Contributed by Maine Historical Society and Maine State Museum

Date: 1867-

Description: John Martin's Scrap Book no. 3, pages 48-64

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during the whole campaign of 1860 I was tied to Thurston & Metcalf desk but after hours I marched with the wide awakes tended political speeches stood firm by the nominations and induced many a young man to vote for the man that protected them & me Before the elections in the fall the Steamer Governor owned by John Godard went down to Hampden & carried a whole load of wide awakes to visit mr Hamlin at his residence see no no 6 page 42 I went with them and when we marched thro ugh the old road I had traveled so many times and saw the well known residence lighted up with now & then a dark one indicating democracy it brought tears in my eyes. I came to his residence and he greeted me there was the old building where I used to live with rockets passing over it and a band playing well known tunes I felt sader still I wished my mother could be there & view the scene. W^m P Wingate had charge of the fire works mr Hamlin came out & made a speech on his own door steps, every remembrance rushed through my mind & I was happy in being sad. At this present time every one knows that every effort was made to elect and mr Lincoln & Hamlin were elected. Democracy was now ready mad they had split their own strength by quarrelling in the Charleston Convention and Douglas defeat killed him & he died of grief and disappointment as did Daniel Webster, mr Lincolns election made a curious turn round & when we had our state election mr Hamlin was here & the returns were received in Norombega Hall he was on the stand untill 12 at night reading returns from the towns as they came in and he was the silliest man I ever saw before the public, his knees were limber and he was decidedly disguised by what I will not give my opinion. The next March he & mr Lincoln were sworn in office and when mr Lincoln left his home in Illinois he no doubt left it in fear as the democrats had said he never could take his seat and when he arived in Washington he was escorted to the Capitol by a full & sufficient amount of regular Soldiers. mr Hamlin being now a northern black republican as he was called by the Pope dynasty he done up his business and made as short stays from time to time as circumstances would admit & spent to remainder of his time at home which now was Bangor for he had purchased the residence corner of 5th & Hammond

streets of my Milliand and removed thither, The well 49 knew that his prosence in Mashington was not see him Before he somewed from Hampdew a went down to see him A called at his house. I was out of busines and I thought the time hour come for him to do me some sovel without doing him any injury, I went to his front doorst wring the bell of his house maid come to the door of I told for wished to see ofm Houmping she worked me into his sitting soon of Join the come forth shook hands with me not as of olden times but very easy & I made known my business . he seemed to be all squimped up as though he had failed in health said he could do mothing for any one and referred me to our refer sonathing for any one and referred me to our refer sentative Tohust Rice began who was an entire stronger to me of every boday else he being elected the auch he was normanded. I gett very bush because I knew that a word from him now would do me an evertacting funding and he knew my exertisins for him when he degan in the world of I made up my mind that I could not not a find I made up the my mind that I could not not used. pleased in future of I have done so . When the second term some up 1864 the committee made a trade with our Heardin that if he would with have the next hest office or as good a one as the to finish whethe war and m Tohnson was dected because he was nominated and as was said by the advice of Hamlin't others mr Hamlin admin istered the outh to Andrew Tohuson & told privately afterwards that Tolmson was so drunk on the occasion that he was not decent to receive the oath, mr Heardin was given the Boston Ocestom House a birth worth 20 to 30 thousand dellars a year mordingoln having his brains blowed out & Doubtle having Justed the Thiladelphia convention mothers wanted him to Jain his brigade lest for further incomes om Hambin refused & resigned and retered, I have his speech and resignation somewhere but commot find them at present I have given his profilet the shope of his body almost exact and a very good Aprission of his counterwise. his proutienties are singular. He selden about town & home over wear any out side coat, always weens a swallow tailed bluck broad with cost and his hot set buch

streets of W^m J Hilliard and removed thither. He well knew that his presence in Washington was not safe Before he removed from Hampden I went down to see him & called at his house. I was out of business and I thought the time had come for him to do me some good without doing him any injury. I went to his front door & wrung the bell & his house maid came to the door & I told her I wished to see mr Hamlin & she asked me into his sitting room & soon he came forth shook hands with me not as of olden times but very easy & I made known my business. he seemed to be all squimped up as though he had failed in health said he could do nothing for any one and refered me to our repre sentative John A Rice Esqr who was an entire stranger to me & every body else he being elected be cause he was nominated. I felt very bad because I knew that a word from him now would do me an everlasting kindness and he knew my exertions for him when he began in the world & I made up my mind that I could vote as I pleased in future & I have done so. When the second term came up 1864 the committee made a trade with mr Hamlin that if he would with with draw in favour of Andrew Johnson he should have the next best office, or as good a one as the vice President & better. mr Lincoln was to be elected to finished up the war and mr Johnson was elected because he was nominated and as was said by the advice of Hamlin & others mr Hamlin admin istered the oath to Andrew Johnson & told privately that Johnson was so drunk on the occasion that he was not decent to receive the oath. mr Hamlin was given the Boston Custom House a birth worth 20 to 30 thousand dollars a year mr Lincoln having his brains blowed out & Doolittle having passed the Philadelphia convention mr Johnson wanted him to Join his brigade but for further incomes mr Hamlin refused & resigned and retired, I have his speech and resignation somewhere but cannot find them at present. I have given his profile & the shape of his body almost exact and a very good expression of his countenance, his peculiarities are singular. He seldom about town & home ever wears any out side coat always wears a swallow tailed black broad cloth coat and his hat set back

TUBBDAY, PEB. 10, 1861

Departure of Vice Prendered Hamilin.

Mr. Hamilin and his loty left this city by year better when the control of the procession, and an advanced to the political data which has been controlled his control of the political data which has been controlled and strong and the control has been controlled by the city was sufficiently and seeking or was a strong of the political data which has been controlled by the control of the procession, and was comprisely by the home May of the procession, and was comprisely by the home May of a control of the procession, and was controlled with his forms, and a long and makes of the Procession and was comprisely by the home May of the procession, and was controlled with his forms, and and never has the first the life of the procession, and was controlled with his forms and seemed by the home of the procession, and was controlled by the home May-or Stetem, Recomption of the procession, and was controlled with his forms, and a long and make of the Practical and the procession, and was comprisely by the home May-or Stetem, Recomption of the procession, and was controlled by the home May-or Stetem, Recomption of the procession, and the mark and a decerved the control of the procession, and the procession and was comprisely by the home May-or Stetem, Recomption which are the procession and was comprisely by the home May-or Stetem, the procession and an advanced by the procession and was comprisely by the home May-or Stetem, the procession and all the procession and the procession and the procession and the procession and was comprisely by the home May-or Stetem, and the procession and th

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so that it quite often touches his coat collar, promenardes the streets with both hands in his pant pockets & is smoking a short stub of a cheap cigar loves to pick over potatoes haul lumber in a buggy waggon will go in to Boyds Saloon & drink a glass of pop beer with any acquaintanc and all such things & about the city & house he is far from being neat but when he is in Washington he wears fine clothes ruffled shirts and respects his position. When he makes a speech he is gener ally brief and strikes at once at the facts in the argument & put them down so clear & emphathatic that no one in this section has half the power of producing a desired affect this has been characteresic of him all through his practice of law He made a plea for a case a good many years ago on a case where Josua Hill was his opponent & mr Hill spoke an hour Then Mr Hamlin arose & told the court that he should produce no plea but simply lay down a few facts which he did in about 5 minutes & the judge gave him the case in my presence [clipping]

[left column]

Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1861.

Departure of Vice President Hamlin.

Mr. Hamlin and his lady left this city by yesterday morning's train, for Washington. They were to arrive at Boston last evening, and leave this morning for New York--making only a brief stay in that city, or at any other point, before arriving at the capital. It is not Mr. Hamlin's object to meet Mr Lincoln in New York, although they may accidentally reach that city on the same day.

Mr. Hamlin's fellow townsmen of Hampden, gave him a numerous escort from his home, (five miles below this city) to the railroad station; and he was met and received at the line of the city by a large number of our citizens. The immense sleigh belonging to Messrs. McLaughlin and Shaw of the Franklin House, drawn by six horses decorated with plumes, headed the procession, and was occupied by his honor Mayor Stetson, Ex-Mayors Kent, Pickering, Hamlin and Bowman, and a large number of other citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin were received

To that it quite often touches his cout calland, promenandes the streets with both hands in his pant prohets tis smoking a short stub of a check Cigar loves to fich over fiotaties have lumber in a buggy wageon will go into Boyde Salvon & drink a glass of hop been with any acquaitance and all such things of about the city here. The is far from being orchet but when he is no Washington the weaks fine clother muffed shorts and respects his pasition, when the makes a speech he is goner ally lively once strikes at once at the facts in the argument of put them down so clear themphathate that are one in this section has half the property of aprobacing a desired affect this has been characteristic of him all through his protect of law characteristic of him all arrong mo gratice of the was the mark in flea for a case agood many years ago on a case where Jasha Hill was this offerment of me Reill spoke an from Then my Hamber anose that the court that he should for our ce on plea but simply lays. down a few facts which he died in about 5 annutes of the judge gave him the case in my presence

TURBIDAY, PEB. 10, 1981

Departure of Vice Prendent Hamilin.

Mr. Hamilin and his left by the third by typestimate from the same of your histonial forward as because this morning fee new You Washington. They were to arrive all Botton last recoing, and leave this morning fee New York—Manifer only per brief stay in that city, or at any other point, before arriving at the capital. It is not the property of the per point, before arriving at the capital. It is not the property of the per point, before arriving at the capital. It is not the property of the p

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[Continued from previous page] on board at the line, which is about a mile below the railroad station, and a long procession of single and double sleighs, filling the road for nearly a mile, then preceded and followed the Vice President and party.

Arrived at the station, a great crowd was found assembled, notwithstanding the early hour in the morning, and the enthusiastic cheers of thousands of voices—the earnest greeting, the warm group of the hand, the affectionate and almost tearful farewell--testified to the strength of that pride and affection which our people feel for their favorite son, and to the anxiety with which they see him go forth to a station which may be one of peril, but in which they know he will ever stand up faithfully and fearlessly for the right.

As the train was about starting, a few words both of welcome and of farewell, were addressed to Mr. Hamlin by C. S. Crosby, Esq., in behalf of the city.

