

48
 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. 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. Wm 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 his appointment
 as did Daniel Webster. Mr Lincoln's 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 arrived 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

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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 & ringing the
bell of 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 squimiped up as
though he had failed in health said he could do
nothing for any one and referred me to our repre-
sentative John A Rice Esqr who was an entire
stranger to me & every body else. he being elected he
said 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-
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 finish 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
afterwards 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 blown 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
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so that it quite often touches his coat collar, promenades 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 acquaintance 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 generally brief and strikes at once at the facts in the argument & put them down so clear & emphatic 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

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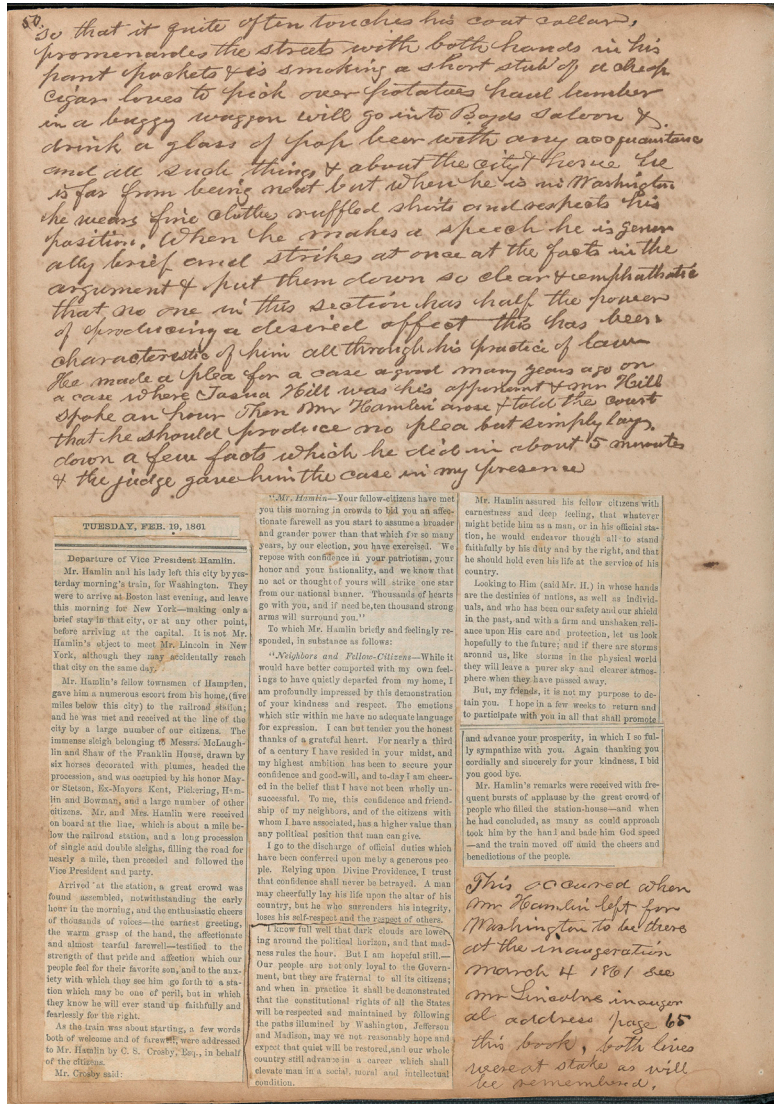
Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1861.

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

[Continued on next page]



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TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1861

Departure of Vice President Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin and his lady left this city 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 Hingham, 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 numerous sleigh belonging to Messrs. McLoughlin and Shaw of the Franklin House, drawn by six horses decorated with plumes, headed the procession, and was escorted by his honor Mayor Stetson, Ex-Mayors Kent, Plummer, Hamlin and Bowman, and a large number of other citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin were received 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 greetings, 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 citizens.

Mr. Crosby said:

"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, ten 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 no 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 resided in your midst, and my highest ambition has been to secure your confidence and good-will, and to-day I am closed 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 nearly a generous people. Relying upon Divine Providence, I trust that confidence shall never be betrayed. A man may cheerfully lay his life upon the altar 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 madmen raise the hour. But I am hopeful still. Our people are not only loyal to the Government, but they are fraternal to all its 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 path illuminated by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, may we not reasonably hope and expect that quiet will be restored, and our whole country still advance in a career which shall elevate man in a social, moral and intellectual condition.

Mr. Hamlin assured his fellow citizens with earnestness and deep feeling, that whatever might befall 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 country.

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.

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 so cordially and sincerely for your kindness, I bid you good bye.

Mr. Hamlin's remarks were 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 occurred when Mr. Hamlin left for Washington to deliver at the inauguration March 4, 1861 see Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address page 65 this book, both lines were at stake as will be remembered.

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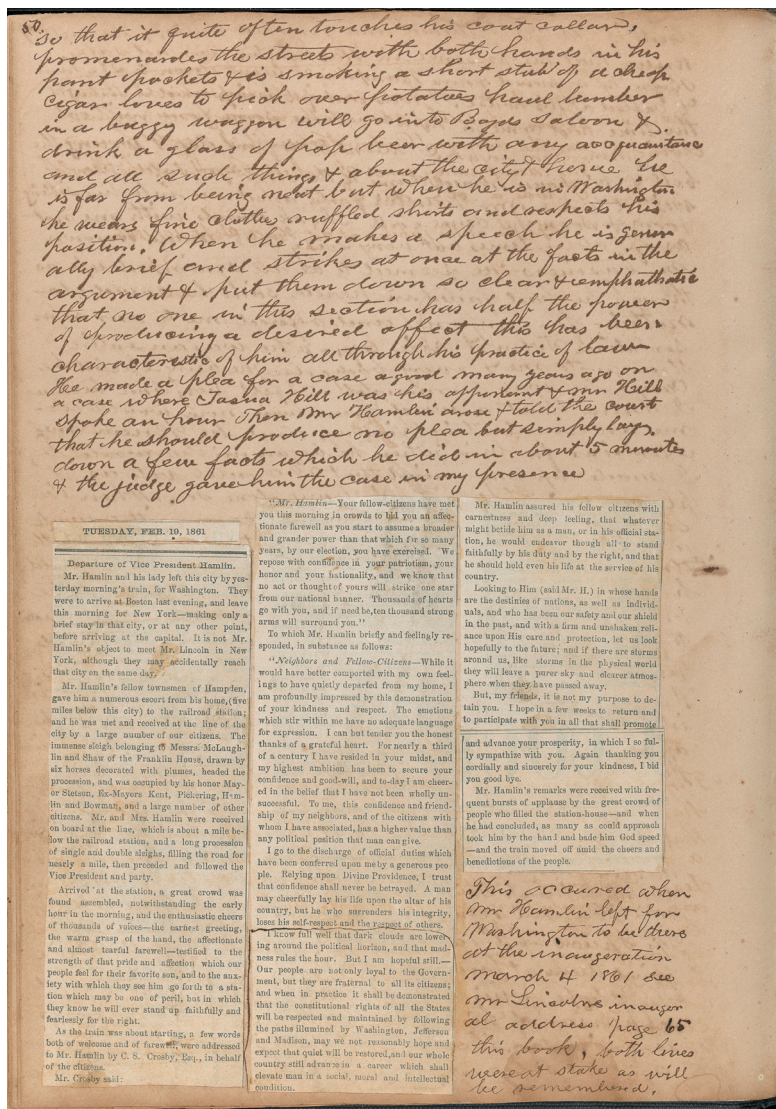
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[right column]

