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A document which should be preserved and bound in gold, giving the issue exactly as every Republican (not abolitionist) stood at the commencement of the rebellion I preserve this instrument for my boys and wish them to consider well the points and principles I enclose in it with my pen and also in Jefferson Davis address --  
Monday Evening, March 4, 1861.

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President Lincoln's  
Inaugural Address.  
He urges a Faithful Adherence to  
the Constitution.  
Denounces Invasion Of  
States.

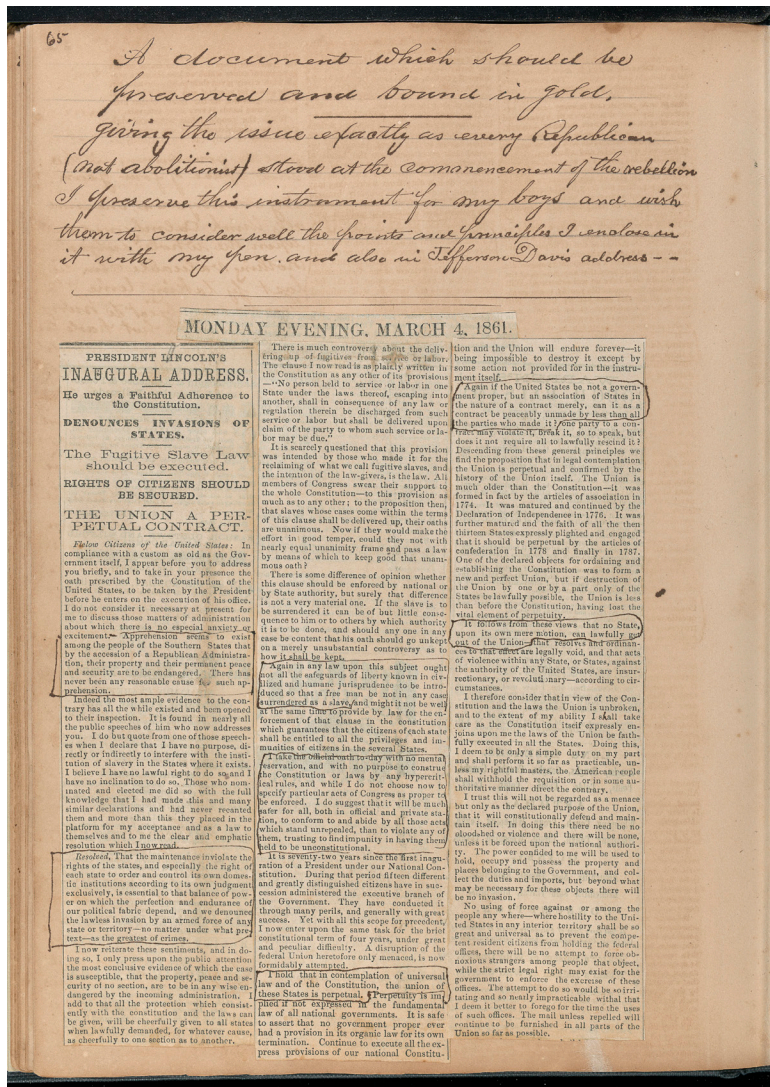
The Fugitive Slave Law  
should be executed.  
Rights Of Citizens Should  
Be Secured.

The Union A Perpetual Contract.  
Fellow Citizens of the United States; In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office. I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no especial anxiety or excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their permanent peace and security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension.

Indeed the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been opened to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the public speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of these speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full

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knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations and had never recanted them and more than this they placed in the platform for my acceptance and as a law to themselves and to me the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read.

*Resolved.* That the maintenance inviolate the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any state or territory--no matter under what pretext--as the greatest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is acceptable, that the property, peace and security of no section, are to be in any wise endangered by the incoming administration. I add to that all the protection which consistently with the constitution and the laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all states when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

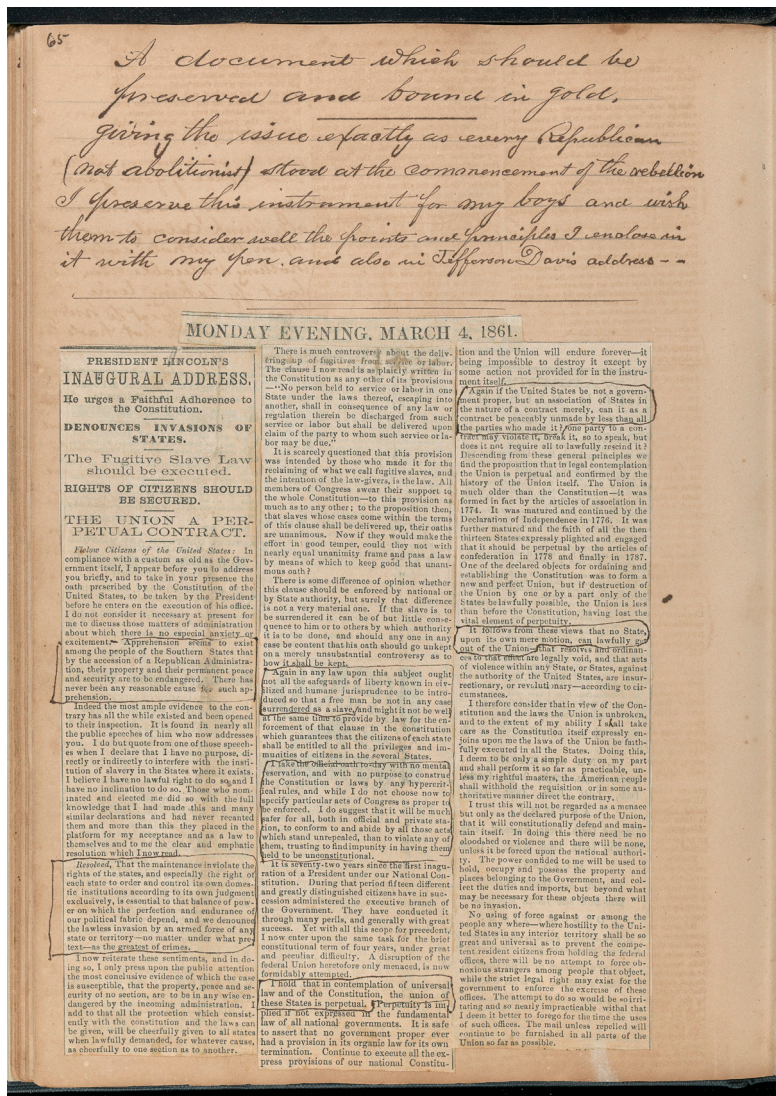
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There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is so plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions --"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law-givers, is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution--to this provision as much as to any other; to the proposition then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms

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of this clause shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is to be done, and should any one in any case be content that his oath should go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept.

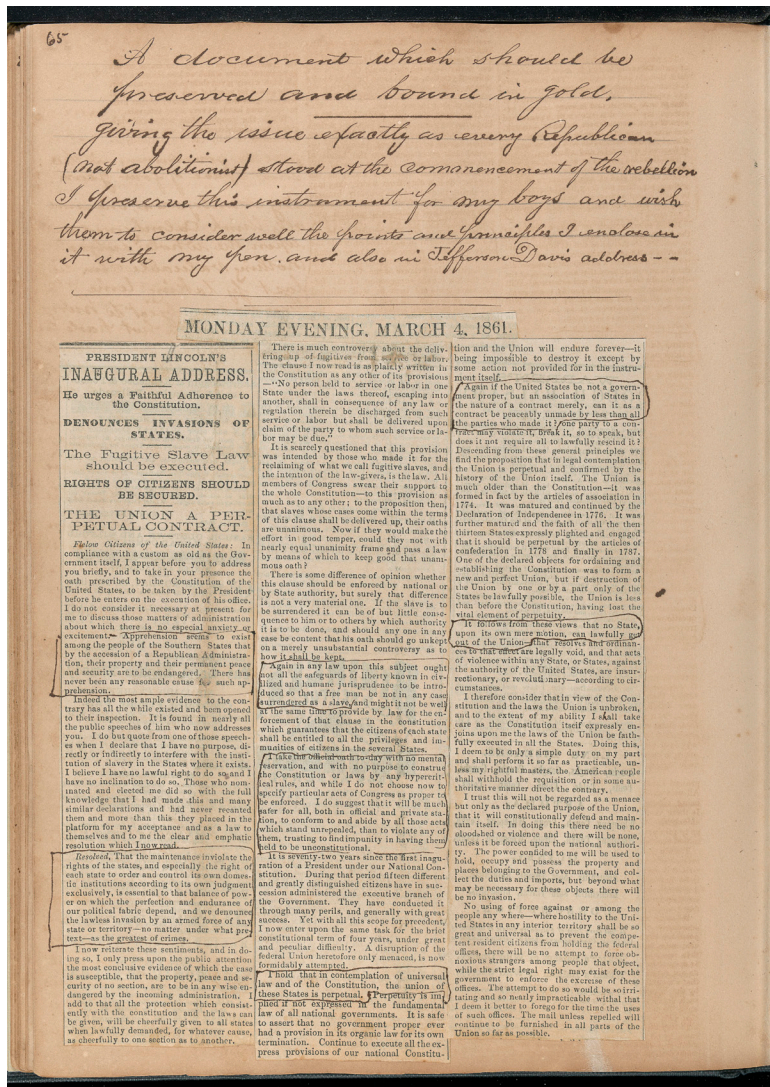
Again in any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave, and might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservation, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules, and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private station, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a president under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great

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and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the federal Union heretofore only menaced, is now  
formidably attempted.

I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitu-

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tion and the Union will endure forever--it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.  
Again if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? one party to a contract may violate it, break it, so to speak but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principals we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual and confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution--it was formed in fact by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and confirmed by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778 and finally in 1787. One of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a new and perfect Union, but if destruction of the Union by one or by a part, only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

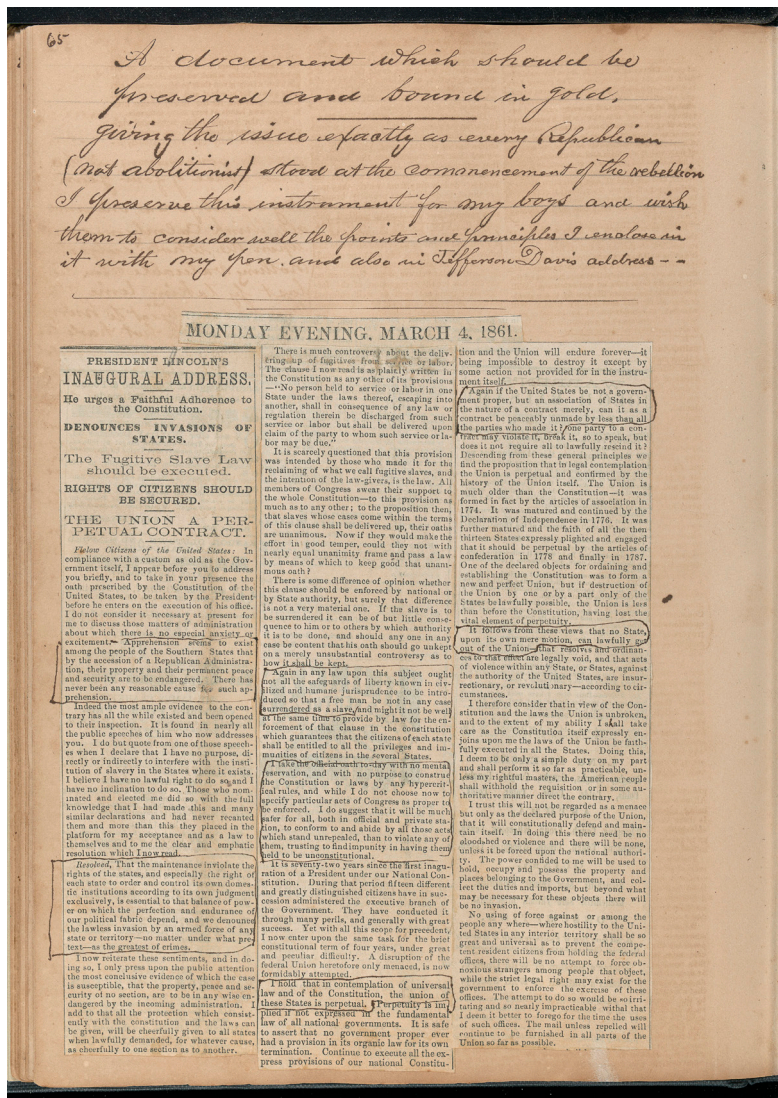
If I have from these views that no State upon its own mere motion, can lawfully secede from the Union--that neither the nullification of the laws of the Union, nor the refusal to obey them are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State, or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary, or revolutionary--according to circumstances.  
I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. During this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part and shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people shall withhold the requisition, or in some imperative manner direct the contrary.

I trust this will not be regarded as a menace but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will consistently defend and maintain itself. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence and there will be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and collect the duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for those objects there will be no invasion.  
No using of force against or among the people any where--where hostility to the United States in any interior territory shall be so great and universal as to prevent the competent resident citizens from holding the federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among people on the States while the strict legal right may exist for the government to enforce the exercise of these offices. The attempt to do so would be extrajudicial and so nearly impracticable withal that I deem it better to forego for the time the use of such offices. The mail unless repelled will continue to be forwarded in all parts of the Union so far as possible.