Mr. Crosby said:

[center column]

"Mr. Hamlin--Your fellow-citizens have met you this morning in crowds to bid you an affectionate farewell as you start to assume a broader and grander power than that which for so many years, by our election, you have exercised. We repose with confidence in your patriotism, your honor and your nationality, and we know that no act or thought of yours will strike one star from our national banner. Thousands of hearts go with you, and if need be, the thousand strong arms will surround you."

To which Mr. Hamlin briefly and feelingly responded, in substance as follows:

"Neighbors and Fellow-Citizens--While it would have better comported with my own feelings to have quietly departed from my home, I am profoundly impressed by this demonstration of your kindness and respect. The emotions which stir within me have to adequate language for expression. I can but tender you the honest thanks of a grateful heart. For nearly a third of a century I have traveled in your midst, and my highest ambition has been to secure your

so that it quite often touches his court calland, promenances the streets with both hands in his point packets is smoking a short stubily a check Cigar loves to fich over potatoes have lumber in a buggy waggen will go into Boyes Salvon & armh a glass of hop been with any acquaitions and all such thing & about the city horse he is far from being order to at when he is no Warmighon the means fine abottle muffled shorts or not respect this pasition. When the makes a speech he is gown ally line ornel strikes at once at the facts in the argument of put them down so clear temphathatie that no one in this section has half the powers of chroting a described affect this has been of characteristic of him all through his gradies of laws are made at plea you a save a good man jeans are on a case where Jason Hill was his affected to court spoke an hour form the most since their town the spoke and hour form the most since the court spoke an hour form the most place and the lay that he should produce no plea but simply lays. down a few facts which he did in about 5 amounts of the judge gave him the case in my presence

""Mr. Hamina - You follow-disease have met you this morning in corolla to bid you an affect to hand favewell as you that to assume a breader in the first of the gave him a summeron sever from hir base, (true miles token this city) to the rulewad attian, and he was met and received at the line of the city by a large number of our citizens. The lumman shigh belonging of Messac McLough and Officer of the Pranklin Henry draws by at heres decorated with pinnes, headed the procession, and was excepted by the home Mayor Steam, Rec. Mayore Kent, Pelevring, If m. and Demard, and large number of other citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilus were received along the large with the procession of the procession of the complete of the citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilus were received along the large with the large

onofleme and good-will, and to-slay is an observed in the belief data has no them wholly unsuccessful. To me, this confidence and friend, of any middlews, and of the clitters with any political position that an algebraic them any political position that an algebraic that any political position that an algebraic that a general political position that an algebraic that any political position that an algebraic that the successful political position that an algebraic that the successful political position that any political position that we have no offered upon mely a generous poly. Helying group Disine Providence, I trust that confidence shall never be betrayed. A man may cheerfully by its life upon the alter of his country, but he who survenders his integrity, but he who survenders his integrity to the survey of the survenders his integrity to the survey for the survenders his integrity to the survey for the survenders his integrity to the survenders and the surgest of dutter.

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confidence and good-will, and to-day I am cheered in the belief that I have not been wholly unsuccessful. To me, this confidence and friendship of my neighbors, and of the citizens with whom I have associated, has a higher value than any political position that man can give.

I go to the discharge of official duties which have been conferred upon me by a generous people. Relying upon Divine Providence, I trust that confidence shall never be betrayed. A man may cheerfully lay his life upon the alter of his country, but he who surrenders his integrity, loses his self-respect and the respect of others.

I know full well that dark clouds are lowering around the political horizon, and that madness rules the hour. But I am hopefull still.--Our people are not only loyal to the Government, but they are fraternal to all the citizens: and when in practice it shall be demonstrated that the constitutional rights of all the States will be respected and maintained by following the paths illumined by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, may we but reasonably hope and expect that guiet will be restored, and our whole country still advance in a career which shall elevate man in a social, moral and intellectual condition.

[right column]

Mr. Hamlin assured his fellow citizens with earnestness and deep feeling, that whatever might betide him as a man, or in his official station, he would endeavor though all to stand faithfully by his duty and by the right, and that he should hold even his life at the service of his

Looking to Him (said Mr. H.) in whose hands are the destinies of nations, as well as individuals, and who has been our safety and our shield in the past, and with a firm and unshaken reliance upon His care and protection, let us look hopefully to the future; and if there are storms around us, like storms in the physical world they will leave a purer sky and clearer atmosphere when they have passed away.

so that it quite often touches his cout calland, promenandes the streets with both hands in his Cigar loves to fich over fotatoes have lumber in a buggy wageon will go into Boyde Salvon & drink a glass of hop beer with any acoquaintene and all such things of about the city here he is far from being order but when he is no Warhington the meders fine abother muffled shirts and respects his pasition. When the makes a speech he is gener ally lived omel strikes at once at the facts withe argument of put them down so clear temphathatie that no one in this section has half the power mat one one in Mis section has grain the powers of characteristic of him activingly his that he was been characteristic of him a case a good man geous as on the muche a plea for a case a good man geous as on the softeness of form Hill was his offerent town Rill spoke an hour Thou mr Hambin answ flate the court that he should produce no plea but semply tury, down a few facts which he dies in about 5 annutes of the judge gave him the case in my presence TORSDAY, FER. 19, 1961

Departure of Vice Prondent Hamit.

The Hamilia was the lady in this city by you will be considered the state of the state of

al address page 65 this book, both lines were at stake as will

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But, my friends, it is not my purpose to detain you. I hope in a few weeks to return and to participate with you in all that shall promote and advance your prosperity, in which I so fully sympathize with you. Again thanking you cordially and sincerely for your kindness, I bid you good bye.

Mr. Hamlin's remarks are received with frequent bursts of applause by the great crowd of people who filled the station-house--and when he had concluded, as many as could approach took him by the hand and bade him God speed -- and the train moved off amid the cheers and benedictions of the people.

This occured when Mr Hamlin left for Washington to be there for the inaugeration march 4 1861 see mr Lincolns inauger al address page 65 this book, both lives were at stake as will be remembered.

When Johnson had carried through his convention Byon Boadhay ceeme to the Bengo house of afferd me the Baryor Custon House if I could favour speech at the jubilee at city Hall Sept 10 1866 This gentlem an is a singular man and for man he has many freends landlinds of hotells, Capitains of Steam

when Johnson had carried through his convention Byron Bradbury came to the Bangor house & offered me the Bangor Custom House if I could favour his new policy, and I asked Byron if he thought I was a d—ned fool.

Speech at the jubilee at city Hall Sept 10 1866

[illustration]

James Dunning

This gentleman is a singular man and for many years has ocupied much the same position in the republican party that George W Ladd has in the democrats. mr Dunning is a man of somewhat visionary views quite much on the Jesse Freemont style, whatever he takes hold of his ideas are extremely large, large barns large ships large gardens large lumber opperations &c are his hobby year in & year out he has many friends landlords of hotells, Captains of steam boats, stock owners in Rail Roads & such kinds of society always looks out to make Jim Dunning easy when others connected with him are pushed even to failures. In 1844 mr Dunning kept a seed and grocery store in the block below Fiske & Dales and opposite Henry A. Woods store store and at that time as now he was a well proportioned slim

straight dashy young men his hair very thick black and inclined to cert his whicher remainably heavy black, also his manned alress always hasbeen his general affearance amost always carrying watch in a Looke puchet withis parts of supporter a tromenduary seal suspended by a wice riband his person and style of chess commanded rasition oriore than his business on means consequently C. In these days he was democratic On 1846 some of our then must fromme worked havet to bring about results to Let 800 thousand dollars the contract to be also a million for grading of laying the track and perhaps Clear the Track!

straight dashy young man his hair very thick black and inclined to curl his whiskers remarcably heavy & black also his manner of dress always has been of a lieutenant style dashy fashionable & cut to fit, his general appearance smart always carrying his watch in a forbe pocket in his pants & supporting a tremenduous seal suspended by a wide riband his place of resort sundays & evening has been at the Bangor house his person and style of dress commanded the position more than his business or means consequently he has been foremost on military turnouts and on such occasions he being a fit man as marshall of the day &c. In those days he was democratic and drinked with men like Amos M Roberts Byron Bradbury &c In 1846 some of our then most prominent citizens projected a line of Rail Road from Bangor to Waterville & Wyman B S Moor was Rail Road King in this section and worked hard to bring about results to set the matter in motion. The proposition was go get stock subscribed to a certain amount in 100 dollar shares & for the city to loan its credit for a sum which before they ended am ounted to 800 thousand dollars the contract to be about a million for grading & laying the track and perhaps another million for land damages & fixtures &c &c, this opperation was suited to mr Dunnings ideas & he became full of wind at once & began to circulate himself in earnest in favour of the road and a correct impression I take from my old scrap book the report of a meeting held in Bangor in 1846 and the heading of the doings to show mr Dunnings ideas he was going to knock every horse & boat transit bottoms up [printed illustration]

[newspaper clipping]
Meeting of the Citizens of
Bangor on the subject of Rail Road
communication from Bangor to Waterville. [Continued on next page]

Clear the Track!!

straight dashy young man this hair very thick black and inclined to curt his whishers remancably heavy of black, also his manner of dress always hasbeen lieutenant style dashy fashionable y cut ceneral affearance most always carrying watchin a Lorde pucket withis parts of suppo bromenduaces seal suspended by a wick riband house , his porson and style of ches commanded the parties oriore than his busines on means consequently has been forement on inclitary turnouts and on accessions he being a fit man as marshall of the 4 C. In these days he was democratio and drinked with men like Ames Mr Roberts Byron Boad 1826 some of our then court frommant 13 8 Moor was Rail Road King in and worked hand to bring about result to set the matter in motion. The propusition was to get stock subscribed Clear the Track!

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A large meeting of the citizens of Bangor assem bled at the City Hall on Thursday evening February 11 1847, in responce to a public call numerously signed by the principal business men and capitalists of the city.

The meeting was called to order by Rufus Dwinal Esq and was recognized by the choice of Gov. Edward Kent Chairman, and John S. Saywood Secretary.

The chairman read the call for the meeting and proceeded to remark upon the growth of the city of Bangor and upon her business resources, and the necessity of opening communication with other portions of the State and of increasing manufacturing and business interests of Bangor and the valley of the Penobscot.

