third clocard in 20 a one fields intervened by shots of words and small growth and I noticed that not a gate on a pair of burs was to be seen except one which was a mule pair of bars on the east side of his barn function the horse and on armens out on of his mane hay moved I come to Broad way and the bass (so oulled consisted in a leg facil the smallest and

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from the fact that handsome things or persons often carry with them a bitterness which overrules the powers of beauty, hence anything that is handsome and good (which means of service and pleasure easy to ply renders the design for which it was constructed fills the application to the satisfaction of a sensible mind. We read about gates doors and windows constructed by people four thousand years ago and find that the richest men in those days constructed gates to homesteads and cities to vie each other and a man was heralded from country and city to city about the splendor of his gate (for instance Solomon's gate) the gates of Jerusalem (Christ saying ye cannot enter the gate &c) It seems that men even to this day in those countries are estimated by those not intimately acquainted by the splendor of their gates, a persons first impressions are & always have been the strongest therefore if we bring this sentiment down to our own day and go to visit a man or have business with him and enter his premises through an old rick ety gate hung on one hinge and supported on the fasten ing with a string the sentiment arise at once if his most necessary things are managed thus his things of less importance are worse &c go through our country and see the pairs of bars about mens farms some of them made of poles so long and so heavy that man or women cannot open them without injuring their health still they straddle over these obstructions 10=25 & 50 years and say my father done so why not I & mine. I know of many extremes on passways and they occur as a rule among men who either live where wood is plenty or among those who are abundantly able to build gates to their liking. In 1860 I went up a mile & a half from this city (Bangor) to take a horse from N. R. Burleighs pasture on entering his grounds I cruiced through various fields be longing to him for he owned five hundred acres say one third cleared in 20 acre fields intervened by spots of woods and small growth and I noticed that not a gate or a pair of bars was to be seen except one which was a rude pair of bars on the east side of his barn yard. I found the horse and on coming out one of his maine hay roads I came to Broad way and the bars (so called consisted in a log laid the smallest and

This part of bars thus been in a Similar consistion for to go cattle index been turned through and the they from so a one out of the roads leading to this main yoursess through now so rome based of roplaced as of this as any thing passes through now as that I found only he so not so works for one should now that I found only he so about or the for one of winds on the sound about of a standard of all they want tends on which without of this crowds where his beautiful bars makes the in without of this roads where his beautiful bars makes the in yourds of iron two slabs of jounte will be the help fat that If kept properly pointed will but some 20 years Tail Society A Museum Late no 2 Rustic built of pine or cedar posts to be a foot square or made I fore gred best in either or ever case they should be large with the tops thereod to a should made like I weeke of four square the centre 2 bye of stuff or 2 x 3 filled with I mall ordered educar ovoks and straight yells as convenience may a over and hung on iron quelgeons set in the centre of the posts so as to swing out or in as the case may require while a carriage is passing through fastoned bye an iron him on the centre ourning through both whichts the should be covered as given and painted red the gates white the hasts oncy be white with a white fonce and the gates red llow should be bright and centrust one direct with the

between a couple of heavy stakes the log was so large 9
that I had to employ a lever to hoist it out of the stakes before
I could pass through and I could not put it back. On
top of this log was a small fir, thrust down to stop the
open space I give a sketch below with a section of
a bush rick and pitchpole brush fence where I passed through
which is next to the north road leading from Broadway to the east
of his lot

[illustration] Burleighs gate

This pair of bars has been in or similar condition for 40 years and cattle have been turned through and the hay from 20 acres carted out of the roads leading to this main passage & these logs & trees must be removed & replaced as often as any thing passes through. Now consider that I found my best cedar crooks for my chairs on this very premise and the woods abounds in timber of all sizes and kinds much of it laying either side of his roads where his beautiful bars makes the in & outlet.

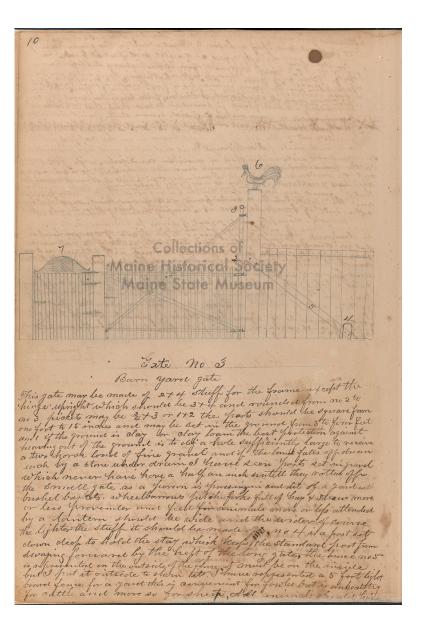
Gate no 1 page 7

is designed the sides & top pieces to be made of square timber set on stone feet with iron rods set in the centre of the posts and iron braces the sides and top to be trimed with shaved cedar crooks painted brown the rounds on the top filled with lattice and for a farm or where boys are opening and shutting gates a top gate is preferable to low posts. Years of experience give this style the preference more particularly on account of getting out of order a few days rainy weather and a few pounds of iron two slabs of granite will be the heft of a gate that if kept properly painted will last some 20 years

[illustration] Gate No 2

Rustic built of pine or cedar posts to be a foot square or made round as preferred but in either or every case they should be large with the tops tapered to a point made like a wedge or four square the center 2 bye 4 stuff or 2 x 3 filled with small round cedar crooks and straight poles as convenience may occur and hung on iron gudgeons set it the centre of the posts so as to swing out or in as the case may require while a carriage is passing through fastened bye an iron pin in the centre running though both uprights, the posts should be covered as given and painted red the gates white or the posts may be white with a white fence and the gates red the collors should be bright and contrast one direct with the other this design is adapted as a house gate No 1 for a barn

[sideways at right] or field



[illustration]

Gate no 3 Barn yard gate

This gate may be made of 2 x 4 stuff for the frame except the hinge upright which should be 3 x 4 and rounded from no 2 to no 3 pickets may be 3/4 x 3 or 1 x 2 the posts should be square from one foot to 15 inches and may be set in the ground from 3 to four feet and if the ground is clay or clay loam the best protection against heaving out of the ground is to dig a hole sufficiently large to receive a two horse load of fine gravel and if the land falls off drean each by a stone under drain I have seen posts set in gravel which never have hove a half an inch untill they rotted off the small gate as a person is passing in and out of a yard with bushel baskets, wheelbarrows pitch forks full of hay & straw more or less provender and feed for animals more or less attended by a lantern should be wide and the wider of course the lighter the stuff it should be made off, no 4 is a post set down deep to hold the stay which keeps the standard post from swaying forward by the heft of the long gate, the brace no 5 is represented on the outside of the fence it must be on the inside but I put it outside to show it. I have represented a 5 foot tight board fence for a yard this is convenient for fowles but is unhealthy for cattle and more so for sheep, All animals should have

air but this style of fence might be used with the best advantage half

on the north and ^ of the west side of the yard then follow around the rest of the yard with stone feet and 5 foot pickets making the gates either 4 or 4 & 1/4 feet high. In making the hand gate wide a cow ox or horse may pass through without chafing their sides, no 6 is a wooden weather vane or may be a fowl made of inch board set

a

stationary or in its stead ^ wind mill. no 7 the top of the hand gate can be made of a 2 inch plank jig sawed in a bow then filled in trellis with round cedar or one or one & a half inch square stuff paint the whole gate posts & all with red ocre and white wash the rough board fence inside & out. The top of the tight board fence be capped with a 4 inch wide piece of board laid flat on top and two ribands one on each side nailed close up under the cap 3 inches wide this makes the handsomest rail I have ever seen, and I have 80 feet of it in my own garden being a design of my own. it in point of strength is nearly equal to a third rail on the fence. let the cap project a 1/2 inch on each side.

Another addition to a barn yard gate of very important convenience is a set of bars to be used as a tempory means of keeping in or out animals. Simply add a set of irons to the inside of the posts thus [illustration] or they may be made by nailing on square pieces 2 inches

thick and a board strip set up & down on the outside to make the holes the same then rift some straight grained cedar and shave some bars 2×4 so they may be light & open the gate & put in one or two as may be

required while haulling in produce or taking away dressing.

