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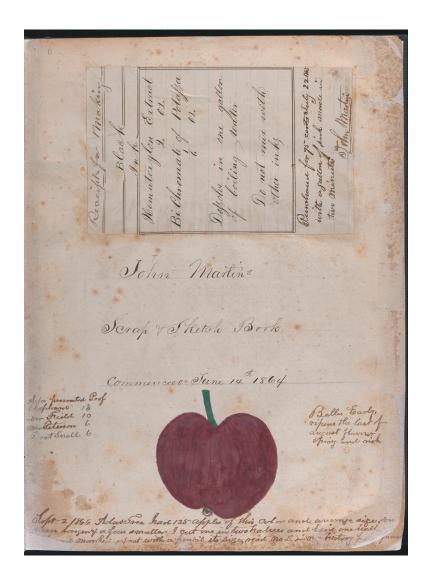
Date: 1864-1866

Description: John Martin's Scrap & Sketch Book, pages 000-26

000

[Illustration]

Coppy of one of Mr Downings homestead lots 9 the house 10 the gate



00 [Sideways at top] Receipt for making ---- Black -----Ink Hematoxylon Extract 2 oz Bi Chromate of Potassa 1/6 oz Dissolve in one gallon of boiling water Do not mix with other inks Purchased for 75 cents July 22, 1865 with a gallon of ink made in two minutes John Martin

John Martin's

Scrap & Sketch Book Commenced June 14th 1864

[illustration]

[Left side]
Ada presented Prof
Shephard 13
Mr Field 10
Mr Peterson 6
Doct Snell 6

[At right] Belles Early, ripens the last of august flavour spicy and rich

Sept 2 1866 Adas Tree had 125 apples of this color and average size some were larger & a few smaller I cut one in two halves and laid one half [page torn] marked exact with a pencil its size, read No 5 in my history [page torn]

on page 52 this book august 15 1866 a rainy day I made my first attempt to give a redictione as I would built deploing I had two thousand dultars in money come a small potent of I had two thousand olallows misning once a smell pottering of him two thousand olallows misning once a smell pottering time each growing season for ten peops. In my cather I have believed a front on the sends of the point of mile south of form on the season for ten peops. In my could be proved to the more could be to the providence of the providence of the providence of the providence and one of the state of the providence and one of the form of the free december on the old that a south of the providence of the providence of the first different of the providence of the first of the providence of the state of the first of the first of the providence of the state of the state of the providence of the state of the s Priming of hund but times little water hairs seinness little water hairs without with her coarse brushes represent for yether to would should be in the occur of the buildings mentuch ha any culor to represent water for the ring, in drowing putting of home done the whole in four hours and year the buildings and land from my gratural ideas windows are designed to be cottage with long narrow cand a centre bard works the horizon up and come a control of control or which makes the forth winds, In drowing any time under him or which some for the action but an authorized There are points all up & down the Denotical where such a residence conteller exceeding of all points to my eye this surfuses all Let a young mon purchase this print who was borns the water as I do many a young girl who was borns to went brought up class to the Mill so the cent help being a her matrice neighbourhood, and contented Fren lucid a small of theywill admire the sacred points full have given ound a ten thousand cottage & lot on the Kendson rive would have no more charms then our own Benobscut which now looks so oright neglected, It is not wealt which makes a home fent it is table energy and time no 2 work shopy stand not Ball hill rock no trees are intemperced in the pass

on page 52 this book august 15 1866 a rainy day I made my first attempt to give a residence as I would build supposing I had two thousand dollars in money and a small portion of time each growing season for ten years. In my outline I have selected a point on the Penobscot River 9 miles south of Bangor on the East side of the river known as Ball hill. In 1833 this point was coverd with heavy pine growth and as nature colors itself and seeks its own beuties the native indians spent a portions of their summers on this delightfull spot, also camp meetings were held here untill 15 acres which I have painted green was fell and cleared into a mowing field in 1833 George Snow & I Sit many hours on the oposite points admiring its beauties and wishing that some day we might live there. Since that day the face of this whole country has changed its social, business, and moral qualities George is dead and I am yet left to immagine what I would do supposing I could. The level field in front of the hill contains about 15 acres of as handsome soil as a person could wish and at present it is ocupied by a small house and cuts not more that 5 hundred pounds of hay to an acre being entirely run out. nature has formed every thing I have painted ex cept the buildings and those I have immagined as though I were going to build. The house is one and three quarter story high with 9 foot rooms posts below and 7 above, the L is one and a half story and should have a piaza in front. The barn if I was a going to build on a small lot or farm is my own model shop with a stand on the top. & on the hill a rustic observatory having nothing at hand but Annies little water paints I cannot with her coarse brushes represent fir and other trees which should be in the rear of the buildings neither have I any color to represent water for the river in drawing this picture I have done the whole in four hours and proportioned

on page 52 This book august 15 1866 a rainy day I made first attempt to give a residence as I would build supposing had two thousand dullars in money once a small portion of time each growing second for ten years. In my outline I have selected a front on the lendwart known growth south of the origin and selected to form the lendwart known growth. In 1733 this point tune with from more no mount a south of selection the practice and as nothing account that provide selection of the practice including after a porture of their sum own theaths the statum and an open a fortune of their on this oldightfull short, also a name of painted green the lot from another green white here with a one wine field in 183 come some some of on the deposit points got many it tigants and virtually day me onght line there, since that day the face of the sone with the sone of the face of the sone of the face of the sone of the sone with the sone of Carrity has changed it social business sery a dead and I am yet left to inthe supposing I writed. The level field in about to a cross of as humbred soil as unnotows are designed to be cottage with long nam and a centre bard wood ourning up and do centre which makes the door wide, In anum two unches long grothing can be shown but an an There are points all up & down the Benowout when such a residence could by exected best of all points to my theywill admire the sacred points hill I have g and a ten thousand cottage & lot on the Hendson river would have no more charms than our own Lenohscut which now looks so orugh of neglected, It is not weally which makes a home lent it is table energy and time no 2 work shopy stand not Ball hill rock not napovines no trees are intersperced in the grass no 5 ingwambloot wohors

[Continued from previous page]

the buildings and land from my natural ideas. The windows are designed to be cottage with long narrow glass and a centre bar of wood running up and down the

m

centre which makes the^ look wide. In drawing a house two inches long nothing can be shown but an outline. there are points all up & down the Penobscot where such a residence could be erected but of all points to my eye this surpasses all. Let a young man purchase this point who loves the water as I do. Many a young girl who was born and brought up close to the hill so she cant help being in her native neighborhood, and contented. Then build a small log house & live in it untill earnings and industry will build a house as I have given and when the children grow up they will admire the sacred point & hill. I have given and a ten thousand cottage & lot on the Hudson river would have no more charms than our own Penobscot which now looks so rough & neglected. It is not wealth which makes a home, but it is taste energy and time.

no 2 work shop & stand no 7 Ball hill rock

no 3 orchard no trees are intersperced in the grass

no 4 Grapevines because the oposite banks and whole [torn]

no 5 wigwam & boat & wharf surroundings are naturally bordered

[sideways at left]

on foot

[torn] gust 19 1866 I [torn] to this place ^ and brought home some of the soil I found

that a large [?]

[torn] circles a large portion of the eastern side of the hill large enough to carry two saw mills & has fish in it the shore stops

drift wood enough to keep several families in wood the year round, the soil is sandy Loam & may be seen by reffering

to my cabinet. I also saw an eagle fly from the heights, passed very low down. the sight down

the Mill creek reach is admirable

but lonesome except when vesels are passing as a

grave yard.

WHEELER,
HATCH & HITCHGOOK'S
CIRCUS
HIPPODROME,
Organized in one Globant Exhibition for the travelling season of 1864.

SILE CANADA of the result of the travelling season of 1864.

SILF - POPPELLING ROAD excellence, building the medicant model, of an ordinary nead course, GRIFF of the Test of 1864. The Control of the Co

June 14th 1864

The above is a true cut of the first steam road carriege ever in troduced into this City which worked with ease and gerfection. The size was but very little lasser or heavier than a viding bugg, the box her about as large as a four fail washboiler and a peck of coal would fire it 40 miles on a fair road, myself and Junior my Son went to DI Moods corner and saw it pass up hummind it as a leading Carriage of the above circus, and when it come through central st time up Hearmond it made no more stop in pussing the gutter & cross walk than a horse Y begg would thence how ceeded up theummend st t down union to the Burger house when it left the circus and gave a shoot on a level practe to the entrance to I unmer st at the rate of about 30 miles an our and turned with safety to summer st. Doct Even told me that this carriage was propeled through the firmeful sto of Portland and answered every representation which was made in rejust to turning. Stopping backing and speed on a common road by this we may calculate that persons can vide in our common was without cirimal pros

[clipping]
Wheeler,
Hatch & Hitchcock's
Circus
And
Hippodrome,
Organized in one Colossal Exhibition for the travelling

[Printed illustration]
Introduction of the recently invented
Self- Propelling Road Carriage,
Exhibiting the wondrous novelty of an ordinary road
carriage Driven Over The Common Highways
Without The Aid Of Horses Or Other
Draught Animals! Being beyond doubt, the most
simple, useful and ingenious piece of mechanism ever
put into practical use. The Mechanical Carriage will
be exhibited to the Circus audience, with an explanation
of the machinery, gratis.

June 14th 1864

Season of 1864.

The above is a true cut of the first steam road carriage ever in troduced into this City which worked with ease and perfection. The size was but very little larger or heavier than a riding buggy the boi ler about as large as a four pail washboiler and a peck of coal would fire it 40 miles on a fair road. Myself and Junior my Son went to D P Woods corner and saw it pass up hammond st as a leading carriage of the above circus, and when it came through central st & turned up Hammond it made no more stop in passing the gutter & cross walk than a horse & buggy would, thence proceeded up Hammond st & down union to the Bangor house when it left the circus and gave a shout on a level grade to the entrance to summer st at the rate of about 30 miles an our and turned with safety to summer st. Doct Evans told me that this carriage was propelled through the principal sts of Portland and answered every representation which was made in regard to turning. Stopping backing and speed on a common road by this we may calculate that persons can ride in our common roads without animal power

1

2

[Illustration]

The Council Tree.

Near Charleston South Carolina

The reverence and admiration which I have ever cherished for a noble tree has prompted me to sketch the above from B J Lossings field book and remark at the same time for shame on the man that had so little patriotism as to cut it down. The above was a splendid magnolia under which General Lincoln and his officers held a council in 1778 upon which rested the fate of our Union.

The young man who came in possession of it by the decent from his Grand

father was so shiftless that he got out of wood and cut it down for

fire wood, when Lossing sketched it and appended the following

verse which every person aught to commit to memory.