On notice of Gen. Samuel P. Strickland, Gen. Samuel P Strickland, Thomas A Hill Esq. Gen. Charles E. Miller, Joseph Bryant Esq., and Hon. Charles Stetson, were approved a committee to draft resolutions for the leadership of the meeting.

While the committee were engaged in their deliberations, the Chairman explained to the MeetWe be shown to be well a white our country with a country of the strick and can be agreed and the strick of the strick and can be agreed as the strick of the strick and can be agreed as the strick of the strick and can be agreed as the strick of the strick and can be agreed as the strick of the strick and can be agreed as the strick of the strick and can be agreed as the strick of the strick and can be agreed as the strick of the strick and the strick of the s

her cent on five dollars of fifty cents. This opened the eyes of

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and it was reported that the books were correct one doings account well rouched and the victims offored their olds at various prices some mechanics who suffered they had a

hundred or two hundred dollars in safe keeping offered their

Shares for five dollars and a difficulty still further arose it was also to covered that those who now overed share would be

liable to pay over the same amount they already held which would

except the large stock owners who had held meeting, from

was chosen and mr movill the treasurer exhibited is

Small dulisarions and on outling was raised where is my mon

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[Clipping at left]

ing, the intended route of a Rail Road from this city to Waterville and from thence to Portland and also the route from Portland to Augusta, the same being delineated upon a large map exposed to the view of the meeting.

W.B S. Moore Esq was called upon and addressed the meeting upon the advantages of connecting the road from Bangor to Waterville, with the road from Waterville to Lewiston.

Gen Strickland reported in behalf of the committee the following resolutions: —

Resolved, That the citizens of Bangor feel a deep interest in the efforts made by the people of different sections of the State, for the purpose of securing to themselves the benefit of Rail Roads.

Resolved, That the city of Bangor, located at a point which, for many years must be the eastern terminus of Rail Roads in Maine, will derive more benefit from a judicious extension of Rail Roads, than any other portion of the State.

Resolved, That the Rail Raod now chartered and in progress of organization, from Lewiston to Waterville, presents these strong claims for the favorable consideration and support of the citizens of Bangor.

First—It terminates at a point above twenty miles nearer Bangor, than any other Road now chartered.

Second—It will open to Bangor, when ex tended to this city, the trade of the richest agricultural region of our State.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting as soon as the construction of a Rail Road is secured to Waterville, the interest of Bangor and the East, require its immediate extension to this city.

Rufus Dwinel Esq. was called upon and addressed the meeting in favor of the resolutions.

Moses L. Appleton Esq. was loudly called for by the meeting. He spoke in favor of the resolutions and read a private letter, upon the subject of the [Continued on next page]

ver Bayor, locused to be both to the Subscription high enough to which we be the subscription high enough to write the subscription high enough to write and the city to any Henry of Word the stone dealer was a chiem of time Dumin generally seen sundays about the To e present the strong claims of the results seem described about the consideration and supported seems of the is State.

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I mindful extration had been one of our bading merchants y a relie and the proof of course in the some and the some of course in an experience of course in an experience of course in an experience of the some of course in an experience of the course was commented by the some of the course was commented by the some of the course was commented by the some of the course o Or miles of Rijer Berling Stockhood, a fack of funds still existed and Deenmany of year, that to proceeding of the medical terms of proceedings of the medical complete the strategy of the &c were so feerce for a vide on the new road that it was a sed and passed. Then came a day of according it was found by the only 10 dollars on a hundred and the city taxed each share 2 pay to dollars on a trumbed and the lary hard such share in the year of the per of the spen of a mark of the spen of a committee was observed and more morally the treasurer as white his doings and it was reported that the brooks were curred and any account well wonched and the violins offered their other at various prices some mechanics who suffered they had friendred or two hundred dollars in safe keeping offered their Shares for five dollars cance a difficulty still further arose it was also lincovered that those other more desired share would be liable to pay over the same amount they already hold which would [Continued from previous page] upper route, received by him from Hon. Timothy Boutelle of Waterville.

The resolutions were again read and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.
On motion of Major Hastings Strickland,
Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the city.

Voted, To adjourn. Edward Kent, Chairman. John S. Sayward, Sec'y.

[at right]

Mr Dunning immediately commenced to get up stock and when it was found that the road was a success mr Moor & Dunning had the contract to build 52 miles & various means were resorted to, to make it appear that the stock would pay a handsome dividend above par. One trick was a cargo of flour was purchased & sent around by Waterville and invoiced at less than cost & transported through to Bangor saving three dollars a barrel over the way through by Boston to induce mechanics to take 100 dollar bonds to swell the subscription high enough to obtain the city loan. Henry H Wood the stove dealer was a chum of Jim Dunning & was generally seen Sundays about the Bangor House in company with Wyman BS Moore &c Mr George W. Pickering an honest citizen favoured the road he was president of the old Kenduskeag Bank and in former years had been one of our leading merchants & accumu lated as many estimated over a hundred thousand dollars Mess Dunning induced mr Pickering to embark in the road and he subscribed the largest amount of any of our citizens & of course became president of the road. The road was commenced & a lack of funds still existed and Dunning & upper route, received by him from Hon. Timothy Boutelle of Waterville.

The resolutions were again read and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

On motion of Major Hastings Strickland, [Continued on next page]

dealer was a chiem of time It will open to Banger, when ex favoured the road he was president of the we want the minimental changed from the control of our leading menchants you as for we allet you as a few dates been one of our leading menchants you as for we disting the states letter as many entimed of our a hundred to be for all the quilities letter as many entimed of our a hundred to Property of Conversation or formed their the subscribe but the orfused of the Month of the Standard of Conversation of Conversation of the Standard of Conversation or the Standard of Conversation of of was built and when completed it was found the book sous inform deapors of many imperiorious love of such men as To my Black, God W Ladel J. J. J. &c were so fierce for a vide on the new road that it only 15 dollars on a hundred and the city taxed each share her cent on five dollars of fifty cents. This opened the eyes of Small deliberation and on outing was raised where is my mon whether the large stock owners who had held meeting, from time to I make an exibit of the Companies books and papers of a con was above and mor moviel the treasurer substill his doe and it was reported that the books were correct and a count account well rouched and the violes were offered their other at various proces from their other at various proces some mechanis who suffered key had a hundred or two hundred dollars in safe keeping offered their Shares for five dollars and a difficulty still further arow it was also discovered that how who now owing share would be liable to pay over the same amount they already hold which would

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Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the city.

Voted, To adjourn.

Edward Kent, Chairman.
John S. Sayward, Sec'y.
[at right]

Mr Dunning immediately commenced to get up stock and when it was found that the road was a success mr Moor & Dunning had the contract to build 52 miles & various means were resorted to, to make it appear that the stock would pay a handsome dividend above par. One trick was a cargo of flour was purchased & sent around by Waterville and invoiced at less than cost & transported through to Bangor saving three dollars a barrel over the way through by Boston to induce mechanics to take 100 dollar bonds to swell the subscription high enough to obtain the city loan. Henry H Wood the stove dealer was a chum of Jim Dunning & was generally seen Sundays about the Bangor House in company with Wyman BS Moore &c Mr George W. Pickering an honest citizen favoured the road he was president of the old Kenduskeag Bank and in former years had been one of our leading merchants & accumu lated as many estimated over a hundred thousand dollars Mess Dunning induced mr Pickering to embark in the road and he subscribed the largest amount of any of our citizens & of course became president of the road. The road was commenced & a lack of funds still existed and Dunning & Wood (Wood being a partner to Bill Bishop & Bishops wife being a cousin to my wife) began & made regular business of canvassing every little store & shop taking one hundred dollar shares & came to Rufus Prince & urged him to subscribe but he refused & mr Wood said the road would fail before completed & mr Prince said let it fail & he did not subscribe. The work still went on & the road was built and when completed it was found that a portion of a track was inferior sleepers & many imperfections but the eager ness of such men as W^m A Blake, Geo W Ladd, L P Strickland

dealer was a chiem of cimi wells there sing claims for the company with Myman III Moore rate paid where well for the company with Myman III Moore can paid where wenty this any other Raid now to Mr George M Pickering are honorest Citizen rill open to Bangor, when ex favourced the road he was president of had been one of our bading menchants or the secretary with the secretary and secretary of course of secretary of course of secretary of course of the secretary of and to with paper of the city.

104, To work the wing a partow to Bill Birth J. of Birth J of Conversion covery little story shop taking one handered del to were so feeree for a vide on the new road that it was that their shares that cost a heardred dollars re only 15 dollars on a hundred once the city taxed each share open cent on five dollars of fifty cents. This opened the eyes of Small dulisanters and on outry was raised where is my more attack the large stock owners who had held meeting from time to of make an exibit of the companies books and papers of a was observed and mor manile the treasurer shirted his de and it was reported that the books were cornect and account well wonded and the victims offered their other at various prices some mechanics who supposed they had friendred or two hundred dollars in safe keeping offered their Shares for fine dollars and a difficulty still further arose licovered that those who now owend share would be liable to pay over the same amount they already hold which would

[Continued from previous page]

&c were so fierce for a ride on the new road that it was accept ed and passed. Now came a day of reconing & it was found by the co that their shares that cost a hundred dollars were worth 15 per cent or only 15 dollars on a hundred and the city taxed each share 2 1/2 per cent on five dollars & fifty cents. This opened the eyes of the Small subscribers and an outcry was raised where is my money? except the large stock owners who had held meetings from time to time and so much dissatisfaction existed and such disappointments had been realised that a meeting was called & a resolve passed to overhaul & make an exibit of the companies books and papers & a committee was chosen and mr Merrill the treasurer exhibited his doings and it was reported that the books were carried and every account well vouched and the victims offered their stock at various prices some mechanics who supposed they had a hundred or two hundred dollars in safe keeping offered their shares for five dollars and a difficulty still further arose it was also discovered that those who now owned share would be liable to pay over the same amount they already hold which would