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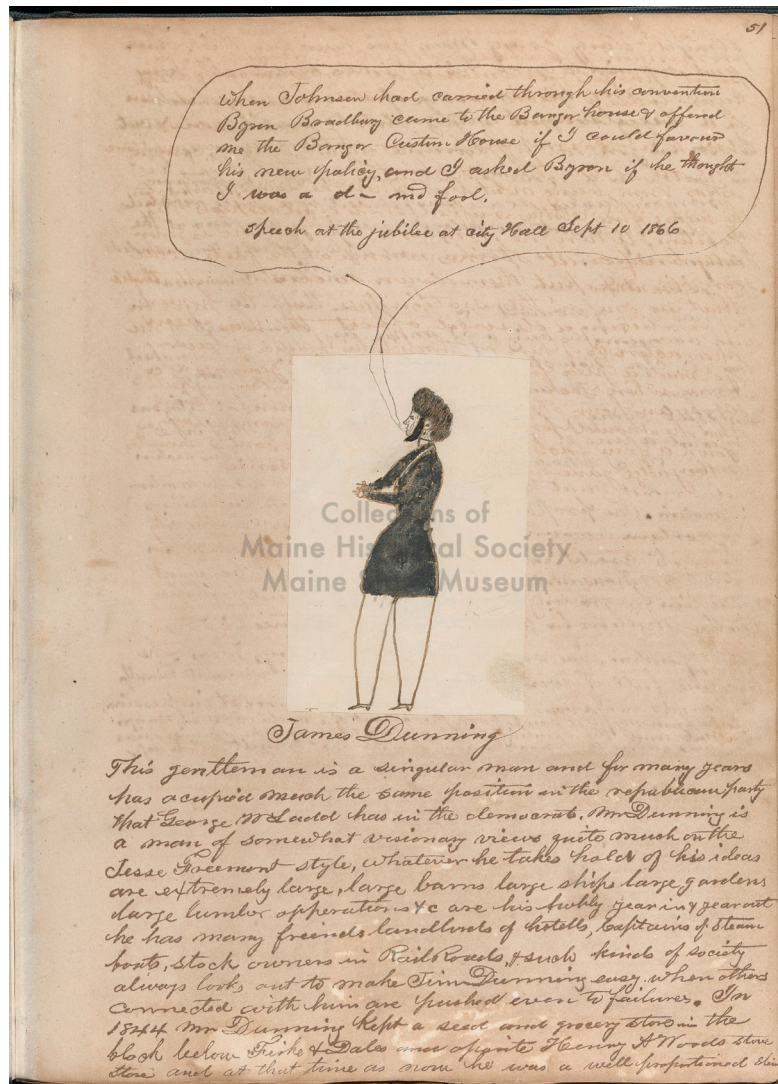
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51

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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.

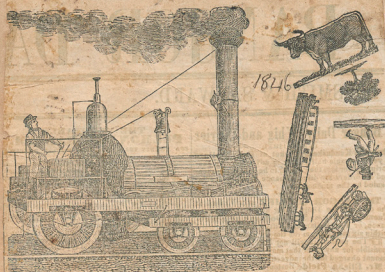
Speech at the jubilee at city Hall Sept 10 1866

[illustration]

James Dunning

This gentleman is a singular man and for many years
has occupied 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 Fremont style, whatever he takes hold of his ideas
are extremely large, large barns large ships large gardens
large lumber operations &c are his hobby year in & year out
he has many friends landlords of hotels, 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 man his hair very thick black and inclined to curl his whiskers remarkably 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 two men's seal suspended by a wide ribband his place of resort sundays & evenings 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 dranked 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 to 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 amounted 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 operation was suited to mr Dunning's 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 Dunning's ideas he was going to knock every horse & boat transit bottoms up



Clear the Track!!

Meeting of the Citizens of Bangor on the subject of Rail Road communication from Bangor to Waterville.

A large meeting of the citizens of Bangor assembled at the City Hall on Thursday evening September 11, 1846, to receive in a public hall, numerous agents of the city.

The meeting was called to order by Rufus Dwyer Esq. and was organized by the choice of Gov. Edward Ross Chairman, and John S. Hayward 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 motion of Gen. Samuel P. Strickland, Gen. Samuel P. Strickland, Thomas A. Hill Esq., Gen. Charles K. Miller, Joseph Bryant Esq., and Hon. Charles Stetson, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

While the committee were engaged in their deliberations, the Chairman explained to the Meeting

straight dashy young man his hair very thick black and inclined to curl his whiskers remarkably 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 tremendous seal suspended by a wide ribband 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 dranked with men like Amos M Roberts Byron Bradbury & c

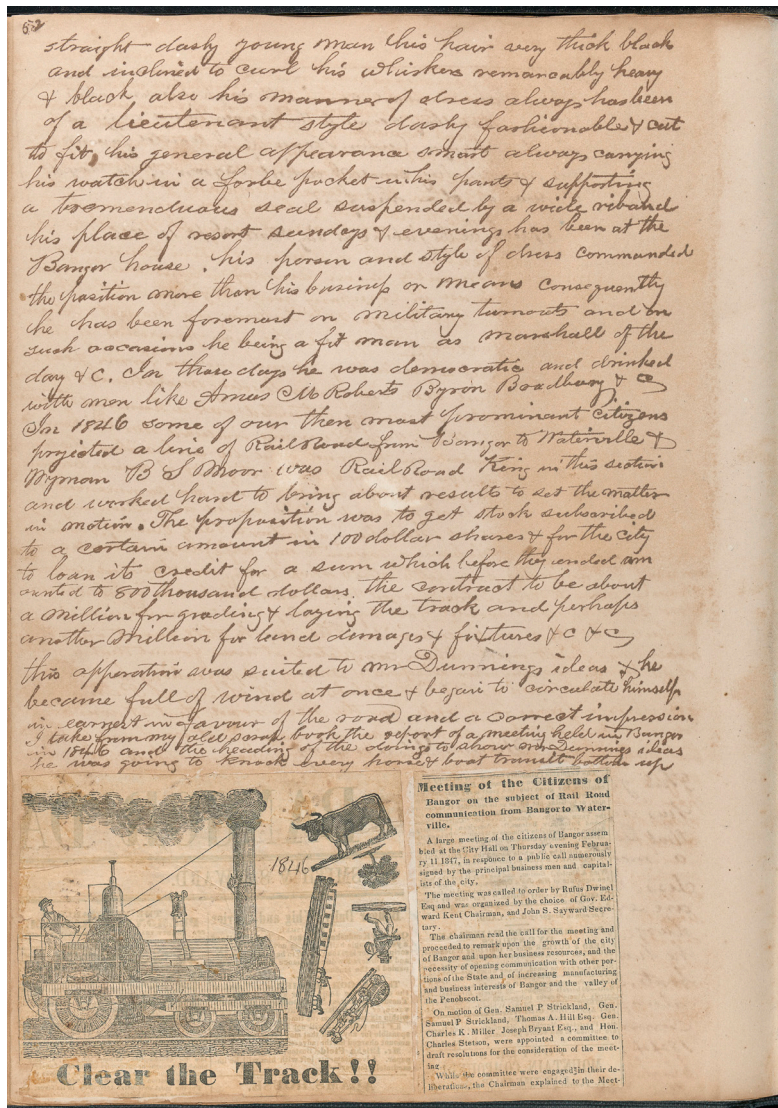
In 1846 some of our then most prominent citizens projected a line of Rail Road from Bangor to Waterville & Wyman B S Moor was Rail Road King in this section and worked hard to bring about results to set the matter in motion. The proposition was go get stock subscribed to a certain amount in 100 dollar shares & for the city to loan its credit for a sum which before they ended amounted 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 operation was suited to mr Dunning's 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 Dunning's ideas he was going to knock every horse & boat transit bottoms up [printed illustration] Clear the Track!!

[newspaper clipping]

Meeting of the Citizens of Bangor on the subject of Rail Road communication from Bangor to Waterville.