It follows from these views that so State, upon its own mere notion, can lawfully get out of the Union--that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts

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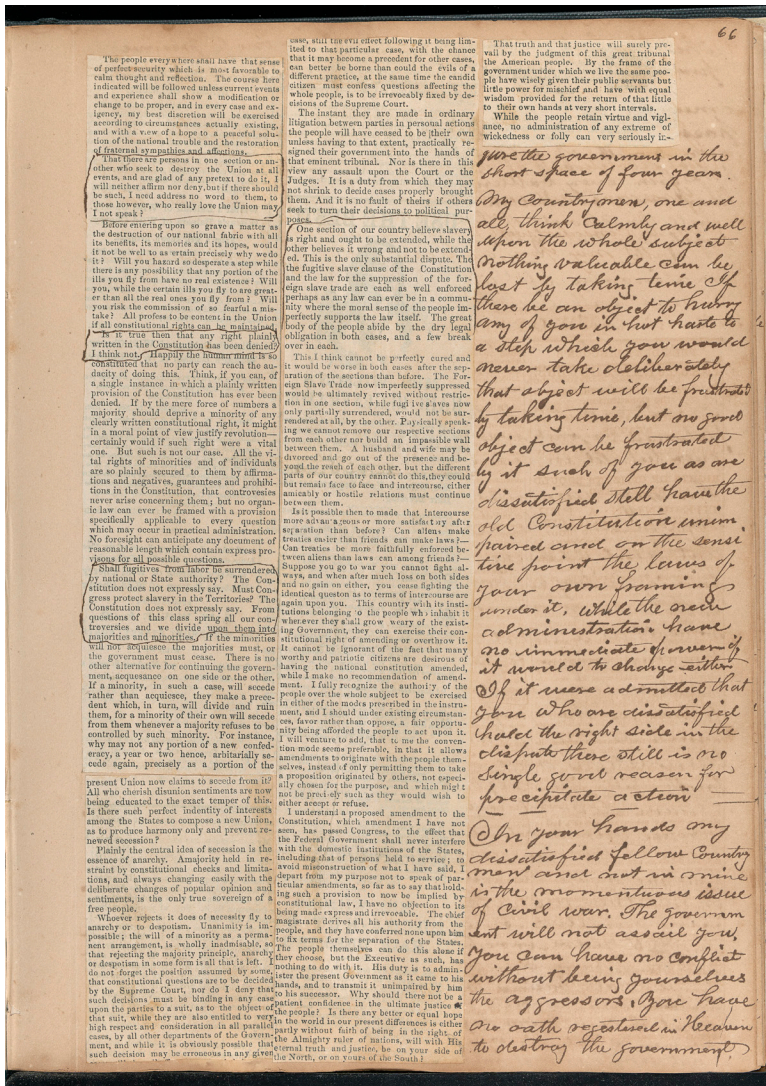
The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency, my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view of a hope to a peaceful solution of the national trouble and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny, but if there should be such, I need address no word to them, to these however, who really love the Union may I not speak?

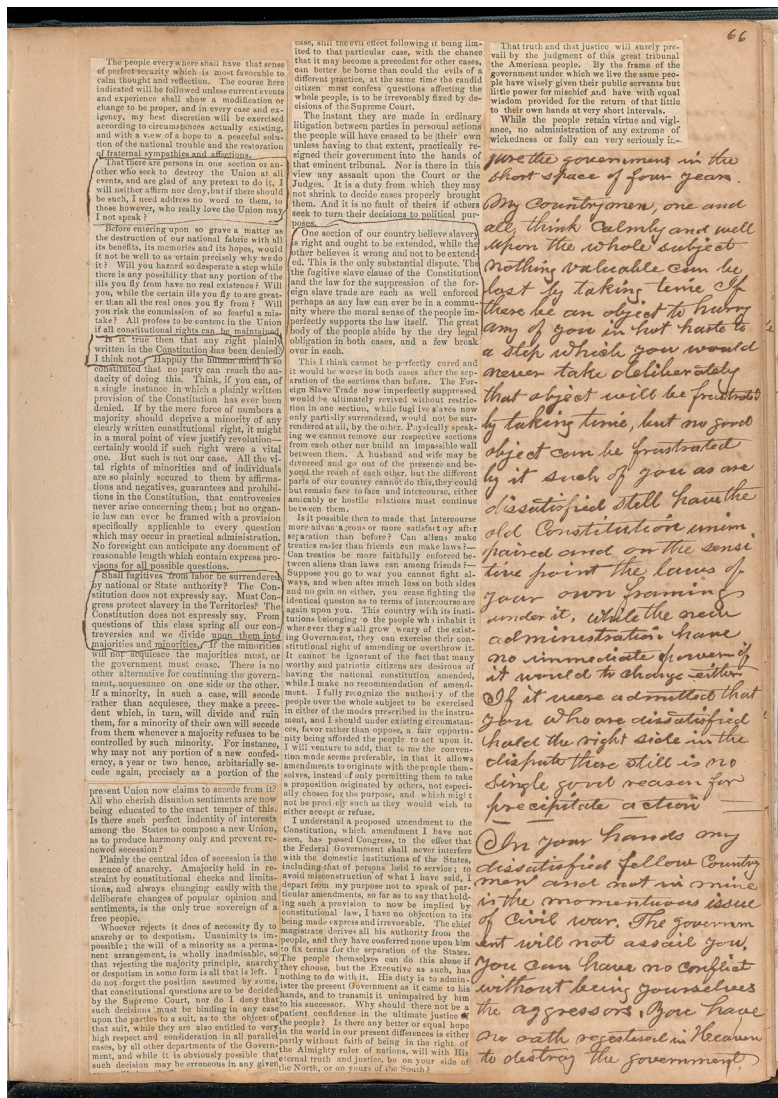
Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it not be well to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained.

Is it true then that all right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constitutional that no party can reach the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify revolution--certainly would if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly secured to them by affirmations and negatives, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies

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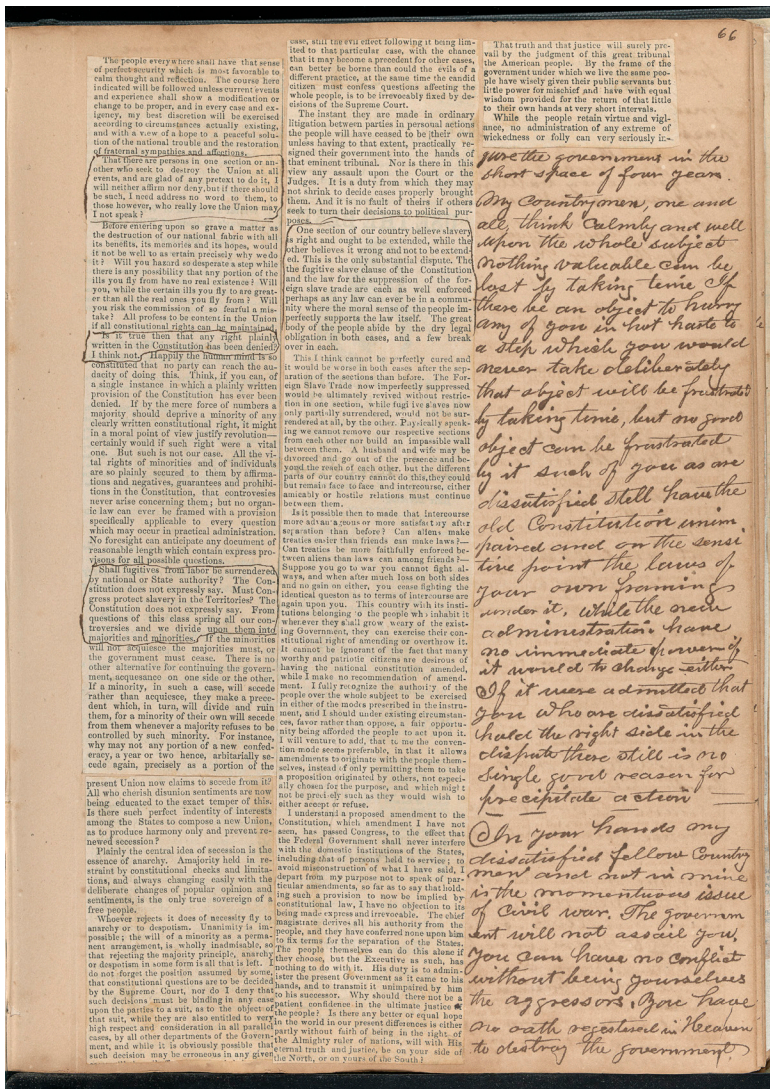
Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our controversies and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minorities will not acquiesce the majorities must, or the government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the government, acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority, in such a case, will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which, in turn, will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as a portion of the present Union now claims to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. Amajority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinion and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people.

Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the will of a minority as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible, so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy

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or despotism in some form is all that is left. I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases, by all other departments of the Government, and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given [center column]

case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice, at the same time the candid citizen must confess questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court.

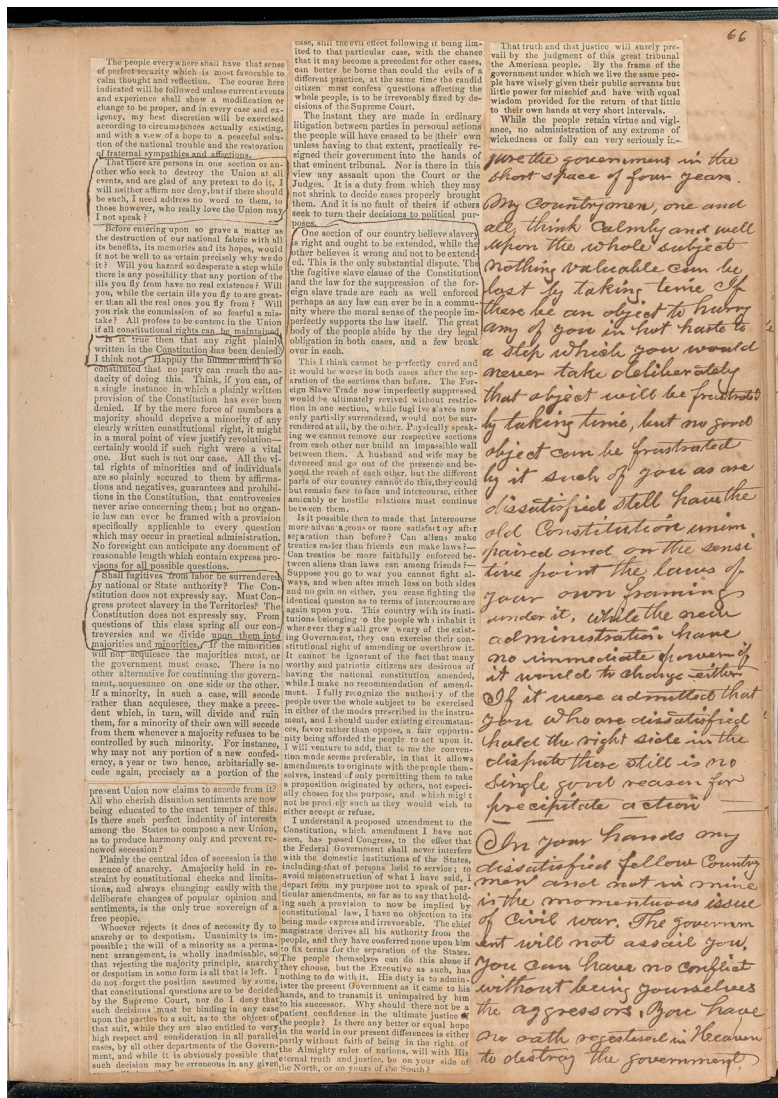
The instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions the people will have ceased to be their own unless having to that extent, practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought them. And it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions into political purposes.

One section of our country believe slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it wrong and not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced perhaps as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each.

This I think cannot be perfectly cured and it would be worse in both cases after the sep-

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aration of the sections than before. The Foreign Slave Trade now imperfectly suppressed would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all, by the other. Physically speaking we cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this, they could but remain face to face and intercourse, either amicably or hostile relations must continue between them.

Is it possible then to made that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?— Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends?— Suppose you go to war you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting the identical question as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country with its institutions belonging to the people who inhabit it whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending or overthrow it. It cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national constitution amended, while I make no recommendation of amendment. I fully recognize the authority of the people over the whole subject to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument, and I should under existing circumstances. favor rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add, that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take a proposition originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment I have not seen, has passed Congress, in the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service; to avoid misinterpretation of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to now be implied by constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to its terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this should they choose, but the Executive as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successors. Why should there not be a hearty without faith of being in the right, of the Almighty ruler of nations, will with internal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South?