[continued on next page]

concern or in it or was in it is something in a bow the filled in trailed got can want of a 2 inch plant jog something in a bow the filled in trailed and the whole a color or one or one for a but find a year a stuff plant the whole foods of all with med oone and while wash the orough board fonce gate proces the top of the light boone fonce the capped with insisted with the top of the light boone fonce the capped with at inch mode fice of boons laid flat on top and two vibanoss each side newless close up under the out 3 inches wrote this make Fate no 4 house gate This gate is designed for a lot that may be narrow or wide, it is more adapted to a firenise that is a nice one and a 50 or 75 rent where it frequently occurs that a person exect a fence, It is clearing if kept praperly pointed to last of material cenel labour. This frames he well 2x4 with probable things and the tops or brilled the frame painted real ichets white sushine and the tops or brilled the frame painted real ichets white sushined a chair weight as in no 5 page 12

moth and of the west start of the gard one of follow arrange the this years with stone feet and of fort problets making the gate to or 44 to feet high Clos making the house gate wrote a co to one only hour through without chaping their sides, no to bone once how were or may be a fairl made of inch board a inside t out . The top of the tight brance force the confued with a 4 inch unde piece of bourse lain flat on top and two vibanosso on each side nailest close up under the cap 3 inches wide this or This gate is designed for a lat that may be narrow or wide, it is more adapted to a firemise that is a nice one and a 50 or Int where it frequently or overs that a gresson exects Janey Jenes, It is designed it kept for perly pointed to law a common lifetime the led granite 15 inches of nave to found at Square to spread at Square to be such only fast to the short seporghes lye a bolt hassing through Let up with a next sorew, put on three hinges and leave good space toward them (coming my) & push it out with the left a gale rouse to be transforme should always be from 6 unches to a fout lower than the fence either side the pasts should never way from long above the fame, it londs but to accept this as.
Acreste of material cand labour. This frames have it 2 44 with protest
the protest white such and the tops robusted the frame painted real
the protest white such and accept accept as in no 5 page 12

[continued from previous page]

[illustration]

2 granite stone for an iron brace

Gate no 4 house gate

This gate is designed for a lot that may be narrow or wide, it is more adapted to a premise that is a nice one and a 50 or 75 foot front where it frequently occurs that a person erects a fancy fence, It is designed if kept properly painted to last

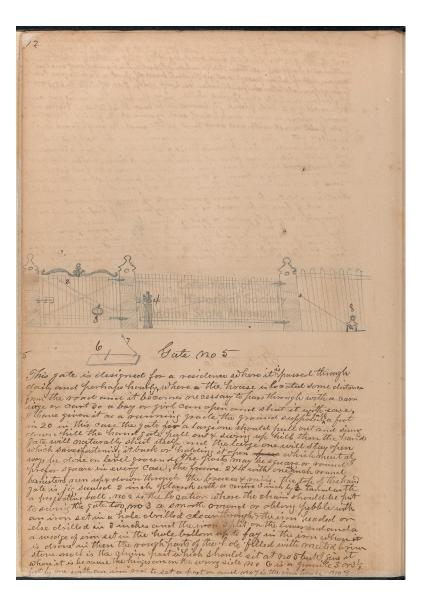
posts

a common lifetime the ^ to be granite 15 inches square tapered 4 square to a point. it may be built with the X braces only or add the circle and centre braces as a person chooses, the whole heft of 10 or 12 feet is liable to sag with only X braces, jig saw a circle and half it in to the X braces, make the oblong ends fast to the short uprights bye a bolt passing through set up tight with a nut screw, put on three hinges and leave good space between the granite & gate frame so it may swing either way, reverse the hinges on the hand gate so a person coming in can always pull a gate toward them (coming in) & push it out with the left going out. A gate to be handsome should always be from 6 inches to a foot lower that the fence either side, the posts should never have long tops above the fence, it looks bad decidedly & is a

be

waste of material and labour. This frame should 2 2x4 with pickets 3/4 inch thick 2 & a 1/2 wide and the tops rounded the frame painted red

the pickets white suspend a chain & weight as in no 5 page 12 —



[illustration]

Gate no 5

is

This gate is designed for a residence where it ^ passed through daily and perhaps hourly, where a the house is located some distance from the road and it becomes necessary to pass through with a carr iage or cart so a boy or girl can open and shut it with ease,

to fall

I have given it as a running grade, the ground supposed ^ a foot in 20 in this case the gate for a large one should pull out and swing down hill the hand gate pull out & swing up hill then the hand gate will naturally shut itself and the large one will stay open which saves fastening it back or holding it open open which must al ways be done on level ground. The posts may be square or round I

x 1/2

prefer square in every case. the frame 2x4 with one ^ inch round banisters run up & down through the braces & rails. the top of the hand gate is jig sawed 2 inch plank with a centre 3 inch by 3 turned with a projecting ball. no 2 is the location where the chain should be put to swing the gate too, no 3 a smooth round or oblong pebble with an iron set in a hole drilled clear through & the iron headed or else drilled in 3 inches and the iron split on the lower end and a a wedge of iron set in the hole bottom up to fay in the iron when it is drove in then the rough parts of the hole filled with melted brim stone no 4 is the chain post which should sit at no 5 but I give it where it is because the hinges are on the wrong side no 6 is a granite 3 or 3 1/2

foot by one with an iron rod to set a post on and no 7 is the iron brace no 8

to near a house and is made for service or whow, it is not so castly as no if but will last for a great number of pears, it show more purch than it deritains. The bows are 2 most thank is sawed as bouckets are more some the figure of the pears to be the pears at the pears at the pears at the figure of the pears to the pears lathe the frame should 2 /2 + 3 the rustic portions, hewe and showed not the throkeness of the credar and to make corners the rection should be the throkeness of the credar and to make corners the rection should be mitted the fatter's henry on good geons it will swing out or in and there is no gating the world open & shuts any cases the hand got should swing as I shave described no 445 this is one of my lest for a field or house and would be a splendid gate on main thoroughfure where you wind round a hill and the house stood one side &

is a short post set in gravel as the large ones must be to support to standard post In all rustic trimmed posts the smooth portion should project 13 an inch so when the cedar is nailed the edge of the post and the cedar may & should be flush either the timber should be hewed out or else the smooth portion rased out with inch board put a two horse load of fine gravel to each post hole be sure unless you are setting on gravel soil

[illustration]

Gate no 6

This is a wooden structure entire. The short posts might be set on stone feet but the standard post should be set in a hole and the sides braced on a foot piece under ground the same as a sign or or martin house pole is. This gate is designed not to be located

and

too near a house and is made for service a ^ show. it is not so costly as no 4 but will last for a great number of years. it shows more work that it contains. The bows are 2 inch plank jig sawed as brackets are now sawed. the posts extremely large and if square the heads can be made with tools but if round they can be turned

be

at a lathe the frame should $^{\land}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 the rustic portions hewed and shaved out the thickness of the cedar and to make corners the cedar should be mitred on [illustration] thus, an iron band makes one hinge at no 2 and there should be two below. If the gate is

be

hung on gudgeons it will swing out ^ or in and there is no gate in the world open & shuts any easier the hand gate should swing as I have described no 4 & 5 this is one of my best for a field or

8

house and would be a splendid gate on ^ maine thoroughfare where you wind round a hill and the house stood one side & not on a line to draw attention before the house was much seen

In connection with sate as 6 of home given a declion of brand fever as I strended build matched of the old taplet terme which holds so much wind out every field sale blive it mad all common fract for freed by gendens of high sale blive it mad all common fract for freed by gendens should be 4 feet high and set on those for the for freed by the ground to the live the said point the first the best the top of the promot hold dandin to place force be cause who may the ment freezes it house to further its and this stone may are within that when it lovers the the distribute and this stone may are within that when it lovers thethe distributed once the top of the soul holding the olding stone deprine are good strip at when it when it lovers the that distributed once the top of the soul holding the offers at free of preme or long three and being so onwich to plant where it was at first but a speak or long three south slides another the cold sells on the sum of price of the south south south south sound the said sum of the continuous searth slides another the cold sells on the saves it cold build as the ways is set on obtain time continuous new varied on such from the ways of all freed on the first with the transfer have been found from a substitute or the last which last the best first with the broad of the first high the broads of the said same of product thought which and to common the child in the cold distribute past as and as the raids and a peak of much hould heput on the children feet as under a trade or the raids and a peak of our tother on the children which as the raids and a peak of our tother. Late not This gate I have designed for my own especial benifit, if ever I can so husby as to build one again and should be compelled to We arroden posts (Gerefor granute and should advise these of them even of they had to be used split out rough & not ham pre pear by enough to make them to specke any 2 from the consider the end to make the specke any 2 from the consider gate if he indees on the control with a champer for the complement. The somate gate if he feet write the chair hook seet 18 makes from the lotter and and the chain stake set just far enough into let the gate suring clear back against the former came a grown of your set for a line to the chain post to the fame canda go found your set for a lone to the them first which it from fulling forwards towards the gate by the high of the weight for the from freshing to the set of any from the from functions growel a feel cart for the set of a group of house class good to be 2 to a care to pasts the most of the form of the front the first to be a 2/2 week shaped at the top out the first to be 2/2 week shaped at the top out