[Continued on next page]

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A large meeting of the citizens of Bangor assembled at the City Hall on Thursday evening February 11 1847, in response 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 Meet-

[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 Road 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 extended 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]

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The resolutions were again read and unanimously adopted.

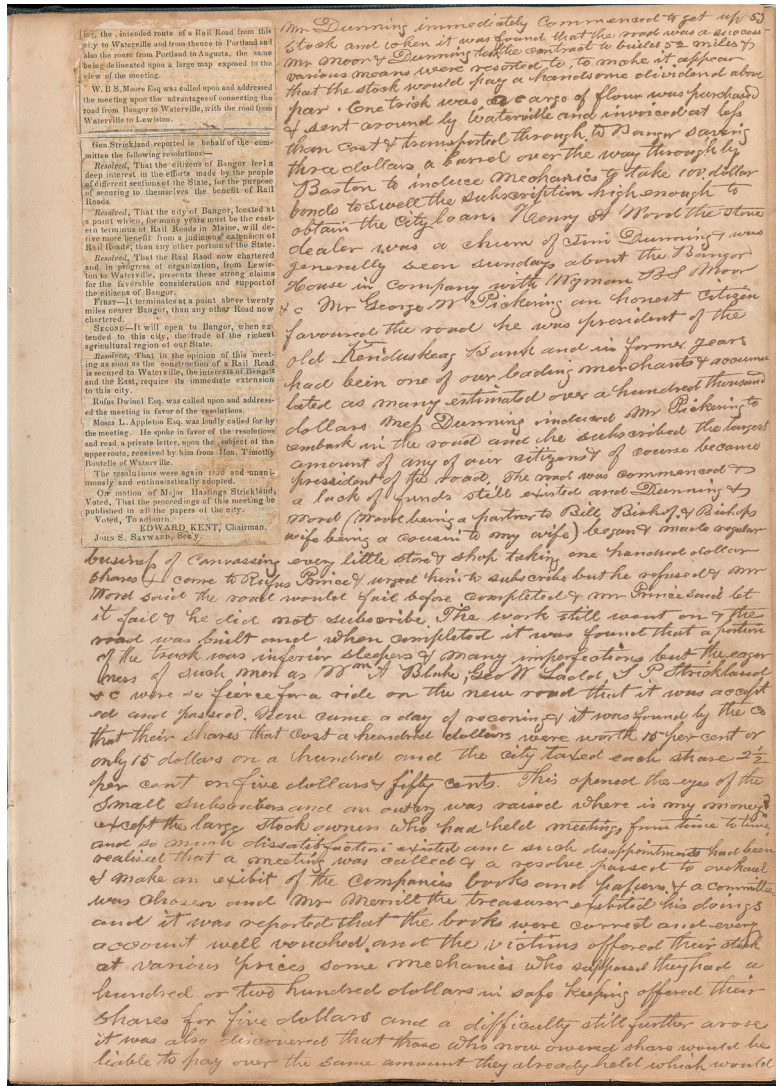
On motion of Major Hurling Strickland, Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the city.

Voted, To adjourn.

EDWARD KENT, Chairman.

JAMES S. SAWYER, Secy.

business of Commission every little storey shop taking one hundred dollars shares I come to Rufus Dwinel Esq. urged him to subscribe but he refused Mr. Wood said the road would fail before completed Mr. Dwinel said it failed & he did not subscribe The work still went on & the road was built until when completed it was found that a portion of the stock was inferior & many imperfections but the owners of such stock as I think Geo. H. Ladd & P. Strickland & c were so far from a ride on the new road that it was accepted and passed. Then came a day of accounting it was found by the fact that their shares that cost a hundred dollars were worth 15 per cent or only 15 dollars on a hundred and the city started 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 dissatisfied with the result such disappointments had been realized that a meeting was called & a report passed to overhaul & make an exhibit of the Companies books and papers, & a committee was chosen and Mr. Merrill the treasurer submitted his doings and it was reported that the books were correct and every account well vouched and the voters 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 shares would be liable to pay over the same amount they already held 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 & accumulated 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.

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Edward Kent, Chairman.

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[Continued on next page]

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

W. B. 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 where, for many years past, the eastern terminus of Rail Roads in Maine, will derive much benefit from a judicious extension of Rail Roads, than any other portion of the State.

Resolved, That the Rail Road 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.

There is no terminus at a point above twenty miles nearer Bangor, than any other Road now chartered.

Resolved, It will open to Bangor, when extended to this city, the trade of the richest agricultural region of our State.

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

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

Messrs L. Appleton Esq, was briefly called for by the meeting. He spoke in favor of the resolutions, and read a private letter, upon the subject of the superiors, received by him from Hon. Timothy Russell of Waterville.

The resolutions were again read and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

On motion of Major Hurling 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.

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 eagerness of such men as W^m A Blake, Geo W Ladd, L P Strickland &c were so secure in a ride on the new road that it was accepted and completed. Then came a day of accounting & it was found by the fact that their shares that cost a hundred dollars were worth 15 per cent or only 15 dollars on a hundred and the city started 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 dissatisfied with the result and such disappointments had been realized that a meeting was called & a report passed to overhaul & make an exhibit of the Companies books and papers, & a committee was chosen and Mr Merrill the treasurer submitted his doings and it was reported that the books were correct and every account well vouched and the voters 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 shares would be liable to pay over the same amount they already held which would

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W. D. S. Moore Esq. was called upon and addressed the meeting upon the advantages attending 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.

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Resolved, That the Rail Road now chartered and in progress of organization, from Lewiston to Waterville, presents three 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 extended 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 interests of Bangor and the East, require its immediate extension to this city.

Edw. Daniel Esq. was called upon and addressed the meeting in favor of the 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.

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Mr. Dunning immediately commenced to get up a stock and when it was found that the road was a success Mr. Dunning took the contract to build 22 miles of the road. Various means were resorted to, to make it appear that the stock would pay a handsome dividend above par. One took was to carry off flour was purchased and sent around by Waterville and arrived at last there and it transported through to Bangor carrying three dollars a barrel over the way through by Bangor to induce mechanics to take 100 dollar bonds to swell the subscription high enough to obtain the City Loan. Henry A. Wood the stone dealer was a friend of Sam Dunning's and generally seen sundays about the Bangor House in company with Wm. B. Wood &c. Mr. George W. Wood an honest citizen favored the road. He was president of the Old Portland Bank and in former years had been one of our leading merchants & accumulated as many estimated over a hundred thousand dollars. Mrs. Dunning induced Mr. Perkins to embark in the road and she 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's wife being a cousin to Mr. Perkins & Perkins wife being a cousin to my wife) began to make capital

business of converting every little stock ship taking one hundred dollar shares. I came to Bangor Maine & urged them to subscribe but he refused & Mr. Wood said the road would fail before completed & Mr. Perkins said let it fail & he did not subscribe. The work still went on & the road was built until when completed it was found that a portion of the stock was inferior sleepers & many importations but the owners of such stock as 100 m. Perkins, Edw. Daniel & P. Strickland &c were so fierce for a ride on the new road that it was accepted and passed. Now came a day of reckoning & it was found by the &c 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 exhibit 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 correct 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

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 double the pecuniary. Mr Picking lost over forty 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 salary 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 or 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 as 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 & commenced 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 arranged 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^r 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

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Last winter of two stories high & failed to make it pay for the use designed of in winters he has used it for a skating park inside for the 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 arrived & 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 Hamlin's son got up & spread around which filled Mr Dunning's 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 Bradbury offer in private of the Bangor custom house. said he had eat with Byron & dranked 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 as the great I am, made him think of a young man a Politician (probably meaning Hamlin's 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 pinnacle. When a man in the audience called out interrupting him saying hold on you would not get half way up before you would be shot for a shite poke.