John Martin

Woodman spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it protected me
And I'll protect it now.
Twas my Fore Fathers hand
That placed it near his cot
There woodman let it Stand
Thy axe shall harm it not.! _" (morris)



This elegent and substantial house from 1836 to 1862 was the finise of ou Heity as a fashinable sesont and stifle which cast what it and pay what it right was strictly maintained to the letter. In 1834 the land owners of Bang acre perfectly insome and those who owned land where the, That in the anticipated moreuse of busines and want of building lot Thomy were valued immensely sich who a short time previous had for Thus a fasture lut or common mowing field Billy Emerson had a large sportion of land adjoining Union at commencing at low water much E summing west to near thise street, and he with several other mon owned land South of Ununto and as was a natural and reason able calculation they said the City as it green must follow down Some honce they they valued their land to such an amount thatite Scholarce the Settlement of much of it to this day 1864, however to make Such lands seleable they formed a company Billy Comeron being the Directing owner to build the best and most austly and substantial house in the state of maine The site selected was on Billey land of course at the crassing of manie of remon sto which was then a cupied by a rough board Theatre building which was a Huicence and a mob tope it down filed up the lumbor & burned it. The building as above represented was built in 1884 +5 was bright part with copper lined gitters state woof and centained 24 Machs of alumnys t 112 rooms. The dazuarreotype shows it proportions giving at the right

BANGOR HOUSE,

[Printed illustration]

[sideways at left] Bangor, [sideways at right] Maine.

O. M. Shaw, - - - Proprietor.

The above House is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the State. Its location is unsurpassed, being in a central position, easy of access and nearest to the Steamboats and

Railroad Stations.

Stages leave the above House daily for all parts of the country. oct13 1863

This elegant and substantial house from 1836 to 1862 was the pride of our City as a fashionable resort and style which cost what it and pay what it might was strictly maintained to the letter. In 1834 the land owners of Bangor were perfectly insane and those who owned land where the probability was that in the anticipated increase of business and want of building lots Many were valued immencely rich who a short time previous had per haps a pasture lot or common mowing field Billey Emerson had a large portion of land adjoining Union st commencing at low water mark & running west to near third street and he with several other men owned land south of union st and as was a natural and reason able calculation they said the City as it grew must follow down river, hence they they valued their land to such an amount that it debased the settlement of much of it to this day 1864. however to make such lands saleable they formed a company Billey Emerson being the Directing owner to build the best and most costly and substantial house in the State of Maine. The site selected was on Billeys land of course at the crossing of maine & union sts which was then ocupied by a rough board Theatre building which was a nuicence and a mob tore it down piled up the lumber & burned it. The building as above represented was built in 1834 & 5 was brick & grante with copper lined gutters slate roof and contained 24 stacks of chimneys & 112 rooms. The daguarreotype shows its proportions giving at the right

Second the western front and the lift hand the north front which faces union It, The entrance is over a high wall about & feet from the side weelk and like a simple by was built so as to take about half of it in married t so to the view of marie st either north or south it is a nucenec and been ordered the semoned on petition of Charles Heazaward Esp This water is a solid granite face from 3/2 to 8 feet high according to the grade of the ground on top of which is a nice Irom Lonce Every appointment as regards the finish inside is of the best material and with, markle for places have novel of hund fine floors Attached to the house is a long Is boroling salvon a brick stable and two two thoy worden houses as supernumaries in care the marie house was crowded elt sost when finished and furnished (which was done by the Co 138 thousand dallars and was opened by Moses Woodman a first clap new york hotell keeps at a vent of & thousand dollars a year After counting were + time of furnitine to it paid a half to cent interest the first year and as business went down it was supported almost continely by fashionable travel and such parties and by suppers and dernices as I have described in my book of history page 104 as associating at the ile as wholen House) and such men as Thomas Tennis Somand march David Buyles Henry A Move and the proprieture. Their regular board with two rooms was for many years man fringe 28 dallars for week or a dullar a sin gle meal . Am Woodman failed and left the place when moves Mordard vented it and married a daughter of Dolomon Myrich of Hornapiden whose dister Clara was a ornall girl then an Dock I I Sanger family the Some as myself Abram Woodand his brother who now owns the exchange which is worth some 50 hursand dollars and be has made the some in Lelling ound was clock Mases gave up the house in a few years & kept a house in Portland and Abrum own the Bernger house of also hared the Expringe

4

hand the western front and the left hand the north front which faces union st. The entrance is over a high wall about 8 feet from the side walk and like a simple bay was built so as to take about half of it in maine st so to the view of maine st either north or south it is a nuicence has

and ^ been ordered to be removed on petition of Charles Hayward Esqr This wall is a solid granite face from 3 1/2 to 8 feet high according to the grade of the ground on top of which is a nice Iron fence Every appointment as regards the finish inside is of the best material and work, marble fire places have wood & hard pine floors Attached to the house is a long L bowling saloon a brick stable and two two story wooden houses as supernumaries in case the Maine house was crowded It cost when finished and furnished (which was done by the Co 138 thousand dollars and was opened by Moses Woodman a first class New York hotell keeper at a rent of 3 thousand dollars a year After counting ware & tare of furniture &c it paid a half per cent interest the first year and as business went down it was supported almost entirely by fashionable travel and such parties and big suppers and dances as I have described in my book of history page 104 as associating a the Hampden House) and such men as Thomas Jennis Leonard March David Bughee Henry A Wood and the proprietors. Their regular board with two rooms was for many years man & wife 28 dollars for week or a dollar a sin gle meal. Mr Woodman failed and left the place when Moses Woodard rented it and married a daughter of Solomon Myrick of Hampden whose sister Clara was a small girl then in Doct I S Sangers family the same as myself Abram Woodard his brother who now owns the exchange which is worth some 50 thousand dollars (and he has made the same in selling rum) was clerk Moses gave up the house in a few years & kept a house in Portland and Abram run the Bangor house & also hired the Exchange

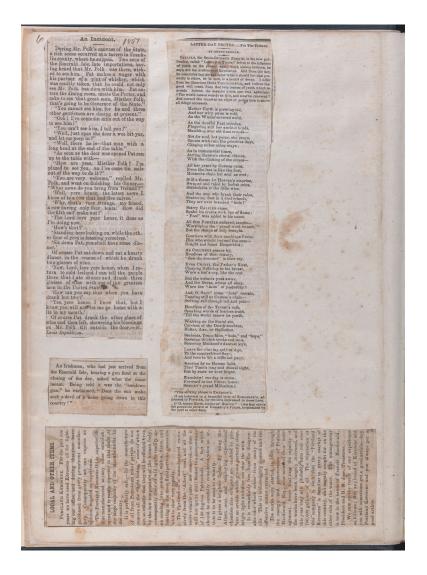
and put Israel B norms in as landlord , he (sorodand) kept it about I gears when he removed to the Corpshenge and in a few your the built an addition to the lefthange which for beauty and con Commone exacts are the other hotells. When he left the Banga house The M Farnsey wented it at 15 hundred dallers a year and kept up the Style for two years or so when he died st wen then rented to Le Saraber a benetter of Samuel Laraber who admit himself that he (Sam) is a cl- a mount that has get something tother finit) when notions were so mean that he would vide around the street in person Straking his nose in market mens leuter fishing and closered paper of broken office because he could save a cent and from this moment the keggen to fall from its convoned repulation which it held for 28 years. Last year it was conted by & Dn Shaw agong man who was barkeps for mm manghlin an Christman and finally married mayblis daughter and I saw by the otyle of help around the house all spadelies and the common Coaches and second alup bounders around it that like a Queen on the decline the house had last its bloom and I live it gred bye and set it down as a commentatell. Many of the country stages make it their blead quenter now and on untering the first thing you meet is a bull heads. Inshmum to do your bidding, The house in former lines alway Stad a 500 dollar hack and a match spen with a yank diver dressed nice, Now a common Coach & arklink driver, In farmer years The first Selmon and the fins Leas and the first belluce cucumbers strumbers & Sund was notted on the Bernyn Mouse table but the exchange is as likely to have them first and more so hence like a broken down merch and the house has had its day and glory in the style of its founders and for shame on the man who for a few cents lowerd the standing and reputation of this beautiful house

and put Israel B Norcross in as landlord he (woodard) kept it about 2 years when he removed to the Exchange and in a few years he built an addition to the Exchange which for beauty and con venience excels all the other hotells. When he left the Bangor house John

W Garnsey rented it at 15 hundred dollars a year and kept up the style for two years or so when he died. It was then rented to L Larabee a brother of Samuel Larabee who (admits himself that he (Sam) is a d—d rascal & has has got something to show for it) whose notions were so mean that he would ride around the street in person sticking his nose in market mens butter firkins and discounting papers of broken coffee because he could save a cent and from

House

this moment the ^ began to fall from its renowned reputation which it held for 28 years. last year it was rented by O M Shaw a young man who was barkeeper for (W^m M^cLaughlin an Irishman) and finally married McLaughlins daughter and I saw by the style of help around the house all paddies and the common coaches and second class boarders around it that like a Oueen in the decline the house had lost its bloom and I bid it good by and set it down as a common Hotell. Many of the country stages make it their head quarters now and on entering the first thing you meet is a bull headed Irishman to do your bidding. The house in former times always had a 500 dollar hack and a match span with a yanke driver dressed nice. Now a common Coach & an Irish driver. In former years The first Salmon and the first Peas and the first lettuce cucumbers strawberries & Lamb was notted on the Bangor House table but the exchange is as likely to have them first and more so hence like a broken down merch ant the house has had its day and I glory in the style of its founders and for shame on the man who for a few cents lowered the standing and reputation of this beautifull house.



6 [Left column] An Incident. 1857

During Mr. Polk's canvass of the State, a rich scene occurred at a tavern in Franklin county, where he supped. Two sons of the Emerald Isle, late importations, having heard that Mr. Polk was there, wished to see him. Pat makes a wager with his partner of a pint of whiskey, which was readily taken, that he could not only see Mr. Polk, but dine with him. Pat enters the dining room, meets the Porter, and asks to see 'that great man, Misher Polk, that's going to be Governor of the State."

"You cannot see him for he and three other gentlemen are dining at present."

"Och! I've come tin mile out of the way to see him!"

"You can't see him, I tell you!"

"Well, just open the door a wee bit yar, and let me peep in?"

"Well, there he is—that man with a long head at the end of the table."

"As soon as the door was opened Pat ran up to the table with—

"How are yees, Misther Polk? I'm plazed to see you, an I've come tin mile out of the way to do it?"

"You are very welcome," replied Mr.
Polk, and went on finishing his dinner.—
"What news do you bring from Ireland?"
"Well yere honor, the latest news I

"Well yere honor, the latest news I know of is a cow that had five calves."

'Why, that's very strange, my friend, a cow having only four teats. How did the fifth calf make out?'

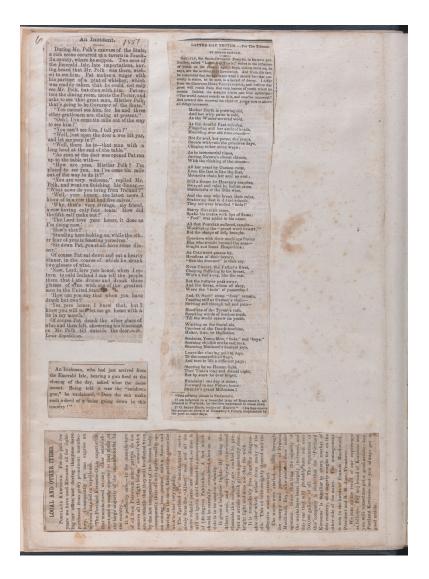
'The Lord love yere honor, it done as I'm doing now.'

'How's that?'

'Standing here looking on, while the other four of yees is feasting yerselves.'

'Sit down Pat, you shall have some dinner.' Of course Pat sat down and eat a hearty dinner, in the course of which he drank two glasses of wine.

'Now, Lord, love yere honor, when I return to ould Ireland I can tell the people



[Continued from previous page] there that I ate dinner and drank three glasses of wine with one of the greatest men in the United States.'