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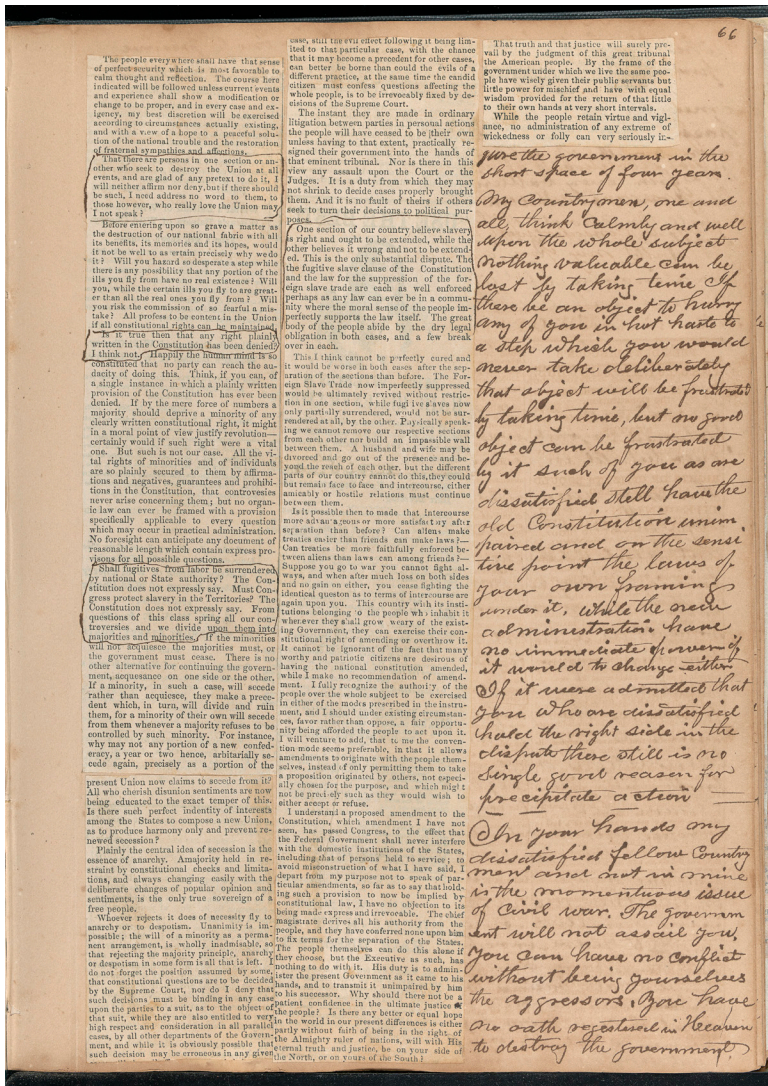
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That truth and that justice will surely prevail by judgment of this great tribunal the American people. By the frame of the government under which we live the same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

While the people retain virtue and vigilance, no administration of any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

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My countrymen, one and all think calmly and well upon the whole subject nothing valuable can be lost by taking time If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately that object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it such of you as are dissatisfied still have the old Constitution union paired and on the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it. While the new administration have no immediate power if it would to change either If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute there still is no Single good reason for precipitate action. ---- In your hands my dissatisfied fellow Country men and not in mine is the momentuous issue of Civil war. The government will not assail you, you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government.

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This I think cannot be perfectly cured and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The Foreign Slave Trade now imperfectly suppressed would be ultimately revived without restriction. The fugitive slave clause, while fugitives now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Especially speaking we cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this, they could not interpose force to enforce and interrupt, or amicably or hostile relations must continue between them.

Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?—Treaties be more faithfully observed between aliens than laws can among friends?—Suppose you go to war you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting the identical question as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country with its institutions belonging to the people who inhabit it wherever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending or overthrowing it. It cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national constitution amended, while I make no recommendation of amendment. I fully recognize the authority of the people over the whole subject to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument, and I should under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add, that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take a proposition originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment I have not seen, has passed Congress, is the object that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service; to depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to now be implied by constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. The character of the amendment derives all its authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him who chooses, but the Executive as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world in our present differences in either party without faith in the right of the people? Is there any other power, save the eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South?

That truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal the American people. By the frame of the government under which we live—Can some people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain virtue and vigilance, no administration of any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously increase the government in the short space of four years.

My Countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon the whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately that object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are dissatisfied still have the old Constitution, union, law, and the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it. While the new administration have no immediate power if it would to change either, if it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. In your hands my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentuous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government.



67 While I shall have the most solemn one to preserve,  
 protect and defend it. I am loth to close. We are not  
 enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies, though  
 passion may have strained it, it must not brake  
 our bonds of affection the mystic call of memory stre-  
 tches from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living  
 heart and hearthstone all over this broad land will yet  
 swell the chords of the Union when again touched as  
 surely they will by the better angels of our nature, —

Mr Lincoln left his home as did Mr Hamlin see page  
 this book with a sigh and as it were a farewell to  
 all his friends as though conscious of a sudden end  
 sooner or later and when he came in the vicinity of  
 Washington a respectable and strong guard was in readi-  
 ness to accompany him to the Capitol under command  
 of Lieut Gen Scott Mr Lincoln riding in the centre of  
 platooned bayonets was one of the most magnificent sights  
 ever beheld on American soil. —

In my two scrap books I have now given  
 my children the leading features of the breaking  
 out and closing up of the rebellion and in my  
 family history I have given some of the direct affects  
 of the war on me and others who stood by the gover-  
 nment as a land mark to gather points which  
 they can refer to not only from my pen but from  
 printed documents which have ever been a choice  
 to me as the gospel. They may read history as  
 much as they please which may give dates and  
 transactions and it will not impress the naked  
 truth like the original sketches I have given.  
 I have devoted a large portion of this book to politics  
 because our food and raiment depends on the  
 issue of the day as much as the question does whe-  
 ther we shall be governed by foreign ideas and Policies  
 or whether we are and will be capable of gover-  
 ning ourselves. The conflict is now & has been  
 for 25 years irrepressible. I have seen the days when  
 our homes were safe and quiet. Men and women attended  
 to their daily business with cheerful hearts and enjoyed both  
 labour and society dealt with one and another honestly  
 and I am now living in the days when men and  
 women steal, fight, lie, swear, and disobey every law  
 that any evangelical institution lays down on moral and right

67 while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve,  
 protect and defend it.

I am loth to close. We are not  
 enemies but friends. We must not be enemies, though  
 passion may have strained it. it must not brake  
 our bonds of affection the mystic call of memory stre-  
 tches from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living  
 heart and hearthstone all over this broad land will yet  
 swell the chords of the Union when again touched as  
 surely they will by the better angels of our nature. —  
 mr Lincoln left his home as did mr Hamlin see page  
 this book with a sigh and as it were a farewell to  
 all his friends as though concious of a sudden end  
 sooner or later and when he came in the vicinity of  
 Washington a respectable and strong guard was in readi-  
 ness to accompany him to the capitol under command  
 of Lieut Gen Scott Mr Lincol riding in the centre of  
 platooned bayonets was one of the most magnificent sights  
 ever beheld on american soil. —

In my two scrap books I have now given  
 my children the leading features of the breaking  
 out and closing up of the rebellion and in my  
 family history I have given some of the direct affects  
 of the war on me and others who stood by the gover-  
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Jefferson Davis  
Inaugural Address  
February 18th 1861

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Inaugural Address of Jefferson Davis.

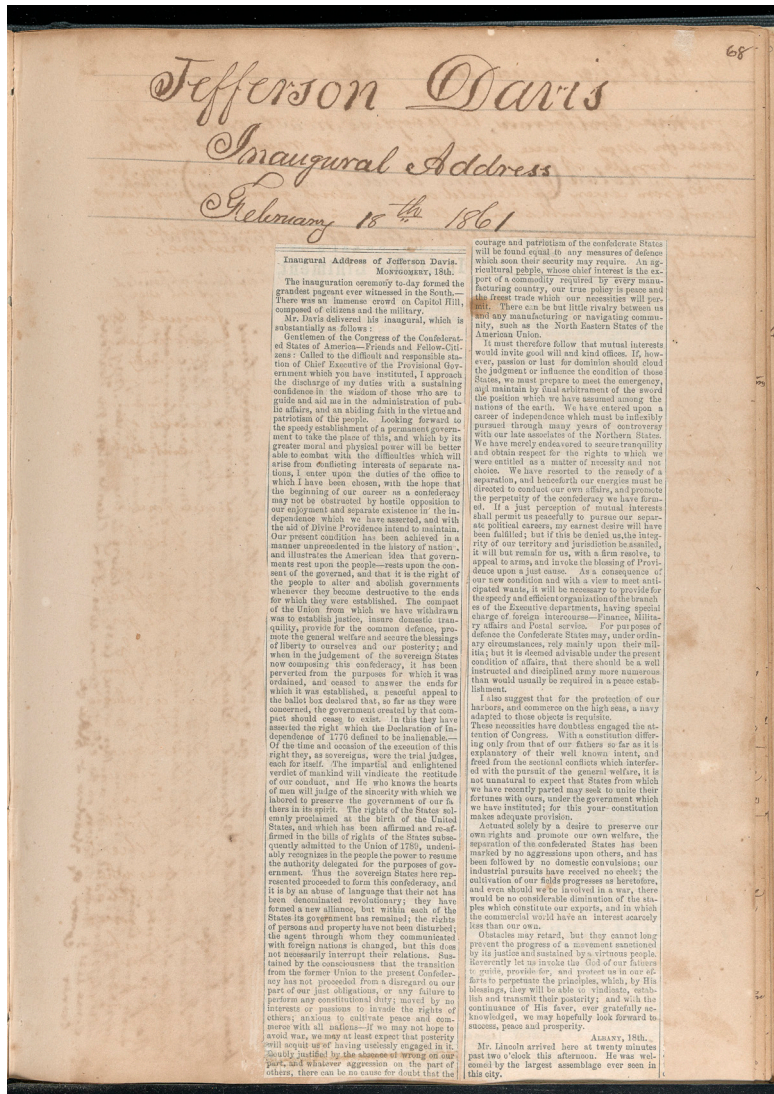
MONTGOMERY, 18th.

The inauguration ceremony to-day formed the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South.— There was an immense crowd on Capitol Hill, composed of citizens and the military.

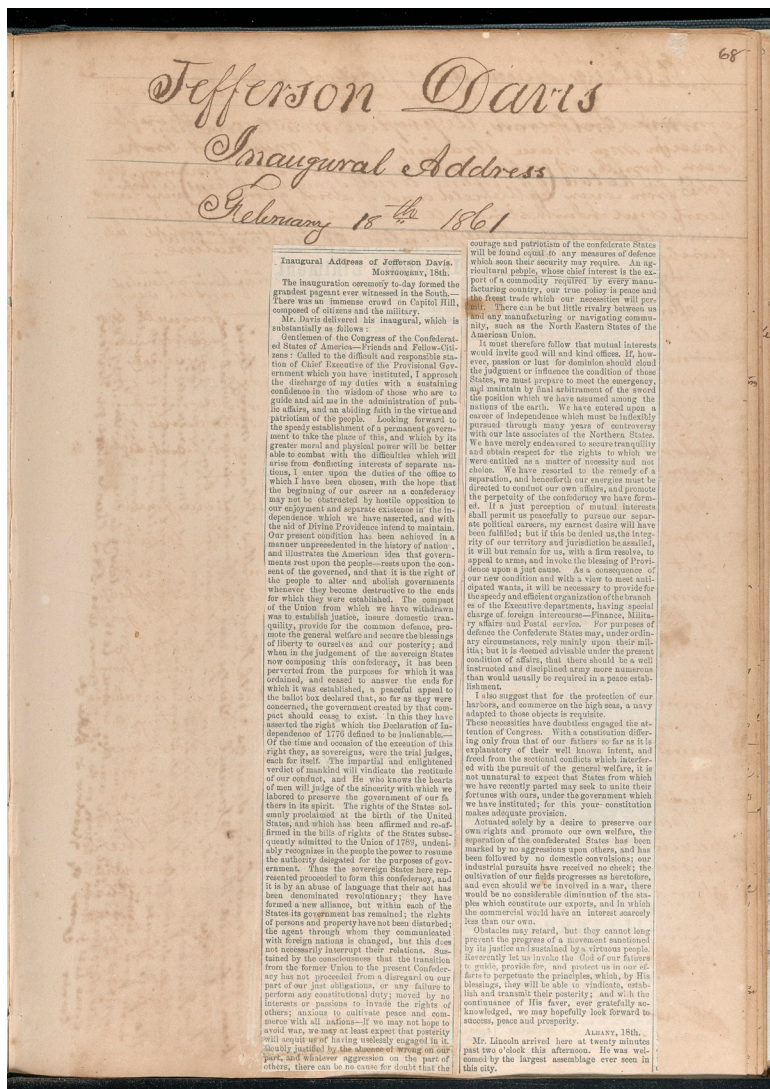
Mr Davis delivered his inaugural, which is substantially as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America—Friends and Fellow-Citizens: Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of my duties with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent government to take the place of this, and which by its greater moral and physical power will be better able to combat with the difficulties which will arise from conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, with the hope that the beginning of our career as a confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment and separate existence in the independence which we have asserted, and with the aid of Divine Providence intend to maintain. Our present condition has been achieved in a matter unprecedented in the history of nations, and illustrates the American idea that governments rest upon the people—rests upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter and abolish governments wherever they become destructive in the ends for which they were established. The compact of the Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and