14 In connection with gate no 6 I have given a section of board fence as I should build instead of the old tight fence which holds so much wind as to every high gale blow it over all common fence for fields & gardens should be 4 feet high and set on stone feet no 3 page 13 give a shaped stone which if set in the ground to the line 4 supposing the line 4 to be the top of the ground will stand in its place forever because whenever the ground freeses it hoists up with ice and this stone may rise with it but when it lowers the the dirt around a round stone thaws before it does around a square one and drops at once the top of the soil holding the oblong stone down all the time and when it settles it is just where it was at first but a square or long stone being so much longer than wide settles on the sunny side first and the earth slides under the cold side and leaves it cock build or side ways I want my boys to remember this and as a reference the fence I built last is set on oblong stone and has never varied an inch from where I set it & it is on clay loam on the Joseph Carr line. the board fence at figure 5 may be made 4 or 5 feet high the boards set 3=3 1/2 or 4 feet high inches a post which will be a saving in lumber, prevent it from holding so much wind & add very much to its looks and to make a finish a riband should be put on the outside just as wide as the rails and exactly over both –

[illustration] Gate no 7

This gate I have designed for my own special benifit, if ever I am so lucky as to build one again and should be compelled to use wooden posts. (I prefer granite and should advise the use of then even if they had to be used split out rough & not ham mered at all) These gates are perfectly plain the frames are 2 x 3 stuff. the long gates 10 feet long & both are 42 inches high with round banisters one inch through, a 3 inch rail gives a one inch hole & one inch each side of the banister the upper rail running as near as represented to the top of the banisters the banisters to be painted white the frames red the posts as near 15 inches square or 8 square fashion champering the edges only enough to make them 16 square say 2 1/2 or three inches say 9 inches on the centre with a champer for the remainder The small gate to be 4 feet wide the chain hook seet 18 inches from the latch end and the chain stake set just far enough in to let the gate swing clear back against the fence and a ground post set for a brace to the chain post to keep it from pulling forward towards the gate by the heft of the weight on the chain. The posts to be set 3 1/2 or 4 feet in the ground packed in gravel a full cart load to a hole. The fence I have designed to be 2 x 3 rail post 4 on the sides, the top 4 inches square the front straight the back side to be 5 inches at the bottom standing thus on stone No 3 page [drawing]

the pickets to be 2 1/2 wide shaped at the top not

sharp but a

suppor vail a given below Two orbands one our each road the same with as before described in page 4 brand fine the fence to inted white as snow the gate frames a flashing red of nice above all things I had rather see a fince whitewashed + the gates needy fainted than to have the gener painted well & the but one thing is cortain 45 inches is a standard with me for a fine all instances should drop the tops below the fence, and another important feature in fence for lots more especial on front as well as side Howoh Jences the bottom Should always be as obraight as the top make a straight bottom and if the ground falls or rises cut and make a straight bottom and of the ground galls or reses cut and fill to a grade, It is much equier atting & filling earth than word but I have been over but & highest friend inso let the bottom of a fonce follow the ground over knotled down in hollers of the two a crock ed to find it properable to a correlet bottom the ince should never come within 3 or 4 inches of the ground if it does it do cay by grass and ruce at In regard to the post one inch toperis sufficient but 12 may look well many an idea that an iron brace must be long to be of service, this is evanues in the extreme, one foot from the bottom of the post to figure to will hold the common if foot fonce to take hold of the take by hand and tip it our this has been tried and proved tone, suppose a wind high enough to capsize the fence should come the short brace would be the last to give away This inpurably with heavy ablong feet

stunt pick nearly a half round and not set so far above the upper rail a given below Two ribands one over each rail the same width as before described on page 14 board fence the fence to be painted white as snow the gate frames a flashing red of nice fine ground paint none of your cheap coarse paint to be used on a gate above all things I had rather see a fence whitewashed & the gates nicely painted than to have the fence painted well & the gates painted with coarse paint. The hight may vary on the fence but one thing is certain 45 inches is a standard with me for a fence on house lots above this is too high below it is too low and the gates in all instances should drop the tops below the fence. and another important feature in fence for lots more especial on front as well as side & back fences the bottom should always be as straight as the top make a straight bottom and if the ground falls or rises cut and fill to a grade. It is much easier cutting & filling earth than wood fence follow the ground over knolls & down in hollers of the two a crook

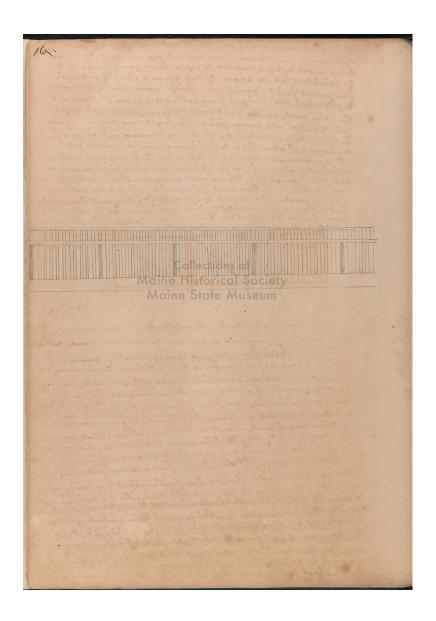
ed top is preferable to a crooked bottom the fence should never come within 3 or 4 inches of the ground if it does it decays by grass and weeds.

[illustration]
Section of front fence
and a picket below and a post with stone foot
[illustration]

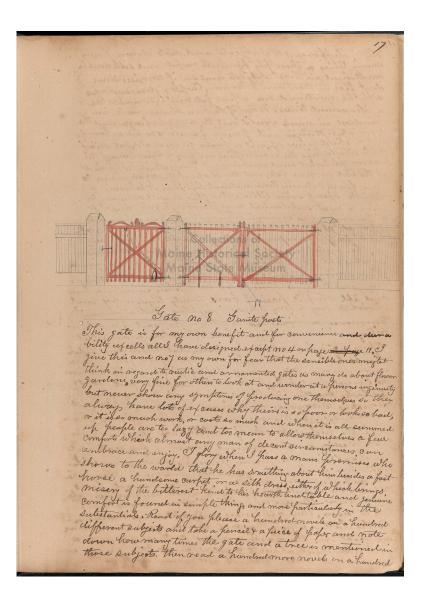
In regard to the post one inch toper is sufficient but $1\ 1/2$ may look well many have

an idea that an iron brace must be long to be of service, this is eronious in

the extreme. one foot from the bottom of the post to figure 6 will hold the common 4 foot fence to take hold of the top by hand and tip it over this has been tried and proved true, suppose a wind high enough to capsize the fence should come the short brace would be the last to give away This is impossible with heavy oblong feet because the heft will not admit a fence to turn over



[illustration]



[illustration] Gate no 8 Granite posts

This gate is for my own benefit and for convenience and dura bility excells all I have designed except no 4 on page on page 11. I give this and no 7 as my own for fear that the sensible ones might think in regard to rustic and ornamented gates as many do about flower gardens, very fine for others to look at and wonder at a persons ingenuity

but never show any symptoms of producing one themselves so they always have lots of excuses why theirs is so poor or looks so bad, or it is so much work, or costs so much and when it is all summed up people are too lazy and too mean to allow themselves a few comforts which almost any man of decent circumstances can embrace and enjoy. I glory when I pass a mans premises who shows to the world that he has something about him besides a fast horse a handsome carpet or a silk dress, either of which brings misery of the bitterest kind to his hearth and table and genuine comfort is found in simple things and more particularly in the substantials, Read if you please a hundred novels on a hundred different subjects and take a pencil & a piece of paper and note down how many times the gate and a tree is mentioned in those subjects. then read a hundred more novels on a hundred

still different Subjects and note down hown many times a three ply borussells carpet and sidh dress is mentioned in those subjects and see if minus sence don't flee in their own shooton, Carpet & dress onight has sibly he mentioned one where gate and tree would be a thousand times. how if the case stands one to ten hundred in novels would not the vatio be larger and the association stronger with persons of sence who are on busings not a child grows up, not a pening from process to all, but during their whole grows up, not a pening process them of the many pleasant ound unpleasant things which happened at the ald or new gates and the shape of that gate occurs to them forever during their natural life then it behoves a man to spend some little extra thin as well as money to have a neat substantial and thorough gale and to in for every mans examining this matter and see if I am not right. If I chose to devote time and space to this out of at the sub-ject of might compase a very hondsome volume on the beauties and impressions of a hondsome and Substanteal gate, while the majority of men and women have source noticed that duot a thing existed although they pass through some ald substitute for one or a heavy and ill shaped havin of bars twenty times a day overt I wish to suy to my sonor daughters that whenever they commone a homestone whether in the heart of a city or village or in a dense firest the place maccess dit differs not that it is my desire that their first inhules should be to build a neat and appropriate gate and our surrounding around it tidy also to establish a horse vail and pust to fusten horse to keep all foul weeds Butooks mulling thistles &c cut snug to the ground. The according to anyoun experience and from what I gather from the finest writers we have in the country shows one of the highest marks of intelligence perceiverence good breeding and a general mark of respectability The location of a persons promises makes no colds come among these males a hundred or common where a farmalist tinot with its gration arbors or common wheele trees extends the reputation diving its whole extende perhaps are more than supposing it were no Brown day for this oreason, they are more frequent and considered in the latter while they are more rare and common in the latter while they are more to the noticed in the former, Add to these requests a fine gate and a well graded from to a farm or small lot and the result will warrant my observations