feet wide & two stories high & he failed to make it pay for the 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 arrived &, 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 Hamlin's son got up & spread around which filled mr Dunning's 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 Bradbury offer in private of the Bangor custom house. said he had eat with Byron & dranked 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 Politician (probably meaning Hamlin's 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 interrupting 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

[No page 56]

57

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

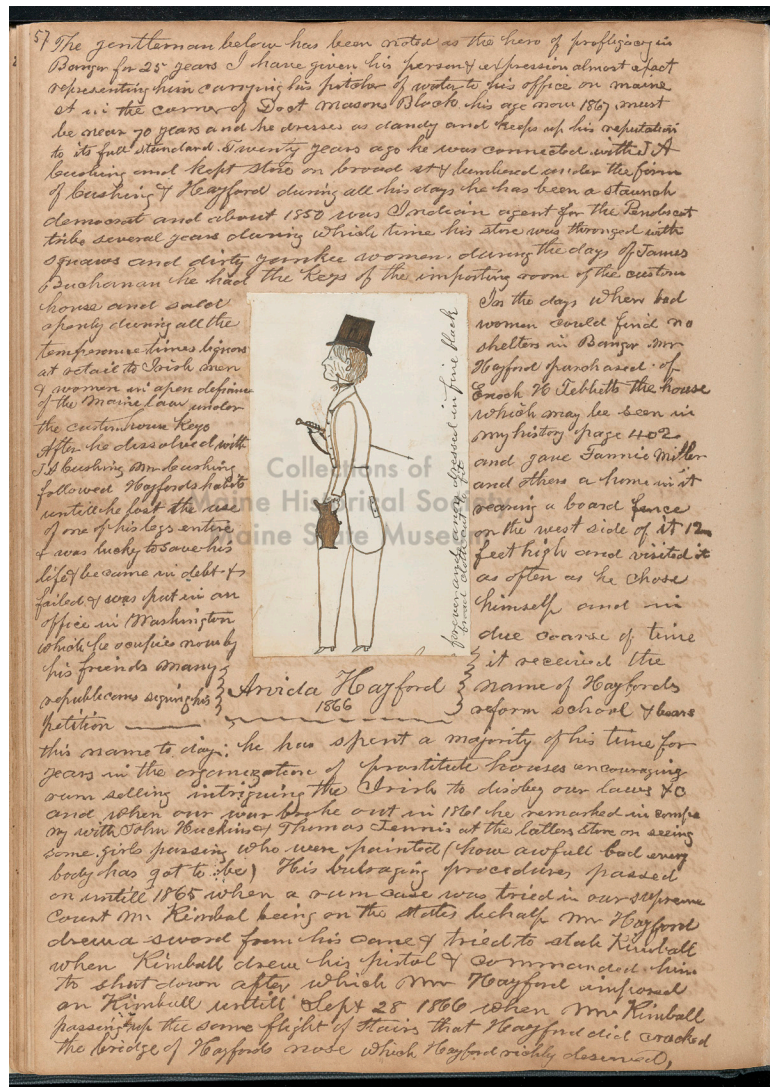
1866

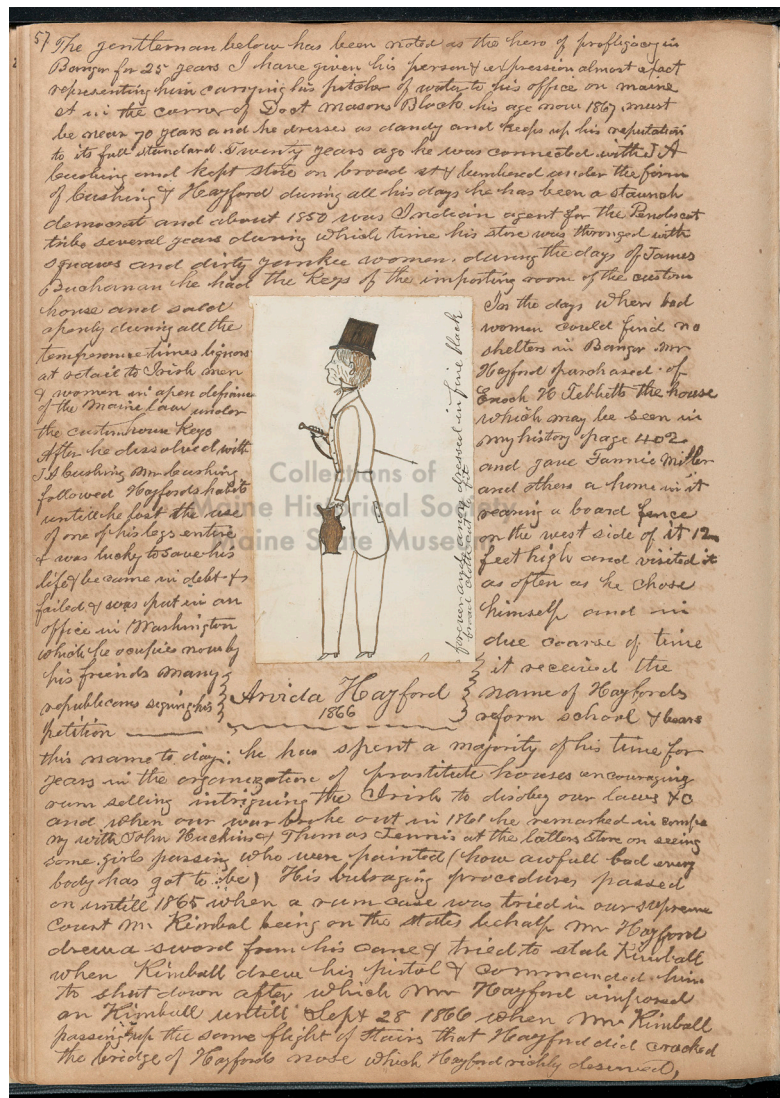
[sideways at right of illustration]
forever and ever dressed in fine black broad cloth cut to fit

[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

[Continued on next page]





[Continued from previous page]

office in Washington
which he occupies now by
his friends many}
republicans signing his}

petition ----- [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
becoming a board fence
on the west side of it 12
feet high and visited it
as often as he chose
himself and in
due course 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 Kimball 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,

afterwards, when
the 22 Regt^{ment} left
Camp for Michigan
he wrote the letter &
was ordered down
in the Regiment to
be there when the R.R.
road was worked for
him, being in two
hundred days, while
located, on the night
it started toward
my eyes, when
the noble band of
sufferers returned
after 14 months
detention, which they
were used the time
of my argument in
the great Remondous
as a private at his
head on the night.

As he returned he
commenced his won-
der as though nothing
had happened & saw
his black coat & white
gaiters buff & as he
recollected the circumstances
on the 28th Sept 1866
Mr. Bagford officer of his
room wrote to our
brother of the same
flight of hairs, they
met at 16 Bedford-mews
told him by some sharp
remarks of making
game of him & that
he indeed Mr. Kim
bald to stroke him
across the nose

LAW ! 1866

[illegible]

excuse, I think, be regarded as a sufficient ex-
 planation. I have no unusual appeal, that the de-
 mands made upon me have been, in many of the most
 important, without a more liberal patronage. I may be occa-
 sionally on the ground that it is very evident that
 many kind friends have not realized the necessity
 thoughtlessly placed their business in the hands of
 my worst enemies.
 Gentlemen, I am one of your number, and shall
 be as far as respectable and successful, or other-
 wise, as you may choose to have me.
 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 extraordinary 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 until the

war broke out for
some reason or

some reason when
the soldiers came

the soldiers as nine
months men barax.

on centre st or Bro

way he enlisted as a

private in the 22^d

regiment of volunteers

& went through the

of Vicksburg & Port

refusing all the tim

promotion they off

confer on him. I ha

from time to time f

with him and he al

shew marks of high

ding and I took his

kes from an heredit

haste in his pleas &

aminations from an

pulse of disposition

he could not control

but was always repeated

[Continued on next page]

afterwards, when
the 32 Regtth left
Boston for Ship Island
he took the tallest &
handsomest woman
in the regiment & they
came down the Nile
road & married by
my close in two
Kemball being five
hours on the night
at Starbuck town in
my eyes, & then
the noble band of
sufferers returned
after 14 months
detention, which they
now wear the name
& a new regiment in
the great Semballows
at a private at his
post in the night.