'How can you say that when you have drank but two?'

'Yes yere honor, I know that, but I know you will not let me go home with a lie in my mouth.'

Of course Pat drank the other glass of wine and then left, showering his blessings on Mr. Polk till outside the door.—*St. Louis Republican*.

An Irishman, who had just arrived from the Emerald Isle, hearing a gun fired at the closing of the day, asked what the noise meant. Being told it was the "sundown gun," he exclaimed, "Does the sun make such a devil of a noise going down in this country!"

[Right column]

Latter-Day Truths....For the Tribune By Joseph Brenan.

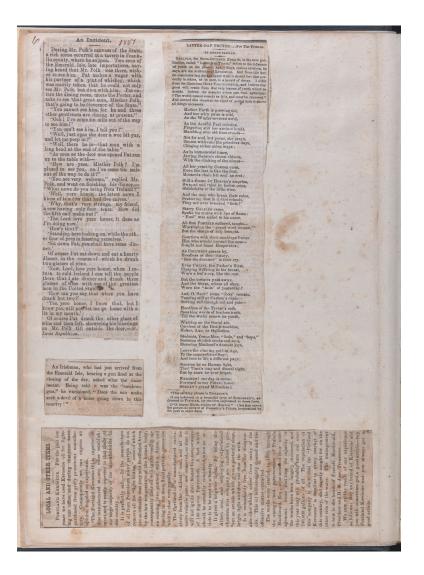
Carlyle, the Scoto-Germanic Essayist, in his new publication, called "Latter-Day Tracts," refers to the influence of youth on the present age. Boys, almost children, he says are the architects of Revolution. And from this fact, he concludes that the age is not what it should be—that precocity in states, as in men, is a herald of decay. I differ from the illustrious Herr Teufeldröck, and believe that good will result from the very leaven of youth which he dreads. Indeed, the essayist utters one true aphorism: "The world cannot remain as it is, and *must* be renewed." And toward this renewal the vigor of young men is above all things necessary.

Mother Earth is growing old, And her wiry pulse is cold, As the Winter-covered wold.

As the deedful Past recedes, Fingering still her ancient beads, Mumbling over old-time creeds—

Not for soul, but purse, she prays, Counts with coin the priceless days,

Clinging to her olden ways;



[Continued from previous page]

As in immemorial times, Jarring Nature's choral chimes, With the clinking of the dimes—

All her years by Custom curst, Even the last is like the first, Monarchs chain her soul as erst;

Still a theme for Heaven's emprise, Swayed and ruled by foolish cries, Shibboleths of the little wise.

And the men who break their rules, Scattering dust in dotard-schools, They are ever branded "fools!"

Starry Galileo came, Spake his truths with lips of flame: "Fool" was added to his name.

All that Fourier suffered, taught— Worshipping the "grand word Ought," But the charge of folly brought.

Courtiers with their mockings freeze Him who sought beyond the seas— Sought and found Hesperides;

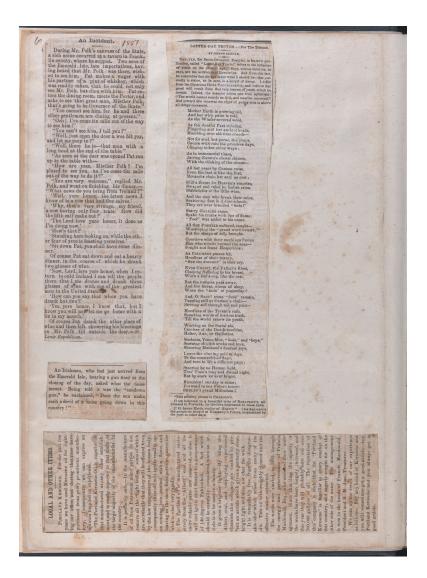
As Columbus passes by, Heedless of their luxury, "See the dreamer" is their cry.

Even Christ, the Father's Blest, Clasping Suffering to his breast, Wore a fool's-cap, like the rest.

But the tortures pass away, And the Great, whom all obey, Were the "fools" of yesterday.†

And, O, Sage! some "fools" remain, Tugging still at Custom's chain— Striving still through toil and pain—

Heedless of the Tyrant's ruth, Speaking words of fearless truth, 'Till the world renew its youth,



[Continued from previous page] Warring on the Social sin, Careless of the Death-machine, Halter, Axe, or Guillotine.

Students, Young Men, "fools," and "boys," Scorning childish tricks and toys, Shunning Manhood's dearest joys,

Leave the clinking gold to Age, To the counterfeited Sage, And turn in life a different page;

Steering by no Human light, Thro' Time's long dismal night, But by stars for ever bright.

Excelsior! our day is come;
Forward to our Future home:
Shelly's grand Millenium.‡
*This striking phrase is Emerson's.
†I am indebted to a beautiful lyric of Beranger's, addressed to Fourier, for the idea expressed in these lines.

‡"O, happy Earth, reality of Heaven" This line opens the gorgeous picture of Humanity's Future, bequeathed by the poet to other days.

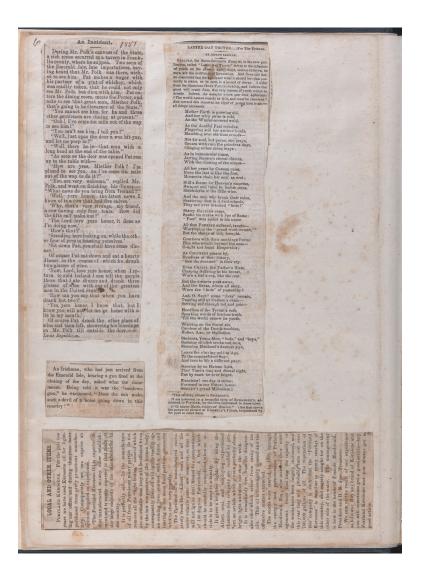
[Sideways at bottom]

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.
Portland Kerosene. For the past few

years we have used Kerosene oil for lighting our office, and during that time have purchased from every prominent manufactory, Consequently we can express an opinion founded on experience.

The Portland Keroseue Oil is superior to that manufactured at any other establishment and is *vastly superior* to that made at the majority of the manufactories in the country.

It is perfectly sage.—In the manufacture of oil from Petroleum many parties do not remove all the "light bodies," some of which are so volatile that they will be effected even by the low temperature of the human body, consequently their oil will ignite readily upon coming into contact with a flame, and



[Continued from previous page]

leaving in the most fixed portions, causes the wick to char very rapidly.

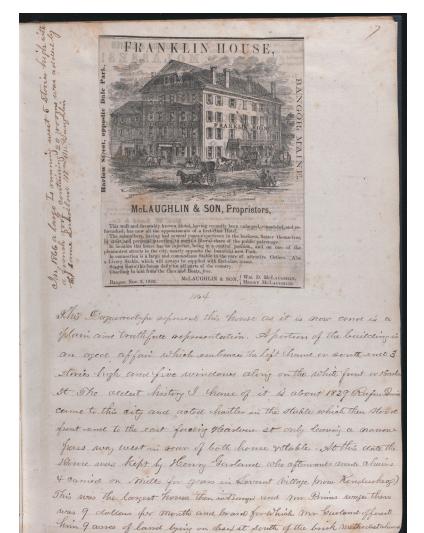
The Portland oil is manufactured exclusively from the "Albert" coal, and all the more volatile parts are removed, so that it will not ignite until heated to a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit. A fact which should be carefully considered when an article is to be used in a family.

It gives a brighter light.—By using the Albert coal, and employing experienced chemists this company are enabled to present an article which gives a perfectly clear, bright light and does not char the wick.

It is remarkably free from the disagreeable odor which arises from many of the oils. This oil is thoroughly cleaned and the offensive matter extracted.

The works were started in 1859, through the energy and perseverance of Francis Macdonald, Esq., who assumed the management. Since that time the capacity of the works have been largely increased, and this year they will probably turn out over, 7000,000 gallons of oil. The reputation of this company is such that the "Portland Kerosene" is familiar to every market of this country, and eagerly sought for on the other side of the water. The management is now in the hands of Francis Macdonald, President and H. N. Jose, Treasurer.

We sum up the result of our experience as follows: Buy any brand of Kerosene and you will sometimes get a good article—buy Portland Kerosene and you always get a good article.



FRANKLIN HOUSE,

[Printed illustration]

[Sideways at left] Harlow Street, opposite Dale Park, [Sideways at right] Bangor, Maine.

McLAUGHLIN & SON, Proprietors,

This well and favorably known Hotel, having recently been enlarged, remodeled, and re-furnished, has now all the appointments of a first-class Hotel.

The subscribers, having had several years experience in the business, flatter themselves,

by strict and personal attention, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. In location this house has no superior, being in a central position, and on one of the

pleasantest streets in the city, nearly opposite the beautiful new Park.

In connection is a large and commodious Stable in the care of attentive Ostlers. Also

a Livery Stable, which will always be supplied with first-class teams. Stages leave this house daily for all parts of the country. Coaching to and from the Cars and Boats, *free*.

Mclaughlin & SON {Wm. D. Mclaughlin, {Henry Mclaughlin

Bangor Nov 3, 1863.

[Sideways at left]
In 1866 a large L running west 5 stories high with a french roof containing 20 rooms was added by the same Landlord W^m M^cLaughlin

1864

This Daguerreotype represents this house as it is now and is a plain and truthfull representation. A portion of the building is an aged affair which embraces the left hand or south end 3 stories high and five windows along on the white front on Harlow St The oldest history I have of it is about 1829 Rufus Prince came to this city and acted hostler in the stable which then stood front end to the east facing Harlow st only leaving a narrow pass way west in rear of both house & stable. At this date the House was kept by Henry Garland who afterwards made chairs & carried on Mills for years in Levant Village (now Kenduskeag) This was the largest house then in Bangor and mr Princes wages then was 9 dollars per month and board for which mr Garland offered him 9 acres of land lying on Esex st south of the brick methodist church

for 9 months work equal to 9 dollar for acre . Im Prince examined it and thought it a four trade but instead of purchasing it he engaged in the Post office ander Deacon Regal B Clark and this land came wito see so that the last lots sald in 1856 for 15 hundred dallars 65 + 100 feet on four Thousandfrie hundred dellars for acro. When I came to Ben ger last in 1844 Iran blower had pair left the house and to show how four busines was then I will say that Hollis Down man Collected the city tay and he dunned & dunned Gloven untill he finally fait the tax to which Mr Bowmen began to write a receipt when Glover said it was of no conse guence about a receipt he never would ask him again for it. met Reand & Courier leased it about this spring Chaves CRead from Oxford county now cleant of I M Equerier now in Fortland. They kepts the house some two or three years when its present landlord of orone IN m Maughlin come down from Comith or some of those towns who was a blacksmitfamort towen keeper and bought the original house of lat. Coming from the country as he did he drew all the old carts and veides which had former, put up at the Heatch house and also made it a departure for many of the Country Stages disogurding are law he sold liquor and soon his house was thronged he then set up a aheap boarding extern whereby clerks & families could bound there as sheep as they could Kup house and he began to flourish like agreen bay tree He moved two laye stables to the ocar of the to sunning sourt & fuer chased the shore land all west of his lat then bout 75 acres of land of various parties (R D Grindle of Fred Doew furtwo) paying from lov to 125 for a ore concluencialed it is a high state of cultivation

for 9 months work equal to 9 dollar per acre. Mr Prince examined it and thought it a poor trade but instead of purchasing it he engaged in the Post office under Deacon Royal B Clark and this land came into use so that the last lots sold in 1856 for 15 hundred dollars 65x100 feet or four thousand five hundred dollars per acre. When I came to Ban gor last in 1844 Ira D. Glover had just left the house and to show how poor business was then I will say that Hollis Bow man collected the city tax and he dunned & dunned Glover untill he finally paid the tax to which mr Bowman began to write a receipt when Glover said it was of no conse quence about a receipt he never would ask him again for it. Mess Record & Courrier leased it about this spring (Charles O Record from Oxford county now dead & I W Courrier now in Portland. They kept the house some two or three years when its present