18

still different subjects and note down how many times a three ply Brussells carpet and silk dress is mentioned in those subjects and see if monies sence don't flee in their own shadow. Carpet & dress might pos sibly be mentioned one where gate and tree would be a thousand times. Now if the case stands one to ten hundred in novels would not the ratio be larger and the association stronger with persons of sence who are on business not a child grows up, not a person grows so old, but during their whole life the recollections are fresh before them of the many pleasant and unpleasant things which happened at the old or new gate, and the shape of that gate occurs to them forever during their natural life then it behooves a man to spend some little extra time as well as money to have a neat substantial and thorough gate an I go in for every mans examining this matter and see if I am not right. If I chose to devote time and space to this subject I might compose a very handsome volume on the beauties and impressions of a handsome and substantial gate, while the majority of men and women have scarce noticed that such a thing existed although they pass through some old substitute for one or a heavy and ill shaped pair of bars twenty times a day and I wish to say to my sons & daughters that whenever they commence a homestead whether in the heart of a city or village or in a dence forest (The place or access to it differs not) that it is my desire that their first impulse should be to build a neat and appropriate gate and keep every surrounding around it tidy also to establish a horse rail and post to fasten horses to keep all foul weeds Burdocks mullins thistles &c cut snug to the ground. This according to My own experience and from what I gather from the finest writers we have in the country shows one of the highest marks of intelligence perciverence good breeding and a general mark of respectability The location of a persons premises makes no odds conc erning these marks a handsome bay window in a farm district with its grottoes arbors or common shade trees extends the reputation during its whole existence perhaps even more than supposing it were on Broadway for this reason, they are more frequent and common in the latter while they are more rare and more noticed in the former. Add to these requests a fine gate and a well guarded fence to a farm or small lot and the results will warrant my observations.

John Martin

During the winding up of the rebellion and their consequence on a well disposed people and a determination to destroy the republican form of government [left column]

Telegraphic

to the

Whig & Courier.

News from Washington

Presentation of the Proceedings

of the Philadelphia Conven-

tion to the President.

Speech of the Hon. Reverdy

Johnson.

The President's Reply.

War Vessels Being sent to Pacific

to Protect U. S. Interests.

1866

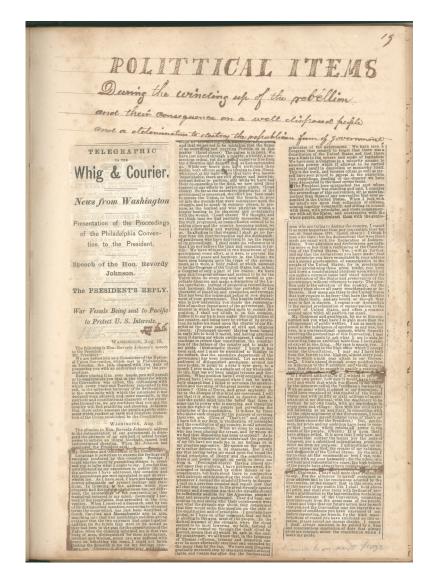
WASHINGTON, Aug 18.

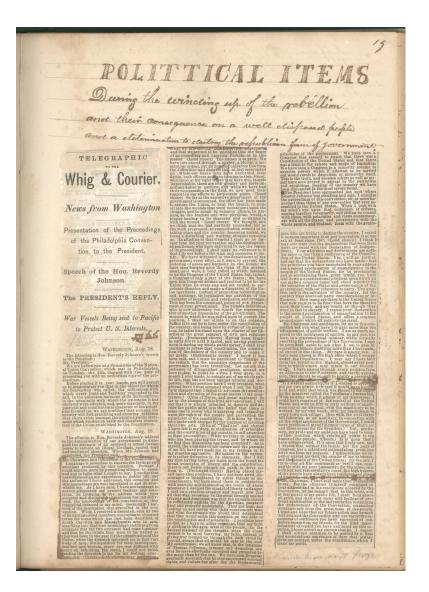
The following is Hon. Reverdy Johnsons speech to the Presidedt:

Mr. President-

We are before you as a Committee of the National Union Convention, which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 14th, charged with the duty of presenting you with an authorized copy of the proceedings.

Before placing it in your hands, you will permit us to congratulate you that in the object for which the Convention was called, the enthusiasm with which every State and Territory responded to the call, in the unbroken harmony of its deliberations, in the unanimity with which the principles it has declared were adopted, and, more especially, in the patriotic and constitutional character of the princi ples themselves, we are confident that you and the country will find gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists amongst the people a public sentiment which renders an early and complete restoration of the Union established by the Constitution.



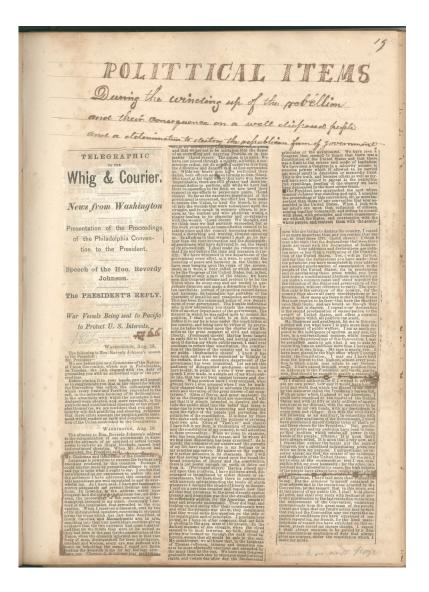


WASHINGTON, Aug 18.

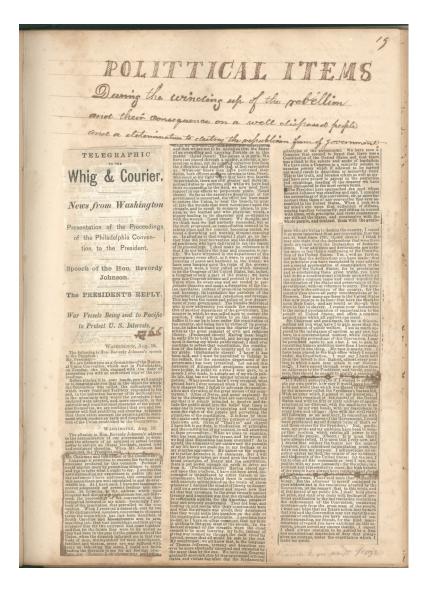
The allusion in Hon. Reverdy Johnson's address to the determination of our government to disregard the attempts of an assumed or actual foreign power to enforce an illegal blockade, caused loud and continued cheering. When Mr. Johnson had concluded, the President said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: Language is powerless to express the feelings and emotions produced by this occasiu. Perhaps I could express more by permitting silence to speak and you to infer what I ought to say. I confess that notwithstanding my experience in public life and the audiences I have addressed, this occasion and this assemblage are well calculated to and do overwhelm me. As I have said, I have not language to convey adequately my present feelings and emotions. In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the convention as they transpired recurred to my mind. Seemingly I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the con: vention. When I received a despatch, sent by two of its distinguished members, conveying in eloquent terms the scene which has just been described, of South Carolina and Massachusetts arm in arm, marching into that vast assemblage and thus giving evidence that the two extremes had come together and that for the future they were to be united as they had been in the past for the preservation of the Union, when the dispatch informed me in that vast body of men, distinguished for their intelligence, intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to me for my feelings overcame me. (Cheers) I think we may just con-

