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27

DAILY MERCURY.

Wednesday Noon, March 17.

1848

Bangor Antiquarian Society--Lecture of Charles Lowell, Esq.--Collation.

The Orator, Guests, Grand Sachem, and Members of the Society, having arrived at the Bangor House, at about half-past 9 o'clock, ceremonies commenced at the table.

The Grand Sachem, John Sargent, Jr., presided at the head of the table, with the Orator of the Evening on his right. J. Norton, Baskahegan Lunksoose for the District of Sowadabscook, in the regretted absence of J. W. Garnsey, Lieut. Sachem, acted as assistant presiding officer, and performed his arduous duties with entire satisfaction to all. Many distinguished citizens took part in the festivities, among whom were Ex-Gov. Kent, Judge Preston, Dr. John Abbot, Dr. Barker, Ebenezer French, Wm H. McCrillis, Jonas Cutting, C. C. Cushman, A. Knowles and David Worcester, Esqs. Several gentlemen of high standing were also present from abroad of whom we will mention Col. Joshua Carpenter, Col. W. Bennett, and Arno Wiswell, Esq.

The officers of the Antiquarian Society, with the exception of those absent from the city, were presented at their posts. Those present were--S. C. Hemenway, Generalissimo to Sister Societies; S. C. Clements, Fiscal Agent; David Bugbee, Interpreter of Ancient Manuscripts and Antediluvian Hieroglyphics; Joseph Pitman, Grand Alchemist; Oliver Parker, Chief of the Council; John D. Lumbert, Fissure Superintendent; C. P. Hemenway, Captain General of the Inner Host, and the Grand Corresponding Secretary. Here, we will remark for the information of strangers, to whom the titles of some of the officers may appear bombastic, or frivolous, that the above titles were selected on account of their denoting the particular duties of those who bear them, for their euphony, and after a full determination to pattern from none of the ephemeral societies

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of the present day.

As soon as Orator, Guests and Members, had taken their places at the table, the Grand Sachem gave the word to proceed in duties carnivorous, and all evinced that they were not inexperienced in the use of knife and fork. The table, surrounded as it was, by gentlemen of education, talent and distinction, presented a brilliant array in honor of the Lecturer, such as is not often witnessed in any city, or in any country, and the whole was extremely gratifying to the Society, evincing, as it did, the extreme weakness of its enemies, whose silly carplings and revilings were proved to be totally powerless for evil. The triumph for both Society and Lecturer was complete, entire, and while they have cause to remember the 5th of March, 1847, with joy and rejoicing, their defeated foes will find such remembrance a bitter pill in their abdomens.

The company having satisfied their creature appetites with the good things provided by the gentlemanly landlord of the Bangor House, at the word of the Grand Sachem, and the response of the Baskahegan Lunksoose—"Order reigns"—Mr. Wm. Bartlett, the Grand Secretary, was called upon for the first toast, which was as follows:--

Charles Lowell, Esq. our first Lecturer--  
A happy illustration, in his own person, of that energy and discrimination of character, which he so admirably delineated in his excellent lecture

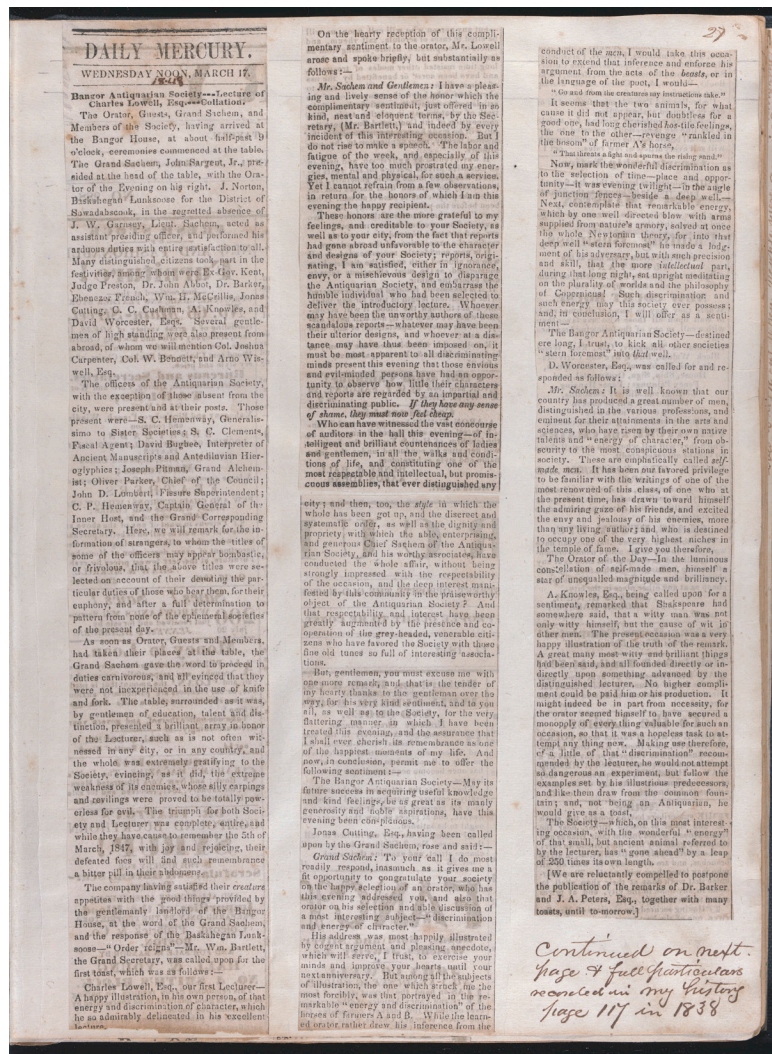
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On the hearty reception of this complimentary sentiment to the orator, Mr. Lowell arose and spoke briefly, but substantially as follows:--

Mr. Sachem and Gentlemen: I have a pleasing and lively sense of the honor which the complimentary sentiment, just offered in so kind, neat and eloquent terms, by the Secretary, (Mr. Bartlett,) and indeed by every incident of this interesting occasion. But I do not rise to make a speech. The labor and

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fatigue of the week, and especially of this evening, have too much prostrated my energies, mental and physical, for such a service, Yet I cannot refrain from a few observations, in return for the honors of which I am this evening the happy recipient.

These honors are the more grateful to my feelings, and creditable to your Society, as well as to your city, from the fact that reports had gone abroad unfavorable to the character and designs of your Society; reports originating, I am satisfied, either in ignorance, envy, or a mischievous design to disparage the Antiquarian Society, and embarrass the humble individual who had been selected to deliver the introductory lecture. Whoever may have been the unworthy authors of these scandalous reports—whatever may have been their ulterior designs, and whoever at a distance may have thus been imposed on, it must be most apparent to all discriminating minds present this evening that those envious and evil-minded persons have had an opportunity to observe how little their characters and reports are regarded by an impartial and discriminating public. *If they have any sense of shame, they must now feel cheap.*

Who can have witnessed the vast concourse of auditors in the hall this evening—of intelligent and brilliant countenances of ladies and gentlemen, in all the walks and conditions of life, and constituting one of the most respectable and intellectual, but promiscuous assemblies, that ever distinguished any city; and then, too, the style in which the whole has been got up, and the discreet and systematic order, as well as the dignity and propriety with which the able, enterprising, and generous Chief Sachem of the Antiquarian Society, and his worthy associates, have conducted the whole affair, without being strongly impressed with the respectability of the occasion, and the deep interest manifested by this community in the praiseworthy object of the Antiquarian Society? And that respectability and interest have been greatly augmented by the presence and co-operation of the grey-headed, venerable citi-

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zens who have favored the Society with those fine old tunes so full of interesting associations.

But gentlemen, you must excuse me with one more remark, and that is the tender of my hearty thanks to the gentleman over the way, for his very kind sentiment, and to you all, as well as to the Society, for the very flattering manner in which I have been treated this evening, and the assurance that I shall ever cherish the remembrance as one of the happiest moments of my life. And now in conclusion, permit me to offer the following sentiment:—

The Bangor Antiquarian Society—May its future success in acquiring useful knowledge and kind feelings, be as great as its manly generosity and noble aspirations have this evening been conspicuous.

Jonas Cutting, Esq., having been called upon by the Grand Sachem, rose and said:—

*Grand Sachem:* To your call I do most readily respond, inasmuch as it gives me a fit opportunity to congratulate your society on the happy election of an orator, who has this evening addressed you, and also that orator on this selection and able discussion of a most interesting subject—"discrimination and energy of character."