LAW! 1866

[illegible]

As this return he commenced his journey as though nothing had happened & made his black coat & white shirt & buff vest & tie & entered the same church on the 28th of Sept. 1846 Mr. Rogers offered his voice for its pastor leading up the same flight of stairs. They met & he appeared much better than by some of the remarks of making ground to him. So the undecid. Mr. Kimball to strike him a cross. This move

[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.

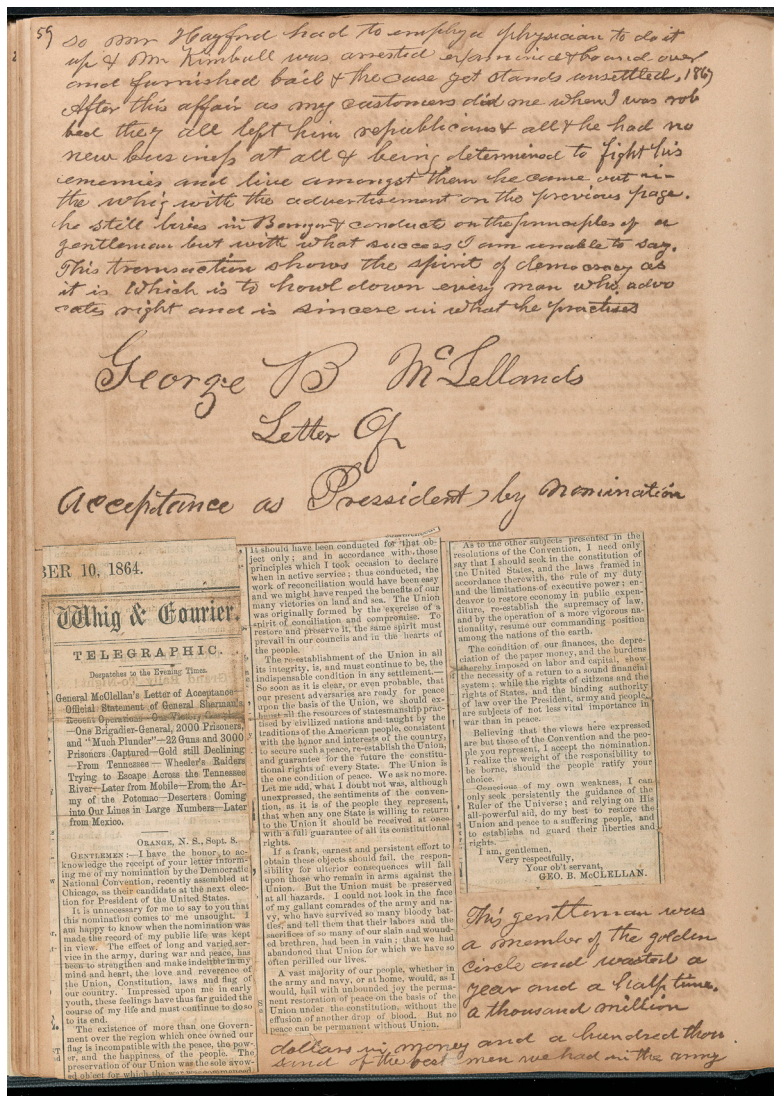
But having fully decided not to change my residence, let fortune deal with me as it may, but live and die a citizen of Bangor, devoting all my time and energies to the practice of my profession, one favor, and only you, I respectfully but earnestly ask of all who desire my happiness, prosperity, and 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 mr Hayford had to employ a physician to do it up & mr Kimball was arrested & imprisoned and over and furnished bail & the case got stands unsettled, 1864 After this affair as my customers did one whom I was robbed 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 advocates right and is sincere in what he practises.

George B McLellands

Letter Of

Acceptance as President, by Nomination

[newspaper clipping]

[left column]

ber 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 Ar-

my of the Potomac--Deserters Coming

into Our Lines 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]

George B McLellands
Letter of
Acceptance as President by Nomination

Whig & Courier.

General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance—
Official Statement of General Sherman—
Recent Operations—Our Victory Complete—
—One Brigadier-General, 2000 Prisoners and
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 Lines in Large Numbers—Late

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 this nomination comes to me unsought. I am happy to know when the nomination was made the record of my public life was before me in view. The effect of long and varied service in the army during war and peace,

been to strengthen and make indelible in mind and heart, the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of our country. Impressed upon me in early youth, these feelings have thus far guided the course of my life and must continue to do so.

The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned the flag is incompatible with the peace, the order, and the happiness of the people.

ed object for which the war was undertaken.

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.

[illegible]

If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will rest 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 their sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren, had been in vain; that we have abandoned that Union for which we have

A vast majority of our people, whether the army and navy, or at home, would, I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of Union under the constitution, without

dollars in my
sum of the pe

1871

As to the other subjects presented in the resolution 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, to secure to the people the exercise of executive power; and the restoration of energy in public expenditure, to re-establish the supremacy of the law, and to place the Government on a national basis, and in a commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burden thereby imposed on labor, will also show the necessity of a return to a sound financial basis. While the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over the President, are subjects of importance, the most vital importance is in subjects of national 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.

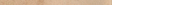
CO

This gentleman
a member of the

Circle and West
year and a half
a thousand mill

and a hundred
men we had with

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, with visible stitching or staples. The page is otherwise empty of any text or markings.



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the army

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

[Continued on next page]

[Continued on next page]

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 thousand of the best men we had in the army.

Volting & Courier.

WHEELER & LYNDEN, PROPRIETORS

W. H. WHEELER, EDITOR.
Business letters should be addressed to the
Publishers, "WHEELER & LYNDEN."

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.

Reckless Misrepresentation—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 very same place.

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 been plotting there. 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 the convention which framed the constitution of Maine."

"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 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 negroes, which they had assembled to protect it, in reasonable way."

And so on, for a whole column.

Now what were the facts, as given 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 the cold-blooded massacre, or 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 massacres.

The Convention, wussy, had a right to re-assemble. When it did so, the riot was commenced by an attack upon a peaceable procession of colored men going to the ball.

This is shown by a correspondent of the N. Y. Times, a Johnson paper edited by the very big leader of the Johnson men in Congress, Henry H. 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, arrived two days before with revolvers for the occasion, advanced as a preconcerted 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 organ:

"They soon commenced firing at the freedmen in front of the building and drove them in to it."

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. Mahan, who is lame and walked with a crutch, was next on the stairs as he came down, and accosted 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 man.

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

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 hasty peculiarly ministerial way, one which distinctly marked him as a clergyman, he came down stairs with a white handkerchief on a cane, intending to surrender himself peacefully. He was met, knocked down, trampled upon, kicked, and beaten nearly to death, while begging for mercy. The police and their rising friends were his assassins. Dr. Douin, intending to surrender himself, also came down. He was shot, stabbed, and treated in the same manner as Horton, although he implored the ruffians to take him prisoner and spare his life.