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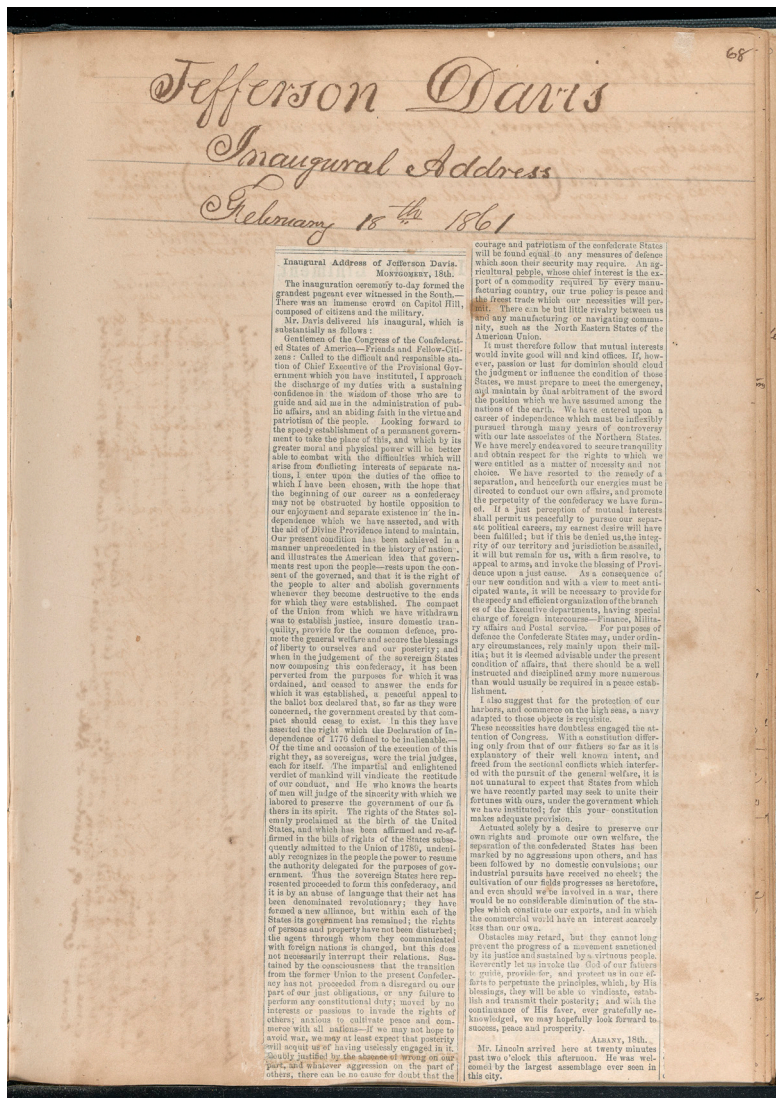


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when in the judgement of the sovereign States now composing this confederacy, it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot box declared that, so far as they were concerned, the government created by the compact should cease to exist. In this they have asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 devised to be inalienable.-- Of the time and occasion of the execution of this right they, as sovereigns, were the trial judges, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to preserve the government of our fathers in its spirit. The rights of the States solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the United States, and which has been affirmed and reaffirmed in the bills of rights of the States subsequently admitted to the Union of 1789, undeniably recognizes in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of government. Thus the sovereign States here represented proceeded to form this confederacy, and it is by an abuse of language that their act has been denominated revolutionary; they have formed a new alliance, not within each of the States its government has remained; the rights of persons and property have not been disturbed; the agent through whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their relations. Sustained by the consciousness that the transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from a disregard of our part of our just obligations, or any failure to perform any constitutional duty; moved by no interests or passions to invade the rights of others; anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations--If we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having uselessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and whatever aggression on the part of others there can be no cause for doubt that the

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courage and patriotism of the confederate States will be found equal to any measurers of defence which soon their security may require. An agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required by every manufacturing country, our true policy is peace and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. There can be but little rivalry between us and any manufacturing or navigating community, such as the North Eastern States of the American Union.

It must therefore follow that mutual interests would invite good will and kind offices. If, however, passion or lust for decision should cloud the judgement or influence the condition of those States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain by final arbitrament of the sword the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a career of independence which must be inflexibly pursued through many years of controversy with our late associates of the Northern States. We have merely endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled as a matter of necessity and not choice. We have resorted to the remedy of a separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to conduct our own affairs, and promote the perpetuity of the confederacy we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interests shall permit as peacefully to pursue our separate political careers, my earnest desire will have been fulfilled; but if this be denied us, the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with a firm resolve, to appeal to arms, and invoke the blessing of Providence upon a just cause. As a consequence of our new condition and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide for the speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the Executive departments, having special charge of foreign intercourse—Finance, Military affairs and Postal service. For purposes of defence the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable under the present

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condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed and disciplined army more numerous than would usually be required in a peace establishment.

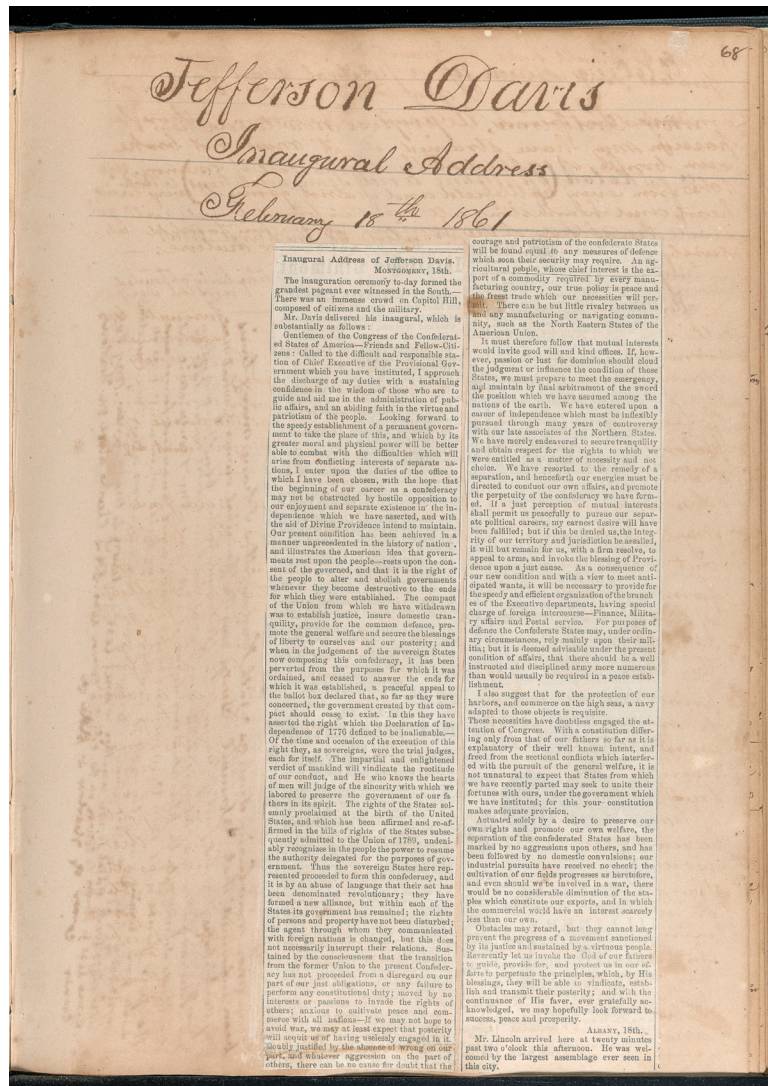
I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors, and commerce on the high seas, a navy adapted to those object is requisite. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress. With a constitution differing only from that of our fathers as far as it is explanatory of their well known intent, and freed from the sectional conflicts which interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unnatural to expect that States from which we have recently parted may seed to unite their fortunes with ours, under the government which we have instituted; for this your constitution makes adequate provision.

Actuated solely by a desire to preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, the separation of the confederated States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and has been followed by no domestic convulsions; our industrial pursuits have received no check; the cultivation of our fields progresses as heretofore, and even should we be involved in a war, there would be no considerable diminution of the staples which constitute our exports, and in which the commercial world have an interest scarcely less than our own.

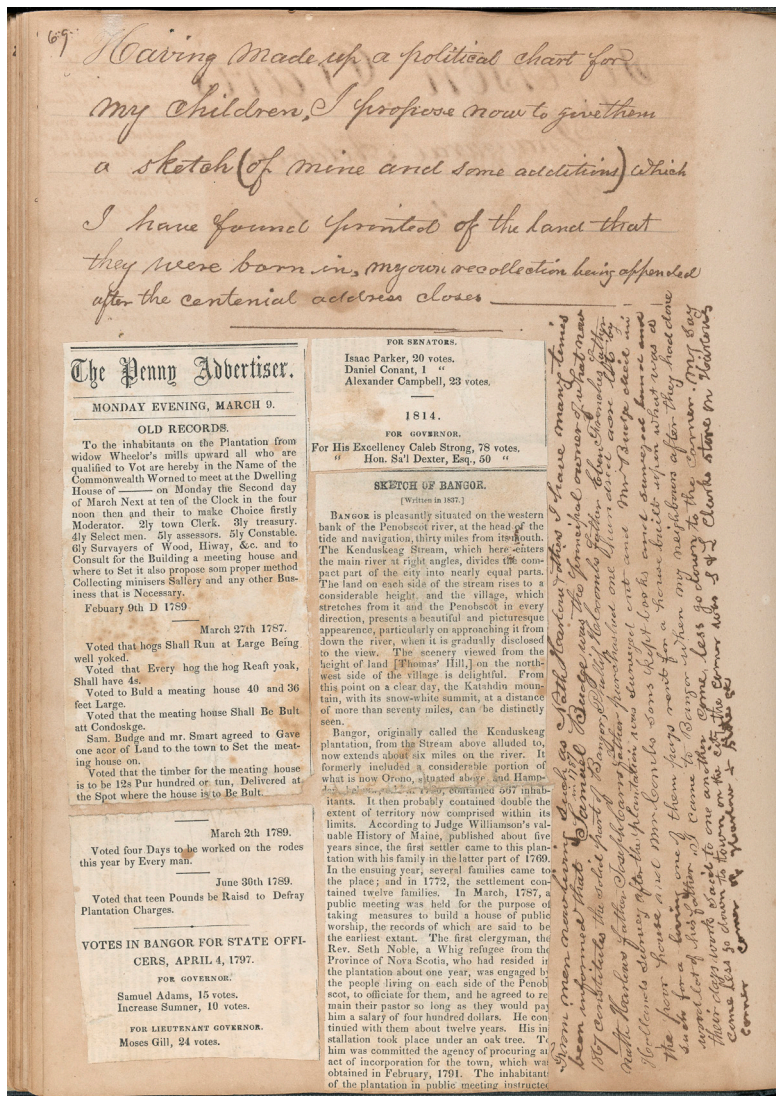
Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent the progress of a movement sanctioned by its justice and sustained by a virtuous people. Reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide, provide for, and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles, which, by His blessings, they will be able to vindicate, establish and transmit their posterity; and with the continuance of His favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, peace and prosperity.

ALBANY, 18<sup>th</sup>.

Mr. Lincoln arrived here at twenty minutes past two o'clock this afternoon. He was welcomed by the largest assemblage ever seen in this city.







69 Having made up a political chart for my children, I propose now to give them a sketch (of mine and some additions) which I have found printed of the land that they were born in, my own recollection being appended after the centennial address closes. -----

[left column]  
The Penny Advertiser.  
MONDAY EVENING MARCH 9  
OLD RECORDS.

To the inhabitants on the Plantation from widow Wheeler's mills upward all who are qualified to Vot are hereby in the Name of the Commonwealth Worned to meet at the Dwelling House of \_\_\_\_\_ on Monday the Second day of March Next at ten of the Clock in the four noon then and their to make Choice firstly Moderator. 2ly town Clerk. 3ly treasury. 4ly Select men. 5ly assessors. 5ly Constable. 6ly Survayers of Wood, Hiway. &c. and to Consult for the Building a meeting house and where to Set it also propose som proper method collecting ministers Sallery and any other Business that is Necessary.

February 9th D 1789

March 27th 1787.

Voted that hogs Shall Run at Large Being \ well yoked.

Voted that Every hog the hog Reaft yoak, Shall have 4s.

Voted to Buld a meating house 40 and 36 feet Large.

Voted that the meating house Shall Be Built att Condoskge.

Sam. Budge and mr. Smart agreed to Gave one acor of Land to the town to Set the meat- ing house on.

Voted that the timber for the meating house is to be 12s Pur hundred or tun, Delivered at the Spot where the house is to Be Built.

March 2th 1789.

Voted four Days to be worked on the rodes this year by Every man.