His address was most happily illustrated by cogent argument and pleasing anecdote, which will serve I trust, to exercise your minds and improve your hearts until your next anniversary. But among all the subjects of illustration, the one which struck me the most forcibly, was that portrayed in the remarkable "energy and discrimination" of the horses of farmers A and B. While the learned orator rather drew his inference from the

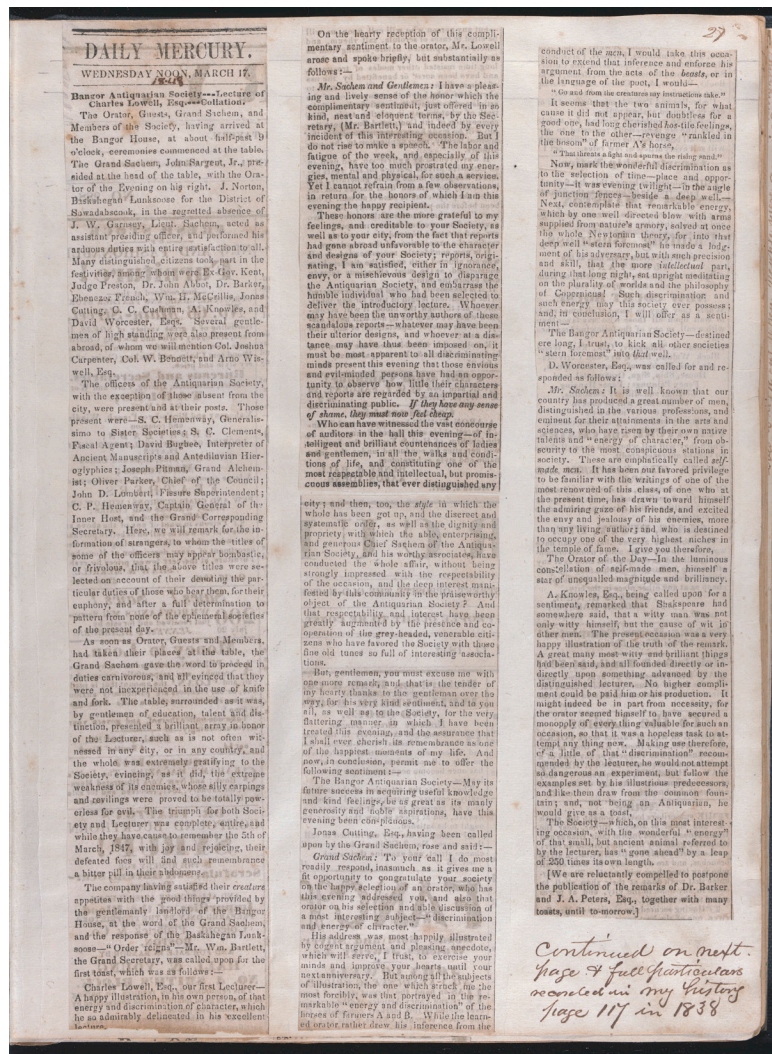
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conduct of the *men*, I would take this occasion to extend that inference and enforce his argument from the acts of the *beasts*, or in the language of the poet, I would—  
"Go and from the creatures my instructions take."

It seems that the two animals, for what

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cause it did not appear, but doubtless for a good one, had long cherished *hos-tile* feelings, the one to the other—revenge "rankled in the bosom" of farmer A's horse,  
"That threatens a fight and spurns the rising sand."

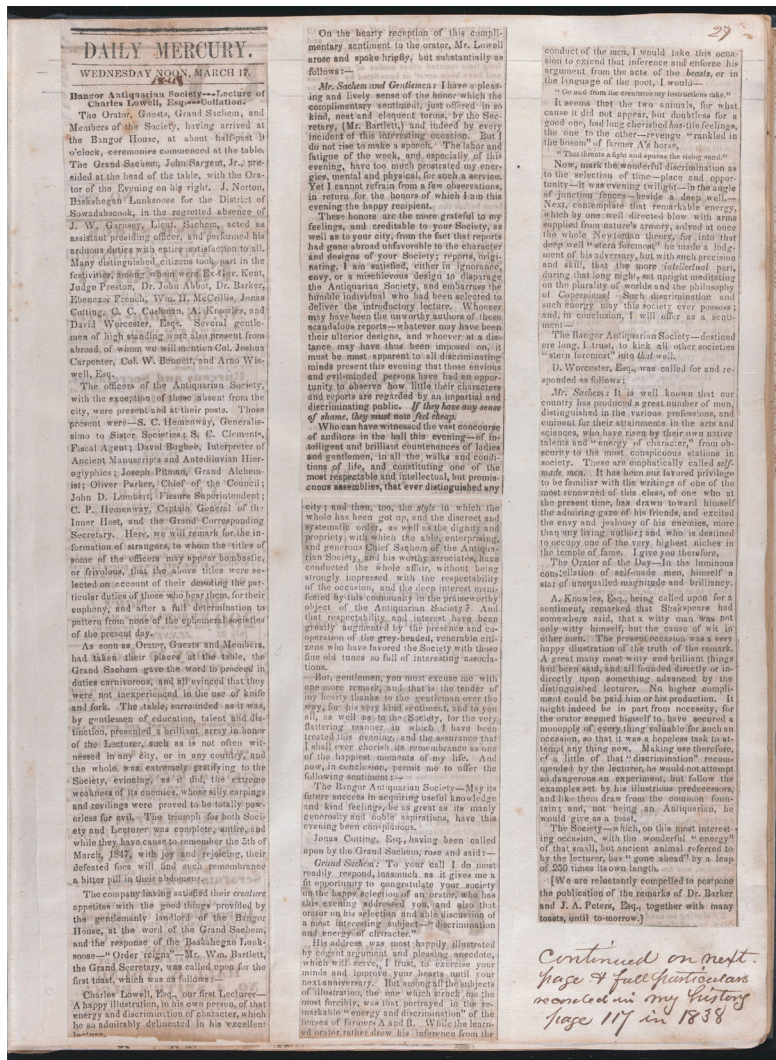
Now, mark the wonderful discrimination as to the selection of time—place and opportunity—it was evening twilight—in the angle of junction fences—beside a deep well.—  
Next, contemplate that remarkable energy, which by one well directed blow with arms supplied from nature's armory, solved at once the whole Newtonian theory, for into that deep well "stern foremost" he made a lodgment of his adversary, but with such precision and skill, that the more intellectual part, during that long night, sat upright meditating on the plurality of worlds and the philosophy of Copernicus! Such discrimination and such energy may this society ever possess; and, in conclusion, I will offer as a sentiment—  
The Bangor Antiquarian Society—destined ere long, I trust, to kick all other societies "stern foremost" into that well.

The Bangor Antiquarian Society—destined ere long, I trust, to kick all other societies "stern foremost" into that well.  
D. Worcester, Esq., was called for and responded as follows:  
Mr. Sachem: It is well known that our country has produced a great number of men, distinguished in the various professions, and eminent for their attainments in the arts and sciences, who have (even by their own nature) and "energy of character," from obscurity to the most conspicuous stations in society. These are emphatically called *self-made men*. It has been our favored privilege to be familiar with the writings of one of the most renowned of this class, of one who at the present time has drawn toward himself the admiring gaze of his friends, and excited the envy and jealousy of his enemies, more than any living author; and who is destined to occupy one of the very highest niches in the temple of fame. I give you therefore,  
The Orator of the Day—In the luminous constellation of self-made men, himself a star of unequalled magnitude and brilliancy.

A. Kenyon, Esq., being called upon for a sentiment, responded that Shakespeare and counselors said, that a witty man was not only witty himself, but the cause of wit in other men. The present occasion was a very happy illustration of the truth of the remark. A great many most witty and brilliant things had been said, and all founded directly or indirectly upon something advanced by the distinguished lecturer. No higher compliment could be paid him or his production. It might indeed be in part from necessity, for the orator seemed himself to have secured a monopoly of every thing valuable for such an occasion, so that it was a hopeless task to attempt any thing new. Making use therefore, of a little of that "discrimination" recommended by the lecturer, he would not attempt so dangerous an experiment, but follow the example set by his illustrious predecessor, and like them draw from the common fountain; not, not being an Antiquarian, he would give us a poem.  
The Society—Which, on the most interesting occasion, with the wonderful "energy" of that small, but ancient animal referred to by the lecturer, has "gone ahead" by a leap of 250 lines to the length.  
[We are reluctantly compelled to postpone the publication of the remarks of Dr. Barker and J. A. Peters, Esq., together with many laudable, until to-morrow.]

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A. Knowles, Esq., being called upon for a sentiment, remarked that Shakespeare had somewhere said, that a witty man was not only witty himself, but the cause of wit in other men. The present occasion was a very happy illustration of the truth of the remark. A great many most witty and brilliant things had been said, and all founded directly or indirectly upon something advanced by the distinguished lecturer. No higher compliment could be paid him or his production. It might indeed be in part from necessity, for the orator seemed himself to have secured a monopoly of every thing valuable for such an occasion, so that it was a hopeless task to attempt any thing new. Making use therefore, of a little of that "discrimination" recommended by the lecturer, he would not attempt so dangerous an experiment, but follow the examples set by his illustrious predecessors, and like them draw from the common fountain; and, not being an Antiquarian, he would give as a toast,

The Society—which, on this most interesting occasion, with the wonderful "energy" of that small but ancient animal referred to by the lecturer, has "gone ahead" by a leap of 250 times its own length.

[We are reluctantly compelled to postpone the publication of the remarks of Dr. Barker and J.A. Peters, Esq., together with many toasts, until to-morrow.]