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some of those towns who was a blacksmith ^ farmer & tavern keeper and bought the original house & lot. coming from the county as he did he drew all the old carts and veicles which had formerly put up at the Hatch house and also made it a departure for may of the country Stages. disregarding all law he sold liquor and soon his house was thronged. he then set up a cheap boarding system whereby clerks & families could board there as cheap as they could keep house and he began to flourish like a green bay tree He moved two large stables to the rear of the L running west & pur chased the shore land all west of his lot then bout 75 acres of land of various parties (R D Grindle & Fred Drew for two) paying from 100 to 125 per acre and enriched it in a high state of cultivation

landlord & owner W^m M^cLaughlin came down from Corrinth or

During the Meaver & Dow temperance times it become outlin clange cas selling liquor in an open bar upon which he made alterations in the house and encased a bar room in occur of the South stain which admitted no light ance fitted up a nice ban and fut the liquer at 12 cents a drink to pay risk In this way he soon made money enough to enlarge the house about one think and the city furnitude to Lell So that he built on the fourth story and the addition in length also fundrare land and onines a stuble out to central bridge Het up a hayscale which when completed made a valuable and hundrem piece of property. Since mr Maughlin of one of this house there has been a acqueer line of paddy boyst onen working in it from time to time until the entire help consists of the chauper and must desperat fellows the city affords, his farm lying on the Glenbum toad keeps centre It in a whora from afril to now with sull dogs and dog fight as well as a disgracefull scene of the Kince about the Franklin house some two or three times as week, O m Thow manying his daughter the conne tion in the busines has spread the some chioreer more or less to the Bunger House which has clone much to demoralise the rep setation of that once oplendice House, Ma Laughlin political sen teinents being Capperhoace "he advertised the provious cut in The Bonger Democrat a Spaper utterly opposed to law and order chaving when printed under the head of the Daily renion been throwed aft of the window and the pres destroyed by Almin Mon Benga august 15 1846 during the aver de embraced it industry firetenes of her wellt In the Spring of 1866 of Mahifuld was

During the Weaver & Dow temperance times it became rather danger ous selling liquor in an open bar upon which he made alterations in the house and encased a bar room in rear of the South stairs which admitted no light and fitted up a nice bar and put the liquor at 12 cents a drink to pay risk In this way he soon made money enough to enlarge the house about one third and the city permitted to sell so that he built on the fourth story and the addition in length also purchase land and moved a stable out to central bridge & set up a hayscale which when completed made a valuable and handsome piece of property. Since Mr McLaughlin opened this house there has been a regular line of paddy boys & men working in it from time to time untill the entire help consists of the cheapest and most desperate fellows the city affords. his farm lying on the Glenburn road keeps centre st in a whora from april to november with Bull dogs and dog fights as well as a disgracefull scene of the kind about the Franklin house some two or three times a week. O M Shaw marrying his daughter the connec tion in the business has spread the same disorder more or less to the Bangor House which has done much to demoralise the rep utation of that once splendid House. McLaughlins political sen timents being Copperhead he advertised the previous cut in the Bangor Democrat a paper utterly opposed to law and order having when printed under the head of the Daily Union been throwed out of the window and the press destroyed by Union men Bangor August 15 1866 during the war ale became a common beverage among the soldiers and also many religious people embraced it under the pretense of being good for the health In the Spring of 1866 A G Wakefield was elected mayor & he took steps to suppress ale in all fruit shops & such places and caused the following notice to be issued which gave a double chance the law was exercised

[left of clipping] on shops & not on public houses which gave hotells the priviledge to rise from 5 to 10 cents

During the Meaner & Dow temperance times it become outlor clarge cas selling liquor in an open bar upon which he made alterations in the house and encased a bar room in occur of the South Stains which admitted no light and fitted up a nice bar and fut the liquor at 12 cents a drink topy risk In this way he soon made money enough to enlarge the house about one think and the City furnition to Sell So that he built on the fourth story and the addition in length also furdrave land and oniver a stuble out to central bridge + Set up a hayscale which when completed made a valuable and hundsime piece of Josephy. Since mr Manghlin of and the house there has been a regular line of haddy boys onen working in it from time to time centile the entire help consists of the shouper cend must desperate fellows the city affords, his farm lying on the Glenbum toad keeps centre It in a whora from april to nor with Bull dogs and dog fight as well as a disgracefull scene of the Kind about the Franklin house some two or three times as week, O m Thaw manying his daughter the cons tion in the busines has spread the some chioner more or less to the Bunger House which has close much to demoralise the reg utation of that once oplendice House, Me Sunghlins political sen timents being Capperhoad "he advertised the provious cut in The Benger Democrat a spaper utlerly opposed to law and order chaving when printed under the head of the Daily nerion been throwed aft of the window and the pres distroyed by Almin Men Bernga august 15 1846 during the aver

[Continued from previous page]

[right of clipping]
a tumbler & increase their
wealth and damaged my
business the profits a dollar
a day. The penobscot Exchan
ge sells a barrel a day
at 15 cents a tumbler While
A L & R C Boyd has been seized
24 bbls of ale worth 374 dollars.

[clipping at center] NOTICE

To Sellers of Intoxicating Liquors.

Notice Is Hereby Given, That by an order of the Mayor and Aldermen, passed May 14, 1866, the City Marshall is directed to enforce the Act entitled an Act for the suppression of Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops, approved March 25th, 1858, and acts additional thereto. In obedience to said orders, the undersigned will proceed to take measures to enforce the provisions of said act in all cases of violation thereof in this city, from and after Monday next. H.B. Farnham, may 16 City Marshal.



[printed illustration]

He could do it for I see him.



[Printed illustration sideways on page]

Interior View Of The New York Hippodrome - Opening Night.

The largest Circus in America

Remarks on next page

Remarks on the large Circus. In 1858 the previous representation was explicited in nyok cence on the 4 th of July cet the time the great fire unds were displayed on Baston common it was exibited there chering the day 30 indipendent comprises franceled and 32 bands of music the best of which was the Rolling in planing money much on brass instrument this band was upplanted by 40 thousand fersons a bone all others the most accreves beend was the states Bastiche beine from n york their sistruments looked way much like gertaperation water hipe and their music sounded very much like a head of various sized and hingy pigs. I went to the afternow for formance with Watson Dlummer cines when we entered we passed through a building exected for a ticket office say 40 fort square and after secureing a tichet was entoned the prend canvas which was constructed inside as refresented the sout ourning on an angle say 20 feet high leaving a space for charnots & c to pass between the best and the inner one sufficiently wiche for I sprans of horses to puss each other a breast. This outer ving was in cincumference Tust a third of a mile long so in passing around the inner ving 3 times made Just one mile heat, on the left were bourd seats cercie style at 25 cb, on the righ setters six upon rises like stairs embrucing nearly the whole of one side at 50 cents a seat the no it would seat I do not remember

Remarks on the large Circus.

In 1853 the previous representation was exhibited in N York and on the 4th of July at the time the great fire works were displayed on Boston Common it was exhibited there during the day 32 indipendent companies paraded and 32 bands of music the best of which was the Roxbury in playing Money Musk on brass instruments this band was applauded by 40 thousand persons a bove all the others the most curious band was the Scotch Bagpipe band from N York their instruments looked very much like gertapercha water pipes and their music sounded very much like a herd of various sized and hungry pigs. I went to the afternoon per formance with Watson Plummer and when we entered we passed through a building erected for a ticket office say 40 foot square and after securing a ticket we entered the grand canvas which was constructed inside as represented the seats running on an angle say 20 feet high leaving a space for chairots &c to pass between the seats and the inner ring sufficiently wide for 3 spans of horses to pass each other a breast. This outer ring was in circumference Just a third of a mile long so in passing around the inner ring 3 times made Just one mile heat. on the left were board seats circus style at 25 cts, on the righ settees sit upon risers like stairs embracing nearly the whole of one side at 50 cents a seat – the no it would seat I do not remember.

sufficient to say 10 thousand. The opening four was 3 heavy bours wheel & chorn and chariots with a span Shows each and each was driven by a girl all about of a size of weight, of midling stature of weighed about 110 lbs aprice, They started about 20 feet a part the spain of stone groy colts in the sear and drove around the oring three Times for a wreath in which the colts won orther Lemale driving them. The form of the tent was obling like an egg or almost straight on the sides making a round on the ends The a pass way up straight through the contre this wise, " (13) The entrance at 1. the victing ring 2 the Timoution performing and horse buch ording 3 , the band of music 4 + Boats +6. As the cut goies it in new gook it on a different plan chaving divisions in the centre ving in Boston it was all open the lump frost running on the bunister fenceaty The speed to which these girls drive each a span are the Chariots was almost inesociable the heft of material in them caused no fear in cloubling around the end of the oing of capsing conce they put on the whip not like a country girl but like a race driver on a course, the sensation in seeing them drive was both fearfull and wonderfull and here let me remark that before this circus was abancaned in orear fish one girl brhe her neals for a time after they started the contest was even but on the third round the give with the stone gross came in ahead about the length of ther chamit & horses and was presented with thouseasth The next feat was two ones came standing on two

sufficient to say 10 thousand. The opening feat was 3 heavy brass wheel & Iron axel chariots with a span of horses each and each was driven by a girl all about of a size & weight of midling stature & weighed about 110 lbs apiece. They started about 20 feet a part the span of Stone grey colts in the rear and drove around the ring three times for a wreath, in which the colts won or the female driving them. The form of the tent was oblong like an egg or almost straight on the sides making a round on the ends and a pass way up straight through the centre this wise. [Illustration] the entrance at 1 the riding ring 2 the Jimnastic

performing and horse back riding 3 the band of music 4 & seats 5

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& 6 As the cut gives it in New York it ^ on a different plan having divisions in the centre ring. In Boston, it was all open the lamp post running on the banister fence at 7. The speed to which these girls drove each a span in the Chariots was almost incredible the heft of material in them caused no fear in doubling around the end of the ring of capsizing and they put on the whip not like a country girl but like a race driver on a course. the sensation in seeing them drive was both fearfull and wonderfull (and here let me remark that before this circus was abandoned in new York one girl broke her neck) for a time after they started the contest was even but on the third round the girl with the stone greys came in ahead about the length of her charriot & horses and was presented with the wreath. The next feat was two men came standing on two

horses each and they rode the ring and came up through the Course which was perfecly smooth and splen did. The next rous a Gent and Sudy in an afen buggy. exfler they rock around once some poles were Laid down say of feet a part and they closure over these Groles whorving that to rice in a way for was a science that notwithstanding all the viding is little known They would vide over these poles and not bounce up from the sout but keep perfect motion with the body of the buggy. The other performances consisted of feets on a cardinar by horses in the centre ving by buys turning of petaling and the feat on a pole as given two pages back, The intro duction of swing expercises on a rope as below com mensed in this Circus which was as wonderful as any feats were conducted with taste and finde In this exercise a boy hung one leg over the low piece at figure 2 and another Jumped down from figure