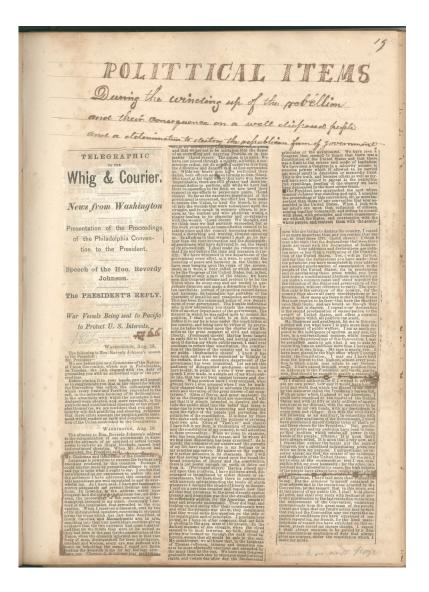
[center column] clude we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we are not to be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Provide ce in this matter (Loud cheers) The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a might, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, yet do not find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties, both officers and men turning to Gen. Grant, who stood at his right where they have won laurels



imperishable, there are still greater and more important duties to perform, and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. (Loud cheers) So far as the executive department of the government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds that were consequent upon the struggle, and to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plater healing in its character and co-extensive with the wound. (Loud cheers) We thought, and we think that we had partially succeeded, but as the work progressed, and reconciliation seemed to be taking place and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and warring element opposing us. In alluding to that element I shall go no farther than did your convention and the distinguished gentlemen who have delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it that I do not believe the time and occasion to justify. We have witnessed in one department of the government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoring of peace and harmony in the Union; we have seen hanging upon the verge of the government, as it were, a body called or which assumed to be the Congress of the United States, but, in fact, a Congress of only a part of the States; we have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the Union inevitable; instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties and retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and policy of one department of your government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of the government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy the position, I shall not allude to on this occasion. Suffice it to say he is here under the constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions, he takes his stand upon the charter of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. (prolonged cheers) Having been taught in early life to hold it sacred, and having practised upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever



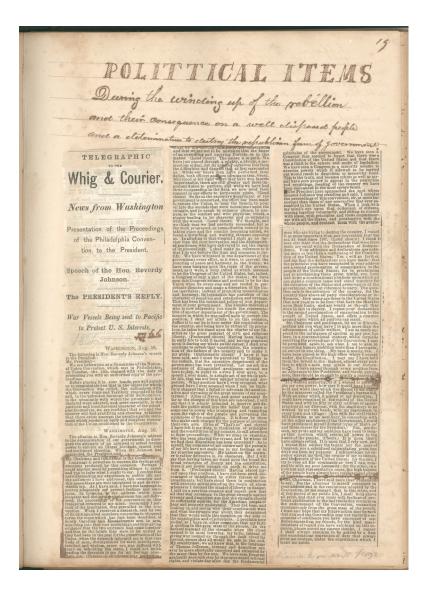
continue to revere that constitution, the constitution of the father of the country and to make it my guide. (Enthusiastic cheers) I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that the executive department of the government has been tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of ditinguished gentlemen around me here to-day, to point to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act of my whole public life, that has not been against tyranny and despotism. What position have I ever occupied, what ground have I ever assumed when I can be truthfully charge that I failed to advocate the amelioration and elevation of the great masses of my contrymen? (Cries of never, and great applause) So far as the charges of this kind are concerned, I will say that it is simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon the rights of the people and perverting the principles of the constitution. It is done by those who make such charges for the purpose of covering their own arts. (Cries of "That's so" and cheers) I have felt it my duty, in vindication of principles and the constitution of my country, to call attention to these proceedings. When we come to examine, who has been playing the tyrant, and by whom do we find that disposition has been exercised? As to myself, the elements of my nature and the pursuits of my life have not made me in my feelings or in my practice aggressive. My nature on the contrary is rather defensive in its character. But I will say that having taken my stand upon the broad the broad principles of liberty and the constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. (Prolonged cheers) Having placed myself upon that platform, I have not been awed, discouraged or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits sounding the tocsin of alarm whenever I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. I said on a previous occasion and repeat now that all that was necessary in the great struggle against tyranny and despotism was that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and properly understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who their constieuents were and what the struggle was about, they determined



that they would settle this question on the side of the constitution and of principles. I proclaim here to-day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in the grea mass of the people. In the darkest moment of the struggle, when the cloud seemed to be most lowering, my faith, instead of giving way loomed up through the dark cloud far beyond, secure that all would be safe in the end. My countrymen, we all know that, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, tyranny and despotism can ever be more efiectually exercised and extended by the many than by the one. We have seen Congress gradually encroach step by step upon constitutional rights, and violate day after day the fuudamental [right column]

principles of the government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution of the United States aed that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation; We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which if allowed to be carried out would result in despotism or monarchy itself. This is the truth, and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism rnd republican feeeling of the country we have been denounced in the most severe terms.

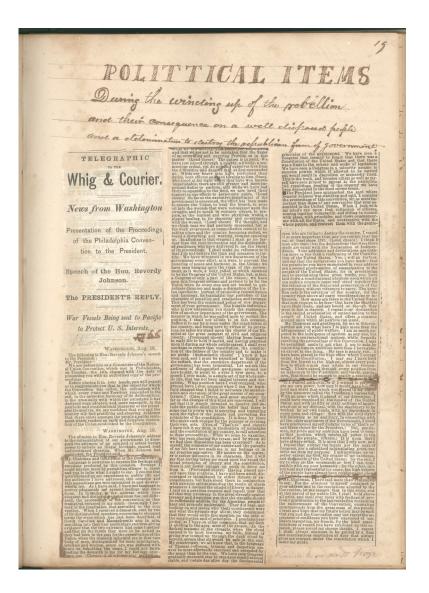
The President here approached the spot where Senator Johnson was standing and said, I consider the proceedings of this convention, sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the united States. When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens, coming together voluntarily, and sitting in council with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States, and coextensive with the whole people, and contrast them with the gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any convention that has sat, at least since 1787. (Loud cheers) I think I may also state that the declarations that were there made are equal with the Declaration of Independence. Your addresses and declarations are nothing more or less than a reaffirming of the Constitution of the United States. Yes, I will go further, and say that the declarations you have made—that the principles you have enunciated in your address are a second proclamation of emancipation to the



people of the United States; for in proclaiming and re-proclaiming these great truths, you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make a common cause and stand together for the salvation of the States and preservation of the government, without reference to party. The question only is the salvation of the country, for the country rises above all party considerations or influences. How many are there in the United states that now require to be free—that have the shackles upon their limbs, and are boudd as though they were in fact in slavery. I repeat your declaration is the second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand.

Mr. Chairmen and gentlemen, let me in the connection ask you what have I to gain more than the advancement of public welfare. I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask what I am to gain by consulting human ambition more than I have fained except in one thing, My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution. I may say I have held from the lowest to the highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Governme t. I have passed through every position from an Alderman to the P esidency, and surely gentlemen, that should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition.

If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measures called the Freedman's bureau bill. With an army which it placed at my discretion, I could have remained at the capital of the United States and with its fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my dependent in every town and village: then with the civil rights bill following as an auxiliary, in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself dictator (cries of 'that's so



[Continued from previous page] and three cheers for the President,) But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. (Cheers.) It is upon that I have always relied. It is upon that I rely now, and I repeat that neither the taunts nor the jeers of Congress, nor a subsidized calumniating press, can drive me from my purpose. I acknowledge no superior except my God, the creator of my existence, and the people of the United States; for the one, I try to obey all His commands as best I can, compatible with my poor humanity; for the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me [rest of line unreadable]

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I intended to say. For the allusions to myself contained in your address and in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at this period of my public life, I shall hold above all price, and shall ever recur with feelings of profound gratification to the last resolution containing the endorsement of the Convention, emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you and the Convention may not regret the assurances of confidence you have expressed of me. Before separating, my friends, for the kind manifestations of regard you have exhibited on this occasion, please accept my sincere thanks. I repeat I shall always continue to be guided by a firm and conscientious conviction of duty that always gives me courage, under the constitution which I make my guide.

Remarks on next page

Davis of the great main street because the representation of street a convention of Davis main street because the representation of attended the convention and alrem a preture of the pround the apende the and to the formal for the pround wound and territ of the or their formation men and number their promotions taking the beauty of their continuent and See II Badu was a delegate to the Philadelphico Convenien I want to the polittical belief without being decemed as vegands the prencipals by which their fither acted and to Show the men we had to clear with. Maine Hall Cal Society Maine State Museum Lenetter Dodittle a bosom friend of andrew Tohuson Vice president) and no doubt advised Concreted the shainefull betragal our republican party, one Dovlittle francel the Campaign In 1866 and to the the general separation of all the northern states was boss of the Philadelphia Convention and prior to it took the stump and canvassed every principal city north of new york in person he was here at the Country Concention nothings. and after the convention was called to order produced a book of extracts from clemocratic papers nous then mind with senils from the new josh tretune bound in high frish black morroe realered with Jula deap, afterints oducing the wings to which

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Prior to the great Democratic convention a Philadelphia the democracy of Penobscot County held a convention on Davenport square Main street because the Republicans refused them the use of norombega Hall. I attended the convention and drew a picture of the ground, the speakers stand and followed their meetings around and took cuts of their leading men and minuted their principles taking the heads of their sentments and Geo W. Ladd was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention I went to the City Hall to hear his account of the convention on his return I save these scraps for my boys so they may shape their polittical belief, without being deceived as regards the principals by which their fathers voted and to show the men we had to deal with.