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Dr. Barker being next called upon by the  
Grand Sachem, responded as follows:--

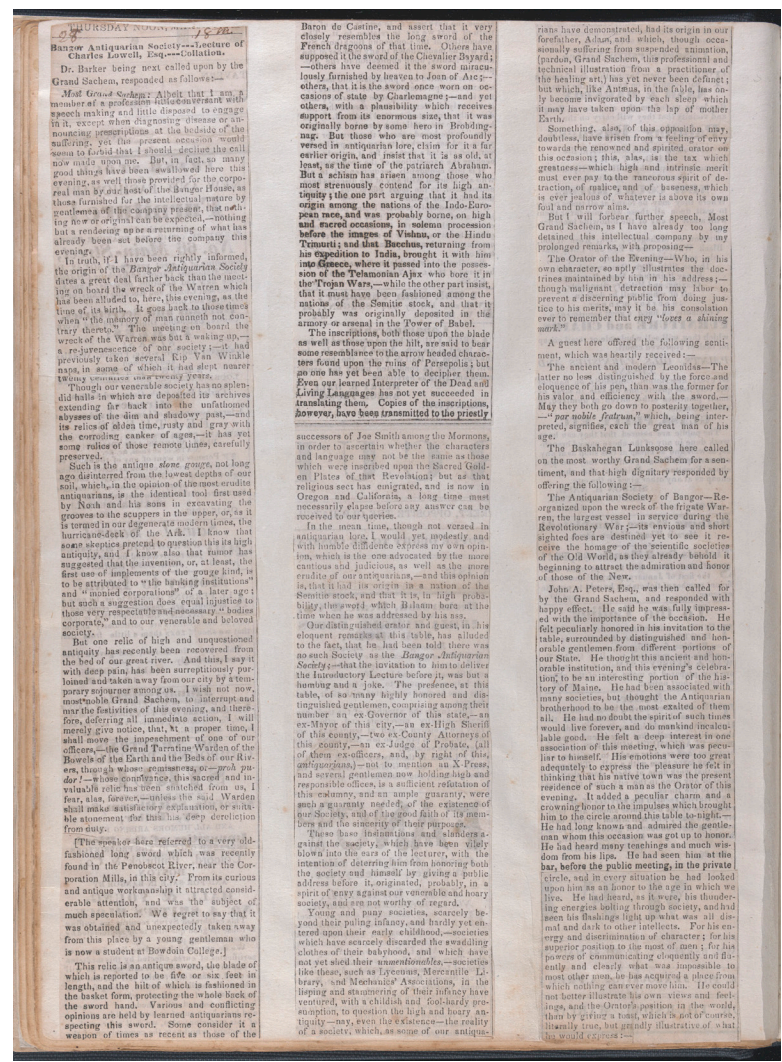
*Most Grand Sachem:* Albeit that I am a member of a profession little conversant with speech making and little disposed to engage in it, except when diagnosing disease or announcing prescriptions at the bedside of the suffering, yet the present occasion would seem to forbid that I should decline the call now made upon me. But, in fact, so many good things have been swallowed here this evening, as well as those provided for the corporeal man by our host of the Bangor House, as those furnished for the intellectual nature by gentlemen of the company present, that nothing new or original can be expected,--nothing but a rendering up or returning of what has already been set before the company this evening.

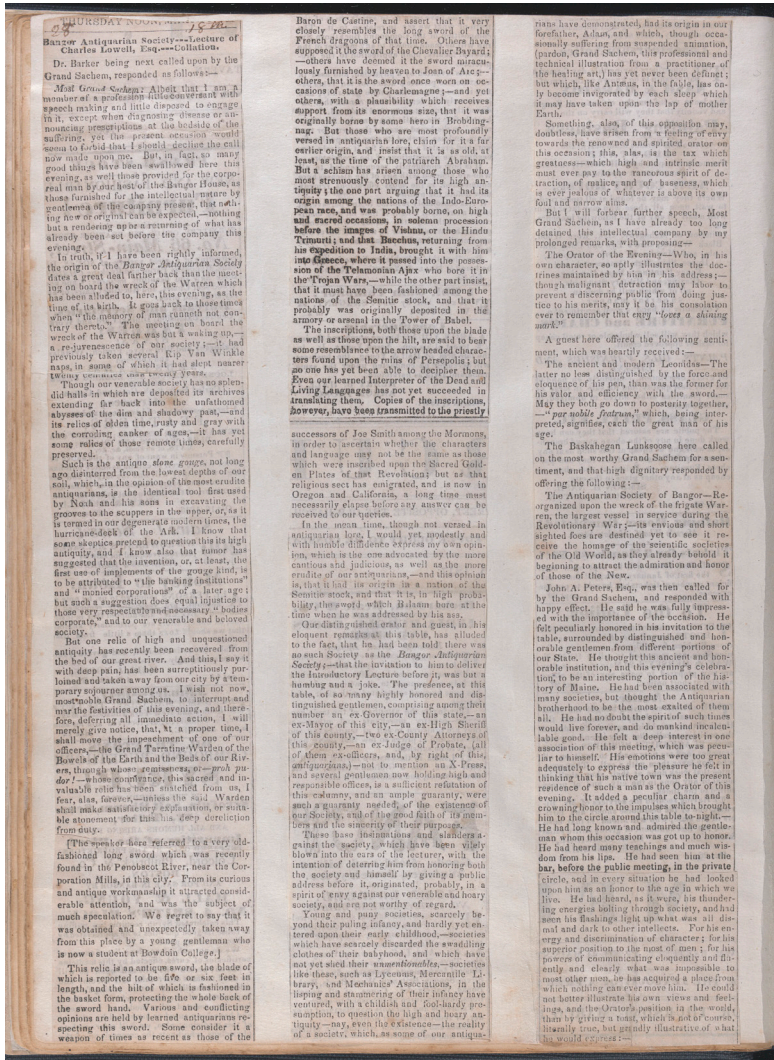
In truth, if I have been rightly informed, the origin of the *Bangor Antiquarian Society* dates a great deal farther back than the meeting on board the wreck of the Warren which has been alluded to, here, this evening, as the time of its birth. It goes back to those times when "the memory of man runneth not contrary thereto." The meeting on board the wreck of the Warren was but a waking up,--a re-juvenescence of our society;--it had previously taken several Rip Van Winkle naps, in some of which it had slept nearer twenty centuries than twenty years.

Though our venerable society has no splendid halls in which are deposited its archives extending far back into the unfathomed abysses of the dim and shadowy past,--and its relics of olden time, rusty and gray with the corroding canker of ages,--it has yet some relics of those remote times, carefully preserved.

Such is the antique *stone gouge*, not long ago disinterred from the lowest depths of our soil, which, in the opinion of the most erudite

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antiquarians, is the identical tool first used by Noah and his sons in excavating the grooves to the scuppers in the upper, or, as it is termed in our degenerate modern times, the hurricane-deck of the Ark. I know that some skeptics pretend to question this its high antiquity, and I know also that rumor has suggested that the invention, or, at least, the first use of implements of gouge kind, is to be attributed to "the banking institutions" and "monied corporations" of a later age; but such a suggestion does equal injustice to those very respectable and necessary "bodies corporate," and to our venerable and beloved society.

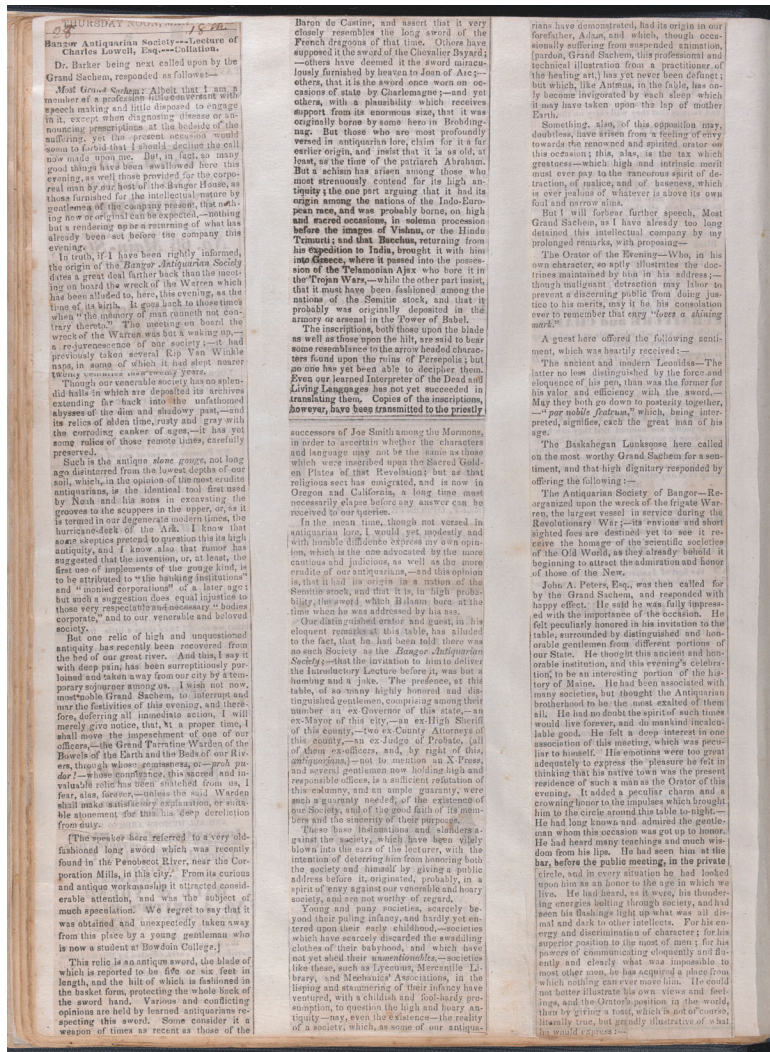
But one relic of high and unquestioned antiquity has recently been recovered from the bed of our great river. And this, I say it with deep pain, has been surreptitiously purloined and taken away from our city by a temporary sojourner among us. I wish not now, most noble Grand Sachem, to interrupt and mar the festivities of this evening, and therefore, deferring all immediate action, I will merely give notice, that at a proper time, I shall move the impeachment of one of our officers,—the Grand Tarratine Warden of the Bowels of the Earth and the Beds of our Rivers, through whose remissness, or—*proh pudor!*—whose connivance, this sacred and invaluable relic has been snatched from us, I fear, alas, forever,—unless the said Warden shall make satisfactory explanation, or suitable atonement for this his deep dereliction from duty.