14

horses each and they rode the ring and came up through the Centre which was perfecly smooth and splen did. The next was a Gent and Lady in an open buggy. After they rode around once some poles were laid down say 50 feet a part and they drove over these poles showing that to ride in a waggon was a science that notwithstanding all the riding is little known They would ride over these poles and not bounce up from the seat but keep perfect motion with the body of the buggy. The other performances consisted of feats on a car drawn by horses in the Centre ring by boys turning & pitching and the feat on a pole as given two pages back. The intro duction of swing exercises on a rope as below com menced in this Circus which was as wonderful as any feats were conducted with taste and pride

[Illustration]

[sideways] rope about 20 ft high

In this exercise a boy hung one leg over the lower cross piece at figure 2 and another Jumped down from figure 1 and come astride of the boys leg at 2 say 7 feet the boy at 2 sustaining him without breaking his leg



[printed illustration, sideways on page]

Present Appearance of the Crystal Palace — Remarks on Next Page 16 London 1853

The Crystal Palace as depresented on the Junious page from account by those who visited seas one of the most winderfull and gigantic undertakings ever entered into since the days of the ancient Kings. It was projected and carried through by the leading factor res cend mechanic interests from all parts of the sevoler. As america a decroped were rivals in manu factures a mammoth house was built at London to estilit a Sample of manufactures from all kinds of mechism who presented the same and entered it according to the rules of the committee. The building was built of glass and Iron and covered five cover of land and for beauty and Convenience never was rescaled, several people attended it from this part of the Country Thomas Drew of Harlow st for one, the said it cost this fire hundred duleas to To . Come of witness things of interest, during the con struction and progress of the building and exili . tion the papers were more or less taken up with its praise, among the things exclited from this Lection was a saile rule by Dorsling JoSchweitz (mr Darling being my neighbour now) which was an inch long and when examined with a microscope it showed a thousand lines being divided in a thous and parts and with a maked up was perfectly smooth, articles which drew a firemium and actually mornted

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The Crystal Palace as represented on the previous

it

page from accounts by those who visited ^ was one of the most wonderfull and gigantic undertakings ever entered into since the days of the ancient Kings. It was projected and carried through by the leading factor ies and mechanic interests from all parts of the world. As america a Europe were rivals in Manu factures a mammoth house was built at London to exhibit a sample of manufactures from all kinds of mechism who presented the same and entered it according to the rules of the committee. The building was built of glass and Iron and covered five acres of land and for beauty and convenience never was exceled. Several people attended it from this part of the country Thomas Drew of Harlow st for one. he said it cost him five hundred dollars to go, come & witness things of interest, during the con struction and progress of the building and exibi tion the papers were more or less taken up with its praise. Among the things exebited from this section was a scribe rule by Darling & Schwartz (mr Darling being my neighbour now) which was an inch

and when examined with a microscope it showed a thousand lines being divided in a thousand parts and with a naked eye was perfectly smooth. articles which drew a premium and actually merrited

the Same does Babbitto Saleratus which may now be found all over amencio, Duryous Maizona Bonds Botten orachen, which no man can get his receips, Balls Pilot Bread of Salem the her bread fin 84 plosers thouses, and Seamon ever made. All the attractions that could be brought out in all the Store To aloons in London were displayed on the accasion & mr. Drew as die Horace Greely of new york said London at midnight may well be styled the wonder of the world. The success was so great that an imitation was afterwards got up in New york ance a Galace built but with what success is not known for the new had already worn off in the worlds Fair The London fair was the means of some very good Things one of which was a Gent met Heorace Theely and he Breely had on a clean shirt to a cle cent suit of clothes such as he never was Known to wear at home, conother was to show ola John Bull that amorion had talent that could defy the world both in securcation, fine arts, mechanism . Political sentiments and veligion furthermore people meeting from all nations made acquaintainces with such and wild witness costernes and mamin in a day which would require yours of travel to do Mr Drew Said as he gazed on the seems that his strongest impressions were that a lifetime was condended in a clay.

the Same was Babbitts Saleratus which may now be found all over America. Duryeas Maizena, Bonds Boston cracker, which no man can get his receipt, Balls Pilot Bread of Salem the best bread for Explorers, houses, and seaman ever made. All the attractions that could be brought out in all the Stores & Saloons in London were displayed on the occasion & Mr Drew as did Horace Greely of New York said London at midnight may well be styled the world the world. The success was so great that an imitation was afterwards got up in New York and a palace built but with what success is not known for the new had already worn off in the worlds Fair The London fair was the Means of some very good things one of which was a Gent met Horace Greely and he (Greely) had on a clean shirt & a decent suit of clothes such as he never was known to wear at home, another was to show old John Bull that America had talent that could defy the world both in education, fine arts, Mechanism, Political sentiments and religion furthermore people meeting from all nations made acquaintances with such and could witness costumes and manners in a day which would require years of travel to do mr Drew said as he gazed on the scene that his strongest impressions were that a lifetime was condenced in a day.



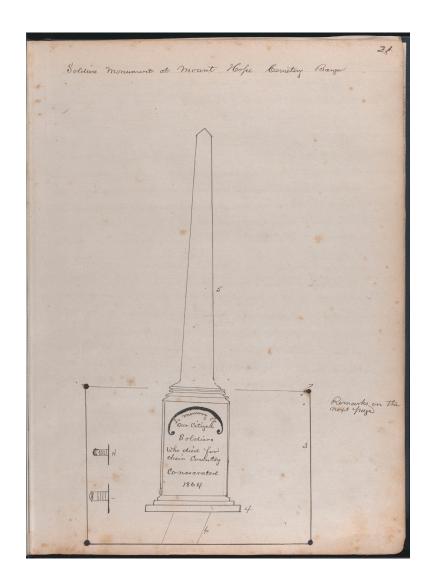
[printed illustration] Railroad Accident Near Chicago. 1853

The most heart redning Rail Road accident which ever accurred in this country up to this date 1864 is given on page In making these remarks at this date I have to do so from one recollections. as the account are inpulers which are laid away and Some time round be required to look them up. This score was caused by a draw being hista in a bridge either out of time on the cares being out of their time In the evidence on investigation the segnals were oight lent the speed was so great and no offer ehentions of the down being up the engineer was run ming at full speed when the discovered the down hoisted best too late to brake down and the engine and some two or three care were precepitates clown Some 30 feet drowning many in them and demolishing and piling up Dome forty cars in all in a minute. Trofessor Shephane of this city preached a sermon on the accasion in the vestry of the third Parish the buy of the house not being completed on the un antainty of life and the necessity of being prop area to depart this life at any moments. There ipro hably never was a train which held the Same neimbor of persons that need inhatulants of So many different towns and states hence Aspreal for a time a general Calcimity all over the country. Several hundred were kills and wounded. Some of Which lay under the worshed cars for hours untill the cars could be cut to pieces before they could be removed, Considering this the one of the greatest magnitude. I will state one other case

The Most heart reding Rail Road Accident which ever occurred in this country up to this date 1864 is given on page In making these remarks at this date I have to do so from my recollections. as the accounts are in papers which are laid away and Some time would be required to look them up. This scene was caused by a draw being hoisted in a bridge either out of time or the cares being out of their time In the evidence on investigation the signals were right but the speed was so great and no appr ehentions of the draw being up the engineer was run ning at full speed when he discovered the draw hoisted but too late to brake down and the engine and some two or three cars were precipitated down some 30 feet drowning many in them and demolishing and piling up some forty cars in all in a minute. Professor Shephard of this city preached a sermon on the occasion in the vestry of the third Parish (the body of the house not being completed) on the un certainty of life and the necessity of being prep ared to depart this life at any moment. There pro bably never was a train which held the same number of persons that were inhabitants of so many different towns and states hence it spread for a time a general calamity all over the country. Several hundred were killed and wounded. Some of which lay under the wrecked cars for hours untill the cars could be cut to pieces before they could be removed. Considering this the one of the greatest magnitude. I will state one other case

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which happened in Bangor in 1849 on the old Town Road while I was boarding in the Wilson house where Wilson did himself the engineer and Nedo the fireman. The Road purchased a 11 Ton engine which was nearly double the heft of the original engines and the road was then laid with thin bar iron spiked on a rail. instead of the chair & T rails they now use Henry Sawyer was road master and putting the road as he supposed in order for the heavy engine thought he would ride over it as he had not done so for a long time. he got on the engine with Wilson & Nedo & ran in the vicinity of the Harthorn meadow when the track spread and capsized the engine down a steep bank and it remained bottom up in a bog with Sawyer under a steam faucet which became turned so it let out hot steam on his shoulder & back untill the faucet could be cut off with a cold chissel, the passengers brought water in their hats to condence what steam they could but after nearly 30 minuts in this humble position he was releived but the flesh was cooked to the bone. he was brought to the Bangor Depot and carried in the house which Ada was born in and died in about two hours, he had his sences till he died and when he was brought down on a lumber car he gave Wilson minute directions about his fam ily affairs, his son then a babe (Eugine) was clerk for me six weeks this Spring



Soldiers Monument at Mount Hope Cemetery Bangor

[illustration]

In Memory of Our Citizen Soldiers Who died for their Country Consecrated 1864

[At right] Remarks on the next page

The previous outline depresents the momentes consecrative at mount Hepe Fine 17 Froing 1864, on The 16th the weather was dry and the moreing stone at from love to los in the shade on the 17 it was 89 at middly The monument was built by a subscription and was intended to be exected in central Park but was findly exolect where it is on the level ground which was in 1839 a flower and seed garden carried on by Mr " B & Carbouther of Soot Bradford Harlow, The lager to be the first ones in Harry to exact a benevalut rooming makes this transaction somewhat prometive, The cost I have been unable to learn lest its dementions are inferior to many which supposed it would be much larger thigher The object of mount Hope to to have at placed on the low land was to increase the value & quicken the sale of these luts which were a slow sale The four pumels are nearly all covered with names and those who die in thetwar from Bange here ofter must have their names subscribed on the upper fromise or be sen policed the base above ground is a species ofone of feet grease the others in proportion, the pannel portion is 3 feet 8 wide 8 It I mich long the whole structure as a maire 28 feet high or 30 from the first bank The mound is enclosed with a granite barner instead of a fine about one foot above the grade and about 8 inches thick with the top rounded and Let against a short punito part at the four corners as afresented at y The barrier & The promise 5 Rase 4 entrunce 6 Cuspenters grave thead stones 1 + 2 At an early hour on the 17 th Thousands congregated from the surrounding country to maine & other streets while canown citizens an large numbers went up to mount hope lufore the heat was intence of carned their dumer as all the conches charged so cents a fremen up & down At one aclock thattreets were aline with veicles jiggers two home and waggins