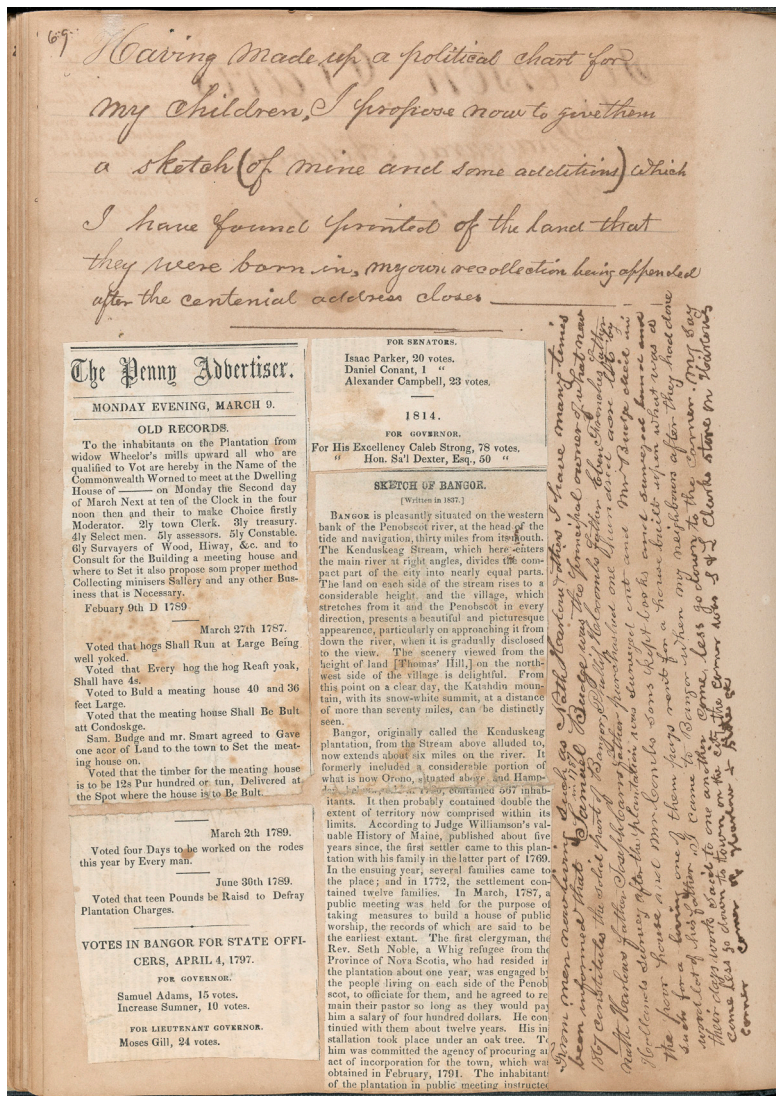
Voted that teen Pounds be Raisd to Defray Plantation Charges.

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limits. According to Judge Williamson's valuable History of Maine, published about five years since, the first settler came to this plantation with his family in the latter part of 1769. In the coming year, several families came to the place; and in 1772, the settlement contained twelve families. In March, 1787, a public meeting was held for the purpose of taking measures to build a house of public worship, the records of which are said to be the earliest extant. The first clergyman, the Rev. Seth Noble, a Whig refugee from the Province of Nova Scotia, who had resided in the plantation about one year, was engaged by the people living on each side of the Penobscot, to officiate for them, and he agreed to remain their pastor so long as they would pay him a salary of four hundred dollars. He continued with them about twelve years. His installation took place under an oak tree. To him was committed the agency of procuring an act of incorporation for the town, which was obtained in February, 1791. The inhabitants of the plantation in public meetings instructed

[sideways at right]  
From men now living such as Nath Harlow & others I have many times in 1787 been informed that ^ Samuel Budge was the principal owner of what now 1867 constitutes the Solid part of Bangor, Phillip H Coombs father Eben Frenches father Nath Harlows father Joseph Carrs father purchased one hundred acre lots by Hollands Survey after the plantation was surveyed out and Mr Budge died in the poor house and mr Combs sons kept books and surveyed land and such for a living one of them pays rent for a house built upon what was a woodlot of his father I came to Bangor when my neighbours after they had done their days work Said to one another come less go down to the corner. My Say come less go down to town on the city, the corner was S & L Clarks store on Harlows corner of Harlow & State st



him to live it called Sunbury, which name was probably suggested by the pleasant appearance of the place. Perhaps the reverend gentleman did not coincide with his constituents as regards the doctrines of instruction, and no manifesting a disposition to 'obey or resign, he assumed the responsibility of substituting the name of Bangor. Some supposed the name might have escaped his recollection, and having

## Penny Adve

AMS' POWER PRESS AT THE MECHANICS' LEVEE,  
MAINE, MONDAY EVENING, MAI

strong partiality for the good old psalm tune, he caused the name to be placed in the act of incorporation. We do not learn that this departure from 'democratic usage' occasioned any unpleasant feelings on the part of his constituents towards him.

The first public building in Bangor, the Court House, now the City Hall, was erected in 1812, and occupied by the courts, and for religious and other public meetings till 1822. During the latter year, the first meeting-house was built for the only religious society then existing in Bangor, over which the Rev. Harvey Loomis was settled, who was ordained in 1811. This excellent and universally beloved man preached to this Society till January 2d, 1825, when he died suddenly in his pulpit before the commencement of the forenoon services. Singular as the fact may appear, he had selected for his text the following passage of scripture—"This year thou shalt surely die."

This meeting-house was consumed by fire five years afterwards, and in 1831 its place was supplied by a very handsome edifice of brick. The Unitarian, Baptist, and Methodist houses of worship were commenced in 1828, and con-

tinued in 1831. The Hammond-street Church, built by a portion of the Calvinistic society, was completed in 1834. St. John's Church, a beautiful edifice intended for the Episcopal order, was erected during the last season, but has not yet been occupied. At the same time, a large brick church for the Methodist society, and a small one of wood for the Catholics, were commenced, and will probably be completed during the present season.

The whole number of churches will then be eight. A large and commodious Court House of brick, containing the several County offices, and a stone jail were erected in 1832. The Maine Charity School or Theological Seminary incorporated in 1814, and opened in Hampden in 1816, was afterwards removed to Bangor, and a classical school connected with it. The principal building of brick, four stories high and similar to the usual college edifices, is situated on a commanding eminence, on a tract of seven acres, the donation of the late Isaac Davenport, of Milton, Massachusetts. Another of the same size is in contemplation, as also a large and elegant chapel, and residences for the professors connected with the seminary. There are four professorships, and the funds of the institution amount to about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It is under the direction of trustees of the Calvinistic denomination. The Bangor House, a more particular description of which, may be given hereafter, is a large and splendid hotel, very similar to the Tremont House, in Boston. It was first opened for the reception of company, on the first day of January, 1835. It is a building which reflects great credit upon the enterprise

of its projectors and proprietors. There are several other large and commodious public houses in the city. There are three bridges across the Kenduskeag Stream, two of which are the result of individual enterprise. A large covered bridge is extended across the Penob-

The first printing office was established in the autumn of 1815, by Peter Edes, now the oldest printer in the Union, who, after an absence of a few years, has returned to Bangor, to pass the eve of life in the family of one of his children. He immediately established a weekly newspaper. At the present time, there are five printing offices, from which are issued five weekly papers, to which number another is soon to be added, two dailies, and the only monthly periodical in the state. The first bank was incorporated in 1818. There are now nine, whose aggregate capital is \$900,000. These do not fully supply the wants of the community, a circumstance tending somewhat to show the extent of the business operations. The chief business is the traffic in lumber, which gives rise to a large amount of other business. Intimately connected with this is that of navigation, in which many are extensively engaged. This would have been more extensively engaged, did not the severity of the winter season occasion obstruction by the ice between four and five months of the year. During this portion of the year, however, vessels can reach safety. A remedy for this interruption is being sought out by means of a rail-road between the two places, which will greatly facilitate operations. In this matter of rail-roads, the Bangoreans have outdone other citizens of their State. The first rail-road in Maine, from Bangor to Oldtown in Orono, about twelve miles in length, built at an expense of about \$250,000, was opened in November last, and has not been obstructed but for a single day during the interim. It reflects great credit upon the enterprise and public spirit of Messrs. Edward and Samuel Smith, its projectors, who have in several other instances done much to benefit the city.

Bangor was incorporated as a city in the winter of 1834-5, and the charter being accepted in the spring of the latter year, Allen Gilman, Esq., who had resided in the town about thirty-three years, was elected Mayor, and held the office for the term of two years. He was succeeded by Edward Kent, Esq., the representatives of New Hampshire, and members of the legal profession. The want of a City form of government had been sensibly felt, and the result has shown that its adoption has been a very important measure in facilitating the progress of public improvement. Its march has been onward, and it appears to have been the watch-

word of every citizen. A city market of ample dimensions has been commenced and will probably be completed in the coming year. It will be an ornament to the city and an other strong proof of the enterprise and public spirit of its citizens.

While their attention has been so strongly fixed upon the welfare and interests of their fellow beings, they have not been unmindful of those who have passed and are continually passing away.

A public cemetery, of about 20 acres of the plain of Mount Hope, on the plain of Mount Hope, was consecrated in July last, 1837, in the usual manner. The ground is composed of 20 acres of which 10 belong to the city, and the remainder to individuals having been first into lots of 100 ft. The location is very fine, about two miles from the city and as small as the inferior to no other place of the kind. Mount Hope is accepted in the advantages of soil, situation, and view, being bounded by a large and beautiful green house and garden under the care of a gentle man who devotes his whole time to it and whose labors already have done much to beautify and adorn the place.

It will be made one of the most beautiful spots on the Peninsula and is likely to become a place of quite as much resort as Mount Auburn.

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below

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ams' Power Press at the Mechanics' Levee,  
Maine, Monday Evening, Ma

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[center column]

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While their attention has been so strongly fixed upon the welfare and interests of their fellow beings, they have not been unmindful of those who have passed and are continually

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A public cemetery of Mount Hope on the plain of Mount Auburn was consecrated in July last 1837 in the usual manner. The ground comprises 30 acres 20 of which belong to the city.

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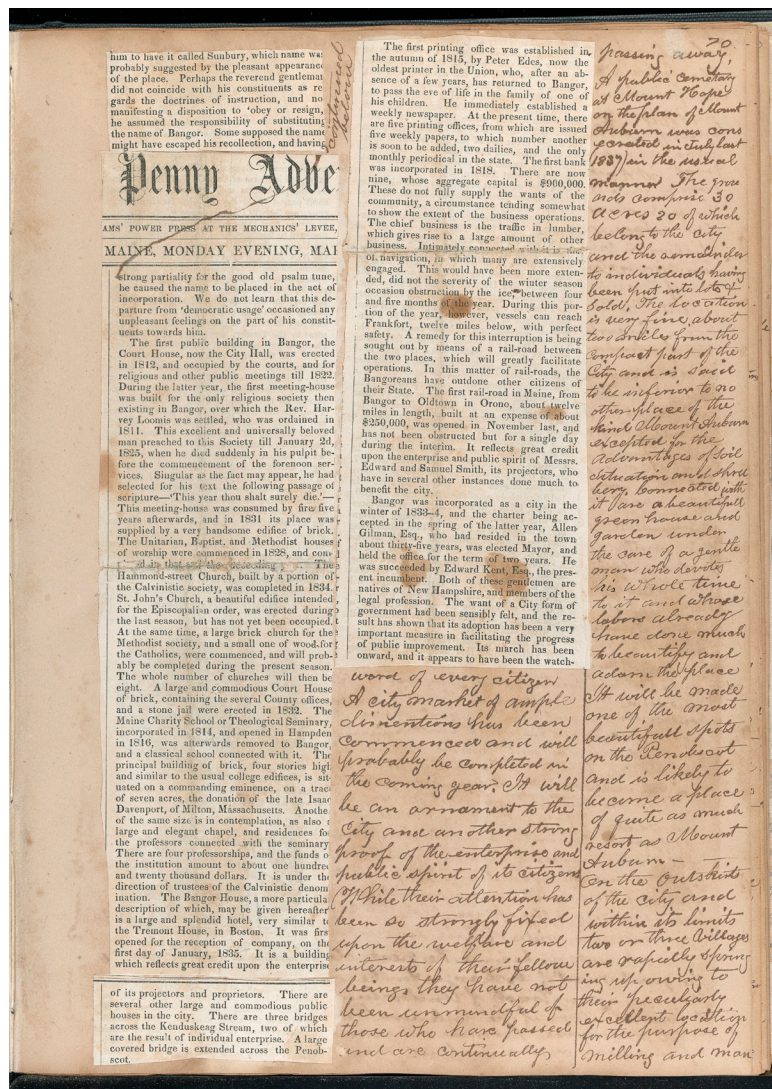
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71  
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The population of Bangor within the last few years has increased with rapidity. In 1800 the whole number of inhabitants was 277. Seven years prior the rateable polls were 45 and sixteen years afterwards 252. In 1810 the whole population amounted to 850. In 1820 1221 In 1830 (this about John Martin came here and I was seven years old) the population was 2828 (at the present time 1867 it numbers about twenty thousand). It was estimated in 1837 at 9,500 this astounding increase is almost without a parallel in this country. Whether it will continue to grow in a corresponding ratio is difficult to determine so fluctuating is the general state of business. One thing is certain Bangor will inevitably go ahead with a strong hand and if it does not increase for the same length of time to come in a like ratio its advance will be strong and steady.

The following comprehensive extract may well conclude this sketch of the history and progress of Bangor. The rapid and unexampled increase of the city in wealth and population and business within the short space of three years, its facilities and resources for still further increase warrant us in saying that at our distant period of time it is destined to become one of the first cities in the Union. The local situation is unsurpassed in the new England States at the head of navigation on one of the finest rivers in the United States near the centre of the territory of Maine, surrounded by a superior country rapidly improving and commanding all the resources of lumber from the headwaters of the Penobscot and its tributaries it presents such an environment to farmers, mechanics and merchants as perhaps cannot be found in any other place. In the centre of a basin of nearly 10,000 square miles of soil unsurpassed in fertility which must eventually become the great depot of its produce and the great market of exchange for the eastern portion of the State. The immense tract of timber lands and the fast settling towns and villages of the interior to say nothing of our commercial resources promise an inexhaustible supply of material upon which our enterprising may work.