Tolouble the rescality. Om Nickerng lost over forty thousand dull and in the growth was highly forthe throusand my pay mensand to report of the stricklands were in so for that they had to motione him. Whole block to received as he whole block to received as he Juys 12 hundred dollars salong to in fant spayment for his derrices in collecting sententiften gove his stock to his children of Next less perfectly in Bell Bestulp hearts & took his brok Recho in partnership to make a new from to own closes of said road. The tustle come now between Pickering & of Durning Am Derming was president of the Formers bounk a new Bank just started and the gustain came up who should fail Durning on Brokeling mr Biokening thought creary thing of his oraclist being Known in this section from his bothered. Durning send he did out care he had as lives fail as not outher than have one P. go under the said he did not case a d- on so he drow out in some shape and round who the central, afterwhich he concerned the notion of striking out a garden of comme enced 4 acres on what was known as the Dernming hill a mile out in the arience soud After the had havid his plans of set out this meers of planted every thing I ment up to arien the premise and the long rows of home chestruter apple trees the large so hale on Which every thing was arained looked exactly liketing Themones for all the world, and after he shoul worm of the orche from this project he went into balifornia hunter he fitted her out of advertised her for Yan Francisco I our neighbours went out in hor to work for government under the patrinage of boln Thomas a man who Dunning picked up at the Bunning house, such men as John M Landa, Ephram & Blake, Ephronin Leonerence Charles Mabb &c went out in her Hit was discovered before she left that the beef on board was porn & have to be inspected to . The next great project was a hay bam om Durning conceived a great convenience in a barn sufficiently large to these of frees all the hay in that some to Bangar market so he commenced in the dead of winter & built a barn the largest in the state orach below balch Billings stately when the demonsts hold their convention I drew a sketch of it & have it on that document now it is feet long

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double the rascality. Mr Picking lost over four thousand dollars in the road & was liable for 40 thousand more according to report & the Stricklands were in so for that they had to mortgage their whole block to raise immediate funds Mr Wood who received as he says 12 hundred dollars salery to in part payment for his services in collecting subscriptions gave his stock to his children & put his property in Bill Bishops hands & took his bookkeeper in partnership to make a new firm to run clear of said road. The tustle came now between Pickering & Dunning Mr Dunning was president of the Farmers bank a new Bank just started and the question came up who should fail. Dunning on Pickering mr Pickering thought every thing of his credit being known in this section from his boyhood. Dunning said he did not care he had as lives fail or not rather than have mr P. go under he said he did not care a d -- m So he drew out in some shape and wound up the contract. after which he conceived the notion of striking out a garden & comm enced 4 acres on what was known as the Dunning hill a mile out on the avenue road After he had laid his plans & set out his nursery & planted every thing, I went up to view the premises and the long rows of horse chestnut & apple trees the large schale on which every thing was arainged looked exactly like Jim Dunning for all the world, and after he had worn off the new from this project he went into California

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speculations he being the largest own^ in the bark gold hunter he fitted her out & advertised her for San Francisco & our neighbours went out in her to work for government under the patronage of Coln Thomas a man who Dunning picked up at the Bangor house. Such men as John M Sander, Ephraim S Blake, Ephraim Seaverance Charles Webb &c went out in her & it was discovered before she left that the beef on board was poor & had to be inspected &c The next great project was a hay barn mr Dunning conceived a great convenience in a barn sufficiently large to store & press all the hay in that came to Bangor market so he commenced in the dead of winter & built a barn the largest in the state next below Caleb Billings stable & when the democrats held their convention I drew a sketch of it & have it on that document now it is feet long feet high

feet wice of two stories highey he failed to make it pay forth use designed of in winters he has used it for a skating park inside for the grass principally asking to cents admission fee, This brings am. Dunning up to the Political days of over warn't me find him in the republican ranks fitting his also associates like AM Roberts Byson Boadley & others he took an active feat Save the union. On Durning was always to be seen on public acrasions and when John A Teters was elected to Congres Sept 10 1866 the clemocrato had sport much money, time of Whickey to clear George Porelvin Bresten Bom Duming became decidely warmed up and after the election on the Same evering a number of men such as John Brating Elbridge Fifield & others went to the City Healt to rejoice over the success of the day, not knowing what would be the action of the small avoicenes we were scatted and soon the house legan to fell with such men as Deac Summer Chalmen Exactus Mellington of enough to file the house . Tames Swell Rowe read reports from various towns as fast as they arined ? between spells Hamlin boln Plaisted and various men sucre called out of addressed the meeting after which the flow was free for all heands to offer such remarks as the impulse of the moment directed some furny Stories were told among others Hambers Hambins Son got what shread around which filled som Dunnings mind so full that he asse of let himself out at full length, on his favourite stories. He said he was once a democrat & enjaged himself in the course but since the party had become like a hos in an orchard listering to hear an apple drop he had beautifully left of them of related all the particulars concerning mr Boods bury offer in private of the Bangor custom house. Said he had eat with By on & drinked with him tolept with him notwithstanding which he asked By on if he thought he was as down fool and ment on to represent Andrew Tolmson as the greatle and made him think of a young man a Politic cian (probably meaning Hamlins Son) who was inclined to bevery flowery in his speeches + much inclined on the spread eagle order of talking whon ladies were gresent in his audiences, Chi he . Said if he was want to do as he desired once the would soar aloft on Some high pinacle, When a man in the aucliner called out on the aucliner called out

feet wide & two stories high & he failed to make it pay for the 55 use designed & in winters he has used it for a skating park inside for girls principally asking 10 cents admission fee. This brings mr Dunning up to the Political days of our war & we find him in the republican ranks feting his old associates like A M Roberts Byron Bradbury & others he took an active part to save the union mr Dunning was always to be seen on public occasions and when John A. Peters was elected to Congress Sept 10 1866 the democrats had spent much money, time & Whiskey to elect George Melvin Western mr Dunning became decidedly warmed up and after the election on the same evening a number of men such as John Martin Elbridge Fifield & others went to the City Hall to rejoice over the success of the day, not knowing what would be the action of the small audience we were seated and soon the house began to fill with such men as Deac Sumner Chalmers Erastus Wellington & enough to fill the house. James Swett Rowe read reports from various towns as fast as they arived &, between spells Hamlin Coln Plaisted and various men were called out & addressed the meeting after which the floor was free for all hands to offer such remarks as the impulse of the moment directed. Some funny stories were told among others Hannibal Hamlins son got up & spread around which filled mr Dunnings mind so full that he arose & let himself out at full length on his favourite stories. He said he was once a democrat & enjoyed himself in the cause but since the party had become like a hog in an orchard listening to hear an apple drop he had beautifully left them & related all the particulars concerning mr Brad bury offer in private of the Bangor custom house, said he had eat with Byron & drinked with him & slept with him notwithstanding which he asked Byron if he thought he was a damn fool and went on to represent Andrew Johnson at the great, I am, made him think of a young man a Politi cian (probably meaning Hamlins son) who was inclined to be very flowery in his speeches & much inclined on the spread eagle order of talking when ladies were present in his audiences. Oh! he said if he was want to do as he desired once, he would soar aloft on some high pinicle. When a man in the audience called out interupting him saying hold on you would not get half way up before you would be shot for a shite poke.

[sideways at right] this last brought down the house and every man deacons & all went in to strototing[?] himself to his hearts content

The gentleman below has been noted as the hero of profisionis Borms for 25 years of have given his herong expression almost afact representing him carrying by totale of avolate his office on maine of a it to carry of Jost mason Brook his openew 186, must be over no years a not be observed and he dresses as dancy and heafs of his reputation to its full standard I wenty years ago he was connected with I A locating and Rept stare on brown sty lumbered and in the form of beesting and Rept stare on brown sty he has been a staunch demonstrated and allower 1850 was almost air capant for the Parisher title several years demon which time his alrea was thorough with the several years demon when the sold time and derived good dearth of the several years of dearth for the several years of dearth of the several years of the several ye Squaws and dirty gamber avomen, during the day, of James Bushanan he had the keps of the importing room of the custom Nor the days when bad women could find no shouly during all the shelters in Banger mr Hayford Jurch ased of Exhibits the house which may be seen in smy history page 402 and Jane Fannie miller and others a home wit & reason a board Lance - tiche lost the use on the west side of it 12. was lucky to save his as often as he chose ailed of was put in an chimself and vis Hice in Mashington due ovarac of time republicom signinghing Arricla Hayford 3 name of Hayfords hetition ______ Schools 3 orform school ybears this some to day; he has sperit a majority of his time for years in the organization of on with John Backinso, Themas Lennis at the latter of seeing some girls pursuin who were pounted show awfull bad every body has got to she) This butsaying proceeding passed on untill 1865 when a new case was tried in our support court on Kimbal being on the stolls behalf m. Hopping when a Sword from his come of tried to solate Kimball when Kimball close his pasted of sommanded the whole the state of the short course of the strict him to shall close after which me Housford winfromed on Kimball writtle slopt 28 1866 when Mr Kimball passingly the same flight of theirs that Houghost accorded the land of Bagford now the whole the bridge of Bagfords now which to spend nowly deserved,

[No page 56]

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The gentleman below has been noted as the hero of profligacy in Bangor for 25 years I have given his person & expression almost exact representing him carrying his pitcher of water to his office on maine st in the corner of Doct mason Block his age now 1867 must be near 70 years and he dresses as dandy and keeps up his reputation to its full standard. Twenty years ago he was connected with JA Cushing and kept store on broad st & lumbered under the firm of Cushing & Hayford during all his days he has been a staunch democrat and about 1850 was Indian agent for the Penobscot tribe several years during which time his store was thronged with squaws and dirty yankee women. during the days of James Buchanan he had the keys of the importing room of the custom

[illustration at center]
Arvida Hayford
1866
at right of illustration]

[sideways at right of illustration] forever and ever dressed in fine black broad cloth cut to fit

[at left] house and sold openly during all the temperance times liquors at retail to Irish men & women in open defiance of the Maine law under the custom house keys After he dissolved with J A Cushing mr Cushing followed Hayfords habits untill he lost the use of one of his legs entire & was lucky to save his life & became in debt & failed & was put in an

representing him carrying his potober of water to his office on maine at in the currend Doct masons Block his age mow 1867 must years and he dresses as dandy and heaps up his reputation of bushing I Hayford during all his days he has been a staunch democrat and about 1850 was Indian agent for the Pendret tile several years clearing which time his store way through with Equations and dirty gamber aromen, during the days of James Bushaman he had the keps of the importing from of the custom In the days when bad women could find no Enoch 16 Tebletts the house which may be seen in my history page 402 and Jane Famile miller Mowed Hayfords hatits intill he fast the use and others a home wit reasing a board fence I one of his less entire was lucky to save his Uses on the west side of it 12. life be came in debt for as often as he chose Pailed of son put in an himself and in Hice in Washington due coarse of time which he voulies nous by it received the 3 Arvicla Hayford 3 name of Hayfords and when our your books out in 1861 he remarked is compe on with John Backussy Thomas Lennis at the latter store on seeing some girls person who were pounted from awful bad every body has got to the this but russ again proceeding passed on untill 1865 when a rum save was tried in our stypeone Court m. Kinhal being on the total what me By forth Count of Newhol being on no some of tried to alak Kindall when Rimball close his some of tried to alak Kindall when Rimball close his pustol Y se moranded him to short down after which mor Houghout unfrozed on Kimball withit Slope 28 1866 when my Kimball passingly the some flight of their that Heavy ford diet washed the bridge of Hayford work which Hospind wichly deserved.