(The speaker here referred to a very old-fashioned long sword which was recently found in the Penobscot River, near the Corporation Mills, in this city. From its curious and antique workmanship it attracted considerable attention and was the subject of much speculation. We regret to say that it was obtained and unexpectedly taken away from this place by a young gentleman who is now a student at Bowdoin College.)

This relic is an antique sword, the blade of which is reported to be five or six feet in

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length, and the hilt of which is fashioned in the basket form, protecting the whole back of the sword hand. Various and conflicting opinions are held by learned antiquarians respecting this sword. Some consider it a weapon of times as recent as those of the

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Baron de Castine, and heard that it very closely resembles the long sword of the French dragons of that time. Others have supposed it the sword of the Chevalier Bayard;—others have deemed it the sword miracu-

lously furnished by heaven to Joan of Arc;—others, that it is the sword once worn on occasions of state by Charlemagne;—and yet others, with a plausibility which receives support from its enormous size, that it was originally borne by some hero in Brobdingnag. But those who are most profoundly versed in antiquarian lore, claim for it a far earlier origin, and insist that it is as old, at least, as the time of the patriarch Abraham. But a schism has arisen among those who most strenuously contend for its high antiquity; the one part arguing that it had its origin among the nations of the Indo-European race, and was probably borne, on high and sacred occasions, in solemn procession before the images of Vishnu, or the Hindu Trimurti; and that Bacchus, returning from his expedition to India, brought it with him into Greece, where it passed into the possession of the Telamonian Ajax who bore it in the Trojan Wars,—while the other part insist, that it must have been fashioned among the nations of the Semitic stock, and that it probably was originally deposited in the armory or arsenal in the Tower of Babel.

The inscriptions, both those upon the blade as well as those upon the hilt, are said to bear some resemblance to the arrow headed characters found upon the ruins of Persepolis; but no one has yet been able to decipher them. Even our learned Interpreter of the Dead and Living Languages has not yet succeeded in translating them. Copies of the inscriptions, however, have been transmitted to the priestly

successors of Jos Sathil among the Maronites, in order to ascertain whether the characters and language may not be the same as those which were inscribed upon the Sacred Tablets of that Revelation; but as that religious sect has emigrated, and is now in Oregon and California, a long time must necessarily elapse before any answer can be received to our question.

In the mean time, though not versed in antiquarian lore, I would yet modestly and with humble diffidence express my own opinion, which is the one advocated by the more cautious and judicious, as well as the more credulous of our antiquarians,—and this opinion is, that it had its origin in a nation of the Semitic stock, and that it is, in high probability, the sword which Biliana bore at the time when he was addressed by his son.

Our distinguished orator had just, in his eloquent remarks at this table, alluded to the fact, that in his native land there was no such Society as the *Bangor Antiquarian Society*;—that the invitation to him to deliver the Introductory Lecture before us, was but a humbug and a joke. The presence, at this table, of so many highly honored and distinguished gentlemen, comprising amongst their number an ex-Governor of this state,—an ex-Mayor of this city,—an ex-High Sheriff of this county,—two ex-County Attorneys of this county,—an ex-Judge of Probate, (all of them ex-officio, and, by right of this, *antiquarians*)—not to mention an X-Press, and several gentlemen now holding high and responsible offices, is a sufficient refutation of this sneering, and an ample guaranty, were such a guaranty needed, of the existence of our Society, and of the good faith of its members and the sincerity of their purpose.

These base insinuations and allusions against the society, which have been vividly blown into the ears of the lecturer, with the intention of deterring him from joining both the society and himself by giving a public address before it, originated, probably, in a spirit of envy against our venerable and hoary society, and are not worthy of regard.

Young and many societies, scarcely beyond their pining infancy, and hardly yet entered upon their manly childhood,—societies which have scarcely discarded the swaddling clothes of their infancy, and which have not yet shed their unmanly raiment,—societies like these, such as Lyceum, Mercantile Library, and Mechanics' Association, in the rising and flourishing of their infancy have ventured, with a childish and fool-hardy presumption, to question the high and hoary antiquity,—nay, even the existence,—the reality of a society, which, as some of our antiquarians have demonstrated, had its origin in our forefather, Adam, and which, though occasionally suffering from occasional extinction, (garden, Grand Sashen, this professional and technical illustration from a practitioner of the healing art) has yet never been extinct; but which, like Aeneas, in the fable, has only become invigorated by each sleep which it may have taken upon the lap of mother Earth.

Something, alas, of this opposition may, doubtless, have arisen from a feeling of envy towards the renewed and spiritual status on this occasion;—this, alas, is the tax which greatness—which high and intricate merit must ever pay to the malicious spirit of destruction, of malice, and of business, which is ever jealous of whatever is above its own dull and error aim.

But I will further further speech, Most Grand Sashen, as I have already too long detained this intellectual company by my prolonged remarks, with proposals—

The Order of the Evening—Who, in his own character, so aptly illustrates the doctrines ministered by him in his address,—though malice, detraction may labor to prevent a discerning public from doing justice to his merits, may it be his consolation never to remember that every *foes a shining mark*.

A guest here offered the following sentiment, which was heartily received:

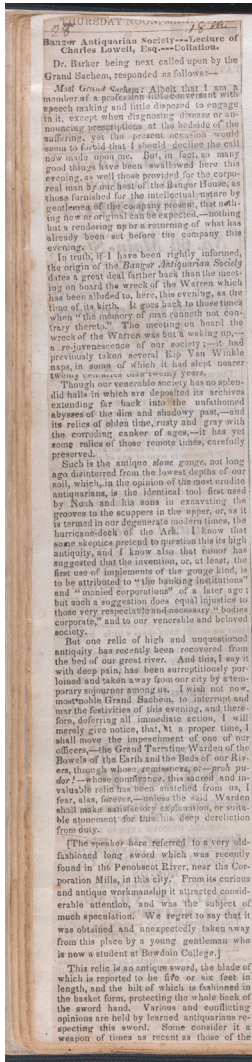
The ancient and modern Leonidas—The latter no less distinguished by the force and eloquence of his pen, than was the former by his valor and efficiency with the sword.—May they both go down to posterity together, — *per nobis, Judaea*! which, being interpreted, signifies, each the great sin of his age.

The Distinguished Linkens here called on the most worthy Grand Sashen for a sentiment, and that high dignity responded by offering the following:

The Antiquarian Society of Bangor—Reorganized upon the wreck of the frigate Warren, the largest vessel in service during the Revolutionary War—its evasions and short sighted foes are destined yet to see it regain the homage of the scientific societies of the Old World, as they already behold it beginning to attract the admiration and honor of those of the New.

John A. Peters, Esq., was then called for by the Grand Sashen, and responded with happy effects. He said he was fully impressed with the importance of the occasion. He felt peculiarly honored in his invitation to the table, surrounded by distinguished and honorable gentlemen from different portions of our State. He thought this ancient and honorable institution, and this evening's celebration, to be an interesting portion of the history of Maine. He had been associated with many societies, but thought the Antiquarian brotherhood to be the most exalted of them all. He had no doubt the spirit of such times would live forever, and do mankind incalculable good. He felt a deep interest in the association of this meeting, which was peculiar to himself. His emotions were too great adequately to express the pleasure he felt in thinking that his native town was the present residence of such a man as the Orator of this evening. It added a peculiar charm and a crowning honor to the impulses which brought him to the circle around this table to-night.—He had long known and admired the gentleman whom this occasion was put up to honor. He had heard many teachings and much wisdom from his lips. He had seen him at the bar, before the public meeting, in the private circle, and in every situation he had looked upon him as as former to the age in which we live. He had heard, as I have, his thundering energies building through society, and had seen his sage light upon all the great and dark to other intellects. For his energy and discrimination of character, for his superior position to the rest of our age, for his powers of communicating eloquently and fluently and clearly what was impossible to most older men, he has acquired a place from which nothing can ever move him. He could better illustrate his own words than I could, and the Orator's position in the world, then by giving a bold, but not a not a course, illustration, but not a not a course of what the world requires.