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unrivaled in power & extent are within reach of the city & 72  
 to the eye of the experienced observer presents germs of many a  
 manufacturing establishment and to the Means of employment of thousands  
 wherever we look we find something to aid us in our advance to prosperity  
 and with these advantages what shall put us back, let the example  
 of a few past years and the well known and acknowledged enterprise  
 of our citizens answer. American magazine

The written extension above was printed  
 on the opposite side of the paper I pasted in and  
 I copied it with pen to give the whole article

### Remarks and recollections of my own on the foregoing sketch

I entered into Bangor when it was a town and village in Sept  
 1831 the population was then in the six miles square two thousand  
 eight hundred and twenty eight souls and as I have remarked in  
 some form writings money was very scarce and many kinds of production  
 high. Farming as the country was new paid the smallest amount of  
 income of any branch of business lumber being plenty and close at  
 hand it was the most available source the pioneers in Bangor and  
 all up & down the river to receive immediate relief from of any &  
 all value on the river. If a family was out of corn flour pork  
 clothing sweetening medicine or any of the necessities of life a man  
 only source was to yoke up his oxen (not horses) take a good sharp  
 axe and head for the woods which surrounded this whole  
 region cut either a load of wood for Boston Market get out some  
 shingle stuff, split some cedar rails hew some cedar posts cut  
 some hoop poles dig some jumper knees hew a stick of ship timber  
 any & all of which generally lay within a mile of his own door & if he  
 did not own the land he could pay the stumpage to any proprietor on  
 whom he chose to enter. The timber such as Ash, Spruce, Fir, Birch, Hemlock  
 John Nelson Joseph Lewis Philip LeCombe Telling Combs & others  
 made themselves rich selling lands furnishing from tea new sum  
 coal fish Molasses to men who beat the beach and cleared the  
 stumps for this now magnificent City to spread its dimensions and  
 city home upon. Many a man purchased land made a fragment  
 worked hard himself wife and children cleared burned piled fenced  
 and even started a home and then had to give up his earnings to these  
 old timers who sued men for 33 cents and collected full 4 made cost  
 33 cent was the lowest sum collectable from 1831 to 1850 paper money was  
 almost freely extolled Andrew Jackson noticed the United States Bank  
 during this time Bangor grew as it were in a day and promised as the  
 writer before me has named all sorts of manufacturing a great rise in land  
 a tremendous population City by which we have actually got every  
 facility he mentions and the City has grown but not in the steps  
 or by a single stone except one which has been laid down that is  
 lumber. Our winter facilities are as dormant to day 1887 as they  
 were in 1837 In 1837 Bangor reached its pinnacle of fame in the speculation  
 of lots of land it reached all kinds of lots from 35 to 100 feet to some farms & townships  
 the breaking down of paper money put the price of all real estate in Bangor below  
 than three years to one fourth and one eighth of its former value and the average  
 one was sold for the former market even failed to become bankrupt as well

unrivaled in power & extent are within reach of the city & 72  
 to the eye of the experienced observer presents germs of many a  
 manufacturing establishment and to the Means of employment of  
 thousands  
 wherever we look we find something to aid us in our advance to  
 prosperity  
 and with these advantages what shall put us back. let the example  
 of a few past years and the well known and acknowledged enterprise  
 of our citizens answer. American magazine

The written extension above was printed  
 on the opposite side of the paper I pasted in and  
 I copied it with pen to give the whole article  
 Remarks and recollections of my own on the foregoing sketch.

I entered into Bangor when it was a town and village in Sept  
 1831 the population was then in the six miles square two thousand  
 eight hundred and twenty eight souls and as I have remarked in  
 some form writings money was very scarce and many kinds of  
 production  
 high. Farming as the country was new paid the smallest amount of  
 income of any branch of business lumber being plenty and close at  
 hand it was the most available source the pioneers in Bangor and  
 all up & down the river to receive immediate relief from of any &  
 all value on the river. If a family was out of corn flour pork  
 clothing sweetening medicine or any of the necessities of life a man  
 only source was to yoke up his oxen (not horses) take a good sharp  
 axe and head for the woods which surrounded this whole  
 region cut either a load of wood for Boston Market get out some  
 shingle stuff, split some cedar rails hew some cedar posts cut  
 some hoop poles, dig some jumper knees hew a stick of ship timber,  
 any & all of which generally lay within a mile of his own door & if he

[Continued on next page]



unrivaled in power & extent are within reach of the city & 72  
 to the eye of the experienced observer presents forms of many a  
 manufacturing establishment and to the means of employment of thousands  
 wherever we look we find something to aid us in our advance & prosperity  
 and with these advantages what shall put us back let the example  
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American Magazine

The writer's extent above was limited

on the opposite side of the hospital pasted in and  
 I supplied it with pen to give the whole inside

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 clothing medicine or any of the necessities of life a man  
 only sixteen was to go up his axe (not horses) take a good share  
 and head for the woods which surrounded this whole  
 region cut either a load of wood for Boston market get out some  
 shingle stuff, split some cedar rails, hew some cedar posts cut  
 some hoop shales dig some turpentine knees hew a stick of ship timber  
 any & all of which generally lay within a mile of his own doorway if he  
 did not own the land he could pay the stumpage to any proprietor on  
 whom he chose to enter. The tenders such as Abner Taylor Johny Barker  
 John Ham Joseph Carr Phillip Coombs Billey Emerson & others  
 made themselves rich selling lands furnishing poor tea new rum  
 codfish & molasses to men who beat the bush and cleared the  
 stumps for this now magnificent city to spread its mansions and  
 city homes upon. Many a man purchased land made a payment  
 worked hard himself wife and children cleared burned piled fenced  
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 old twisters who sued men for 33 cents and collected bill & made cost  
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73 before they could begin to do business again either had to pass through bankruptcy according to law or leave the state This threw the leading portion of our buildings & land into the hands of Boston and New York men who held it until the city was repopulated by new men and they made enough to purchase those very same estates back again so they were taxable in their own city I lived in Brewer when the first parish was burned which 1832 instead of 1831 from thence I went to Hampden Frankfort, was in public houses from 1836 to 1842 & came to the city as often as every week during all its fast days in progress to 1844 March 11 when I came here permanent & stayed on Centre st & am here to day Sept 18, 1867. When I came to Bangor first we ferried across Penobscot in a gundolow at the old ferry the next year 1832 a horse boat was put on the ferry. In about 1835 the Tole Bridge was built and the Bangor House started on a spot where a rough board theatre was located also same year Isaac Farmer commenced his 50 thousand dollar brick mansion on corner of second and union st & shut it up & it stood so for 10 years tills times were improved before he finished it Since 1844 the Universalist built a wooden meeting house sold it & build a brick one 13 buildings have been burnt in one day on what is now central park the whole of Stricklands wooden block burnt & rebuilt Unitarian church burnt & rebuilt Hammond st First Baptist & first parish churches all remodeled Third parish Freewill Baptist & second Methodist built anew City Hall removed and extended & remodeled no 324 & 6 Brick engine houses built a new two new steam engines & their house near bank made anew all the high school building and almost every school house in the city built Normal & a new one and the Custom house Five R Road from here to Waterville and the up river road built the Penobscot & the change and foundry house enlarged our new hall the Divinel house removed & extended with new hall & stables a mercantile library established all the telegraph lines built and three new steam boats put on the river all the east blocks of stone from Fiske & Dale ash to the ferry on the east side of town at built Daplers corner built anew Ingrahams corner Dows block A Rogers rowe Demuths block the addition to the Hatch house made anew over 40 miles of streets have been laid out graded & settled & sidewalks & lanes 1844 Almost every house north of Garland st from Kenduskeag Stream to the River place embracing about one third of the north east section have been renewed The chapel to the theological Seminary built and my wife & I were present to the opening & dedicated the entire section west of Thomas Hall West. Road way and Parkville the southern section embracing over a thousand buildings including third fourth fifth and Cedar st adding Park Lincoln and Stewart streets & part of has been entirely remodeled and again widened and paved this used to be called Upper the George block, Rogers Station Mills Phillips & Mathews Schenck and Guild blocks built on Exchange st at the suburban gardens, L. M. Harris & West Rogers & Charles Hammon, John Dunning Mike Sullivan John & Lucy John Duffie, Nath. Harlans and other gardens have been laid out and grown since 1844 I attended the first funeral at Mount Hope in 1845 which was Barry Benson buried near the Guide Monument close by the route for dead on the Mount over

73

before they could begin to do business again either had to pass through bankruptcy according to law or leave the state This threw the leading portion of our buildings & land into the hands of Boston and New York men who held it until the city was repopulated by new men and they made enough to purchase those very same estates back again so they were taxable in their own city I lived in Brewer when the first parish was burned which 1832 instead of 1831 from thence I went to Hampden Frankfort, was in public houses from 1836 to 1842 & came to the city as often as every week during all its fast days in progress to 1844 March 11 when I came here permanent & located on Centre st & am here to day Sept 18, 1867. When I came to Bangor first we ferried across Penobscot in a gundolow at the old ferry the next year 1832 a horse boat was put on the ferry. In about 1835 the Tole Bridge was built and the Bangor House started on a spot where a rough board theatre was located also same year Isaac Farmer commenced his 50 thousand dollar brick mansion on corner of second and union st & shut it up & it stood so for 10 years tills times were improved before he finished it Since 1844 the Universalist built a wooden meeting house sold it & build a brick one 13 buildings have been burnt in one day on what is now central park the whole of Stricklands wooden block burnt & rebuilt Unitarian church burnt & rebuilt Hammond st First Baptist & first parish churches all remodeled Third parish Freewill Baptist & second Methodist built anew City Hall removed and extended & remodeled no 324 & 6 Brick engine houses and built a new two new steam engines & their

[Continued on next page]



73 before they would begin to do business again either had to pass through bankruptcy according to laws or leave the state. This threw the leading portion of our business & land into the hands of Boston and New York men who held it until the city was repopulated by new men and they made enough to purchase those very same estates back again so they were taxable in their own city. I lived in Bozwer when the first parish was burned which 1832 instead of 1831 from thence I went to Northport & was in publick houses from 1836 to 1842 & came to the city as often as every week during all that last day in progress to 1844 March 11 when I came here from Mount & located on Centre st & came here to stay Sept 18 1867. When I came to Bangor located on Centre st & came here to stay Sept 18 1867. When I came to Bangor the first one found across Penobscot in a gondola at the old ferry the first one found across Penobscot in a gondola at the old ferry. In about 1835 the Dale Hotel was built and the Bangor House started on a spot where a rough board theatre was located also some year or so later commenced this 50 thousand dollar brick monument on corner of Second and Union st & put it up & it stood so for 10 years till times were improved before finished it. Since 1844 the Unionist built a wooden meeting house called it build a brick one 13 buildings have been burnt in one day on what is now central park the whole of Franklin's wooden block burnt & rebuilt. Methodist Church burnt & rebuilt. Common st & East Baptist & first French churches all remodelled. Third parish & Beechville Baptist & Second Methodist built anew. City Hall removed and extended & remodelled in 1832 & 6. Bank engine house built anew 100 new steam engines & then Hope Harlow made anew all the high school building and almost every school house in the city built. Norombega market and the custom house The R Road from here to Waterville and the up river road built. The Penobscot Exchange and Franklin house enlarged over one half the Dwinel house removed & extended with new half & stables. a mercantile library established all the telegraph lines built and three new steam boats put on the route all the blocks of stores from Fiske & Dales arch to the ferry on the east side of broad st built. Dapins corner built anew. Ingrahams corner Dows block A Noyces rowe Danforths Block the addition to the Hatch house made anew over 40 miles of streets have been laid out graded settled & sidewalked since 1844 almost every house north of Garland st from Kenduskeag Stream to the Rose place embracing about one third of the north east section have been reared. The chappel to the Theological Seminary built and my wife & I were present to the opening & alumni. Almost the entire section west of Thomas Hill West Broadway and Barkerville the southern section embracing over a thousand buildings including third forth fifth and cedar st adding Park Lincoln and Stewarts streets Front st has been entirely remodeled cut down widened and graded (this used to be called joppa) The Pearce block, Veazie Stetson Mills Phillips & Witherlee Schwartz and Guild blocks built on exchange st all the suburban gardens J W Carrs Albert Noyce Charles Heminway Jim Dunning Mike Gilligan John E Godfrey Jim Duffy, Nath Harlows and other gardens have been laid out and grown since 1844 I attended the third burial at Mount Hope in 1837 which was Harry Brown burrial near the Fiske monument close by the grotto for seats on the mound near

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the north East entrance as it was before the new section was  
 added and by referring to my Scrap book no 2 page 21 & 22 it may  
 be seen that I was present at the consecration of the Solder's mon-  
 ument at that sacred place I have seen the progress of the following  
 houses from a field to a villa Moses Giddings corner Broadway & State  
 st N C Ayer John Huckins, T N Egeries Saml Stricklands Bob  
 Lincoln Watson Plummers Pitch Stand burnt & rebuilt Phineas  
 Bachelors Allen Marden Andrew Hersey John H Hunts  
 Gilmors all on Broadway G K Jennetts known as the Paulk  
 house all the mansions on Grove st but Sidney Thaxters  
 which in our young days was the Benj Wade house situated  
 in oak grove where my wife and John Saywards family used  
 to picnic, all the modern mansions on both sides of State st  
 The Catholic wooden church on Court st & their pile of bricks  
 on York st their nunery & all the houses except Coln B S Dean  
 and the front of the nunery on Newberry sts. Almost the  
 entire side hill constituting York Hancock & Washington sts em-  
 bracing about three thousand Irish population.  
 All this has transpired since my day and I have witnessed  
 the progress and done business more or less with every man  
 connected in the rearing and establishing of said improvements  
 In 1844 centre st from Harlows heater now Pond & Porters store  
 to Samuel C Harlows house was a narrow 50 foot st with  
 no side walk above the Rail Road Bridge the centre of the road  
 embracing or consisting of two wheel ruts and two foot paths  
 made principally by oxen the remaining portion grass I saw  
 the first load of goods sent to the Katadin Iron & Brownville  
 State works. I saw the first load of goods that went to Fort  
 Knox opposite Bucksport to open that Million and a half dollar  
 and thirty year structure The city when I came to it presented  
 a bare naked appearance all the principle trees being set on  
 Ohio, Harlow and state street now 1867 the trees for miles

the north East entrance as it was before the new section was 74  
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 Ohio, Harlow and state street now 1867 the trees for miles