[Continued from previous page]

[to right of illustration

In the days when bad women could find no shelters in Bangor mr Hayford purchased of Enoch H Tebbetts the house which may be seen in my history page 402 and gave Fannie Miller and others a home in it rearing a board fence on the west side of it 12 feet high and visited it as often as he chose himself and in due coarse of time it received the name of Hayfords reform school & bears

this name to day: he has spent a majority of his time for years in the organization of prostitutes houses encouraging rum selling intriguing the Irish to disobey our laws &c and when our war broke out in 1861 he remarked in compa ny with John Huchins & Thomas Jennis at the latters store on seeing some girls passing who were painted (how awfull bad every body has got to be) His bulraging procedures passed on untill 1865 when a rum case was tried in our supreme court mr Kimbal being on the states behalf mr Hayford drew a sword from his cane & tried to stab Kimball when Kimball drew his pistol & commanded him to shut down after which mr Hayford imposed on Kimball untill Sept 28 1866 when mr Kimball passing up the same flight of stairs that Hayford did cracked the bridge of Hayfords nose which Hayford richly deserved,

this hazo hus created public notice from time and I have given his general appearance in every is ohin is a shade larger than it really is but he has very of all check of chin his have is brown fine of certy near handsome in from full and every pertine heavy & well balanced his an about 190 frances his height about to te feet. Has carne to this coty eurs ago and was admitted to the Periols out banf fractived as the probably dict in some small place was extenorling somewhat insulting and he was gotting because, from lawyers as Knowles of others who down en hing contempt of court. He also had trouble with wife + it weres a current ochot that he forged a bill The attended the third havis church and conducted as gean untilethe war broke out for the soldiers as nine months man barated on centredter Broad way he enlisted as a private in the 250 regime at of volunteer curyer Ben; Timball other a of went through the seizes Wicksburg Port Hudson CITIZENS OF BANGOR 1! tice as though moth refusing all the time any Thromoteon they offered to Conferen him , I had from time to time fellowing with him and he always Shew marks of high bree ding and I took his mista Hes from our hereditary haste in his pleasy of amenations from an in semarks of maker gomaces to him who pulse of disposition which he could not controll ball to otrike him but was always repentant Benj. Kimball.

The gentleman on this page has created public notice from time to time and I have given his general appearance in every respect but one his chin is a shade larger than it really is but he has very full cheeks & chin his hair is brown fine & curly very handsome his person full and every portion heavy & well balanced his weight about 190 pounds his height about 6 1/2 feet. He came to this city a few years ago and was admitted to the Penobscot bar & practised law as he probably did in some small place was extraordina ry smart & somewhat insulting and he was getting business from such lawyers as Knowles & others who down on him & he barely escaped contempt of Court. He also had trouble with his wife & it was a current report that he forged a bill [illustration at center] Lawyer Benj Kimball [to left of illustration] of divorce from her. This was never fully accounted for & he attended the third paris church and conducted as a gentleman year after year untill the war broke out for some reason when the soldiers as nine months men baraxed on centre st or Broad way he enlisted as a private in the 22d regiment of volunteers & went through the seiges of Vicksburg & Port Hudson refusing all the time any promotion they offered to confer on him. I had from time to time fell in with him and he always shew marks of high bree ding and I took his mista kes from an hereditary haste in his pleas & ex aminations from an im pulse of disposition which

he could not controll but was always repentant

gentliman on this page has created public notice for time and I have given his general appearance in down as the promound that insulting and he was gotten, because of smooth of somewhat insulting and he was gotten because of some souch lawyers as Knowles of others who down on him of he book, establed contempt of Court. The also had trouble with his wife of at was a current report that he forced a bill attended the Third havis church and conducted as Some reason when the soldiers as mine months men barased on centrester Broad way the enlisted as a private in the 250 regiment of voluntees curyer Ben; Kimball of went through the seizes Wicksbur Fort Hondson CITIZENS OF BANGOR !! Thee as though mot refasing all the time any time to time fellowi him and he always Shew marks of high bree ding and I took his mista Kes from cen hereditary haste in his pleasy of gemarks of makin pulse of disposition which he could not controll The induced mr Kins ball to strike him but was always repentant

[Continued from previous page] [to right of illustration] afterwards. When the 22 Regement left Bangor for Ship Island he was the tallest & handsomest man in the regiment & they came down the Rail road & marched bye my store in twos Kimball being file leader on the right it started tears in my eyes & when this noble band of sufferers returned after 14 months service in which they were used the Maine part of any regiment in the field Kimball was still a private at his post on the right.) --On his return he commenced his prac tice as though nothing had happened & resumed his black coat white pants & buff vest & atte nded the same church & on the 28th of sept 1866 mr Hayfords office & his were oposite rooms leading up the same flight of stairs. they met & Hayford insul ted him by some cheap remarks & making grimaces to him whi ch induced Mr Kim ball to strike him

across the nose

this hazo hus created public notice from time and I have given his general appearance in every chin is a shade larger than it really is but he has very of yell check of chin his have is brown fine of certy near handsome one, force full and every pertini heavy & well balanced his weight about 190 from its Mis city a eurs ago and was admitted to the Periols out banf fractived as the probably dict in some small place was extenorling somewhat insulting and he was gotting because, from lawsers as Knowles of others who down en hing contempt of Court. The also hack trouble with wife + it weres a current ochot that he forged a bill This was never I he attended the third havis church and conducted as after gean untill the war broke out for Some reason when the soldiers as mine months man barated 14 months on centrester Broad way he enlisted as a private in the 250 regiment of voluntary curyer Ben; Kimball still a fire of went through the soiges Wicksburg Port Budson CITIZENS OF BANGOR 1! Thee as though noth refusing all the time any Thromoteon they offered to Conferon him , I had from time to time fellowing with him and he always Shew marks of high bree ding and I took his mista Hes from our hereditary haste in his pleasy of ted him by some charge amenations from an in semarks of maker gomaces to him who pulse of disposition which he could not controll ball to otrike him but was always ochentant Benj. Kimball.

[Continued from previous page] [newspaper clipping at center] LAW! 1866

CITIZENS OF BANGOR!!

I have been the recipient of many acts of kindness, and much sympathy at your hands. For all these favors you have my warmest gratitude, and the assurance that they will never be forgotten.

But having fully decided not to change my residence, let fortune deal with me as it may, but live and die a citizen of Bangor, devoting all my time and energies to the practice of my profession, one favor, and only you, I respectfully but earnestly ask of all who desire my happiness, prosperity, and complete triumph over as base a conspiracy as was ever formed to destroy the reputation and blight the hopes of a fellow being—and that is this—give me, and send me business—give me that, and I can take care of myself. Do all in your power to build up for me a permanent and lucrative business. All that is asked is an opportunity to take care of myself—or in other words, "enough to do."

Words of sympathy, when one is in trouble, cheer the heart, and give courage even in the darkest hour! But sympathy alone does not furnish us food and clothing, educate children, support dependent friends, pay for the preaching of the Gospel, nor enable one to contribute to the support of the various charitable enterprises of the day. Money is essential, indispensable to the discharge of all these public and private duties of citizenship. Give me business, and I will ask you to do nothing more for my reputation or pocket.

It may, I think, be regarded as a sufficient excuse, for making this unusual appeal, that the demands made upon me as a citizen, cannot be met without a more liberal patronage. I may be excused also on the ground that it is very evident that many kind friends have not realized the necessity of this kind of aid, but have in many instances, thoughtlessly placed their business in the hand of my worse enemies.

Gentlemen, I am one of your number, and shall be. I can be respectable and successful, or otherwise, as you may choose to have me.

Benj. Kimball.

Bangor, Nov. 2, 1866. lw*

so som Hayford had to emplye physician to do it up of som himbull was arrested expormine at bound over and furnished bail of the case got stands unsettled, 1869 this affair as my existencers did me when I was not bed they all left him ospublicans & all the had no new blue inch at all of being determined to fight his iememies and live amongst them he came out inthe whis with the advertisement on the previous page. he still lives in Bornon's conduct on the firmarples of a gentlemen but with what success I am unable to say, This tromsuction shows the spirit of clemo way as it is which is to how down every man who advo rates night and is sincere in what he practises George 13 M Sellands
Letter Of
Acceptance as Pressident by momination 3ER 10, 1864. Willia & Courier. TELEGRAPHIC year and a lially time. dollars in money and a hundred thous dund of the gost men we had nitte army 59

so mr Hayford had to employ a physician to do it up & mr Kimball was arrested examined & bound over and furnished bail & the case got stands unsettled, 1867 After this affair as my customers did one whom I was rob bed they all left him republicans & all & he had no new business at all & being determined to fight his enemies and live amongst them he came out in the whig with the advertisement on the previous page. he still lives in Bangor & conduct on the principles of a gentleman but with what success I am unable to say. This transaction shows the spirit of democracy as it is which is to howl down every man who advo cates right and is sincere in what he practises.

George B McLellands

Letter Of

Acceptance as Pressident, by Nomination [newspaper clipping] [left column] ber 10, 1864.

per 10, 1864.

Whig & Courier

Telegraphic.

Despatches to the Evening Times.
General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance—Official Statement of General Sherman's
Recent Operations-Our Victory Complete
—One Brigadier-General, 2000 Prisoners,
and "Much Plunder" 22 Guns and 3000
Prisoners Captured—Gold still Declining
—From Tennessee—Wheeler's Raiders
Trying to Escape Across the Tennessee
River—Later from Mobile—From the Army of the Potomac—Deserters Coming
into Our Lives in Large Numbers—Later
from Mexico.