On Common, Baronne, Dryades, Rampart, St. Charles and Canal street streets, freedmen were murdered by the police and mob in cold blood. Standing in the door of a house, I saw on Canal street, I saw about 200 men chasing one negro along the sidewalk. Six policemen were nearest to him, and in advance of his pursuers. They caught 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 clubbed over a fence, when I saw him fall from a policeman's shot. As he struck the ground at least a dozen policemen and rioters surrounded him and fired their pistols into his head and breast at the same time, sending him with clubs and cases. The blood flowed from wounds in his scalp, covering

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 gesture for the mercy his tongue could not ask for. I saw a white man draw a stiletto 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.

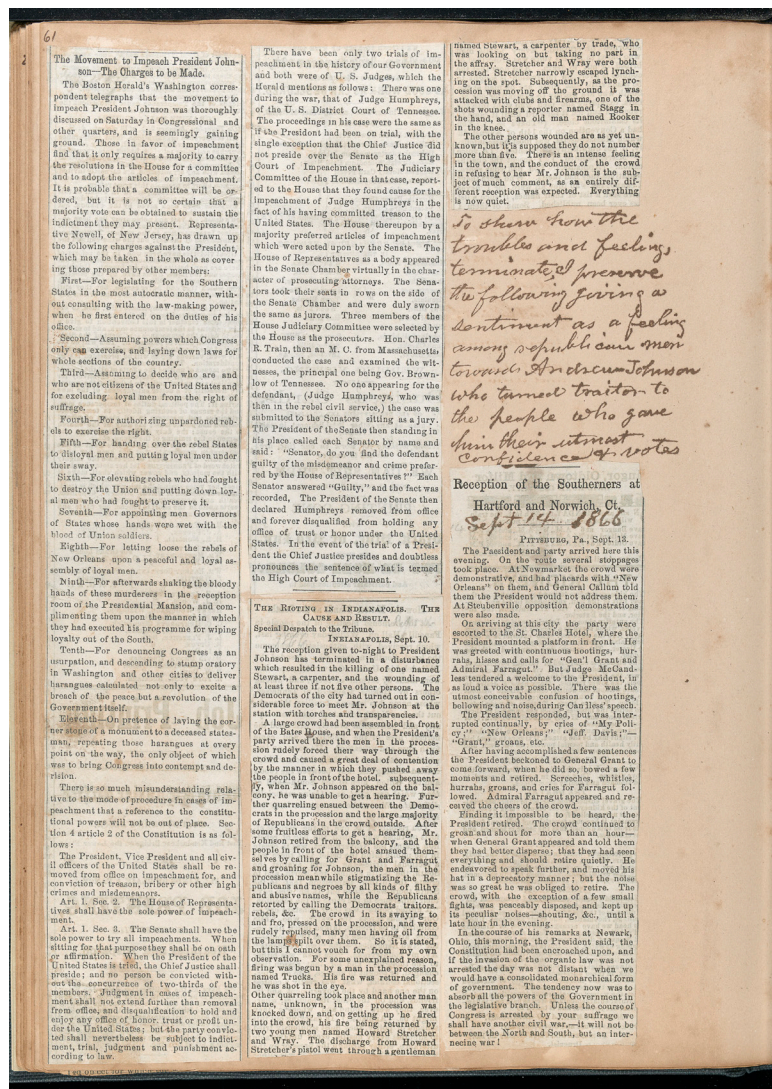
And here is what Gen. Sheridan said, in his despatch which was suppressed or garbled either by the President or by somebody connected with this same New York Times:

"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 excused 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:

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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 covering those prepared by other members:

First--For legislating for the Southern States in 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.

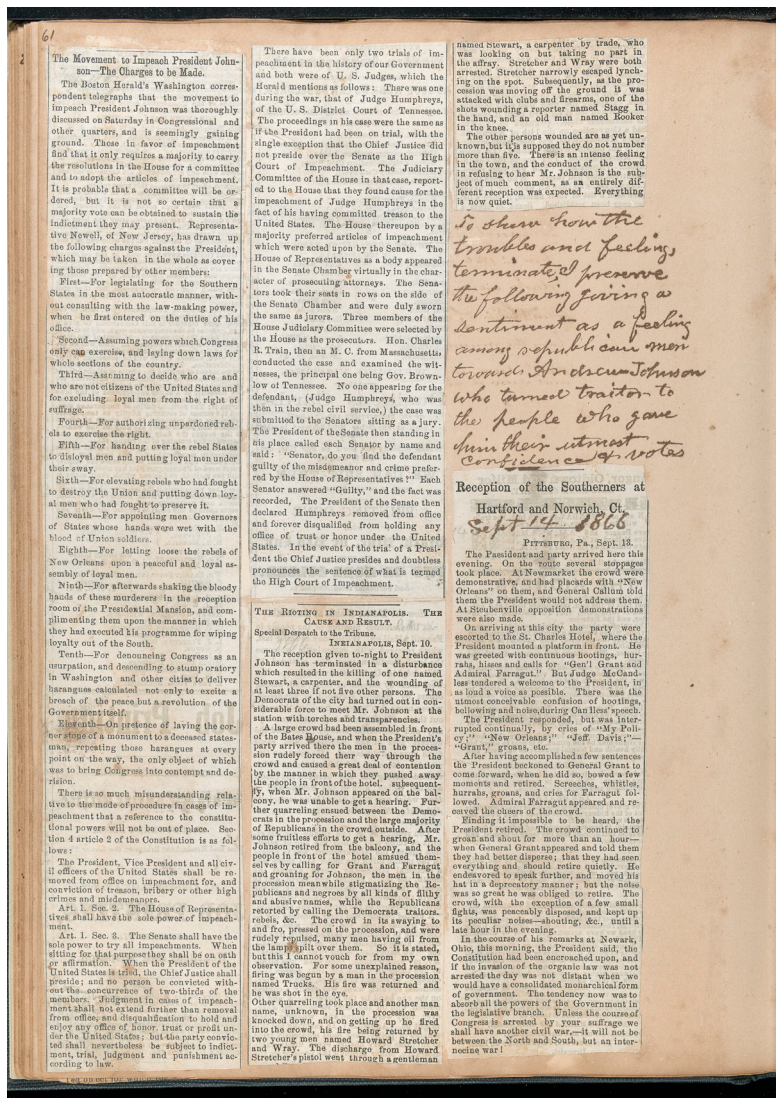
Sixth--For elevating rebels who had fought to destroy the Union and putting down loyal men who had fought to preserve it.

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-

[Continued on next page]



[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 derision.

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 follows:

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.

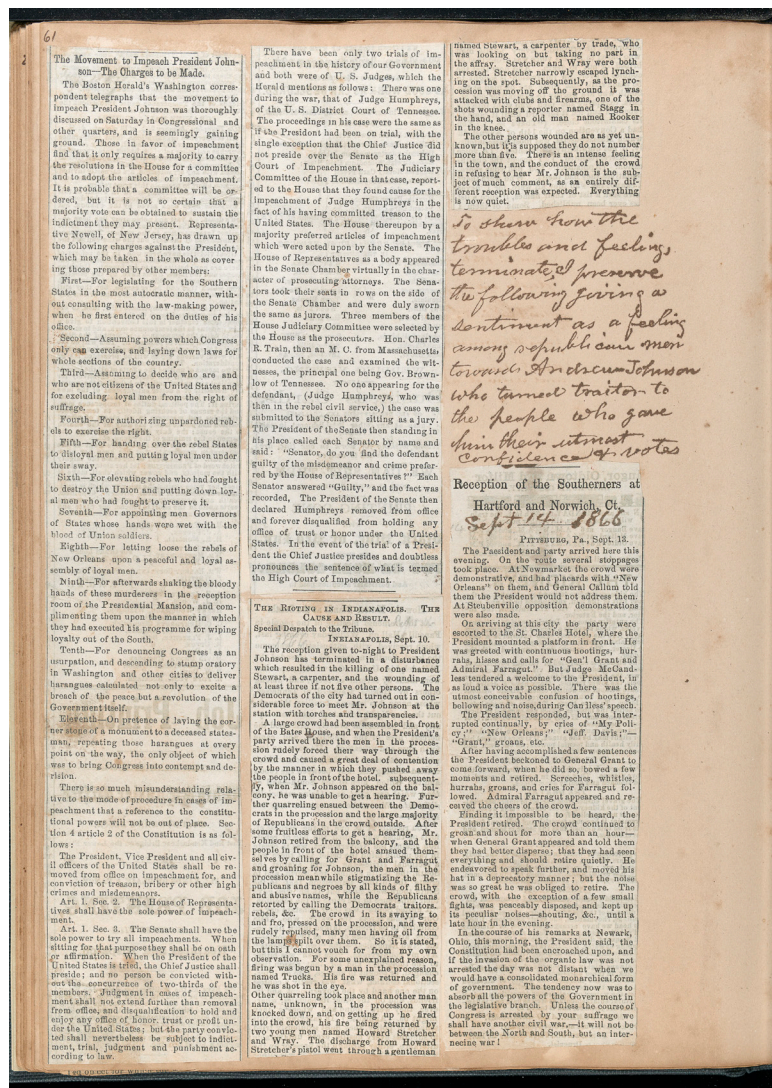
Art. 1, Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