22

The previous outline represents the monument consecrated at Mount Hope June 17 Friday 1864, on the 16th the weather was dry and the mercury stood

at from 100 to 103 in the shade on the 17 it was 89 at mid day The monument was

built by a subscription and was intended to be erected in central Park but was finally erected where it is on the level ground which was in 1839 a flower and seed garden carried on by W^m B Harlow the ssson of Doct Bradford Harlow. The eager to be the first ones in Bangor to erect a benevolent monument

makes this transaction somewhat premature. The cost I have been unable to learn but its dimentions are inferior to many which supposed it would be much larger & higher The object of Mount Hope co to have it placed on the low land was to increase the value & quicken the sale of these lots which were a slow sale. The four panels are nearly all covered with names and those who die in the war from Bangor here after must have their names subscribed on the upper pyramid or be un noticed, the base above ground is a square stone 7 feet square the others in proportion, the pannel portion is 3 feet 8 wide 8 ft 1 inch long the whole structure as a mairee[?] 28 feet high or 30 from the first bank The mound is enclosed with a granite barrier instead of a fence about one foot above the grade and about 8 inches thick with the top rounded and set against a short granite post at the four corners as represented at 7 The barrier 3 The pyramid 5 base 4 entrance 6 carpenters grave & head stones 1 & 2. At an early hour on the 17th Thousands congregated from the surrounding country to Maine & other streets while our own citizens in large numbers went up to Mount hope before the heat was intence & carried their dinner as all the coaches charged 50 cents a person up & down At one oclock the streets were alive with veicles jiggers two horse mud waggons

longer do people on frot and cerey concernate way to go to witness the consecration the Bengar light Infanty A Portion of the Cavalry one gin & 18 man of the Brewer Artily Company Botat quards cence the Knight desiplan and the Bangor Corner Bomes for on married when I went to Lot Heils salvon of 21 persons filed unto Ceren Tylers stage wagen with a offen of light Some horses at 25 cents each Junior my Son took my Hortveyin about the us the and slice down hilleroun against on Sinty frost Store in the head bound & brought up with his foot of ankle between them To be could not step on that foot for 5 days consequently me wife could my to witness the Consecration but the went to mechanic at & saw the Graceseen pass. I went before the process and smounted the fence just above the sed bridge of counted in one Sittle square field 257 carriages the ground was covered and both Dides of the road lined with carriages as far up of down as the eye could extend I then went on to the ground and measured the the monument and the scene presented a dream more thun really the tall trees on the hile next of the monument and the tops of the tombs and many lats were covered with females souled on the ground interspersed among the trees and the vise of the hill gave a fricture which no faint could facinite mr Sawyr Throtographed the Scene setting his muchine on the west but if he hat sit it in the road at the east the granders picture would have been taken even seen with origin I then went to Lee the procession march up and the dust was a perfect Sheet so much so that the Knights orde to near the ground and the Infrasty broke runks and come out of order on the suit truck at the east of the manie sound The order was Curried out as is pointed on the next have and I judged that 10 therewind persons were on the road and sound There was nothing

buggy do people on foot and evey conceivable way to go to witness the consecration The Bangor light Infantry A Portion of the cavalry one gun & 18 men of the Brewer Artiley Company B State guards and the Knight Templars and the Bangor Cornet Band formed on maine st when I went to L T Hills saloon & 21 persons piled into Oren Tylers stage waggon with a span of light sorrel horses at 25 cents each Junior my Son took My Store waggon about the 14th and slid down hill & run against McGintys post Store in the head board & brought up with his foot & ankle between them So he could not step on that foot for 5 days consequently my wife could not go to witness the Consecration but she went to Mechanic st & saw the procession pass. I went before the procession and mounted the fence just above the red bridge & counted in one little square field 257 carriages the ground was covered and both sides of the road lined with carriages as far up & down as the eye could extend I then went on to the ground and measured & sketched the monument and the scene presented a dream more than real life the tall trees on the hill west of the monument and the tops of the tombs and lots were covered with females seated on the ground intersperced among the trees and the rise of the hill gave a picture which no paint could facimile Mr Sawyer Phrotographed the scene setting his machine on the west but if he hat sit it in the road at the east the grandest picture would have been taken ever seen in Bangor I then went to see the procession march up and the dust was a perfect sheet so much so that the Knights rode to near the ground and the L Infantry broke ranks and came out of order on the rail track at the east of the maine road The order was carried out as is printed on the next page and I judged that 10 thousand persons were on the road and ground There was nothing

to be seen in heard levt people court and a street perfectly full of carriages sometimes 3 abreaut and boths siles of the road full of people on fact it was impossible for but a small portun of the audience to hear the speakens and I ceme down in fact cince to show how the dust blew I write day that many times while I was on the side of the good I could not tell who was passing in The middle let me tuke either side the road I chose Lemonage sold on the ground for 5 cents a lumbbr made of about a half a spoon full of Dugan and a sitteenth of a Lemon to aglass perfect imposition. As the Banga Cornet Bamb weres in the service when many a brove man fell whose name is inscribed in the monument I give their names and ocupation as a second some having already left the Some who were then members and my intimate acquaintances Onnes or Exements,
at Moute Hop Construct, B. Soldier* Monument,
at Moute Hop Construct, Blagger, Malno, on
the 17th day of June, 1984.
Mustic by the Bred.
Invocation—by Rev Bred.
Presentation—by Hos Charles Setson, Chair
man of the Building Committee.
Acceptance—by Hon Sanuel II Dale, Presi-The Soldies's Monument. The monument is now completed and the grounds prepared with the exception of a very small prition of turning which will be furnished today. It is a very handsome structure and adds ma-And grant our troubled country peace.

consecrating Prayer—by Rev A K P Small.

address—by Hon Edward Kent.

Hymn—by Rev Edwin Johnson. Tuneoal salute of 35 guns. ISRAEL B NORCROSS, Chief Marshal d and interesting. Judge Kent's Oration il undoubtedly be a grand effort. Among the cresting features will be the singing of orig-it Hymns written for the occasion.

24

to be seen or heard but people dust and a street perfecly full of carriages sometimes 3 abreast and boths sides of the road full of people on foot it was impossible for but a small portion of the audience to hear the Speakers and I came down on foot and to show how the dust blew I will say that many times while I was on the side of the road I could not tell who was passing in the middle let me take either side of the road I chose, Lemonade sold on the ground for 5 cents a tumbler made of about a half a spoon full of sugar and a sixteenth of a Lemon to a glass perfect imposition. As the Bangor Cornet Band was in the service when many a brave man fell whose name is inscribed on the monument I give their names and ocupation as a record some having already left the Band who were then members and my intimate acquaintances.

[Left column]

The Solders Monument. The monument is now completed and the grounds prepared with the exception of a very small portion of turfing which will be furnished today.

It is a very handsome structure and adds materially to the attractions at Mount Hope. It is set in a square, surrounded by a solid stone wall, with corner posts handsomely worked

The arrangements for the consecration are now nearly completed and the committee of arrangements are prepared to announce the following programme:

Order Of Procession
17th of June 1964 1864
Company A of Cavalry, Capt Mansel.
Artillery, Capt J N Downe.
Band.
Marshal.

Aid. Aid.

Company A, State Guards, Capt L J Morse. Maj Gen James H Butler and Staff.

Company B, State Guards, Capt J S Ricker. [Continued on next page]

to be seen or hound level people court and a street perfectly full of carriages sometimes 3 abreaut and boths sides of the road full of people on fact it was impossible for but a small portion of the andrence to hear the speakens and I came down on foot cince to Show how the dust blew I will say that many times while I was on the side of the good I could not tell who was pussing in the meddle let me tuke either side the avad I choos Semonage sold on the ground for 5 cents a lumbbor made of about a half a spoon full of Dugan and a sixteenth of a Lemen to aglass perfect imposition." As the Banga Cornet Bamb weres in the service when many above man fell whose name is inscribed in the monument I give their names and acupation as a second some having already left the Band who were then members and my intimate acquaintances The SOLDER's MONDERS. The monument is now completed and the grounds prepared with the exception of a very small portion of turfing which will be fursished today. It is a very handsome structure and adds ma-Music by the Brnd. Invocation—by Rev Enceh Pond, D D Aid.

Company A, State Guards, Capt L J Morse.

Maj Gen James H Butler and Staff.

Company B, State Guards, Capt J S Ricker.

St John's Commandery Knight Templars.

Adj General of Marine.

Returned Wounded Soldiere Shine through the tears that may not cease Crewn the tead offering with thy love, And grant our troubled country peace. Consecrating Prayer—by Rev A K P Small didress—by Hon Edward Kent. dusion of the exercises the artiller iterational salute of 35 guns.

ISRAEL B NORCROSS,

Chief Marshal.

[Continued from previous page] St John's Commandery Knight Templars.

Adj General of Maine.
Returned Wounded Soldiers
Clergy and Orator.
City Government of Bangor.
Citizens

The escort will be formed precisely at 1 o'clock p m, in Main Street, the right resting near Cedar Street. The escort will march through Main Street to the City Hall, receive the City Govern ment and invited guests, thence through State Street to the Cemetery.

At the conclusion of the exercises the artillery will fire a national salute of 35 guns.

Israel B Norcross,

Chief Marshal.

The exercises at the Consecration will be varied and interesting. Judge Kent's Oration will undoubtedly be a grand effort. Among the interesting features will be the singing of original Hymns written for the occasion.

We give the order of exercises as furnished by the Committee.

[Center column]

Order Of Exercises

At the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, at Mount Hope Cemetery, Bangor, Maine, on the 15th day of June, 1864.

Music by the Band.

Invocation—by Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D. Presentation—by Hon Charles Stetson, Chair

man of the Building Committee.

Acceptance—by Hon Samuel H Dale, President of the Monument Association. Reading from Scripture—by Rev Samuel Harris, D.D.

Hymn—by Rev C C Everett. Tune—Old Hundred.

We rear the stone, we breathe the prayer, We utter words of tearful praise We call them ours and lay them where

We lay the sweetness of our days.

to be seen or heard level people court and a street perfectly full of carriages sometimes 3 abreaut and boths siles of the road full of people on fact it was impossible for but a small portion of the aucunic to hear the speakers and I come down in fact circle to Show how the dust blue I will say that many times while I was on the side of the grad I could not tell who was pussing in the middle let me tuke either side the road I choos Semonage volu on the ground for 5 cents a cumbbr made of about a half a apon full of Dugan and a sitteenth of a Lemon to aglass profest imposition. As the Burga Corner Berns weres in the service when many above man fell whose name is inscribed on the monument I give their names and ocupation as a second some having already left the Band who were then members and my intimate acquaintances Orners or Exements,
At the conservation of the Soldiers' Monument,
at Monte Hope Conserter, Banger, Males, on
the 17th day of June, 1884.
Manis by the Bred.
Levocation—by Hose Dearle Stetson, Chair
man of the Bullding Committee
Head of the Monument Association.
Resting from Sorietter—by Rev Semmel Harris, D.D. The Soldies's Monument. The monument is now completed and the grounds prepared with the exception of a very small portion of turning which will be furnished today.

It is a very handsome structure and adds ma-Maj des James H Butler and Sraff.

Otophys B, State Guarde, Capt J S Rickes
St John's Commandery Knight Templars.

Add General of Maine.

Returned Wounded Soldberg

Clergy and Orator.

City Government of Bangor.

Citizens Shine through the tears that may not cease.
Crewn the sad offering with thy love.
And grant our troubled country peace.
Consecrating Prayer—by Rev A K P Small.
Address—by Hon Edward Kent.
Hymn—by Rev Edwin Johnson. Tune[Continued from previous page]
O widowed hearts that ache alone—
O mother's grief uncomforted,—
O orphaned year.' perpetual moan,—
O city, weeping for your dead;—

The names you utter now in tears, Chanted in gladdest song shall be; Their death its own memorial rears, The one fair nation of the free.