Orange N. S., Sept 8.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that [Continued on next page]

59 so som Hayford had to employed physician to do it up of som himbell was arrested afortrand to could over and furnished bail of the case got stands unsettled, 1869 After this affair as my existencers did me whom was not bed they all left him republicans & all the had no new bous inis at all & being determined to fight his iememies and line amongst them he came out inthe whis with the advertisement on the previous page. he still him in Bernyn't conduct on the firmaples of a gentlemen but with what success I am unable to say, This trems action shows the spirit of democracy as it is Which is to howl down every man who advo rates right and is sincere in what he practises George JB Ma Lellands Letter G acceptance as Pressident by momination 3ER 10, 1864. Tahia & Courier. TELEGRAPHIC. sixele and wasted a year and a half time. a thousand onillion dollars in money and a hundred thous and the fundad thous [Continued from previous page] this nomination comes to me unsought. I am happy to know when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view. The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart, the love and reverence of the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of our country. Impressed upon me in early youth, those feelings have thus far guided the course of my life and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people. The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced [center column]

It should have been conducted for that object only; and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service; thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea. The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people.

The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity, is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement.—So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practised by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such a peace, re-establish the Union,

so som Hayford had to employed physician to do it up of som himbull was a mented expormine at to and over and furnished bail of the case got stands unsettled, 1869 this affair as my existencers did one when I was not bed they all left him ospublicans & all the had no new loves inch at all of being determinate to fight his iememies and live amongst them he came out aithe whip with the advertisement on the forevious page. he still lives in Bornon's conduct on the firmarples of a gentlemen but with what success I am unable to say, This troms action shows the spirit of democracy as it is which is to how down every man who advo rates night and is sincere in what he practises George 13 Mi Lellands
Letter Of
Acceptance as Pressident by monimation BER 10, 1864. Whig & Courier. year and a half time. mi money and a bundred thous of the best men we had in the army [Continued from previous page] and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace. We ask no more. Let me add, what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiments of the convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union it should be received at once with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades, of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren, had been in vain; that we had abandoned the Union for which we have so often perilled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy, or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood, but no peace can be permanent with Union. [right column]

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek in the constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

up of som himball was arrested exportance of board over and furnished bail of the case get stands unsittled, 1869 After this affair as my oustoniers did one whom I was not bed they all left him republicans & all the had no new bus inch at all of being determined to fight his nies and live amongst them he came out inhe still him in Bernon't conduct on the formaples of a gentleman but with what success I am unable to say, This transaction shows the spirit of democracy as it is which is to howl down every man who advo rates right and is sincere in what he practises George B McLellonds Letter G acceptance as Pressident by momination 3ER 10, 1864. Tahig & Gourier. TELEGRAPHIC.

[Continued from previous page]

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over the President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are but those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne, should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek persistently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe; and relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore the Union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
Geo. B. McClellan
This gentleman was
a member of the golden
circle and wasted a
year and a half time,
a thousand million
dollars in money and a hundred thou
sand of the best men we had in the army.

WHEELER & LYNDE, PROPRIETORS

WM. H. WHEELER, EDITOR. ** Business letters should be addressed to the Publishers, "WHEELER & LYNDE."

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.

Reckless Mirropresentations—The New Or-leans Murders.

The Fortland Argue commesces a recent article with the declaration that the radi-cal leaders are mad, created with power, "dec-thes article farathees proof that somebody due to make a superior of the somebody of the article farathees proof that somebody sees a greater establishes of heavily or of reckless the superior of the state of the sees a greater establishes of heavily or of reckless the superior of the state of the state of the superior of the state of the state of the box of the superior of the state of the state of the superior of the state of the state of the state of the superior of the state The writer—not the editor, we don't contine writer—not the editor, we don't conleak" a he terms then) with deliberately
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And it has alone been proved that the whites did fire it. The procession went on the flag fired freedings. The relief policy who had

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We quote as follow from the letter of this correspondent of the New York Johnson or Times:

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[left column] WHIG & COURIER. Wheeler & Lynde, Proprietors Wm. H. Wheeler, Editor. Business letters should be addressed to the Publishers. "Wheeler & Lynde." Friday, September 21, 1866.

Reckless Misrepresentations -- The New Orleans Murders.

The Portland Argus commences a recent article with the declaration that "the radical leaders are mad, crazed with power," &c. The article furnishes proof that somebody else is mad and crazy--possibly at the re sult of the Maine election. We have rarely seen a greater exhibition of insanity or of reckless falsehood and misrepresentation. The writer, -- not the editor, we charitably hope--wickedly accuses the loyal men ("radicals" as he terms them) with deliberately getting up the Memphis and New Orleans mobs and massacres for political effect against the South--that is the loyalists, a large proportion of whom, in the South, are colored men, instigated and produced the mobs in order that they might themselves be massacred! and thus the rebels be again subjected to public indignation, and the President blamed. Says the writer:

The first item was at Memphis. A riot was stirred up and many killed, including a considerable number of negroes. It was charged that the rebels had done it.

They next tried their hand at New Orleans. The plot was planned at Washington--it is proved to have been planned there. It was an attempt to overthrow the State government of Louisiana by a convention that was as dead, legally, as is the convention which framed the constitution of

The negroes could not prevent the arrests. They fought and many were killed, but the police force alone were sufficient to disperse them and arrest all the revolutionists they

TAhig & Courier.

WHEELER & LYNDE, PROPRIETORS

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[Continued from previous page] could get hold of and that too without killing one of them.

Thus this plot also failed. They are trying to make capital out of it on the ground that the convention had a right to meet and the police had no right to disperse the negro mob which they had assembled to protect it in treasonable work.

And so on, for a whole column.

Now what were the facts, as shown by official authorities and correspondents of Johnson papers themselves? We have no room to go into the official reports of the Memphis riot--shown clearly to have been "got up" and prosecuted by the city police, composed almost entirely of ex-rebel soldiers, and backed by the citizens--but will confine ourselves to a few but very sufficient statements relative to the New Orleans case.

And first as to the commencement of the trouble. The Convention had as legal a right to re-assemble as any other public body of men, being convened by the President thereof, in accordance with power given by the Convention itself before it adjourned. As to its objects in re-assembling, if they were illegal or revolutionary they were to be shown by its acts, not by the prior assertions of rebels and public enemies. There was no cause or justification shown even for the arrest of the members--much less for their cold-blooded massacre, of that of the audience which had assembled to witness their proceedings. President Johnson nevertheless upheld and justified the violent suppression of that convention, in advance, and thereby encouraged and incited the massa-

The Convention we say, had a right to reassemble. When it did so, the riot was commenced by an attack upon a peaceable procession of colored men going to the hall. [center column]

This is shown by a correspondent of the N. Y. Times, a Johnson paper edited by the very file leader of the Johnson men in Con-

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[Continued from previous page] gress, Henry J. Raymond. Says that correspondent:

The appearance of the colored procession on Canal street, composed of about one hundred freedmen, was the signal for its commencement. Some white bystanders attempted to take away the national flag which they were carrying, and a shot was fired. The blacks claim that the whites fired it.

And it has since been proved that the whites did fire it. The procession went on to the Institute. The rebel police who had been in readiness, armed two days before with revolvers for the occasion, advanced at a preconceived signal from different parts of the city to the Institute. An appeal had also been made by the Mayor by proclamation for "special constables." Several hundred Confederates responded to this call, and reinforced the police.

We quote as follows from the letter of this correspondent of the New York Johnson or-

They soon commenced firing at the freedmen in front of the building and drove them in-

When the freedmen, members of the convention, spectators and others had been driven into the building, the police advanced to the entrance and forced their way up stairs to the door of the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the convention had been assembled, and into which they and the freedmen had retreated.

Here the police emptied their revolvers upon the mass of people in the convention.

Gov. Hahn, who is lame and walked with a crutch, was met on the stairs as he came down, and escorted out to the curb-stone by two policemen. On reaching the sidewalk, he was surrounded by about twenty persons, who beat him on the back of the head with clubs, and he received a severe stab in the back, also a pistol shot from behind. It is probable that this shot was fired by a police-

Fish, Henderson, Shaw and other members were treated likewise. On reaching

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[Continued from previous page] the foot of the stairs they were beaten by the police and the mob, and, after being rendered insensible, were dragged off to jail. An attempt to lynch Fish was made on Canal street, but the police in charge of him prevented it, although they nearly killed him themselves by beating with the butts of their pistols. But few freedmen were arrested coming out of the building as they were nearly all shot dead at sight. The Rev. Mr. Horton, a clergyman from New Hampshire, now in charge of a church in this city, officiated as chaplain of the Convention. I heard his prayer at the opening, in which he asked fervently that the lives of the members might be spared, and thanked God that peace had been declared in Europe, praying for the same blessing in this country. In a habit peculiarly ministerial, one which distinctly marked him as a clergyman, he came down stairs with a white handkerchief on a cane, intending to surrender himself peaceably. He was met, knocked down, trampled upon, kicked, and beaten nearly to death, while begging for mercy. The police and their rioting friends were his assailants. Dr. Dostie, intending to surrender himself, also came down. He was shot, stabbed, and treated in the same manner as Horton, althohe implored the ruffians to take him prisoner and spare his life.

On Common, Baronne, Dryades, Rampart, St. Charles and Carondolet streets, freedmen were murdered by the police and mob in cold blood. Standing in the door of the telegraph on Carondolet, I saw about 200 men chasing one negro along the sidewalk. Six policemen were nearest to him, and in advance of his pursuers. They emptied their revolvers into his back, and finally another one, when he was near enough to his victim to lay his hand on his shoulder, shot him in the head, and he fell dead in an alley. Another freedman trying to escape from the Institute was climbing over a fence, when I saw him fall from a policeman's shot. As he struck the ground at

Willing & Courier.