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 in 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

[Continued on next page]



[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. Brownlow 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.

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

To show how the troubles and feelings terminate in a feeling among republicans men towards Abraham 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

Pittsboro, Pa. Sept. 13.

The President and party arrived here this evening. On the 13th several stoppages took place. At Newmarket the crowd were demonstrative, and had placards with "New Orleans" on them, and General O'Brien told them the President would not address them. At Shenandoah 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 greeted with continuous huzzas, hurrahs, huzzas and huzzas for "Genl Grant and Admiral Farragut." But Judge McDaniel, who had tendered a welcome to the President, in a loud voice said, "There was the most conceivable confusion of huzzas, hurrahs, huzzas, and cries for Farragut's huzzas."

The President responded, but was interrupted continually by cries of "My Policy," "New Orleans," "Jeff Davis," "Grant," "Grant," etc.

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

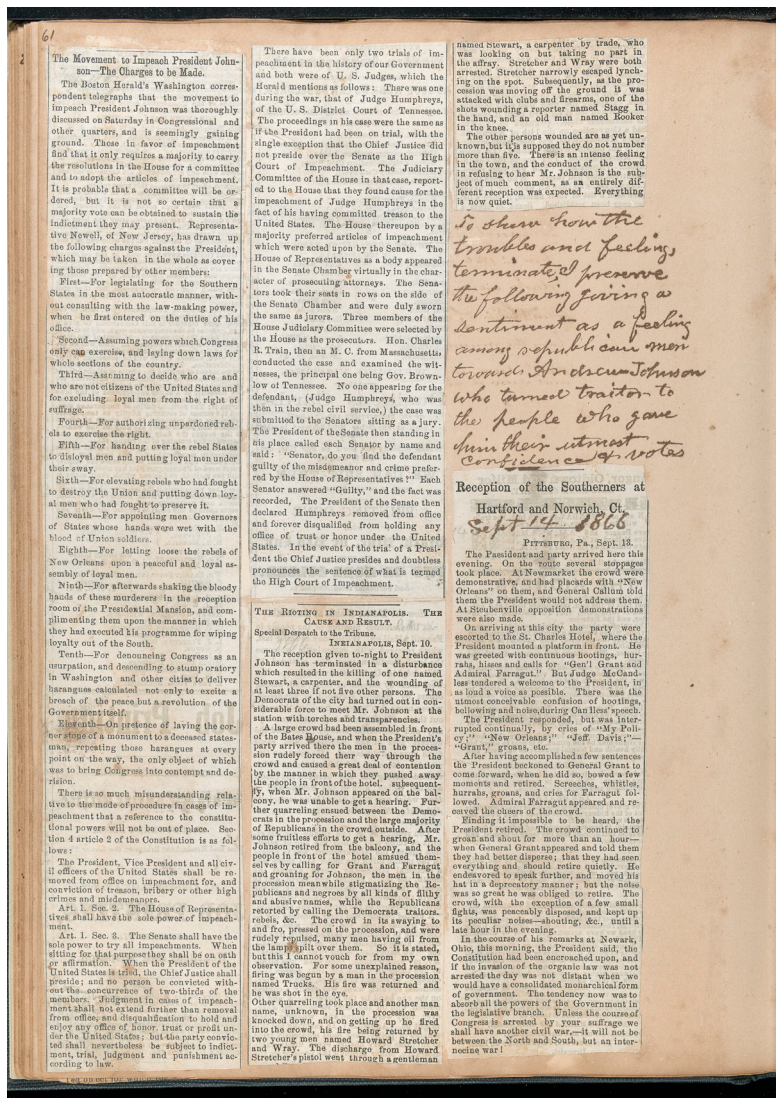
Finding it impossible to be heard, the President retired. The crowd continued to groan and shout for more than an hour—when General Grant appeared and told them they had better disperse: that they had seen everything and should retire quietly. He endeavored to speak further, and moved his hat in a dignified 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 hostile "noise-shouting," etc., 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 should have a consolidated nation and of government. The tendency now was to take all the power of the Government in the legislative branch. Unless the country Congress is arrested by their suffrage we shall have another civil war—it will not be between the North and South, but an interesting war!

Other quarreling took place and another man named, 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 Rioting In Indianapolis. The Cause And Result.

[Continued on next page]



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

Indianapolis, 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.

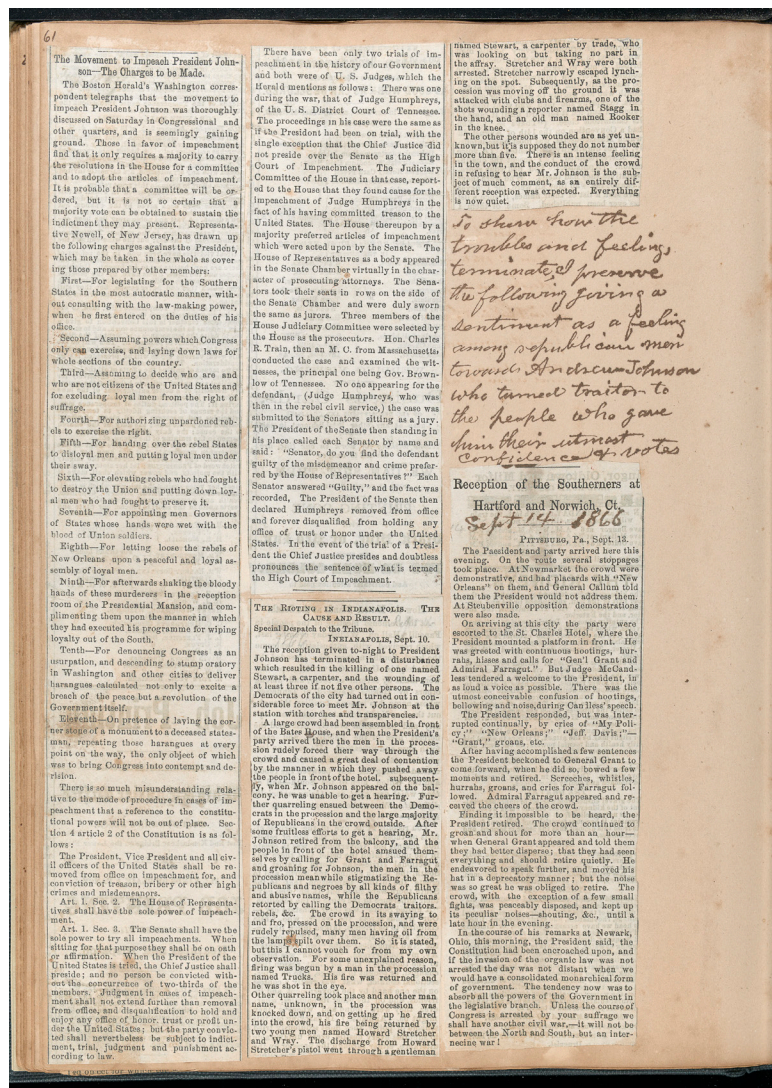
A large crowd had been assembled in front of the Bates House, and when the President's party arrived there the men in the procession rudely forced their way through the crowd and caused a great deal of contention by the manner in which they pushed away the people in front of the hotel. subsequently, 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

[Continued on next page]



[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.