Yet we are weak. O power above,
Shine through the tears that may not cease.
Crown the sad offering with thy love,
And grant our troubled country peace.
Consecrating Prayer—by Rev A K P Small.
Address—by Hon Edward Kent.
Hymn—by Rev Edwin Johnson. Tune—
America.

Lord of each perfect gift!

To Thee our souls we lift,
In grateful song.

Thanks for the true and brave,
Who their dear life blood gave,
Their dearer land to save
From wreck and wrong.

We drop the tender tear;
The graven shaft we rear,
Their deeds to tell.
Let peace return again,
Let Law and Freedom reign,
To show that not in vain
They fought and fell.

Comfort the sad, we pray;
Teach the bereaved to sayThy will be done.
Give thou the hero band
To see a purer land,
Their glorious purchase, stand
Beneath the sun.

to be seen or heard levt people court and a street perfectly full of carriages sometimes 3 abreaut conce boths sides of the road full of people on fact it was impossible for lest a small portion of the audience to hear the speakers and I ceme down in faut circle to Show how the dust blew I will say that many times while I was on the soile of the and I could not tell who was passing in the middle let me tuke either side the road I chose Semonage sold on the ground for 5 cents a lumbbor made of about a half a spoon full of Dugan and a sixteenthich a Lemon to aglass perfect imposition. As the Banga Cornet Berns weres in the service when many a brove man fell whose name is inscribed on the morument I give their names and ocupation as a second some having already left the Band who were then members and my intimate acquaintances ORDER OF EXERCISES,
AT the consecration of the Soldier* Monument,
at Morist Hope Cenetery, Banger, Major, or
the 17th day of June, 1884.
Music by the Bread.
Invocation—by Read Parel, D D
Penematics—by Hos Gharie Stesson, Chair
man of the Bullding Committee.
Longieuer—pub. Association.
Reselling from Scripture—by Rev Semuel HarTes. D D. The SOLDIER'S MONUMENT. The measured is now complete and the grounds prepared with the exception of a very small picture of turing which will be final-back today.

It is a very handsome structure and shad manifestally to the attractions and should finally a structure of the str [On the Front (south) panel]
In Memory of
OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS,
who died for their country. Company A of Grarty, Capt Manel.
Artillery, Capt J. N. Downe.
Band.
Marchal Aid.
Company A, State Guards, Capt L J Moree.
Maj Gen James H Butler and Staff.
Company B, State Guards, Capt J S Ricker.
St John's Commandery Knight Templars.
Adj General of Maine.
Returnet Wounded Soldiare The names you utter now in tears, Chanted in gladdest song shall be There is the commemorial rears. The one fair nation of the tree. Yet we are weak. O power above, shine through the tears that may not cose. And grant our troubled country peace.
And grant our troubled country peace.
Concerating Prayer—by Rev A K P Small Address—by Hon Edward Kent.
Hymn—by Rev Edwin Johnson. Tune-Clergy and Ocator.
City Government of Bangor.
Citizens The escort will be tormed precisely at 1 o'cloc p m, on Main Street, the right resting near Ce der Street. The escort will march through Mai Street to the City Hall, receive the City Govern ment and invited guests, thence through Stat Street to the Cemetery.

At the conclusion of the exercises the artiller, will fire a national salute of 35 gams.

ISRAEL B NOECROSS.

Chief Marabal.

The exercises at the Consecration will be va e exercises at the Consecration will be va-and interesting. Judge Kent's Oration undoubtedly be a grand effort. Among the esting features will be the singing of orig-

[Continued from previous page]

[right column] The shaft may turn to dust, Yet, Lord, in whom we trust, Whose love is sure--Let martyrs from the sky Look where their ashes lie, And see, while ages fly, Their work endure Music by the Band. Addresses--by Hon Hannibal Hamlin, Rev Henry Gillan. Music. Benediction--by Rev Amory Battles. Inscriptions On The Soldiers' Monument. (On the Front (south) panel) In Memory of OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS, who died for their country. Consecrated 1864.

(On the East Panel.)

Gen Chas D Jameson, Wm J Deane, Edward F Orft, Lewis L Marsh, Jas L Rowe, Wm P Holden, Wm Jordan, Ramson Wharton, Robt L Atkins, Patrick Welch, Jere Cochran, Jas Stone, Geo C Martin, Henry N Pollard, Asa Wilson, Isaac Berry, John Billings, Jas Robinson, Peter Cannou, Richard H Webster, Chas E Bicknell, USN.

(On the West Panel)

Maj SD Carpenter, USA, Capt John Ayer, Capt Scollay D Baker, Edward R Chamberlain, John A Dealing, Henry C Wilson, Edwd A Goodale, Chas V Dudley, Ensn Geo H Benson, USN, Benj C Benson, John W Hurd, Isaiah B Scribner, Benj F Scribner, Albert M Wheeler, Solomon G Emery, Fred'k H Rogers, Jas Quimby, Oscar Wyer, Rufus H Cole, Amos H Rich ardson, John A Farnham.

(On the North Panel)

Maj Wm L Pitcher, Lieut Walter S Goodale, Lieut Geo F Bourne, Samuel L Emerson, Daniel West, Edward K Flowers, USN, Ozro W Davis, H G Claridge, Fred'k E Webster, Bryden S Osborn, Chas W Peirce, Edwd Hanson.

Instruments Bell Back & German Silver.
Uniforms Blue broad cloth long frock coat & pants
cap about half way between a navy and a fighting man,
pants trimmed with gold cord on the seems The coat of arms
on the front of the cap a circle with two instruments crossed.
E H Goodale Leader, Cornet, & Piston Jeweler

A D Harlow former do do do Jeweler
Willard B Peakes do do Joiner
Charles A Frost (I suppose so) do do Moroco Dresser
E M Smith E Flat Alto Sailmaker

William L Seavey do do do Carver
Albert L Spencer B Flat do Dancing Master

H F Woods E Bass Tuber Painter (what are you

saying

James Percival B Flat Bass Painter
Wm Henry Pinchard B Flat Baritone (Tin Worker)

Albion Morris Side Drummer (Carpenter)

John Morris boy Symballs

E G Townsend Bass Drum Wool puller

 $[illustration\ at\ left\ top]$

Band

uniform

[illustration at right top]

Knight Templars

uniform

uniiorm

[illustration at left bottom]

Co B State

guard

uniform

[illustration at right bottom]

Light Infantry co A State guard

Capt L J Morse

uniform

[Continued on next page]

Banger Cornet Bance. (Sermo & delas) Instrument Bell Back & German Silver. Uniforms Blue broud aboth long frush court punt cap about half way between a nay and a fighting man, point trimmed with gold andon the seems The coar of amo on the front of the cap a circle with two instruments coops & H Goodale . Leader . Camet & Phiton Churcher AD Harlow & forme do do do Ctender Charles & Frost (Suppose so) ow de moroco Inne 6 In Smith & Flat Alto Sailmaker Walliam Le Cleaney de de de Carreir Band Albert Le Spencer B Hat do Damaing master H F. Words & Bass Suley Paints Wind was you Sames Percival B Flut Bass Painter If in Honny Ponchand B Flat Baritone (Fin worker) Albien morris Olice Doumnes Carpenter John Maris boy Symbolls E & Foronsend Bass Down wood puller The Knight Demplan were tho Members gone out of the Sand most magnificent body of ever Mon Gillis Burs July Saw their uniform was black Ezekiel Andrews dozbroad cloth of the finest quality to Emerson Shapman tenor Down their caps to beauer plush Light Inform Co B State Manen I, Standish Lecceronezens their arms Swords, and surjoin every member wore a scurlet Sash. The State quares wore a bear skin cap as represented their coats most wholly red Co B State quane black punts blue Brown cloth froch court to a united States cap SR Rich Capt RS Morrison Sicut

	1864 June 17	1 25 John 25-
	Banger Cornet Band. (Sieme & dollars	1 1 1
	Instrumento Bell Back & German Silver.	
	Uniforms Blue broad aloth long front court front	
	Cap about half way between a many and a fighting man	e,
	point trimmed with gold ourden the seems The coat of amo on the front of the out a circle with two instrumentory	
200	AD Hastow former do do do tener	
	AD Harlow from do do do Teners Willard B Reakes Observed ou ous Topier Charles of Fort (Suppose so) ou de Moroco Down 6 M Smith & Flat Alto Sailmaker	
	Emerles Attout Reppose so all Moroco Dress	
III	Millian La Ofen	
Band	Albert Le Spencer B Flat clo Dancing Moster Ho F Moods & Bass Files Paint (Wint we gree Danner Bann Prints	aa
	H I Movel & Bass Sicker Painter (what wer gow	Templars Demplars
	If the Bankand B Flat Baritone (in worker)	
	Albien Morris Side Doumnes Carpenter	
	& & Fownsend Bass Drum wood puller	
	3 he Knight Demplan were the	
1	Members gone out of the Sand most magnificent body I ever	
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TITT	Ezekiel Andrews d'égbroud cloth of the fines quality be Emerson dupment tenor Down Their caps the Beauty pluch	Light Inhut
MA CoB State Buard Uniforn	the state of the s	Co A State quis
	every member wore a scurlet Sash. The State quares wore	reniform
	a bear skin cap as represented their coats most wholly red. Co B State quant black punts blue Brown cloth from court to	
	a united states cap IR Richar Capt RS Mornion Lieut	

[Continued from previous page]

[left column]
Members gone out of the Band
W^m Gillis Bass Tuber
Ezekiel Andrews do
Emerson Chapman Tenor Drum
Warren F. Standish Leadr one year

[right column]
The Knight Templars were the most magnificent body I ever saw, their uniform was black broad cloth of the finest quality & their caps black beaver plush their arms swords, and every member wore a scarlet sash. The state guards wore a bear skin cap as represented their coats most wholly red. Co B State guard black pants blue Broad cloth frock coats & a united states cap J R Ricker Capt R L Morrison Lieut.

26

1864

Jesse Fremonts secesh letter to the copper heads of the United States. A man who but a few years ago was the apple and pride of the give them Jesse & free teritory union people of the whole country. How vain are all things here below how false & yet how fair. [Top left column]

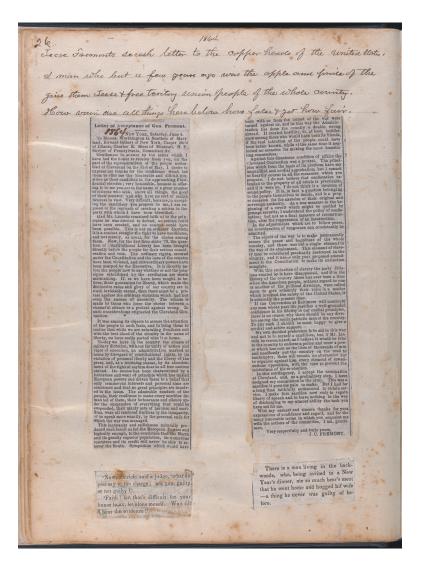
Letter of Acceptance of Gen. Fremont.

1864 New York, Saturday, June 4.

To Messrs. Worthington G. Snethen of Mary land, Edward Gilbert of New York, Casper Butz of Illinois, Charles E. Moss of Missouri, N. P. Sawyer of Pennsylvania, Committee &c.