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[Continued from previous page] least a dozen policemen and rioters surrounded him and fired their pistols into his head and breast at the same time pounding him with clubs and canes. The blood flowed from wounds in his scalp, covering [right column]

his entire face; but they continued their brutal assault until he breathed his last, although he several times raised his feeble and wounded arms to gesticulate for the mercy his tongue could not ask for. I saw a white man draw a stilleto and strike it into the heart of a dying negro on Common street. The blood spirted out in great red jets, staining the murderer's clothing, face and hands. He got up and displayed the gory marks as though they were the proud emblems of a praiseworthy deed.

It is asked was the riot preconcerted? It plainly was! There was no regular organized premeditated attack at any one point or time, but there was a general understanding among all of the young bloods about town that a riot would occur, and they promised each other to be present and do their 'duty' when the time came. I heard for days before the occurrence just such talk in the hotels and restaurants, and on the street.

And here is what Gen. Sheridan said. in his despatch which was suppressed or garbled either by the President or by somebody connected with this same New York Times:

What Sheridan said. "The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th in this city [New Orleans] the more revolting it becomes. It was no riot. It was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not excelled in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and police perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity. Furthermore, I believe it was premeditated, and every indication points to this."

And the following is the official report by Gen. Baird of the results of the massacre:

Whig & Courier.

WHEELER & LYNDE, PROPRIETORS

WM. H. WHERLER, EDITOR. siness letters should be addressed to the Publishers, "WHEELER & LYNDE."

PRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.

FRIDAY, REPTEMBER 21, 1868.

Reckless Mirrorrosentations—The New Orthe Portland Argue commences a recent
article with the declaration that white radical leaders are maderaced with power," &c.

The Portland Argue commences a recent
article with the declaration that which radical leaders are maderaced with power," &c.

The article ratinshes prost that somewhat
eals it mad and ceray—possibly at the recent article article and article arti

the reasonable work.

And so on, for a whole column. Now what were the facts, as hown by offical authorities and correspondents of Johnson paper themselves? We have no room
tog site the official reports of the Memphisrlot—shown clearly to have been "got up'
and prosecuted by the city policy, composed
almost entirely of ex-rabel soldiers, and
approach the company of the company of the columns of the
very sole of favor the report of the columns of the
columns of the columns of the columns of the
trouble. The Convention had as legal as
right to re-assembles as any other public loody

And a set of the commencement of the commencem

This is shown by a correspondent of the N. Y. Times, a Johnson paper edited by the very file leader of the Johnson men in Congress, Henry J. Raymond. Says that corre-

gress, Henry J. Raymond. Says that correspondent:

The appearance of the colored procession
of the properties of the colored procession
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whites did first it. The procession went con
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New York, Sopt 20, two Maxico state tha	Killed	Severely	Slightly	m-1-1
Members of convention White cits's attending con, Colored do do do	1 2 34	4 40	5 79	1 15
Total, Policemen White citizens with police	37	48	88 10	17
Total known, Supposed in addition above	38	48	98	18

death, while begging for mercy. The police is the second of the police and their civing friends were his assiliants. In Death, intending to surrender insuerly, and their civing friends were his assiliants of the first policy and the policy of the South. The policy of the South of of the Sout northern brothen would losen polisemen and roters and the library and the property of the library as the same time penalty encloses or reputation to the library as the same time penalty on would his task, covering to the above is facts as extended by a function of the control of the library of the control of the library of the

[Continued f	rom p	reviou	is pa	ge]				
[all written ve	rtically]		Killed	Severely wo	unded	Slightly do	Total
Members of co	onventi	on	1	4	4	9		
White citz's at	tending	g con,	2	4	5	11		
Colored do	do	do	34	10	<u>79</u>	<u>123</u>		
Total,			37	15	88	143		
Policemen					10	10		
White citizens	with p	olice		1		1		
Total known,	_		38	15	88	144		
Supposed in a colored citize			9					
convention		8	10	20		30		

68

98

214

This exposition of 37 certainly and two more probably killed on the side of the convention against a single citizen on the part of the city authorities; of 48 severely wounded on the side of the convention, and not a single man in that category upon the other side, and of 88 certain and 20 more probable cases of slight wounds among the friends of the convention and but 10 such cases among the police and its friends, is highly significant.

Total,

So much for the facts of this New Orleans massacre which the Argus says was "got up" by the radicals and their friends, the Southern loyalists. The Memphis affair shows a similar record; and it wants but a safe opportunity after the withdrawal of the troops and after the rebel States are admitted to Congress for such massacres to spread through the South.

The winding up of the war constrained some of the circle to try on assassination and see whether their northern brethen would endorse or repudiate it the above is facts as reported by a large committee.

The florenges to be Made.

The Boston Ready Washington corresponded to the Boston Ready of the Secretary of States and the Secretary of States and the Secretary of States and Secretary States and Se

Sixt.—For elevating solal who had fought to destroy the Union and putting down log- almow who had fought to preserve it. Seventh—For appointing men Governor and crime of the Saret sheet of States whose hads were wet with the Seventh—For appointing men Governor at States whose hads were wet with the Highth—For latting loose the rabble of New Orleans grown a pascediff and logal assembly of logal men.

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[left column]

61 The Movement to Impeach President Johnson--The Charges to be Made

The Boston Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs that the movement to impeach President Johnson was thoroughly discussed on Saturday in Congressional and other quarters, and is seemingly gaining ground. Those in favor of impeachment and that it only requires a majority to carry the resolutions in the House for a committee and to adopt the articles of impeachment. It is probable that a committee will be ordered, but it is not so certain that a majority vote can be obtained to sustain the indictment they may present. Representative Newell of New Jersey, has drawn up the following charges against the President, which may be taken in the whole as cover ing those prepared by other members:

First--For legislating for the Southern States is the most autocratic manner, without consulting with the law-making power, when he first entered on the duties of his office.

Second—Assuming powers which Congress only can exercise, and laying down laws for whole sections of the country.

Third—Assuming to decide who are and who are not citizens of the United States and for excluding loyal men from the right of suffrage.

Fourth--For authorizing unpardoned rebels to exercise the right.

Fifth—For handing over the rebel States to disloyal men and putting loyal men under their sway.

Sixth--For elevating rebels who had fought to destroy the Union and putting down loyal men who had fought to preserve it.

Seventh--For appointing men Governors of States whose hands were wet with the blood of Union soldiers.

Eighth--For letting loose the rebels of New Orleans upon a peaceful and loyal assembly of loyal men.

Ninth--For afterwards shaking the bloody hands of these murderers in the reception room of the Presidential Mansion, and com-

The Movement to Impeach President John 200—The Charges to be Made.

The Botton Heraldt Washington correspondent eligipation was thoroughly all the property of the U.S. Judges, which the Heraldt mestions is follows: There was one produced to find that it only require a singleify to darry the resolution in the House for a committee from the Heraldt president in the Chief Justice did not in the House there are the triple active to whole active to the president was the Control of Tanassec, but it is not so certain that a direct, but it is not so certain that a direct, but it is not so certain that a direct, but it is not so certain that a direct, but it is not so certain that a mightity to carry the resolution in the House for a committee of the House thereupon by an intelligent to the southern the indictant they may present. Representative Newell, of New Jersy, has drawn up the Chart of the southern Flatt—For legislating for the Southern Flatt of the Southern Flatt of the Southern Flattern Fla

Sixth—For elevating resist who had fought to destroy the Union and putting down long and may who had fought to preserve it.

Seventia—For appointing men Governors to the Control of the C

[Continued from previous page] plimenting them upon the manner in which they had executed his programme for wiping loyalty out of the South.

Tenth--For denouncing Congress as an usurpation, and descending to stump oratory in Washington and other cities to deliver harangues calculated not only to excite a breach of the peace but a revolution of the Government itself.

Eleventh--On pretence of laying the corner stone of a monument to a deceased statesman, repeating those harangues at every point on the way, the only object of which was to bring Congress into contempt and de-

There is so much misunderstanding relative to the mode of procedure in cases of impeachment that a reference to the constitutional powers will not be out of place. Section 4 article 2 of the Constitution is as fol-

The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Art. 1, Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeach-

Art. 1, Sec. 3. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members. Judgment is cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

[Center column]

There have been only two trials of impeachment in the history of our Government

The florenges to be Made.

The Boston Rendit Washington corresponded to the Control of the Contr

New Orleans upon a pescell and loyal sembly of loyal pene.

Niull—For afterwards taking the blood with the complete of the control of the President and the present of the control of the President Manifes, and complete the light Court of Impachment. The Court of the President Manifes, and complete the light Court of Impachment. The Court and Edward Court and Edw

PATRIUTUS, Pa., Spt. 18.

The Paesident and party arrived here this receiping. On the rottle sweard atoppages took place. All Newmarket the crewd were took place. All Newmarket the crewd were constructed by the party was a constructed by the party were also made. On arriving at this city the party were exceeded to the characteristics.

[Continued from previous page] and both were of U. S. Judges, which the Herald mentions as follows: There was one during the war, that of Judge Humphreys, of the U.S. District Court of Tennessee. The proceedings in his case were the same as if the President had been on trial, with the single exception that the Chief Justice did not preside over the Senate as the High Court of Impeachment. The Judiciary Committee of the House in that case, reported to the House that they found cause for the impeachment of Judges Humphreys in the fact of his having committed treason to the United States. The House thereupon by a majority preferred articles of impeachment which were acted upon by the Senate. The House of Representatives as a body appeared in the Senate Chambers virtually in the character of prosecuting attorneys. The Senators took their seats in rows on the side of the Senate Chamber and were duly sworn the same as jurors. Three members of the House Judiciary Committee were selected by the House as the prosecutors. Hon. Charles E. Train, then an M. C. from Massachusetts, conducted the case and examined the witnesses, the principal one being Gov. Browlow of Tennessee. No one appearing for the defendant, (Judge Humphreys, who was then in the rebel civil service,) the case was submitted to the Senators sitting as a jury. The President of the Senate then standing in his place called each Senator by name and said: "Senator, do you find the defendant guilty of the misdemeanor and crime preferred by the House of Representatives?" Each Senator answered "Guilty," and the fact was recorded. The president of the Senate then declared Humphreys removed from office and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or honor under the United States. In the event of the trial of a President the Chief Justice presides and doubtless pronounces the sentence of what is termed the High Court of Impeachment.

The Rioting In Indianapolis. The Cause And Result.

The Movement to Impeach President John 200—The Charges to be Made.