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Baron de Caster, and said that it very closely resembles the long sword of the French dragons of that time. Others have supposed it the sword of the Cavalier D'Arny—others have deemed it the sword miraculously furnished by heaven to some of Assyria, that it is the sword once worn on occasions of state by Charlemagne;—and yet others, with a plausibility which receives support from its enormous size, that it was originally borne by some hero in Robbing- ing. But those who are most profoundly versed in antiquarian lore, claim for it a far earlier origin, and insist that it is as old, at least, as the time of the patriarch Abraham. But a schism has arisen among those who most strenuously contend for its high antiquity: the one part arguing that it had its origin among the nations of the Indo-European race, and was probably borne, on high and sacred occasions, in solemn procession before the images of Vishnu, or the Hindu Trimurti; and that, Balaam, returning from his expedition to India, brought it with him into Greece, where it passed into the possession of the Telamonian Ajax who bore it in the Trojan Wars;—while the other part insist, that it must have been fashioned among the nations of the Semitic stock, and that it probably was originally deposited in the armory or arsenal in the Tower of Babel. The inscription, both those upon the blade as well as those upon the hilt, are said to bear some resemblance to the arrow-headed characters found upon the ruins of Persepolis; but one has yet been able to decipher them. Even our learned Interpreter of the Dead will Living Language has not yet succeeded in translating them. Copies of the inscriptions, however, have been transmitted to the priestly successors of Joe Smith among the Mormons, in order to ascertain whether the characters and language used may not be the same as those which were inscribed upon the Sacred Golden Plates of that Revelation; but so that religious sect has emigrated, and it now in Oregon and California, a long time must necessarily elapse before any answer can be ascertained to our queries.

In the mean time, though not versed in antiquarian lore, I would yet modestly and with humble diffidence express my own opinion, which is the one advocated by the more cautious and judicious, as well as the more erudite of our antiquarians;—and this opinion is, that it had its origin in a nation of the Semitic stock, and that it is, in high probability, the sword which Balaam bore at the time when he was addressed by his ass.

Our distinguished orator and guest, in his eloquent remarks at this table, has alluded to the fact, that he had both told there was no such Society as the *Bangor Antiquarian Society*;—that the invitation to him to deliver the Introductory Lecture before it, was a but a humbug and a joke. The presence, at this table, of some many highly honored and distinguished gentlemen, comprising among their number an ex-Governor of this state,—an ex-Mayor of this city,—an ex-High Sheriff of this county,—two ex-County Attorneys of this county,—an ex-Judge of Probate, (all of them ex-colleagues, and, by right of this, antiquarians)—not to mention an X-Press, and several gentlemen now holding high and responsible offices, is a sufficient refutation of this calumny, and an ample guaranty, were such a guaranty needed, of the existence of our Society, and of the good faith of its members and the sincerity of their purposes.

These base insinuations and slanders against the society, which have been vilely blown into the ears of the lecturer, with the intentions of deterring him from honoring both the society and himself by giving a public address before it, originated, probably, in a spirit of envy against our venerable and hoary

successors of Joe Smith among the Mormons, in order to ascertain whether the characters and language used may not be the same as those which were inscribed upon the Sacred Golden Plates of that Revelation; but so that religious sect has emigrated, and it now in Oregon and California, a long time must necessarily elapse before any answer can be ascertained to our queries.

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Our distinguished orator and guest, in his eloquent remarks at this table, has alluded to the fact, that he had both told there was no such Society as the *Bangor Antiquarian Society*;—that the invitation to him to deliver the Introductory Lecture before it, was but a humbug and a joke. The presence, at this table, of so many highly honored and distinguished gentlemen, comprising among their number an ex-Governor of this state,—an ex-Mayor of this city,—an ex-High Sheriff of this county,—two ex-County Attorneys of this county,—an ex-Judge of Probate, (all of them ex-colleagues, and, by right of this, antiquarians)—not to mention an X-Press, and several gentlemen now holding high and responsible offices, is a sufficient refutation of this calumny, and an ample guaranty, were such a guaranty needed, of the existence of our Society, and of the good faith of its members and the sincerity of their purposes.

These base insinuations and slanders against the society, which have been vilely blown into the ears of the lecturer, with the intentions of deterring him from honoring both the society and himself by giving a public address before it, originated, probably, in a spirit of envy against our venerable and hoary

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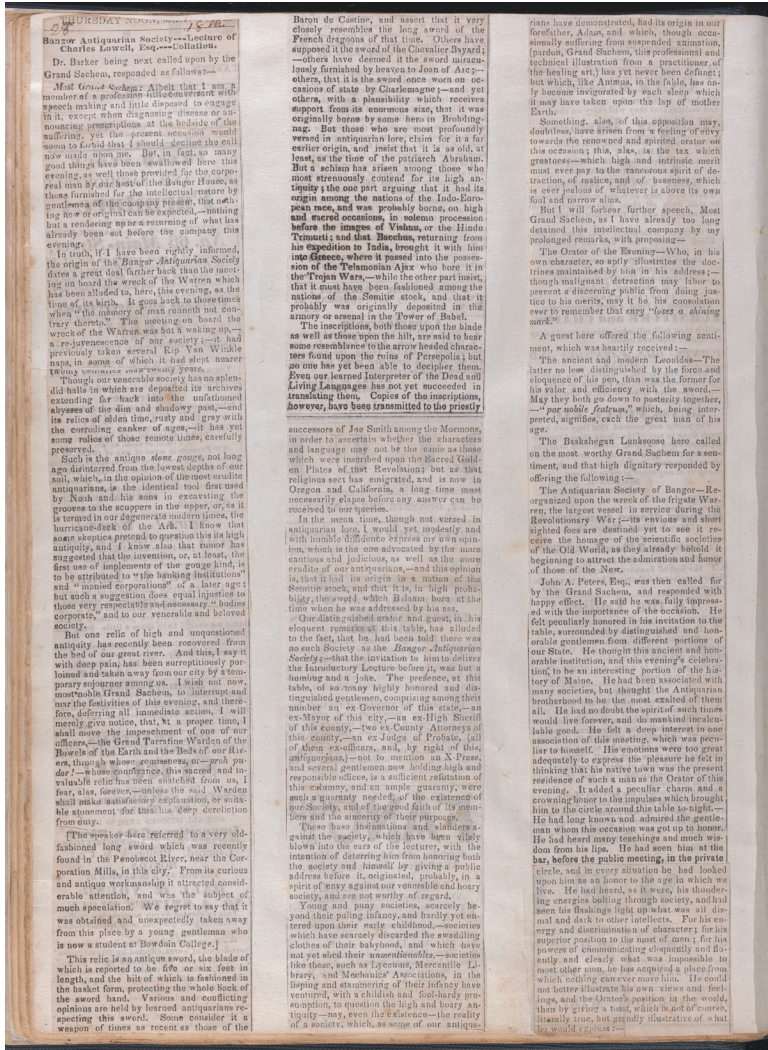
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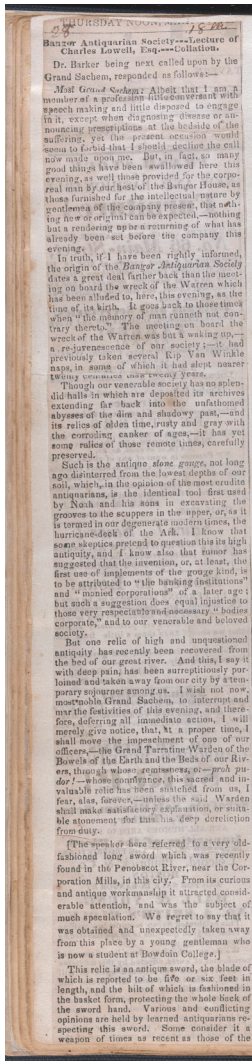
Young and puny societies, scarcely beyond the puling infancy, and hardly yet entered upon their early childhood,—societies which have scarcely discarded the swaddling clothes of their babyhood, and which have not yet shed their *unmentionables*,—societies like these, such as Lyceums, Mercantile Library, and Mechanics' Associations, in the lisping and stammering of their infancy have ventured, with a childish and fool-hardy presumption, to question the high and hoary antiquity—nay, even the existence—the reality of a society, which, as some of our antiqua-

[Right column] rians have demonstrated, had its origin in our forefather, Adam, and which, though occasionally suffering from suspended animation, (pardon, Grand Schem, this professional and technical illustration from a practitioner of the healing art,) has yet never been defunct; but which like Antaeus, in the fable, has only become invigorated by each sleep which it may have taken upon the lap of mother Earth.