[illustration] Senator Doolittle August 1866

[sideways at left] Senator Doolittle as he appeared on the stand in Davenport Square, dress in black broad cloth, feature: turn up nose, hogs eyes, and hair

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grew dow^ on the forehead to the centre of the meridian.

The first in order comes Senator Doolittle. This gentleman was a bosom friend of Andrew Johnson vice president and no doubt advised & concocted the shamefull betrayal of our republican party. Mr Doolittle framed the campaign for 1866 and took the general supervision of all the northern states was boss of the Philadelphia Convention and prior to it took the stump and canvassed every principal city north of new York in person he was here at the County Convention in Bangor and after the convention was called to order produced a book of extracts from democratic papers now & then mixed with squibs from the new York tribune bound in high finish black moroc & edged with gold leaf. After introducing the wrongs to which

the Democratic purity have been subjected to he laid closen his hounciples thus? State oights is the clockrine south the state, then of what benefit is the So Called Constitution administered by a Imale minority of fully afficered and our tures would be raised to such an extent that serion eights of the union wold emocrats as the hero of incendiary remarks and Drish. As a chrowing man grahe at a store and course is marked out to see (cleace shot seems) this and get them on a Gever heat for the coming election and by his extraordinary fine person his fine dother and his note

According to the above logic we should have 32 gover ments fully officered and our taxes would be raised to such an extent that seven eights of the union wold become a serfdom in less than 20 years.

John Martin

[illustration]

[sideways at right]
July 1873 this man is now
confined in a Lunatic assylum

George Francis Train
as he appeared on the stand in Norombega Hall a few
days before the September election 1866 – — —
This gentleman has been noted for several years and cherished
by the Democrats as the hero of incendiary remarks and
discourses in his language and principles throwing away
the principles of a gentleman and black ball every
respectable principle and person within his reach and
down on all the churches except the Catholic
by which means of course he was a great favourite
of the Irish. As a drowning man grabs at a straw and
our course is marked out to us (dead shot sure) this
gentleman was invited to come and fire up the Irish
and get them on a fever heat for the coming election and
by his extraordinary fine person his fine clothes and his

now I consum these questions at my own risk as I own this book pen and ink my own

right to vote and an undispeted right to

an enemy to my and their welfare, First the

burning of the nunery accessed to years

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death to peace and harmony as exibited in his gymnastic speech he no doubt helped fire up the sons of Erin to be ready for whatever or der Gorham L Boynton & Geo W Ladd might pro mulgate. As a matter of curiosity I attended the meeting at norombega Hall Mr Train was a man perhaps 38 years of age a perfect form of a genteel man not very large but round & slim built proportioned handsomely in every particular. He was dressed in extreme dandy black broad cloth frock coat & pants, white vest, his hair long and fine smooth original & black but on this occasion frizled and well soaped. When I entered the hall it was packed with grove street yankees rum hotell keepers infamous house landlords and Irish Geo W Ladd Chairman Marcellus Emery G L Boynton & others supernumaries, he was swinging a white handkerchief in the air and the sum & sub stance of his discourse was to let the democracy know that he had been to London great I and little you and he was running across the stage at full speed knock his own hat off the desk stamped and pounded untill he blew a blast and then halted to take breath defied all the churches to dispute his logic and made a perfect ridicu lous comic of himself, so much so that all the mention the daily whig made of the meeting & him was that he was crazy — — —

Extract of his speech
Hark! I hear the cry of fire: fire: fire. Who set your
nunery on fire in massacusetts? Answer the radicals,
who rode father Bapts on a rail? the radicals Who
built all the wharvefs in new England? The Irish,
who cultivates your beautiful fields? the Irish.
This gives a view of his whole discourse and
now I answer these questions at my own risk
as I own this book pen and ink my own
right to vote and an undisputed right to
exibit a sentiments to protect my own family from
an enemy to my and their welfare. First the
burning of the nunery occured 30 years ago

un Baston by clome ante and whigh in conjunction / 25 as it was considered a corse sopon the face of our free soil and has proved so for at that day the citizens of this country were devidedly youked and the idea of an Crish numery forged whom them was fire prosperny is to day and if I had my way I would be timbers out of every one that exists with all before a month The viding of father Balifs on a viil occurred at Claws he was a miserable licentions soundsel that had charge of the Outholic Thurch in Barrion and went our to Ellacouth for certain ocuties and the rowdies in a may democratt as publicen outline egged him as he delen ved and the alloworth bays know to take care of and fellows and attend to their chity without or of hense I was born thing I know their hedigree the boys grew up from the most noted and respectable familes in the Union and as a body are highly educated and know who admin Ken Joishman deserves The whaves in all the states north of new york were built before an Chrishman ever see american soil an Joishman is not over never was a proper man to vide logs he never was trained to it and he would Grown himself the first day working on a log and further they are no broad or narrow are men we always have to get heavy you hees y Joher ones too to hew and same loss in the water but when a whan is completed you will see the Joish aneaking about them picking up fragments of back and fuel to keep their miserable come houses somewhat warm

The cultivation of our beautifull fields is done by mr

yanke this sons Wrish labour on a new England for

The land is cleared the evener a be atifull field & still

further settled in cities mer brockman will seek employ fain such cities acrost a ettle clown as near the crowns as by can get reserve his Cork farking ared use his sport of needed the dream & left agent seed calcas this constitution with their interpret is amount which the till work force constitution to the house.

costs two dollars for one returned they are now men

with a plow or saythe or narrow and they

Cun neither clear plowet mow land but ofter

in Boston by democrats and whigs in conjunction as it was considered a curse upon the face of our free soil and has proved so far at that day the citizens of this country were decidedly yankee and the idea of an Irish nunery forced upon them was preposperous & is to day and if I had my way I would blow the timbers out of every one that exists in the US before a month.

Second

The riding of father Babts on a rail occured at Ellsworth he was a miserable licentious scoundrel that had charge of the Catholic church in Bangor and went over to Ellsworth for certain duties and the rowdies in a mass democrat & republican rotten egged him as he deser ved and the Ellsworth boys know to take care of such fellows and attend to their duty without fear or expense I was born their & I know their pedigree the boys grew up from the most noted and respectable families in the Union and as a body are highly educated and know wha a drun ken Irishman deserves.

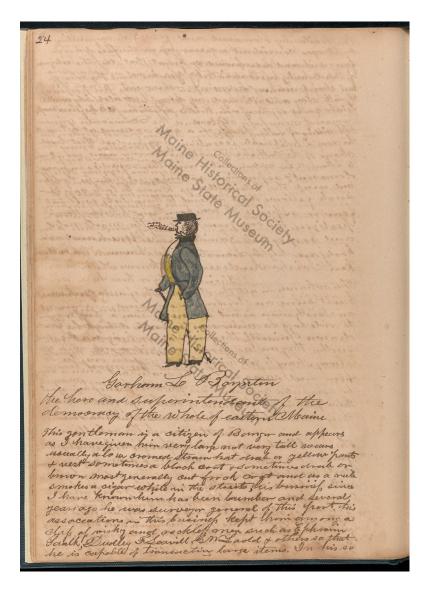
Third

The wharves in all the states north of new York were built before an Irishman ever see american soil an Irishman is not nor never was a proper man to ride logs he never was trained to it and he would drown himself the first day working on a log and further they are no broad or narrow axe men we always have to get heavy Yankees & sober ones too to hew and score logs in the water but when a wharf is completed you will see the Irish sneaking about them picking up fragments of bark and fuel to keep their miserable cow houses somewhat warm

Fourth

The cultivation of our beautifull fields is done by mr
Yanke & his sons Irish labour on a new England farm
costs two dollars for one returned they are now men
with a plow or scythe or narrow axe they
can neither clear plow & mow land but after
the land is cleared & becomes a beautifull field & still
further settled in cities mr Irishman will seek employ
in such cities and settle down as near the rivers as
he can get resume his Cork fashions and use his spade
if needed to drean & clean said cities this constitutes their political
enterprize & if Amos M Roberts tells them to vote democrat they will do it.