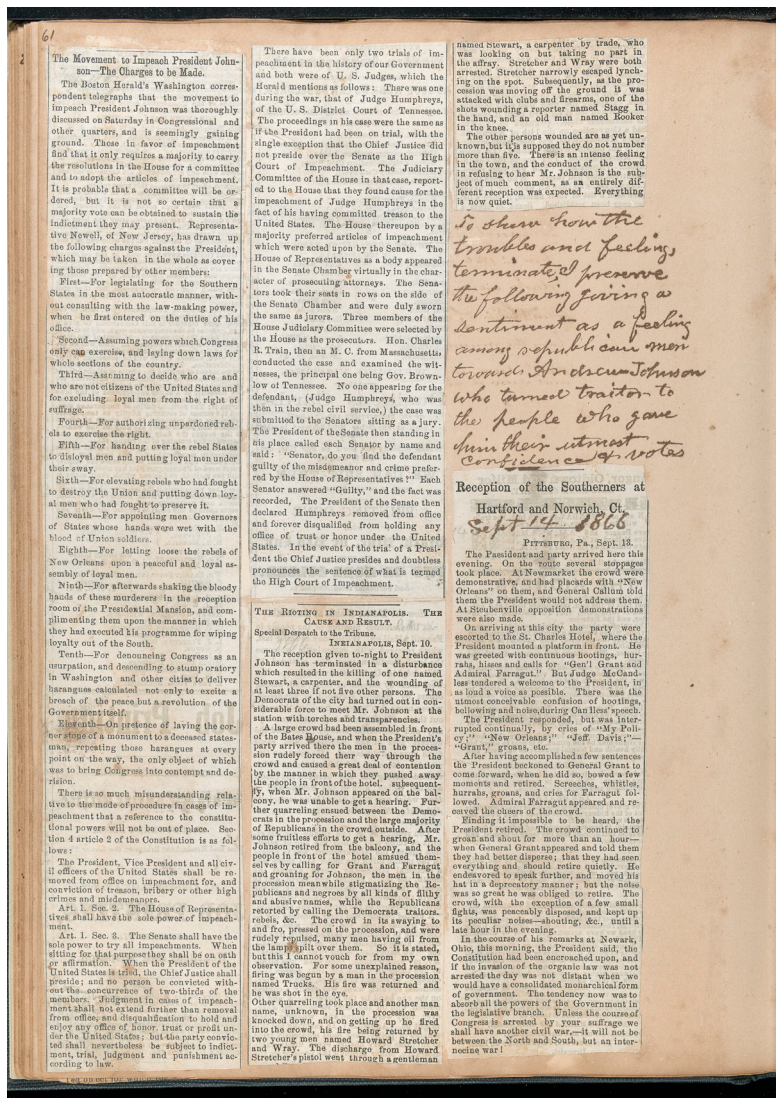
Sept 14 1866

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 "Genl Grant and

[Continued on next page]



[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 Polity;" "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!

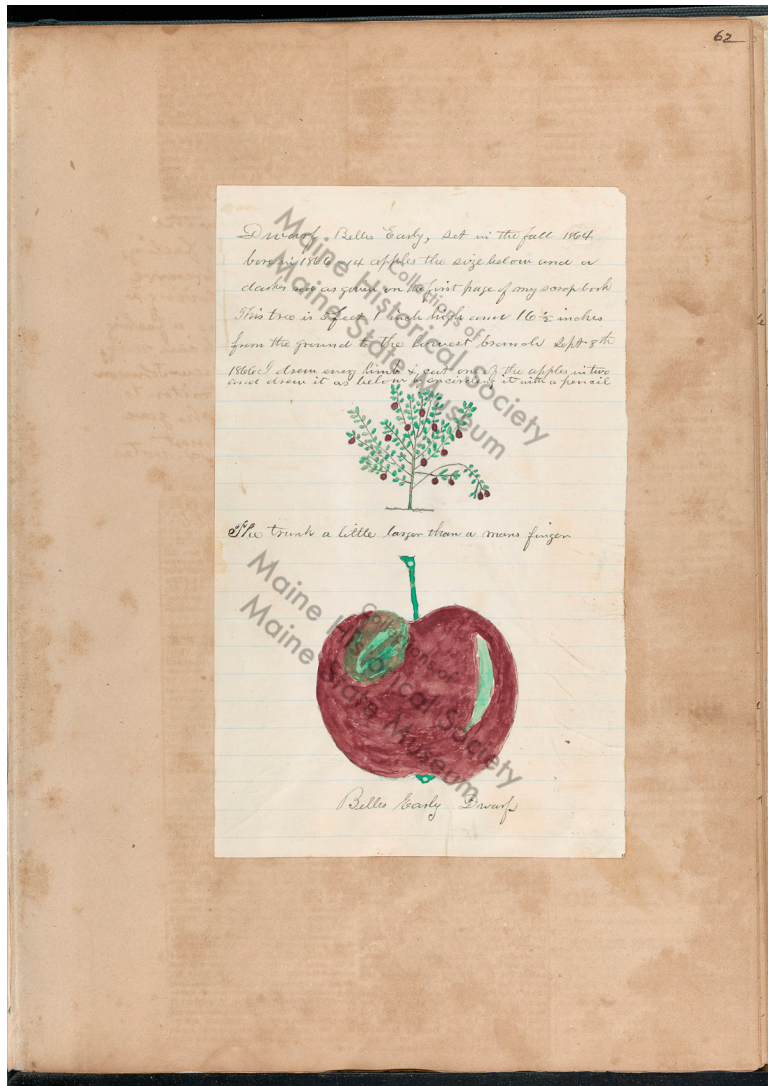
Dwarf Belles Early, set in the fall 1864
 bore in 1866 - 14 apples the size below and a
 darker red as given on the first page of my scrap book
 This tree is 5 feet 1 inch high and 16 1/2 inches
 from the ground to the lowest branch Sept 8th
 1866 I drew every limb & cut one of the apples in two
 and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

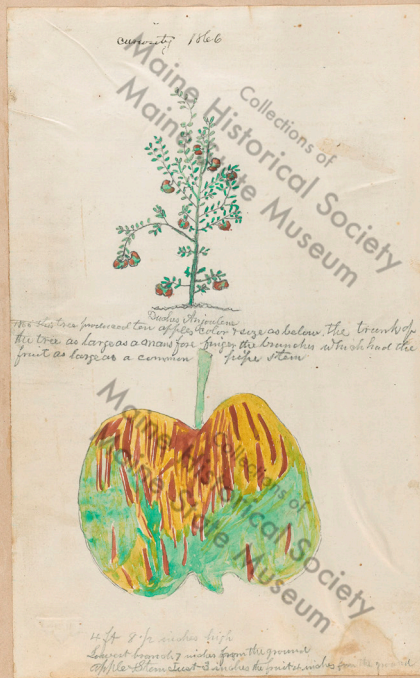
[illustration]

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
shoved & tied it up as drawn. This tree The D^{uch}es Ang^{elene}[^]
Dutches
and a dwarf belles early were the admiration of all visitors.

[illustration]

[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