Something, also, of this opposition may, doubtless, have arisen from a feeling of envy towards the renowned and spirited orator on this occasion; this, alas, is the tax which greatness—which high and intrinsic merit must ever pay to the rancorous spirit of detraction, of malice, and of baseness, which is ever jealous of whatever is above its own foul and narrow aims.

But I will forbear further speech, Most Grand Schem, as I have already too long detained this intellectual company by my prolonged remarks, with proposing—

The Orator of the Evening—Who, in his own character, so aptly illustrates the doctrines maintained by him in his address;—though malignant detraction may labor to prevent a discerning public from doing justice to his merits, may it be a consolation ever to remember that envy "*loves a shining mark.*" [Continued on next page]



Baron de Caster, and said that it very closely resembles the long sword of the French dragons of that time. Others have supposed it the sword of the Cavalier Guard—others have deemed it the sword miraculously furnished by leviathan to some of the ancients, that it is the sword once worn on occasions of state by Charlemagne—and yet others, with a plausibility which receives support from its enormous size, that it was originally borne by some hero in Robbing- ing. But those who are most profoundly versed in antiquarian lore, claim for it a far earlier origin, and insist that it is as old, at least, as the time of the patriarch Abraham. But a schism has arisen among those who most strenuously contend for its high antiquity: the one part arguing that it had its origin among the nations of the Indo-European race, and was probably borne, on high and sacred occasions, in solemn procession before the images of Vishnu, or the Hindu Trimurti; and that, Bechuan, retreating from his expedition to India, brought it with him into Greece, where it passed into the possession of the Telemontian Ajax who bore it in the Trojan War,—while the other part insist, that it must have been fashioned among the nations of the Semitic stock, and that it probably was originally deposited in the armory or arsenal in the Tower of Babel. The inscription, both those upon the blade as well as those upon the hilt, are said to bear some resemblance to the arrow-headed characters found upon the ruins of Persepolis; but one has yet been able to decipher them. Even our learned Interpreter of the Dead will Living Language has not yet succeeded in translating them. Copies of the inscription, however, have been transmitted to the successors of Joe Smith among the Mormons, in order to ascertain whether the characters and language used may not be the same as those which were inscribed upon the Sacred Golden Plates of that Revelation; but as that religious sect has emigrated, and it now in Oregon and California, a long time must necessarily elapse before any answer can be ascertained to our queries.

In the mean time, though not versed in antiquarian lore, I would, yet, modestly and with humble diffidence express my own opinion, which is the one advocated by the more cautious and judicious, as well as the more erudite of our antiquaries,—and this opinion is, that it had its origin in a nation of the Semitic stock, and that it is, in high probability, the sword which Salomon bore at the time when he was addressed by his son.

Guarding against error and quest, in his eloquent remarks, this table has alluded to the fact, that in had been held there was no such Society as the *Basko Antiquarian Society*;—that the invitation to him to deliver the Introductory Lecture before it, was but a hoax, and a joke. The presence, at this table, of so many highly honored and distinguished gentlemen, counting among their number an ex-Governor of this state,—an ex-Mayor of this city,—an ex-Judge of Probate, (all of them ex-colleagues, and, by right of this, antiquarians)—not to mention an X-Press, and several gentlemen now holding high and responsible offices, is a sufficient refutation of this calumny, and in ample guarantee were such a guaranty needed, of the existence of our Society, and of the good faith of its members and the sincerity of their purpose.

These Base insinuations and calumnies against the society, which have been widely disseminated into the ears of the hearers, with the intention of deterring him from honoring both the society and himself by giving a public address before it, originated, probably, in a spirit of envy against our venerable and worthy society, and are not worthy of regard.

Young and many societies, scarcely beyond their pining infancy, and hardly yet entered upon their early childhood,—societies which have scarcely discarded the swaddling clothes of their infancy, and which have not yet shed their swaddling clothes,—societies like these, such as Lyceums, Mercantile Library, and Mechanics' Association, in helping and encouraging their infancy have ventured, with a childish and fool-hardy presumption, to question the high and hallowed antiquity—may, even the existence—the reality of a society, which as some of our antiquaries have demonstrated, had its origin in our forefathers, Adam, and which, though occasionally suffering from mercurial animation, (and Grand Sachem, the professional and technical illustration from a practitioner of the healing art), has yet never been defunct; but which, like Aesculap, in the fall, lies only become invigorated by each sleep which it may have taken upon the lap of molten Circe.

Something, alas, of this disposition may, doubtless, have arisen from a feeling of envy towards the renowned and spirited orator on this occasion; this, alas, is the tax which greatness—whose high and intricate merit must ever pay to the rancorous spirit of detraction, of malice, and of, however, which is ever jealous of whatever is above its own foul and narrow aims.

But I will forbear further speech. Most Grand Sachem, as I have already too long detained this intellectual company by my prolonged remarks, with gratitude—

The Orator of the Evening—Who, in his own character, so aptly illustrated the doctrines animated by him in his address,—though malignant detraction may labor to prevent a discerning public from doing justice to his merits, may it be his consolation ever to remember that they "force a shining sword."

A guest here offered the following sentiment, which was heartily received:—

The ancient and modern Leonidas—The lion so long distinguished by his force and eloquence of his pen, than was the former for his valor and efficiency with the sword.—May they both go down to posterity together.—"*par nobile fratrum*," which, being interpreted, signifies, each the great lion of his age.

The Baskahegan Lunksoose here called on the most worthy Grand Sachem for a sentiment, and that high dignitary responded by offering the following:—

The Antiquarian Society of Bangor—Reorganized upon the wreck of the frigate Warren, the largest vessel in service during the Revolutionary War—its envious and short sighted foes are destined yet to see it receive the homage of the scientific societies of the Old World as they already behold it beginning to attract the admiration and honor of those of the New.

John A. Peters, Esq., was then called for by the Grand Sachem, and responded with happy effect. He said he was fully impressed with the importance of the occasion. He felt peculiarly honored in his invitation to the table, surrounded by distinguished and honorable gentlemen from different portions of our State. He thought this ancient and honorable institution, and this evening's celebration to be an interesting portion of the history of Maine. He had been associated with many societies, but thought the Antiquarian brotherhood to be the most exalted of them all. He had no doubt the spirit of such times would live forever, and do mankind incalculable good. He felt a deep interest in one association of this meeting, which was peculiar to himself. His emotions were too great adequately to express the pleasure he felt in thinking that his native town was the present residence of such a man as the Orator of this evening. It added a peculiar charm and a crowning heart to the impulse which brought him to the circle around this table to-night.

He had long known and admired the gentleman, when this occasion was put up to honor. He had heard many teachings and much wisdom from his lips. He had seen him at a bar, before the public meeting, in the private circle, and in every situation he had looked upon him as a father to the age in which we live. He had heard, as it were, his thundering energies issuing through society, and had seen his Baskage light, and his intellect, the most and dark to other intellects. For his energy and determination of character; for his superior position to the most of men; for his powers of communicating eloquently and distinctly and clearly what is responsible to most other men, he has acquired a place from which nothing can ever move him. He could better illustrate the most obscure details, and the Orator's position in the world, than by giving a word, which is not of account, because, he has already illustrative of what the world requires.

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The ancient and modern Leonidas—The latter no less distinguished by the force and eloquence of his pen, than was the former for his valor and efficiency with the sword.—May they both go down to posterity together.—"*par nobile fratrum*," which, being interpreted, signifies each the great man of his age.