[Continued on next page]



the north east entrance as it was before the new section was 74  
acres and by referring to my diary book no 2 page 21 & 22 it may  
be seen that I was present at the consecration of the Soldiers Mem-  
orial at that sacred place I have seen the progress of the following  
houses from a field to a villa more, including some remodeling of  
St. N. C. Spier, John Macdonald, J. M. Goring, Samuel Stockman, John  
Lonsdale, Nelson Plummer, Litchford, Hunt & rebuilt, Thomas  
Bachelors, Allen Macdonald, Andrew Hearn, J. M. D. Hunt  
Gilman all on Boulevard & K. Tenants known as the Pauls  
House all the mansions on Grove St. but Sidney & Charles  
which in our young days was the Boni's Made House situated  
in oak grove where my wife and John Jay went formerly and  
to spend, all the modern mansions on both sides of Grove St.  
The Catholic wooden Church on Court St. & their field of bricks  
on York St. their money & all the houses except John W. Dean  
and the front of the money on Newbury St. Almost the  
entire side hill constituting York, Hancock, Washington & an  
avenue about three thousand work population.  
All this has transpired since my day and I have witnessed  
the progress and done because more or less with every man  
connected in the scenery, once establishing of such improvements  
for what center it from Charles Hotel now Boni's Park along  
to Samuel & Charles House was a narrow 50 foot at with  
no side walk above the Hotel and Bridge the center of the road  
embankment consisting of two wheel ruts and two foot paths  
made principally by John the remaining portion grass I saw  
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State works I saw the first load of goods that went to Port  
Knock Point Buckport to open that Million and a half dollar  
and thirty year structure. The city when I came to it presented  
a bare, sticked appearance all the principal trees being set on  
Chin, Charles and State street. Now the trees for miles  
wave majestic above the loftiest buildings and constitute over  
ten thousand shade besides seven eights of the fruit trees, one  
year I seated myself on a rock just above my house and counted  
a hundred and four new buildings built that year which I could  
count under the section I could see Almost the entire territory  
on the outskirts now covered with houses or cultivated with plants  
shrubbery or trees was a rough barren and ill shaped common  
producing poverty weed sweet ferns mullins burdocks alders small  
pine, firs and brakes. Let the reader take this last statement  
and compare it with the days of 1832 and it will require a  
sound and intellectual mind to comprehend even the changes  
I have mentioned and yet I have not enumerated perhaps  
one half the changes which have occurred during a space  
of thirty to thirty five years in my childrens birth place my olde  
st daughter being now sixteen in sixteen years more should she  
live she may view this city and enumerate still greater  
changes during her day my boys & Annie may read this chapter  
and say Who set these beautiful trees Who graded these streets  
from a rough pasture Who listened to lectures in small buildings  
and in small audiences discussing the merits of horticulture the  
benefits of high schools the worth of establishing new churches the subjects  
of new Rail Roads and answer our Father & Mother.  
John Martin

[Continued from previous page]

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[All sideways on page]

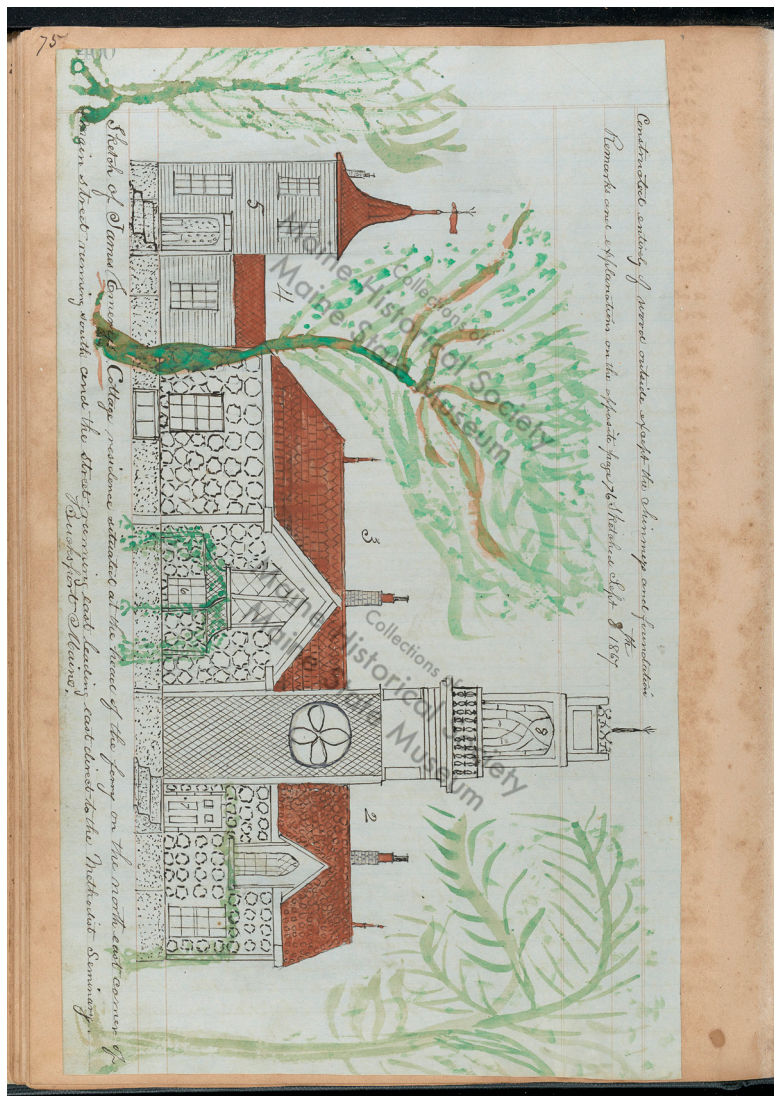
Constructed entirely of wood outside except the chimneys and foundation.

Remarks and explanations on the opposite page 76 Sketched Sept 8<sup>th</sup> 1867

[illustration]

Sketch of James Emerson Cottage, residence situated at the head of the ferry on the north east corner of Main Street running south and the street running east leading east direct to the Methodist Seminary.

Bucksport Maine.





On Sept 8<sup>th</sup> 1867 The Barge Fairy of the Wave Capt Geo W. Snow went to Bucksport to carry persons to a camp-meeting then holding on the north east side of Orphan Island. The tickets being 50 cents I took my cane and went thither for a trip to the old town more to travel the streets and get a glimpse of the village and its surroundings than any other object. We started from Steamer M Sanfords wharf with a mixed and strange people numbering about one hundred and made landings at Hampden & Winterport adding to our number enough to make it over three hundred. passed on our excursion to Bucksport and landed at Emerys steamboat wharf and passed up around the ferry way thence south about one mile through the Maine street of the village, to the bridge crossing on to the head of orphan Island (Mr Henry Miller in company with me paced this bridge and found it to be twelve hundred feet long containing a draw to let vessels pass up & down East River. As the long train of persons marched southward I halted at the head of the ferry and viewed the village and located behind a number of large elm & butternut trees & surrounded by a high buck thorn hedge I observed the building I have given on Page 75 and the more I viewed it the more curious things I saw about it. I found on looking at the front & north side that it was a perfect piece of Downings design built in the most exquisite taste, keeping in view neatness economy and a well balanced structure. I passed on to the camp ground and on my arrival it commenced to rain I immediately returned to the barge & after eating a lunch I traveled to opposite the cottage and met a lady resident and asked her who owned the premises and she gave me the name James Emery. I took a bill from my pocket book and sketched the outlines of the exterior first taking the front then went around on the street to the seminary and sketched the north side & east end. While I was sketching Henry Miller, Charles Collamore & Harrison Adams came along and looked over my shoulder (Capt Snow passing on the opposite side of the street requested me to put down all the side shows) The site on which this building is located is anything but a proper one being a side hill very abrupt and the lot so short & narrow that the main portion sits upon an embankment which brings the front some 8 feet above the grade of the side walk five hundred dollars would be no object in a preference for a location in setting a building like this where every point is carried out with a view to show which in this case every clapboard & shingle is designed for that soul purpose. When I had a full view of

it

this building I gave in once that ^ was the handsomest building I ever saw made of wood, although I have examined buildings that cost ten times as much yet the ingenuity and taste directly in the building without attaching the grounds this excels all I have ever seen. In the first place I know of no building carried out entire according to the design of any leading architect, some change the L some get one design for the house and spoil it by adding a farmers barn some design a front & cobble on a kitchen and wood shed others make a

### Remarks on James Emerys residence page 75-

On Sept 8<sup>th</sup> 1867 The Barge Fairy of the Wave Capt Geo W. Snow went to Bucksport to carry persons to a camp-meeting then holding on the north east side of Orphan Island. The tickets being 50 cents I took my cane and went thither for a trip to the old town more to travel the streets and get a glimpse of the village and its surroundings than any other object. We started from Steamer M Sanfords wharf with a mixed and strange people numbering about one hundred and made landings at Hampden & Winterport adding to our number enough to make it over three hundred. passed on our excursion to Bucksport and landed at Emerys steamboat wharf and passed up around the ferry way thence south about one mile through the Maine street of the village, to the bridge crossing on to the head of orphan Island (Mr Henry Miller in company with me paced this bridge and found it to be twelve hundred feet long containing a draw to let vessels pass up & down East River. As the long train of persons marched southward I halted at the head of the ferry and viewed the village and located behind a number of large elm & butternut trees & surrounded by a high buck thorn hedge I observed the building I have given on Page 75 and the more I viewed it the more curious things I saw about it. I found on looking at the front & north side that it was a perfect piece of Downings design built in the most exquisite taste, keeping in view neatness economy and a well balanced structure. I passed on to the camp ground and on my arrival it commenced to rain I immediately returned to the barge & after eating a lunch I traveled to opposite the cottage and met a lady resident and asked her who owned the premises and she gave me the name James Emery. I took a bill from my pocket book and sketched the outlines of the exterior first taking the front then went around on the street to the seminary and sketched the north side & east end. While I was sketching Henry Miller, Charles Collamore & Harrison Adams came along and looked over my shoulder (Capt Snow passing on the opposite side of the street requested me to put down all the side shows) The site on which this building is located is anything but a proper one being a side hill very abrupt and the lot so short & narrow that the main portion sits upon an embankment which brings the front some 8 feet above the grade of the side walk five hundred dollars would be no object in a preference for a location in setting a building like this where every point is carried out with a view to show which in this case every clapboard & shingle is designed for that soul purpose. When I had a full view of






77 splendid show on a barn and miss in the design of the house, many put lumber enough in a common dwelling to construct a decent sized church and still lack for the comfort of life in convenient rooms. Many joiners build for themselves and try to out do some of the same trade in ostent and when their structure is completed every man who occupies it afterwards makes alterations till it becomes a packed and worthless pile of lumber. The men are few and far between who strike out in building a dwelling with an idea to make it a thorough piece of workman ship. grounds properly selected, the same above all properly graded, the structure calculated to compare with the properties calling and rank and this very thing make the fluctuation in real estate one man has a mechanics eye and builds a neat plain substantial and well balanced building. There is no reason why it is not worth what it costs as long as it is kept in proper repair and if in a growing place the increase of growth should be added, another man commences in some mud hole or on some ledge and puts the same amount or even more lumber and labour in a building thrown together out of all manner of proportion and by the stiliest and cheapest workmen. the question comes up perhaps at auction how much is the difference in value and the building of taste brings double the latter the public cry has been forever the one is cheated who built in the mud hole for his house cost as much as the other. notwithstanding all these facts a house is seldom ever built let the cost be what it may but when it changes hands a discount is demanded because some miss has been made in its structure.