The Botton Heraldt Washington correspondent eligipation was thoroughly all the property of the U.S. Judges, which the Heraldt mestions is follows: There was one produced to find that it only require a singleify to darry the resolution in the Botton President of the Santon of the Constant of the U.S. Justicel Court of Tomeseo, of the U.S. Justicel Court of Tomeseo, and the seeming type gathing round. These in favor of tempealment and that it only requires amplicity to carry the resolution in the Bouse for a committee and that it only requires amplicity to carry the resolution in the Bouse for a committee and the sense of the county of the U.S. Justicel Court of Impeachment. The Judiciary the resolution in the Bouse for a committee of the House thereupon by an indicated they may present. Representative Newell, of New Jersy, has drawn up the County of the County

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Seconth—For epociating men Governovel. The president of the Seanth the blood of Union saldius.

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Nich—For leading loose the rabels of second men the long of the second and loyal assembly of loyal men.

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[Continued from previous page] Special Despatch to the Tribune.

Ineianapolis, Sept. 10

The reception given to-night to President Johnson was terminated in a disturbance which resulted in the killing of one named Stewart, a carpenter, and the wounding of at least three if not five other persons. The Democrats of the city had turned out in considerable force to meet Mr. Johnson at the station with torches and transparencies.

A large crowd had been assembled in front of the Bates House, and when the President's party arrived there the men in the procession rudely forced their way through the crowd and caused a great deal of contention by the manner in which they pushed away the people in front of the hotel. subsequently, when Mr. Johnson appeared on the balcony, he was unable to get a hearing. Further quarreling ensued between the Democrats in the procession and the large majority of Republicans in the crowd outside. After some fruitless efforts to get a hearing, Mr. Johnson retired from the balcony, and the people in front of the hotel amused themselves by calling for Grant and Farragut and groaning for Johnson, the men in the procession meanwhile stigmatizing the Republicans and negroes by all kinds of filthy and abusive names, while the Republicans retorted by calling the Democrats traitors. rebels, &c. The crowd in its swaying to and fro, pressed on the procession, and were rudely repulsed, many men having oil from the lamps spilt over them. So it is stated, but this I cannot vouch for from my own observation. For some unexplained reason, firing was begun by a man in the procession named Trucks. His fire was returned and he was shot in the eye.

Other quarreling took place and another man name, unknown in the procession was knocked down, and on getting up he fired into the crowd, his fire being returned by two young men named Howard Stretcher and Wray. The discharge from Howard Stretcher's pistol went through a gentleman

The florenges to be Made.

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[Continued from previous page] [right column]

named Stewart, a carpenter by trade, who was looking on but taking no part in the affray. Stretcher and Wray were both arrested. Stretcher narrowly escaped lynching on the spot. Subsequently, as the procession was moving off the ground it was attacked with clubs and firearms, one of the shots wounding a reporter named Stagg in the hand, and an old man named Rooker in the knee.

The other persons wounded are as yet unknown, but it is supposed they do not number more than five. There is an intense feeling in the town, and the conduct of the crowd in refusing to hear Mr. Johnson is the subject of much comment, as an entirely different reception was expected. Everything is now quiet.

To show how the troubles and feelings terminate, I preserve the following giving a sentiment as a feeling among republican men towards Andrew Johnson who turned traitor to the people who gave him their utmost confidence & votes. Reception of the Southerners at Hartford and Norwich, Ct. Sept 14 1866 Pittsburg, Pa, Sept. 13.

The President and party arrived here this evening. On the route several stoppages

took place. At Newmarket the crowd were demonstrative, and had placards with "New Orleans" on them, and General Callum told them the President would not address them. At Steubenville opposition demonstrations were also made.

On arriving at this city the party were escorted to the St. Charles Hotel, where the President mounted a platform in front. He was greeting with continuous hootings, hurrahs, hisses and calls for "Gen'l Grant and

The Moremunt to Inpush President John was been only two trials of impossible the following charges by Mallergen covered to the following charges and the following charges and the control of the ground in the history of our Government in possible the two properties of the ground and other quartery, and is seemingly gaining quantity, and is seemingly gaining the following charges against the Fresidont had been on trial, with the ground and to adopt the articles of impossible that a committee will be ordered, but it is not so certain as a cover in the following charges against the Fresidont, which may be taken in the whole as a cover in the proposition of the ground and the control of the ground in the following charges against the Fresidont, which may be taken in the whole as a cover in the proposition of the control of the co

New Orleans upon a passeful and layal assembly of logal men.

Ninh-Eer afterwards shating the bloody hands of these nurdeers: in the reception of the residential Manifon, and common the President of the programment of the property of the common of the President of the South.

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Hartford and Norwich, Ct.

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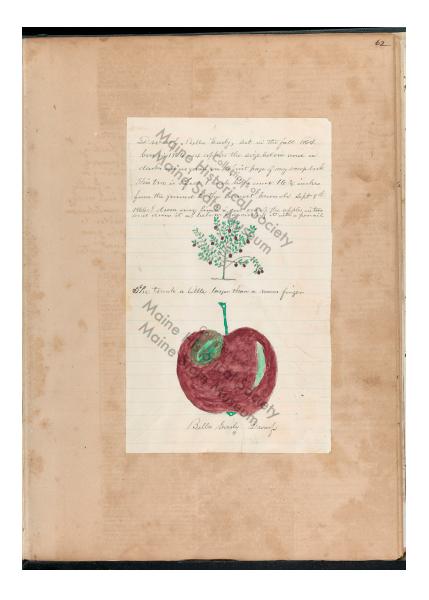
[Continued from previous page] Admiral Farragut." But Judge McCandless tendered a welcome to the President, in as loud a voice as possible. There was the utmost conceivable confusion of hootings, bellowing and noise, during Candless' speech.

The President responded, but was interrupted continually, by cries of "My Policy;" "New Orleans;" "Jeff. Davis:' --"Grant," groans, &c

After having accomplished a few sentences the President beckoned to General Grant to come forward, when he did so, bowed a few moments and retired. Screeches, whistles, hurrahs, groans, and cries for Farragut followed. Admiral Farragut appeared and received the cheers of the crowd.

Finding it impossible to be heard, the President retired. The crowd continued to groan and shout for more than an hour-when General Grant appeared and told them they had better disperse; that they had seen everything and should retire quietly. He endeavored to speak further, and moved his hat in a deprecatory manner; but the noise was so great he was obliged to retire. The crowd, with the exception of a few small fights, was peaceably disposed, and kept up its peculiar noises--shouting, &c, until a late hour in the evening.

In the course of his remarks at Newark, Ohio, this morning, the President said, the Constitution had been encroached upon, and if the invasion of the organic law was not arrested the day was not distant when we would have a consolidated monarchical form of government. The tendency now was to absorb all the powers of the Government in the legislative branch. Unless the course of Congress is arrested by your suffrage we shall have another civil war,--it will not be between the North and South, but an internecine war!



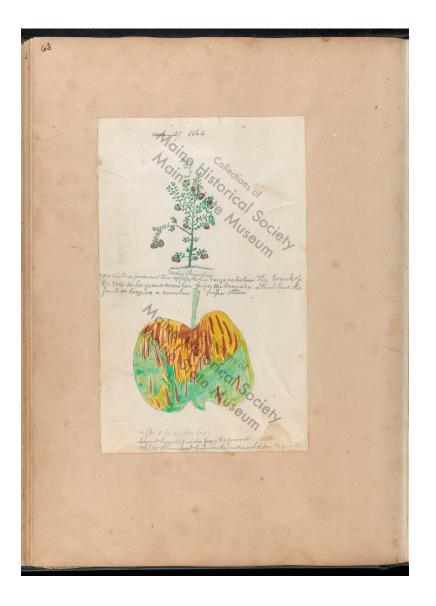
Dwarf Belles Early, set in the fall 1864 bore in 1866 – 14 apples the size below and a darker red as given on the first page of my scrap book This tree is 5 feet 1 inch high and 16 1/2 inches from the ground to the lowest branch Sept 8th 1866 I drew every limb & cut one of the apples in two and drew it as below by encircling it with a pencil.

[illustration]

The trunk a little larger than a mans finger.

[illustration]

Belles Early Dwarf



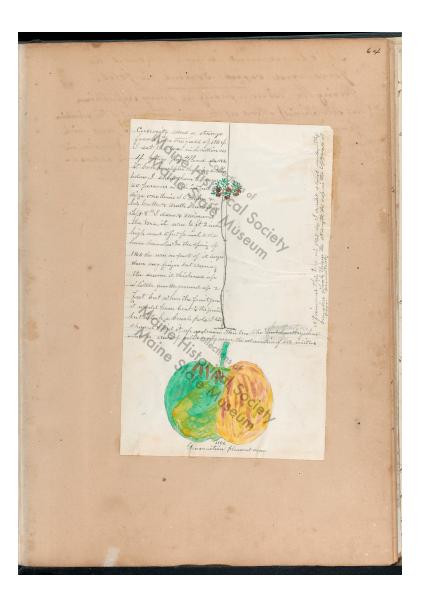
Curiosity 1866

[illustration]

Duches Anjoulene
1866 This tree produced ten apples, color & size as below, the trunk of the tree as large as a mans fore finger the branches which had the fruit as large as a common pipe stem.

[illustration]

4 ft 8 1/2 inches high Lowest branch 7 inches from the ground Apple & Stem Just 3 inches the fruit 4 inches from the ground



Curiosity and a strange freak. In the fall of 1864 I set this tree in location no

477

4 history page ^ and in 1866 it bore 6 apples the size & color below I shew them to some 20 persons while in full size one time S T Chase & his brother & Nath Harlow Esq. Sept 8th I drew & measured the tree, it was 6 ft 2 inches high and 5 feet 1/2 inch to the lower branches. In the spring of 1866 the was no part of it larger than my finger but during the season it thickened up a little from the ground up 2 feet but when the fruit grew it would have bent to the ground but I took a brush pole I had

[illustration]

but I took a brush pole I had Gravenstin shoved & tied it up as drawn. This tree The Duches Angelene^
Dutches

and a dwarf belles early were the admiration of all visitors.

[illustration]

1866

Gravenstein pleasant sour

[sideways at right]

I trimmed this tree in 1865 so I could stand under the branches which threw the strength the sap in the top & made it bear prematurely