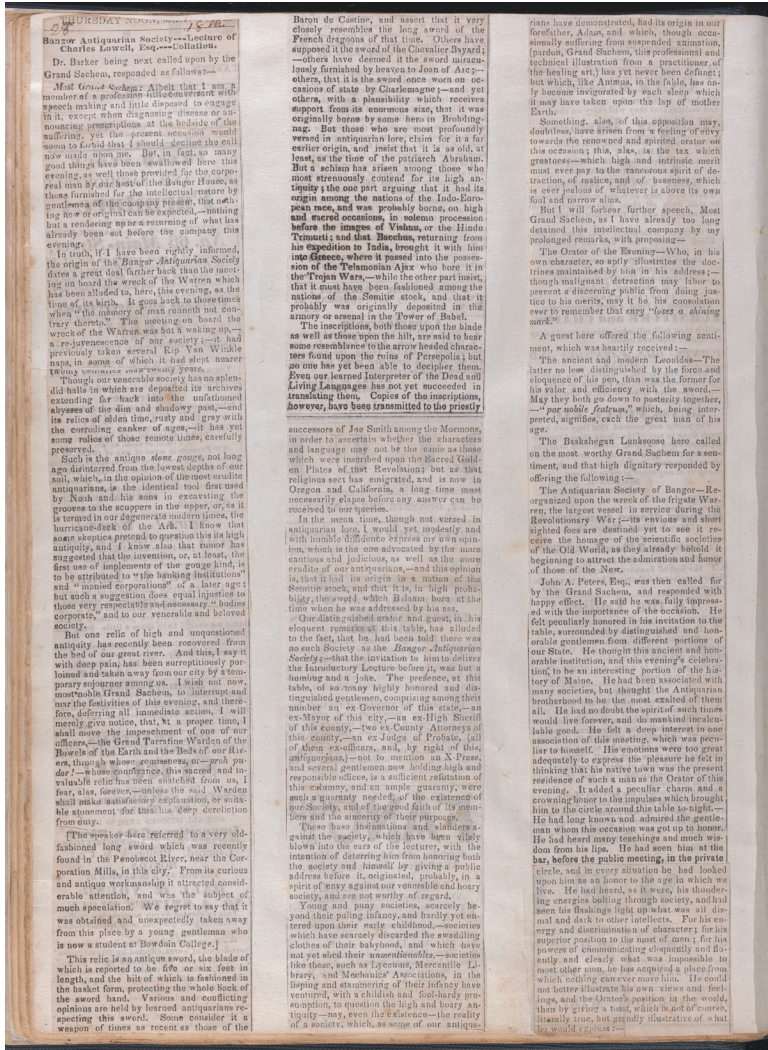
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Baron de Castine, and assert that it very closely resembles the long sword of the French dragons of that time. Others have supposed it the sword of the Cavalier D'Armand; others have deemed it the sword miraculously furnished by heaven to Joan of Arc; others, that it is the sword once worn on occasions of state by Charlemagne;--and yet others, with a plausibility which receives support from its enormous size, that it was originally borne by some hero in Bebbington. But those who are most profoundly versed in antiquarian lore, claim for it a far earlier origin, and insist that it is as old, at least, as the time of the patriarch Abraham. But a schism has arisen among those who most strenuously contend for its high antiquity: the one part arguing that it had its origin among the nations of the Indo-European race, and was probably borne, on high and sacred occasions, in solemn procession before the images of Vishnu, or the Hindu Ternuti; and that Breen, returning from his expedition to India, brought it with him into France, where it passed into the possession of the Teutonic Ahr, who bore it to the Trojan Wars;--while the other part insist, that it must have been fashioned among the nations of the Semitic stock, and that it probably was originally deposited in the treasury or arsenal in the Tower of Babel.

The inscription, both those upon the blade as well as those upon the hilt, are said to bear some resemblance to the error-headed characters found upon the ruins of Persepolis; but no one has yet been able to decipher them. Even our learned Interpreter of the Dead and Living Languages has not yet succeeded in translating them. Copies of the inscription, however, have been transmitted to the primary successors of Jos Sullis among the Marmon, in order to ascertain whether the characters and language may not be the same as those which were inscribed upon the Sacred Golden Plates of that Revelation; but as that religious sect has emigrated, and is now in Oregon and California, a long time must necessarily elapse before any answer can be received to our question.

In the mean time, though not versed in antiquarian lore, I would yet modestly and with humble diffidence express my own opinion, which is the one advocated by the more cautious and judicious, as well as the more credulous of our antiquarians;--and this opinion is, that it had its origin in a nation of the Semitic stock, and that it is, in high probability, the sword which Biliana bore at the time when he was addressed by his son.

Our distinguished orator had spent, in his eloquent remarks at this table, his allusion to the fact, that he had been told there was no such Society as the *Bangor-Antiquarian Society*;--that the invitation to him to deliver the Introductory Lecture before us, was but a humbug and a joke. The presence, at this table, of so many highly honored and distinguished gentlemen, comprising amongst their number an ex-Governor of this state,--an ex-Mayor of this city,--an ex-High Sheriff of this county,--two ex-County Attorneys of this county,--an ex-Judge of Probate, (all of whom ex-officio, and, by right of this, antiquarians),--not to mention an X-Press, and several gentlemen now holding high and responsible offices, is a sufficient refutation of this calumny, and an ample guaranty, were such a guaranty needed, of the existence of our Society, and of the good faith of its members and the sincerity of their purpose.

These base insinuations and allusions against the society, which have been vigilantly blown into the ears of the lecturer, with the intention of deterring him from leaving both the society and himself by giving a public address before it, originated, probably, in a spirit of envy against our venerable and hoary society, and are not worthy of regard.

Young and many societies, scarcely beyond their pining infancy, and hardly yet entered upon their manly childhood,--societies which have scarcely discarded the swaddling clothes of their infancy, and which have not yet shed their unmanly shreds,--societies like these, such as Lyceum, Mercantile Library, and Mechanics' Association, in the hoping and dreaming of their infancy have ventured, with a childish and fool-hardy presumption, to question the high and hoary antiquity,--nay, even the existence,--the reality of a society, which, as some of our antiquarians have demonstrated, had its origin in our forefathers, Adam, and which, though occasionally suffering from extended starvation, (garden, Grand Sachem, this professional and technical illustration from a practitioner of the healing art) has yet never been defunct; but which, like Aeneas, in the fable, has so lately become invigorated by each sleep which it may have taken upon the lap of mother Earth.

Something, alas, of this opposition may, doubtless, have arisen from a feeling of envy towards the renewed and spiritual orator on this occasion; this, alas, is the tax which greatness--which high and intrinsic merit must ever pay to the malicious spirit of destruction, of malice, and of business, which is ever jealous of whatever is above its own dull and error aim.

But I will forbear further speech, Most Grand Sachem, as I have already too long detained this intellectual company by my prolonged remarks, with apologies--

The Order of the Evening--Who, in his own character, so aptly illustrates the doctrine maintained by him in his address;--though, no doubt, detraction may labor to prevent a discerning public from doing justice to his merits, may it be his consolation never to remember that every *foes is a shining mark*.

A guest here offered the following sentiment, which was heartily received:--

The ancient and modern Leonidas! The latter no less distinguished by the force and eloquence of his pen, than was the former by his valor and efficiency with the sword.--May they both go down to posterity together,--*per nobis, postquam*, which, being interpreted, signifies, each the great man of his age.

The Distinguished Linkens here called on the most worthy Grand Sachem for a sentiment, and that high dignity responded by offering the following:--

The Antiquarian Society of Bangor--Reorganized upon the wreck of the frigate Warren, the largest vessel in service during the Revolutionary War;--its energies and short sighted foes are destined yet to see it regain the homage of the scientific societies of the Old World, as they already behold it beginning to attract the admiration and honor of those of the New.

John A. Peters, Esq., was then called for by the Grand Sachem, and responded with happy effect. He said he was fully impressed with the importance of the occasion. He felt peculiarly honored in his invitation to the table, surrounded by distinguished and honorable gentlemen from different portions of our State. He thought this ancient and honorable institution, and this evening's celebration, to be an interesting portion of the history of Maine. He had been associated with many societies, but thought the Antiquarian brotherhood to be the most exalted of them all. He had no doubt the spirit of such times would live forever, and do mankind incalculable good. He felt a deep interest in our association of this meeting, which was peculiar to himself. His emotions were too great adequately to express the pleasure he felt in thinking that his native town was the present residence of such a man as the Orator of this evening. It added a peculiar charm and a crowning honor to the impulses which brought him to the circle around this table to-night.-- He had long known and admired the gentleman upon whom this occasion was got up in honor.

He had heard many teachings and much wisdom from his lips. He had seen him at the bar, before the public meeting, in the private circle, and in every situation he had looked upon him as an honor to the age in which we live. He had heard, as it were, his thundering energies bolting through society, and had seen his flashings light up what was all dismal and dark to other intellects. For his energy and discrimination of character; for his superior position to the most of men; for his powers of communicating eloquently and fluently and clearly what was impossible to most other men, he had acquired a place from which nothing can ever move him. He could not better illustrate his own views and feelings, and the Orator's position in the world, than by giving a toast, which is not of course, literally true, but grandly illustrative of what he would express:--

[Left column]

Charles Lowell, Esq., of Maine--The lightning rod of Creation--through which the fires of Heaven descend to Earth.

The Orator here arose for the second time and returned thanks, in a few neat remarks, to those gentlemen whose flattering sentiments did him so much honor.

[We are unable to finish our account of toasts and speeches to-day. Several are left for to-morrow's paper, and among them Gov. Kent's remarks, which we hope to be able to report with tolerable accuracy.]

Friday Noon, March 19.

Brewer Antiquarian Society--Lecture of Charles Lowell, Esq.--Collation.

Ex-Gov. Kent was called for by the Grand Sachem, and said, that, although he was not fully acquainted with all the purposes and objects of the Antiquarian Society, or of its organization and constitution, yet he was happy to meet so many respectable and intelligent friends around the festive board, and particularly at this moment, when we were all in such excellent humor with the world and with one another, after the very interesting and unique services of the evening. Whatever may be said or thought by men of differing taste about the utility of antiquarian researches or the gratification to be found in them, all must agree that the social element which apparently was prominent in this association, should be carefully cherished and encouraged. And even if this Society has not yet fully investigated all the relics of antiquity, or brought to light all forgotten customs, it has clearly a very vivid, distinct and feeling appreciation of one of the eldest of the whole. The gastronomic department of life has here both its professors and its students and its illustrators; and so long as the worthy Sachem of this tribe can "cut and come again," this department of antiquarian lore will not be forgotten or neglected.

The sword of Madockawando\* may rust out and perish from the memory of man, but the good old fashion of eating and drinking will survive, so long as we have the Sachem to

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preside and the landlord to cater.