I have given mr Emerys house so it represents a larger building on paper than it really is. It is as small as I could illeniate the outside finish and bring it down any smaller neither could I show the north side unless I gave it a parrallel with the front which is not the way it stands. The building is located on a lot about 75 feet square the wing marked 2 being the south wing. The wing marked 3 running east & west the front facing the west & exactly oposite Fort Knox Judging from appearance without meandering the maine wing 24 x 36 the south wing 14 square and the observatory 8 feet square the wood & coal room 12 feet square marked 4 and the cook room two story 12 feet square marked 5. A description of the exterior will explain its beauty. First the foundation is granite of good width. second the proportions for a cottage are high wide and long enough to make a perfect balanced structure third the walls were all sheathed with matched boards creased in eight square tiles so as to form

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perfect streaks 8 different ways as I have given them and every 78  
 shingle on the south wing was cut to a width and the ends made  
 thus  The shingles on the east & west wing were cut three ways and  
 thus  streaks laid on plain first courses square the second two pointed  
 and laid up diamonding intermediate courses  the whole roof  
 painted a yellowish brown the main house L & cook room painted  
 white on the walls projections observatory and doors, the observatory  
 from the granite to the ridge was shingled with pointed shingles to a width  
 the glass in all the windows cut as I have sketched very near  
 figure 8 as a grecian glass window and above the ridge shew three  
 The chimneys were set corner ways and above the ridge shew three  
 sections the top being round & of sheet Iron the next of some substance  
 similar to sand stone 8 square the lower section brick built square  
 the Iron being black the stone red the brick painted white and for  
 fear the reader may think I admired them I will say that this portion is  
 his fancy & not mine, I would prefer substantial sized chimneys  
 selected from cherry red brick of an even burn & collar. At no 6 a large  
 bay window was occupying a good space with a gable window above  
 occupying more space than two common ones generally do the lower  
 window was screened by a lattice awning entwined by vines  
 running to the centre on three posts. The south wing recessed on  
 the line I have painted green perhaps 4 feet and was also cov-  
 ered with vines. As I could not get a view of the interior I judged  
 that the south wing constituted the parlor and entry see figure 7 the  
 front stairs passing up the observatory, the east & west wing a  
 sitting room & dining room, no 4 the wood & coal room no 5 the  
 kitchen and department up stairs and down, I allow five  
 hundred dollars for the observatory and two hundred for  
 cutting shingles and the waste & paint for the roof & the rest  
 of the building I should judge could be built before the war for  
 two thousand dollars and here is a home that some can spell  
 Mr. J. Benson has built a home on Broadway the rooms are finished  
 with black walnut & polished and the walls are stained in  
 fresco every apartment is in keeping, the whole to cost 35 thousand  
 and there is more home in Mr. Emery's arrangement for less than  
 three times and than there is in Benson's, a home is a different  
 institution from a tavern, Creation house or a store, the first for  
 taste convenience and comfort the latter for service and an  
 item in a man's credit as a matter of dollars and cents to settle  
 trade or custom, I am now acquainted with a space 40 miles  
 square considering Henry the centre, I have made homes & homesteads  
 a study for 30 years, I know of but less than six homes in the whole  
 territory, I thought Carr has a well bottomed cottage home probable  
 on State street, B. H. Mace is building a stone cottage on a bluff  
 near the Rose place, I think St. Adams has a two story cottage  
 & surrounding, at Forest Hill Broadway, I think H. Franklin has  
 a home laid out & remodelled by W. H. St. Clair at corner of fifth  
 and Commonwealth street, James Emery has a home Buckle  
 Coln Black has a home in Ellsworth Horace Dungen built a home  
 in South west Harbor Mount Desert. These constitute all the real  
 finished homes now call to mind, now I can add many which

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 thus [illustration] the shingles on the east & west wing were out three  
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the room being black the stone red the brick painted white and for  
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his favor & not mine. I would prefer substantial sized chimneys  
selected from cherry red brick of an even burn & color. Above a large  
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window was screened by a lattice screen entwined by vines  
growing to the centre on three parts. The south wing recessed on  
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sitting room & dining room, next the wood & coal room next the  
kitchen maids department up stairs and down, I allow five  
hundred dollars for the observatory and two hundred for  
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two thousand dollars and here is a home that none can excel  
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kitchen maids department up stairs and down, I allow five hundred dollars for the observatory and two hundred for cutting shingles and the waste & paint for the roof extra the rest of the building I should judge could be built before the war for two thousand dollars and here is a home that none can excell W<sup>m</sup> F Pearson has built a home on Broadway the rooms are finished with black walnut & polished and the walls are stuccoed in fresco & every apartment is in keeping. The whole to cost 30 thousand and there is more home in mr Emerys arrangement for less than three thousand than there is in Pearsons thirty, A home is a different institution from a tavern, custom house or a store, the first for taste convenience and comfort the latter for service and an item in a mans credit as a matter of dollars and cents to operate trade or custom. I am now acquainted within space 40 miles square considering Bangor the centre. I have made homes & homesteads a study for 30 years. I know of but less than six homes in the whole territory J. Wingate Carr has a well balanced cottage home & stable on state street. B H Mace is building a stone cottage on a bluff near the Rose place. Benj F Adams has a two story cottage & surroundings at Forest hill Broadway Hannibal Hamlin has a home laid out & remodelled by Wm T Hilliard corner of fifth and Hammond street, James Emery has a home Bucksport Coln Black has a home in Ellsworth Horace Durgin built a home in South west harbor Mount Desert. These constitute all the real finished homes I now call to mind, now I can add many which



have cost enough had they been constructed and ornamented with trees to build from two to 10 homes a piece and each contains many qualities which belongs to a home, but none entire. Albert Noyce Levant road smooth cheap cottage poorly constructed barn 4 acres land and green house no taste about the whole premise. Sam Henry high st nice cottage surrounded with Iron fence embelished with trees location compels the inmates to live under ground. Michael Gilligan cottage & 4 acres ground located on a bleak out of the way hill no one man can ever add trees enough to make it appear like home. Z P Eastes cottage Hampden road very similar This gives the leading men who have home ideas mostly drawn from novels and what their boss joiner tells them ^ former have ideas of their own and force to put them in practise. now we have perhaps six thousand houses in Bangor ranging in worth from 100 to 50 thousand dollars many of which employ a man all the growing season to embelish them year after year and every five or ten years pass through a course of remodeling but fail to bring out what nature would do if they were only started aright and all as a rule have the one leading appearance and that is described best by an english traveler in our country. he wrote to his friends that ^ seldom ever came across a home in America for every where he traveled the continent was covered with American T Bops, called houses. This is true although I don't expect to make one convert to my ideas or sentiments to be cause as people are born & brought up so they are constituted by nature and any children will see the day that when they become residents of others homes they will miss many a thing which constitutes home and they now enjoy. smooth paths ground brought to a grade driving, with many a then an apple tree here & there a vine some laurels &c. The habit of about so much being done to a house on a piece of land to constitute a home has become so natural to American people that when one strikes out to rear an appropriate edifice small or large and put the grounds and surrounding in taste which will well of course, a bitter opposition starts and a continual cry extends from beginning to end, superfluity, nonsense, money waste, time lost, and a host of objections which tends to discourage until if persevered in for ten years, the same fault finders will admire a person's enterprize wonder how such an undisciplined rabble came about &c. It takes at least ten years to produce a home, it comes about in this wise, a man should make his selection after he has learned his trade, & profession in a place where his calling will afford a livelihood & make a profit. When the town or city or farm is determined upon commence with a view ahead that certain improvements will come about at the time his children become old enough to realize and enjoy them, then at this point begins what is decision in home,

79 have cost enough had they been constructed and ornamented with trees to build from two to 10 homes a piece and each contains many qualities which belongs to a home, but but none entire. Albert Noyce Levant road smooth cheap cottage poorly constructed barn 4 acres land and green house no taste about the whole premise. Sam Henry high st nice cottage surrounded with Iron fence embelished with trees location compels the inmates to live under ground Michael Gilligan cottage & 4 acres ground located on a bleak out of the way hill no one man can ever add trees enough to make it appear like home. Z P Eastes cottage Hampden road very similar This gives the leading men who have home ideas mostly drawn the

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trees set ten years if properly cared for & nursed begin to show their 80 beauty worth and profit; the best portions of a man or womans life is from 25 to 40 and a home passes its best days in 25 years, because trees become too old or irregular the buildings at this age are not modern the children grown up and enjoyed their best days at home and are now starting for to establish perhaps other homes so when summed up it comes under the head of the course of nature every thing human and otherwise has its season and day. homes predominant, I have read that a thing of beauty is a joy forever, I make these remarks to apply as it does to thousands who build and rear their own homes, It makes no odds whether the location be in the wilderness or in a dence city the same rules apply in all cases. Some of the handsomest homes in this section of country were built in Castine and Ellsworth when both were a wilderness, the people who reared those homes brought with them the rules which I have rehearsed here, and a determination to inspire their children to value real life and enjoy it in its proper age or never. As regards my own home I had no means to carry out my views any faster than a set of scoundrels with whom I have dealt with proposed to admit me to possess. My views have always been clear on this subject as I have shown explicit in former sketches & writings I could shape my ground & the surroundings remodel my building inside and to a certain degree outside but sickness thieves and the force of circumstances forbid my progress any further no stranger ever entered my premises to my knowledge but in watching them it was plain that something struck as curious and singular they observed many things unnecessary it might be the spots of a shuck, sothe or a shuck had or a tree beyond number a bunch of choice fruit or a bunch of once flowers perhaps the article an alone with the prospects of a few days time gained in a store in floor things for business might have produced a colour armed or broken char hence I always had one resolve that when my wife or children made the remark that they were going home they might make the statement without overreaching the bounds or true definition of the word I have always contended that a house twelve feet square and a lot twenty five might be considered as far as it goes on the same plane as a palace or a home with its acres then being the case is out of place when a man lets every thing go to wreck because he does not pass more or less money as long as he occupies the home on page 75 can hardly only entertain any man worth ever so much in a respectable manner although there are houses in his town that cost as much again as his, why? because Whocoes his guest may be can and would say they were entertained in the handsomest house in Bucksport I glory in the arrangement all through let a young man strike out his path for such a house as this) mind I dont recommend it but similar) add to it my barn on page 7 this book add still further one of my gates on pages on 12-13-14-15-16-17 Select a proper site including a brook or connected with the shore on the banks of some river leave in it long enough to bring up a family of children and after they leave him if they dont bless and admire his ambition and taste I will surrender all my logic and give in that I am wrong and every body else is right. I have is just adopting the ideas

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I have always contended that a house twelve feet square and a lot twenty five might be conducted as far as it goes on the same plain as a palace or a home with its acres, this being true the excuse is out of place when a man lets every thing go to wreck because he does not possess more or less. Mr Emery as long as he occupies the home on page 75 can handsomely entertain any man worth ever so much in a respectable manner although there are houses in his town that cost as much again as his. Why? because whoever his guest may be can and would say they were entertained in the handsomest house in Bucksport. I glory in the arrangement all through let a young man strike out his posts for such a house as this) mind I don't recommend exactly like it but similar) add to it my barn on page 7 this book add still further one of my gates on pages on 12=13=14=15=16 & 17 Select a proper site including a brook or connected with the shore on the banks of some river live in it long enough to bring up a family of children and after they leave him if they don't bless and admire his ambition and taste I will surrender all my logic and give in that I am wrong and every body else is right. Maine is fast adopting the ideas

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singular they observed many things unusual. It might be the effects of a sharp scythe or a sharp hoe or a tree bending under burden of choice fruit or a bunch of nice flowers perhaps the whole connected with the proceeds of a few days time gained in a store in poor times for business might have produced a cedar arched or Grecian chair hence I always had one resolve that when my wife or children made the remark that they were going home they might make the statement without overreaching the bounds or true definition of the word

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 been made in the Queen City of the East (Bangor) within ten years  
 than had been made previous for forty the last five years  
 has encouraged a set of gardeners and high priced Joiners  
 which both working in concert have produced a wonderful  
 change in door jams cornices projections bay windows & French  
 roofs & fences. Mr Downing produced the greatest change  
 in homes & homesteads (although but 22 years old) of any man  
 who ever produced a tasteful & elegant surroundings in the last  
 50 years. I have read his works and no more sensible &  
 thorough person ever lived. The Hudson river from New York  
 fifty miles back is adorned with his designs and I have  
 been told that a majority of the homes are carried out in the  
 smallest detail according to his designs. These homes were  
 reared by men who for a season done business in New York  
 and built them while in success without stint or fear  
 intending when they failed or returned their homes would  
 be in waiting for them as a retreat from the rich rabble of  
 that sink of iniquity. The fever has spread into Massa-  
 chusetts, Framingham (as is said) taking the lead and some of  
 the most magnificent abodes are located ten & 15 miles  
 out of Boston that are this side of New York Bangor and  
 the surrounding towns will some day enjoy a few such  
 homes but the most of our good houses are too costly  
 to make homes and the cheaper ones fail for want of ground  
 to embellish the buildings. In 1835 = 35 feet front made a  
 full lot in 1844 = 50 feet in 1855 = 100 feet square & now  
 1867 = 200 feet square is considered a small lot as 35 feet  
 was in 1835 this shows how people change their ideas without  
 noticing by referring back. I commenced my home in 1852 and  
 my first business was to secure ground a hundred foot front  
 by one hundred and sixty back the house being located  
 almost in the centre. My comrades thought my ideas  
 extremely large but they did not know that if my means  
 had been larger my lot would have gone to one acre. I have  
 now given a sketch and extended remarks on a subject  
 which never will be regulated any faster than people  
 become acquainted with precedents and become possessed  
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 now. It is like our political creed which becomes  
 shaped by a pressure around which remodels by sections  
 and pieces and finally becomes fixed. I feel  
 often times when writing or talking on these subjects  
 as though I wanted to leave pen ink store & all &  
 go into some rude place clear away and comm-  
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WORTHINGTON, WARNER, SMITH & WILLIAMS



FIRST COLLEGE HALL.

82  
Worthington, Warner, Smith & Williams

[newspaper illustration]

First College Hall.





Our artist has again yoked Solon's Steers, but they work together even worse than they did last year. In fact, they have turned the yoke, the Greenback steer evidently objecting to the Bourbon animal having the "nigh" side. Plaisted appears to be a very good rider of a double team—better in fact than of a single one.—and Uncle Solon, after playing the role of objector to Fusion, appears to pretty good advantage as the little joker of the circus.

[newspaper political cartoon]

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