John Martin



[illustration]

Gorham L Boynton
the hero and superintendant of the
democracy of the whole of eastern Maine
This gentleman is a citizen of Bangor and appears
as I have given him very large not very tall wears
usually a low crowned straw hat drab or yellow pants
& vest sometimes a black coat & sometimes dark or
brown most generally cut frock coat and as a rule
smokes a cigar while in the streets, his business since
I have known him has been lumber and several
years ago he was surveyor general of this port his
associations in this business kept him among a
class of risky and reckless men such as Ephraim
Paulk, Dudley F Seavill, G W Ladd & others so that
he is capable of transacting large items. In his so

cial capacities their is no more of or a finer gentlement in Banger, his wife atthough along in geoms attended the dances even last winter 1867 I doniced with her her age not being lefthands to be she is not very hundreme but very friet and admines arrusement he on the oposite never attends any such place but his daish routine is the corners of the streets, hotels apotheour shape, the Super Demonstrate beginning or head quarters of which olim Rolling Doot Forden ha the clockship, his particular friend Marcellus omen the october of the Democrit I have given in another so are book page and his peculiarities mr Bornton poculiar object dress I chave given a very good inistals on also the forming herson but the expression class not answer his so well as it day Amas We Roberts who is more genteelini appearance fresher and livelier in his motions & amor Doguton is a man of his word about his busines and has a han deeme property has a fine modern shaped house on this It and grounds to correspond he is a man who always bour his heart to every body he knows whother he is democrat or republican and why or how he is so tungled up in the Yerineiples of rectucing our enter prising yankees to a serfolom is more than easy man Can salve. he is determined & grave outsight in the belief that southern principles ment of shall rule and for that purpose has contributed the highest amount of funds and spent the most time to bring about democratic ends of any manin Penals cut bounty . he has charge of all the movements in the democratic ranks in eastern maine and worked all through the rebellion as though he was doing Gods service to keep the Callared man in bondage and to brief of up nun eries to extend Topeny and sooner or later toling into the fold old Evin with his rags and swill on a level with our mechanics busines men, I put this upon him because he is a member of the secret society who knows the clesion of the iner souls of chirally and Booths who

cial capacities their is no more of, or a finer gentleman in Bangor, his wife although along in years attended the dances even last winter 1867 I danced with her – her age not being less than 55 to 60 she is not very handsome but very quiet and admires amusement he on the oposite never attends any such place but his daily routine is the corners of the streets, hotells, apothecary shops, the Bangor Democrat newspaper office and the Democratic wigwam or head quarters of which Sim Rollins & Doct Jordon has the clerkship, his particular friend Marcellus Emery the editor of the Democrat I have given in another scrap book page and his peculiarities mr Boyntons peculiar style of dress I have given a very good imitation also the form of his person but the expression does not answer his so well as it does Amos M Roberts who is more genteel in appearance fresher and livelier in his motions &c Mr Boynton is a man of his word about his business and has a han dsome property has a fine modern shaped house on Ohio st and grounds to correspond he is a man who always bows his head to every body he knows whether he is democrat or republican and why or how he is so tangled up in the principles of reducing our enter prising yankees to a serfdom is more than any man can solve. he is determined, square outright in the belief that southern principles must & shall rule and for that purpose has contributed the highest amount of funds and spent the most time to bring about democratic ends of any man in Penobscot County. he has charge of all the movements in the democratic ranks in eastern maine and worked all through the rebellion as though he was doing Gods service to keep the collared man in bondage and to build up nun eries to extend Popery and sooner or later to bring into the fold old Erin with his rags and swill on a level with our Mechanics & business men, I put this upon him because he is a member of the secret society who knows the design of the iner souls of Suratts and Booths who blow out republican brains to weaken our social & moral life.

I beene just returned as a delegate to the Philoslephied conventions. I had been one imprecion while attention that conjust whom I save these homeless class this combination the talent of the country of moves up my animal that the optimism three notes a decountry of moves on the optimism that have been soldered on which for und I on also three periods we have the president on our side classical he had the appearing and ower, Thirds he is commander in ch United states and if the oraclicals refuse to admit our representatives to congress he will placed them there is on my action home I staked at the com wholewage New Joh on my assumment were there and every one but on 500 finnelpal Brerchants were there and every one but on was a Talman man, we will show the Miget onen that taration without representation is a delication from the transfer at city hall thought only ortun on a delicate Dad Gensel W Ladd as he appeared on his veture from the Philadelphia Convention each of the city hale Bungar dept 20 186 6 known as ellock convention because the transactions were enacted with closed doors by members of the golden circle in hetells & chambers instead of when convention and me doings Leo M Land is a tall well built man and now about 08 or 60 years of age In 1844 he kept an apotherang stone in the corner of Stricklands block where B & Borallung now keeps and prior to that married a daughter of all muses Rouse with whom my parents boarded with in 1831 mr Ladel has always been a somet busines man sometimes righten sometimes successfull ever onld amon owning a visk in some business or political more his favourite dress in Summer is black fruch sout white hants Ybelf!

west his head is picked and bald as I have given it

whiskers long of their hair their of fast turning gray

I have just retuned as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention. I had but one impression while attending that convention when I saw three hundred delegates embracing the talent of the country I made up my mind that the Johnson Union was as success (tremenduous cheers) on which ground I make three points First we have the president on our side. Second he has the appointing and pardoning power. Thirde he is commander in chief of the forces of the United States and if the radicals refuse to admit our representatives to Congress he will place them there by arms (tremendous shouting among swill pails & Erins) on my return home I stoped at the corn exchange New York 500 principal merchants were there and every one but one was a Johnson man, we will show the Nigger man that taxation without representation is a delusion — — — —

Speech at city hall Bangor on his return as a delegate

[illustration] Doct George W. Ladd

as he appeared on his return from the Philadelphia Convention in his speech at the city hall Bangor Sept 20 1866 known as the padlock convention because the transactions were enacted with closed doors by members of the golden circle in hotells & chambers instead of open convention and no doings were ever printed.

mr Geo W Ladd is a tall well built man and now about 58 or 60 years of age. In 1844 he kept an apothecary Store in the corner of Stricklands block where B F Bradbury now keeps and prior to that married a daughter of old Moses Rowe with whom my parents boarded with in 1831 mr Ladd has always been a smart business man sometimes reckless sometimes successful ever and anon runing a risk in some business or political move his favourite dress in summer is black frock coat white pants & buff vest his head is picked and bald as I have given it whiskers long & thin hair thin & fast turning gray

Then I came from Hemplen to Bengaran 1844 Doct ? Ladd who assumed the name from clealing in medicine employed three or four clocks and was doing a large busines in medi comes paints vils legions again 4 c his stone being small this busines large as soon as mon to Dow completed his own brick block on central st Doct Ladd removed to the corner stone which still bears the name of Ladds corner In 182194 1950 the discovery of gold in California produced a panie among business onen as well as men of left, conseque mee and Doot Lastel was among the first to ventine a vessel named the Enclosers of which Charles to Magin one of my neighbours went out mastery by whom I lost forewrithe associations Rufus it Miggin a brother of his & many other noble yourne men with whome I was a quantity with this gave the Doot a start in speculations nowing whim to the changed his busine by moved to Broad at & went into processes molasses & Sugars & phing Tumbert contill about 1856 when I was at Thurston that oulfs a varload was building swas in Florida y and a steame hertust before the vivo clased punchase of confees of sprace sleepers portion on the whole of Somade the bills lading toopied the charter for all of them. In the course of events the concern proved bud and some potenieus outhaid but Ladel Centended he last something and ordered cargas Com of flow filled his store from top to bottons hired the Clebrated Bob Perkins as alerh put his chalf dozen houses out of his hunds I went under and When his oxeditors collection him for money he told them that if they got it before he chiel to just let him know, When thingsbecome smooth he aponed a com flourt gro constone on Schange st under the style of see M Ladd He which included James Levett Rowe as a frumber constrided) scare orow from old orections and common sed sailing ahears und when the Ruil Road was apence to Materille he prenchased molecus in Port land of our it to Benyor & all winter of made fine the clothers I in 1860 the carrier gear of Abram Lincoln · John Bell IN ma Eventt were independent considely for President of vice President they proposed to run between two attreme parties which embraced to Brechenriche south and the Bushananiles morth with a view