Gentlemen: In answer to the letter which I have had the honor to receive from you, on the part of the representatives of the people assembled at Cleveland on the 31st of May, I desire to express my thanks for the confidence which led them to offer the honorable and dificult position as their candidate in the approaching Presidential election; very honorable, because in offering it to me you act in the name of a great number of citizens who seek, above all things, the good of their country, and who have no sort of selfish interest in view. Very difficult, because, in accepting the candidacy you propose to me I am exposed to the reproach of creating a schism in the party with which I have been identified.

Had Mr. Lincoln remained faithful to the principles he was elected to defend, no schism could have been created, and no contest could have been possible. This is not an ordinary election; it is a contest even for the right to have candidates, and not merely, as usual, for the choice among them. Now, for the first time since '78, the question of Constitutional Liberty has been brought directly before the people for their serious consideration and vote. The ordinary rights secured under the Constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive. It is directly before the people now to say whether or not the principles established by the revolution are worth maintaining. If, as we have been taught to believe, those guaranties for liberty, which made the distinctive value and glory of our country, are in truth inviolably sacred, then there must be a protest against the arbitrary violation which had not



[Continued from previous page] even the excuse of necessity. The schism is made by those who force the choice between a

made by those who force the choice between a shameful silence or a protest against wrong. In such consideration originated the Cleveland Convention.

It was among its objects to arouse the attention of the people to such facts, and to bring them to realize that while we are saturating Southern soil with the best blood of the country in the name of liberty, we have really parted wite it at home.

To-day we have in the country the abuses of military dictation, without the unity of actiou and and vigor of execution, an administration marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violation of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and, as a crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum dear to all free nations abroad. Its course has been characterized by a feebleness and want of principle which has misled European powers and driven them to a belief that only commercial interests and personal aims are concerned and that no great principles are inuolved in the issue. The admirable conduct of the people, their readiness to make every sacrifice demanded of them, their forbearance and silence under the suspension of everything that could be suspended, their manly acts of heroism and sacrifices, were all rendered fruitless by the incapacity, or to speak more exactly, by the personal ends for which the war was managed.

This incapacity and selfishness naturally produced such result as led the European Powers and logically enough, to the conviction that the North and its greatly superior population, its numerous resources and its credit will never be able to recover the South. Sympathies which would have

[Top Right Column]

been with us from the outset of the war were turned against us, and in this way the Administration has done the country a double wrong abroad. It created hostility, or, at best, indifference among those who would have been its friends, if the real intention of the people could have been better known, while at the same time it neglected no occasion for making the most humiliating concessions.

	1864		
26.			
clerse Farmonts secesh letter t	to the copper heads of the united states.		
I man who lent a few years ago was the apple and finite of the			
give them Jesse + free teritory Union people of the whole country.			
give them desset free veriloy ain	un people of me whose country.		
How wain use all things here below how false & get how fair,			
over war one are mings were	colors. Norm of calas. The street of the war were turned sguint us, and in this way the Admiller traction has done the country of the historic reaction has done the country of the historic reaction has done the country of the historic reaction of the project country of the real interior of the project country and the real interior of the project country of the real interior of		
Letter of Acceptance of Gen. Fremont.	turned against us, and in this way a double wrong tration has done the country a double wrong tration has done the country a double wrong tration has done to be started to the started to		
To Messrs. Worthington G. Snethen of Maryland, Edward Gilbert of New York, Casper Butz	ence among those who would have been its friends, ence among those who would have been the friends, if the real intention of the people, could have		
of Illinois, Charles E. Moss of Missouri, N. P. Sawyer of Pennsylvania, Committee, &c.	been better known, while at the same the most humilia- lected no occasion for making the most humilia-		
have had the honor to receive from you, on the part of the representatives of the people assem-	Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest. The princi-		
bled at Cleveland on the 31st of May, 1 desire to express my thanks for the confidence which led	ples which form the basis of its platform is the cannot unqualified and cordial approbation; but I cannot unqualified and cordial approbation; but I cannot unqualified and cordial approbations which you		
sition as their candidate in the approaching Presi- dential election; very honorable, because in offer-	propose. I do not believe that confiscation ex- tended to the property of all rebels is practicable,		
ing it to me you act in the name of a great number of citizens who seek, above all things, the good of their country and who have	and if it were so, I do not think it as sound policy. It is, in fact a question belonging to the result themselves to decade, and is a prop-		
interest in view. Very difficult, because, in accepting the candidacy you propose to me. I am ex-	er occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority. As a war measure in the be-		
posed to the reproach of creating a schism in the party with which I have been identified.	ginning of a revolt which might be quentary prompt severity, I understand the policy of confis-		
ciples he was elected to defend, no sehism could have been created, and no contest could have	tion, after the suppression of an insurrection. in the adjustments which are to follow peace,		
Letter of acceptance of Gen. Fremont. To Means. Worthington 0. Sentian of Mary To Means to Orthington 0. Sentian of Mary of Hills, the Continues of the Contin	incen better known, while at the same time it may be interested no constain for naking the most bramilia. An about this disastrons condition of affair the Chevined Convention was a price of the property of the Chevined Convention was proposed in the property of the control of the convention was proposed in the control of the control		
them. Now, for the first time sinbe '78, the ques- tion of constitutional Liberty has been brought	secure the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was but a single element in country, and there was but a single element in		
directly before the prople for their serious consideration and vote. The ordinary rights, secured under the Constitution and the lews of the country	the way of its attainment. This electroned in the ry may be considered practically destroyed in the ry may be considered practically destroyed in the		
have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive. It is directly be-	ment to the Constitution to make its extinction complete.		
fore the people now to say whether or not the prin- ciples established by the revolution are worth maintaining. If as we have been target to be.	with this extinction or stavery that and if in the ions created by it have disappeared, and if in the history of the country there has ever been a time		
lieve, those guaranties for liberty, which made the distinctive value and glory of our country are in	when the American people, without regard to one when the American people, without regard to one or another of the political divisions, were called .		
truth inviolably sacred, then there must be a pro- test against the arbitrary violation which had not	upon to give solemnly their voice in a march which involved the safety of the United States, it is severally the present time.		
made by those who force the choice between a shameful silence or a protest against wrong. In	If the Convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well-grounded		
such considerations originated the Cleveland Convention.	confidence in his facetry to our country.		
of the people to such facts, and to bring them to realize that while we are saturating Southern soil	To any such I should be most happy to give a cordial and active support.		
with the best blood of the country in the name of liberty, we have really parted with it at home.	and not to be myself a candidate, but, if Mr. Lin-		
military dictation, without its unity of action and vigor of execution, an administration marked at	to the country to endorse a policy and renw a pow- er which has cost us the lives of thousands of men		
home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violation of personal liberty and the liberty of the	bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of consci-		
ment of the right of asylum dear to all free nations abroad. Its course has been characterized by a	entious opposition, with the view to prevent the misfortune of his re-election.		
feebleness and want of principle which has misled Ruropean powers and driven them to a belief that	at Cleveland, and, as a preliminary step, I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a		
concerned and that no great principles are inuoly- ed in the issue. The admirable conduct of the	sacrifice it gave me pain to make. Dut I had not not a long time faithfully endeavored to obtain ser-		
people, their readiness to make every sacrifice de- man led of them, their forbearance and silence un- der the approximan of everything that could be	committy, and it neco-denly your proposed amonds ment to the Countrition for make the party diriction of the country than the party diriction of the country than the country of the country than the country than the country of the country than the country of declaracies to the c		
such considerations originated this Cherchail Con- ing. If was maney it to depen to arrane the attention of the people to such fants, and to bring them to with the people to such fants, and to bring them to with the box those of the country in this name of liberty, we have really parted with it als bons. If the country is the same of military dictation, without the unity of school and viger of execution, an administration marked at it with the country of the country in the country in the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the strength of the country of the country of the c	have set for me. With my earnest and sincere thanks for your. expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable terms in which you cogusts me with the actions of the committee, 1 am, gentle-		
which the war was managed. This incapacity and selfshares naturally are	many honorable terms in which you acquaint me with the actions of the committee, 1 am, gentle-		
duced such result as led the European Powers and logically enough, to the conviction that the North	men, Very respectfully and truly yours, J. C. FREMONT.		
and its greatly superior population, its numerous resources and its credit will never be able to recover the South. Sympathies, which would have	1		
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			
	There is a man living in the back-		
Now, Fatrick, said a judge, what do			
you say to the charge; are you guilty.	Year's dinner, ate so much bear a much		
or not guilty ? 'Faith! but that's difficult for your	—a thing he never was guilty of be-		
honor to ax, let alone meself. Wait till	fore.		
Their the evidence !			

[Continued from previous page]

Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest. The principles which form the basis of its platform have my unqualified and cordial approbation; but I cannot so heartily concur in all the measures which you propose. I do not believe that confiscation extended to the property of all rebels is practicable, and if it were so, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is, in fact a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority. As a war measure in the beginning of a revolt which might be quelled by prompt severity, I understand the policy of confiscation; but not as a final measure of reconstruction, after the suppression of an insurrection.

In the adjustments which are to follow peace, no consideration of vengeance can consistently be admitted.

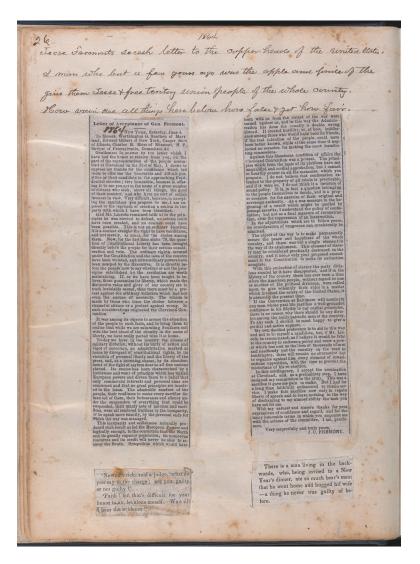
The object of the war is to make permanently secure the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was but a single element in the way of its attainment. This element of slavery may be considered practically destroyed in the country, and it needs only your proposed amendment to the Constitution to make it extinction complete.

With this extinction of slavery the party divisions created by it have disappeared, and if in the history of the country there has ever been a time when the American people, without regard to one or another of the political divisions, were called upon to give solemnly their voice in a matter which involved the safety of the United States, it is assuredly the present time.

If the Convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well-grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cordial principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country.

To any such I should be most happy to give a cordial and active support.

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[Continued from previous page]

My own decided preference is to aid in this way and not be myself a candidate, but, if Mr. Lincoln be renominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse a policy and renw a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition, with the view to prevent the misfortune of his re-election.

In this contingency, I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and, as a preliminary step, I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice it gave me pain to make. But I had for a long time faithfully endeavored to obtain service. I make this sacrifice now only to regain liberty of speech and to leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set for me.

With my earnest and sincere thanks for your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable terms in which you acquaint me with the actions of the committee. I am, gentlemen.

Very respectfully and truly yours, J. C. FREMONT.

[Bottom left]

'Now, Patrick, said a judge, 'what do you say to the charge; are you guilty or not guilty?'

'Faith! but that's difficult for your honor to ax, let alone meself. Wait till I hear the evidence!' [Bottom right]

There is a man living in the backwoods, who, being invited to a New Year's dinner, ate so much bear's meat that he went home and hugged hif wife—a thing he never was guilty of before.