When I came from Hampden to Bangor in 1844 Doct Ladd who assumed the name from dealing in medicine exployed three or four clerks and was doing a large business in medi cines paints oils liquors cigars &c his store being small & his business large as soon as W^m H. Dow completed his new brick block on central st Doct Ladd removed to the corner store which still bears the name of Ladds corner. In 1849 & 1850 the discovery of gold in California produced a panic among business men as well as men of less conseque nce and Doc Ladd was among the first to venture a vessel named the Eudorus of which Charles L Wiggin one of my neighbours went out master & by whom I lost forever the association of Rufus A Wiggin a brother of his & many other noble young men with whom I was acquainted with this gave the Doct a start in speculation & navigation & he changed his business & moved to Broad st & went into groceries molasses & sugars shipping Lumber &c untill about 1856 when I was at Thurston & Metcalfs a railroad was buil ding was in Florrida & an agent came here Just before the river closed & purchased 12 cargoes of spruce sleepers sawed to dimention and Ladd furnished a large portion on the whole & I made the bills lading & copied the charter for all of them. In the course of events the concern proved bad and some portion was not paid but Ladd contended he lost something and ordered cargoes of corn & flour filled his store from top to bottom hired the celebrated Bob Perkins as clerk put his half dozen houses out of his hands & went under and when his creditors called on him for money he told them that if they got it before he did to just let him know. (When things became smooth he opened a corn flour & grocery Store on Exchange st under the style of Geo W Ladd & Co which included James Swett Rowe as a (number concluded) scare crow from old creditors and commenced Sailing ahead and when the Rail Road was opened to Waterville he purchased molasses in Port land & run it to Bangor & all winter & made five thousand dollars. In 1860 the canvas year of Abram Lincoln John Bell & W^m Everett were independent candidates for President & vice President they proposed to run between the two extremes parties which embraced to Breckenridge party south and the Buchananites north with a view

to full wood our some honest conservative and get who a still stronger of more democratic party than still existed. The democracy had split and balted their strength out in the Doublas wing his squatter soverenty was a westernuterest and the delermination to extend Slavery mr Lincoln proposed to protect the republican form I govern ment and administer the Constitution as was and hold the union by obeying its laws . Faciaties and the rest the golden circle was in its balong stape, a paper was started in Portland called the John Bell & was headed with a tremenduous bell thus to give the intelegence of the new era which was to be contained in this party, A Bell & Erecit clube was formed un Banger Sea W Ladd choses president & Saac these prepens lovere brows fit to Tatters store for destribution is time for two years I was him Am Patters Store and was trading with See Ouplains Hailors who were demo orate to a unit I read these propers and from time to time I former that Sentiments were appoint that a squall was ahead that indicated trouble and whight presult in the very butterest kind of Papery mer Patter tried to drade one out at various times and at last I gave him what I see and he said I was a d- of fool I will now promelfate and see how the matter stands, Forher Le Banton GeoM Savers loals Joeen SeaM Ladd OW Patter and a host others were subscribers to a paper that was thrown wit of Wheetwight fourth stong on a dines type & all mid clay of these gentlemin subscribed 40 dullars to pull wool over some honest conservative and get up a still stronger & more democratic party than still existed. The democracy had split and bolted their strength out in the Douglas wing his squatter soverenty was a western interest Breckenridge interest was southern & slave holding and the determination to extend slavery mr Lincoln proposed to protect the republican form of govern ment and administer the constitution as was and hold the union by obeying its laws Societies and wigwams were formed all over the country among the rest the golden circle was in its balmy days. a paper was started in Portland called the John Bell & was headed with a tremenduous bell thus

[illustration]

to give the inteligence of the new era which was to be combined in this party. A Bell & Everit club was formed in Bangor Geo W Ladd choses president & Isaac W Patten vice president. every week a batch of these papers were brought to Pattens store for distribution and during this time for two years I was in mr Pattens store and was trading with sea captains & sailors who were democrats to a unit I read these papers and from time to time I found that sentiments were apparent that a squall was ahead that indicated trouble and might result in the very bitterest kind of Popery mr Patten tried to draw me out at various times and at last I gave him what I see and he said I was a d—d fool. I will now promulgate and see how the matter stands. Gorham L Boynton Geo W Savage Capt Green Geo W Ladd I W Patten and a host of others were subscribers to a paper that was thrown out of Wheelwrights fourth story machines type & all at mid day & these gentlemen subscribed 40 dollars

to not harm their as he had been vonistahening of act, sentiments which own Ladd did then y when hiladelphia had passed its for ceedings and Sea Wo Ladd returned of met his fellow citizens I went to have him the apened after hein on to Sentlemen I have just returned as a delegate tithe Philadelphia convention. I had but one impression while attending that convention When I saw three hundred delegates embracing the talent of the country I made up my mind that the Tolmson Une success tramenduous ahears from swill pails Tarin the president on our side . Second he has the appointing Convulaions among swill (pails & Shaved heads) my return I stoped at the Corneyshame every one but one was a johnson many hip hip whora) we will show the nigger men that hay alive

a piece to that very same paper. When Lee surrendered his army & before breakfast the editor was called upon & shew himself on the balcony of the Franklin house & with a face as white as a sheet beged of the procession to not harm him as he had been mistaken in his former sentiments and his sentiments & John Bells both were to divide the union & make two or five seperate govern ments and a jackass of every decent man in the country now less look and see where we find the president of the Bell & event club Bangor. When mr Doolittle inaugerated the conservative ticket it embraced the exact sentiments which mr Ladd did then & when the Philadelphia had passed its proceedings and Geo W Ladd returned & met his fellow citizens I went to hear him & he opened after being on to the stage word for word which I coppy from notes I took on the spot thus -Gentlemen I have just returned as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention. I had but one impression while attending that convention. When I saw three hundred delegates embracing the talent of the country I made up my mind that the Johnson Union was a success (Tremenduous cheers from swill pails & Erin) on which ground I make three points. First we have the president on our side. Second he has the appointing power and pardoning power Third he is commander in chief of the forces of the U States and if the radi cals refuse admission of our representatives to congress he will place them there by Arms (tremenduous convulsions among swill pails & Shaved heads) On my return I stoped at the Corn exchange New York. 500 principal merchants were present every one but one was a johnson man (hip hip whora) we will show the nigger man that taxation without representation is a delusion.

a piece to that very same paper, When Lee surrendered his army & before breakfast the solitor was called upon of Shew himself on the balcons of the Franklin house of with a face as white as a sheet beged of the procession to not hatin them as he had been vonistakening sentiments and his sentiments of John Bells both were to devide the union of make two or five depende govern ments and a fack ass of every decont man in the country of the Bell + event cleb Bound, When men Doutitle inangeraled the conservative ticket it embraced the of act sentiments which own Ladd did thent when the Philadelphia had hassed its for ceedings and Sea Wadded returned of met his follow citizens I went to hear him the apened after him on to the Stage word for war which cuppy from notes I took on the shet thus Sentlemen I have just returned as a delegate tithe Philadelphia commention. I had but one impression while attending that convention When I saw three I made up my mind that the Tolmon union was a snaces tremendeous theers from swill pail Tarion on which ground I make take point, dies we have the pressident on our side . Second he has the appointing power and hardoning hower Third he is commander in chief of the forces of the Al States and if the radi cals refuse admission of our representatives to congress he will place them there by arms (tremenduous convulsions among swill Gails & Shaved heards) Con my return I stoped at the Cornexphance New York, 500 principal merchants were present every one best one was a johnson many hip hip. whom I we will show the nigger men that tay alive

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-The Catholic Council, to be held in Baltimore on the first Sunday of October, will be the most important meeting that church ever held in America. All States and Territories of the Union are to be represented, and the delegates from the Pacific coast are already arriving at new York. The council will consist of forty-one bishops and one hundred priests, over whose deliberations Archbishop Spaulding has been delegated by the Pope to preside. It is not impossible that they may privately consider the hold of the Pope upon Rome, and the propriety in case he must move, of is coming to America; but the direct objects of this assemblage, as announced, are to regulate the discipline of the church; also for a more systematic plan for the education of Catholic youth. Oct 5 1866

-The Roman Catholic Council at Baltimore finished its business two weeks ago.— In the concluding sermon Archbishop Purcell said that this Council was impressed with the necessity of reclaiming to Catholicity the United States of America, and intimated this to be the grand object of its assembling. There is to be no crusade preached against Protestantism, no offensive thrusting forward the doctrines and practices of Rome upon a population, the great majority of whom are opposed to that Church, but in a quiet way the clergy are to set about their work of proselytism with energy, perseverence and industry. The freedmen of the South form the field to be first entered upon. This work was to have been done quietly, before Protestant sects had caught the idea, and much indignation has been expressed at the publication of Cardinal Barnabo's letter upon the subject. That letter was received by Archbishop Spaulding, who for the convenience of his brother bishops ordered the printing of a sufficient number of copies, with the most positive instructions that there should be nothing said about it outside the Council. nov 4 1866