The orator has illustrated, as becomes a man of genius, his doctrines and his theories by apt and striking and interesting facts and anecdotes; and I have been struck by observing at this table how care of the numerous illustrations has fixed itself in the minds of his auditors, and how they have been successively repeated by his admiring friends. Each has selected what most forcibly struck his mind, and the "rat" so felicitously introduced as an example of "discrimination of character," alone seems left for me. But I can seize that easily, "for thereby hangs a tail." But I dare not say more of the illustrating rat, than that I have no doubt he must have been an "old rat" that thus selected and sought his repast. It would ill become the dignity and character of this ancient Society to dwell upon the picture.

Not the least of the satisfactions belonging to this occasions is the reviving of old associations and reminiscences. Seeing around me old friends, I am prompted to give as a sentiment,

Old friends and old fashions--"As good as new."

\*The one referred to by the learned Dr. B.

Hon. C. C. Cushman was called for, and said he could not well, to-night, make a speech, but would be ashamed to go away from such an overflowing without saying a word. He felt much pleasure in the occasion. Was gratified with the lecturer and his performance. He could see already, in his own mind, the impulse this celebration could give the objects of this Society. The flea will be hopping on behind, quite out of sight, when this Society will be going on to its desired culmination. The progress of this Society, and the impulse given to it by the lecturer of this evening, was in advance on the road even to the winged-spiced expressman in England, who was so impatient of steam and railroad that he greased himself and got on to the wire of the telegraph and fled away on lightning.

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[Center column]

Col. Carpenter was called upon by a unison of voices. He had witnessed the ceremonies of the evening in his very reserved and quiet way. He arose, and brushing away his melancholy, said:-

*Mr. Sachem:* I am not able, at this time, to make a speech, nor give a toast, but I have seen and felt the pleasures of this table-talk, and will excuse myself from any sentiment by telling a story. Two old tars went to a theatre in Baltimore some years ago, underneath which theatre was situated a powder magazine; and just after the seats were filled and the scene begun, the magazine blew up, uprooting the foundations of the building, scattering pit, gallery and everything there into new seats. The brother tars were thrown on to the roof of a neighboring building, and one of them, thinking it was all the play so far, cried out, somewhat suspicious and alarmed, "Good God, shipmate, what will they show us next!" All I can add is, if you have got anything here more than I have seen, bring it forth.

Capt Oliver Parker was loudly called for, and responded at some length. The reporter was unable, at his distance from Capt. Parker's end of the table, to catch but few of his remarks. He was understood to say he felt full of the glory of this joyful festival, and liked to see joy manifested on such an occasion. He had no doubt the Lunksooses were well filled with the spirit of the occasion. I have heard, he continued, this performance to-night with pleasure and franchise; I have seen the Dark Ages disseminated completely away, entirely out of sight, by the torch-light of civilization.-- Those, sir, who have refuted this Society are banished with the Dark Ages, pining off into a distance of woe and destruction. I agree with Mr. Peters, sir, that this is a tremendous time. We have seen and heard more than came to pass in ancient times, when the life-blood of this society was shed on the battlefield and on the decks of the flag ship Warren, where we rallied again and breathed

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anew the breath of Antiquarianism into this Society. This Society goes without crutches, and walks off without a cane. It is not a child, but a matured and wonderful combination brought into play by magic. It is a perfect loadstone, which will lift up and carry off, without touching the ground, all other Societies, as a dog will carry off meat.—  
Therefore beware of getting into the maw of this Antiquarian Society. These remarks are but a small portion of the Captain's speech, which it is impossible to represent on paper. He concluded by offering the following sentiment, which was enthusiastically received:—

The Grand Sachem of the Antiquarian Society—Let him ever be remembered for his originality and deep researches on Antiquarian rules, regulations, and his masterly powers, and discernment for directing and regulating the same.

Many other toasts and remarks were offered, by gentlemen of high respectability, which were complimentary to both Society and Lecturer, but we must here close our account with a few brief observations, and by subjoining a list of the officers of the Society not before given in this report. As will be seen their titles are mostly of Indian origin, and denote different duties and regions of country. Some of them are scarcely excelled in euphony and symmetrical orthography, and none, we venture to say, can exceed them in expressive grandeur. To assist the reader in pronunciation, we have used the hyphen to partition the words into syllables. The officers not before given, are as follows, and their high standing is a sufficient guaranty that their varied duties will be attended to systematically:—  
Elijah L. Hamlin, High Grand Warden of the Forests of Um-bi-je-jus and the Seckle-dob-skus-sis Plantations.  
William Paine, Right-hand Um-ba-zook-skus of the Keag Jim-skit-ti-cook.  
David Worcester, Grand Tom-he-gan of the Wigwams of the District of Mat-wah-sun.

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David Worcester, Grand Tom-he-gan of the Wigwams of the District of Mat-wah-sun.

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the Wigwams of the District of Met-ta-hum-gig.

[Right column]

S.L. Clark, Chief Hu-ne-li-ho-dus of the Tribe of Tan-te-wan-te.

Wm. H. McCrillis, Arch A-bol-jack-ne-gus of Nox-squa-sis Ceremonies.

D. F. Leavitt, Classifier of the Inhabitants of the Deep, under the title of Sea King of the Eg-ga-ma-ro-gin Reach.

Thomas C. Barker, Po-ki-oke Surgeon of Oriental Syncope and Synopsis.

Caleb Billings, Supreme Mem-ram-cook and Amanuensis of the Bar-ti-bog.

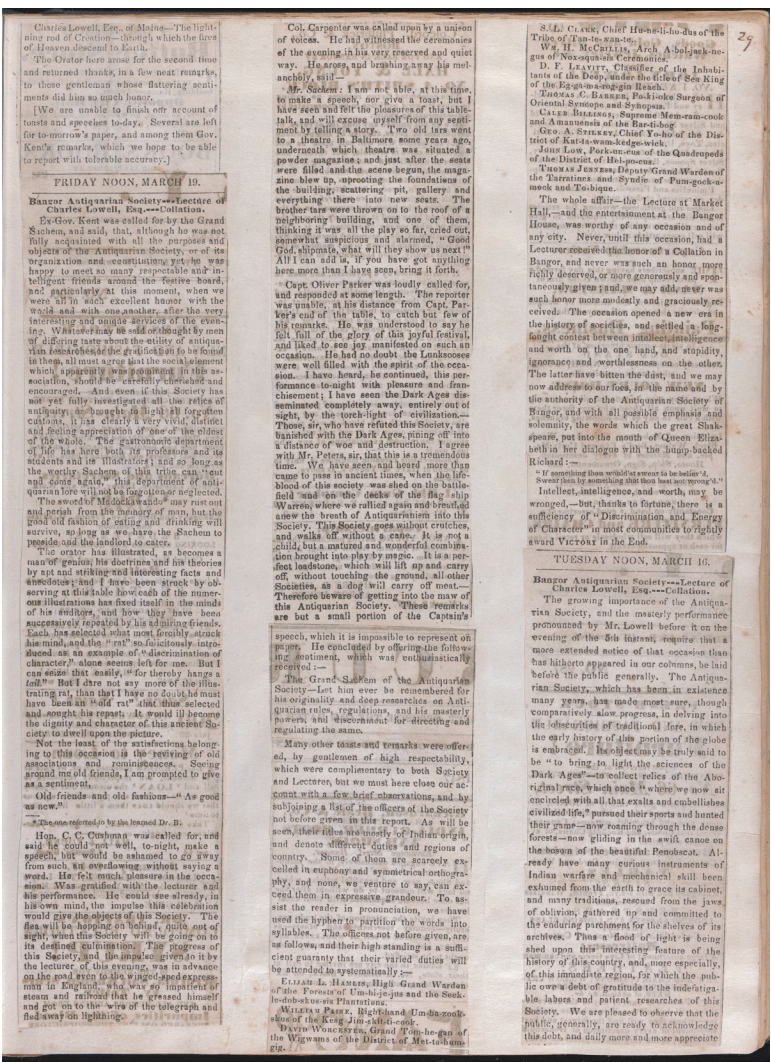
Geo. A. Stilkey, Chief Yo-ho of the District of Kat-ta-wam-kedge-wick.

John Low, Pork-un-cus of the Quadrupeds of the District of Hel-po-cus.

Thomas Jenness, Deputy Grand Warden of the Tarratines and Syndic of Pum-gock-a-mock and To-bique.

The whole affair--the Lecture at Market Hall,--and the entertainment at the Bangor House, was worthy of any occasion and of any city. Never, until this occasion, had a Lecturer received the honor of a Collation in Bangor, and never was such an honor more richly deserved, or more generously and spontaneously given; and, we may add, never was such honor more modestly and graciously received. The occasion opened a new era in the history of societies, and settled a long-fought contest between intellect, intelligence and worth on the one hand, and stupidity, ignorance and worthlessness on the other. The latter have bitten the dust, and we may now address to our foes, in the name and by the authority of the Antiquarian Society of Bangor, and with all possible emphasis and solemnity, the words which the great Shakespeare, put into the mouth of Queen Elizabeth in her dialogue with the hump-backed Richard:--

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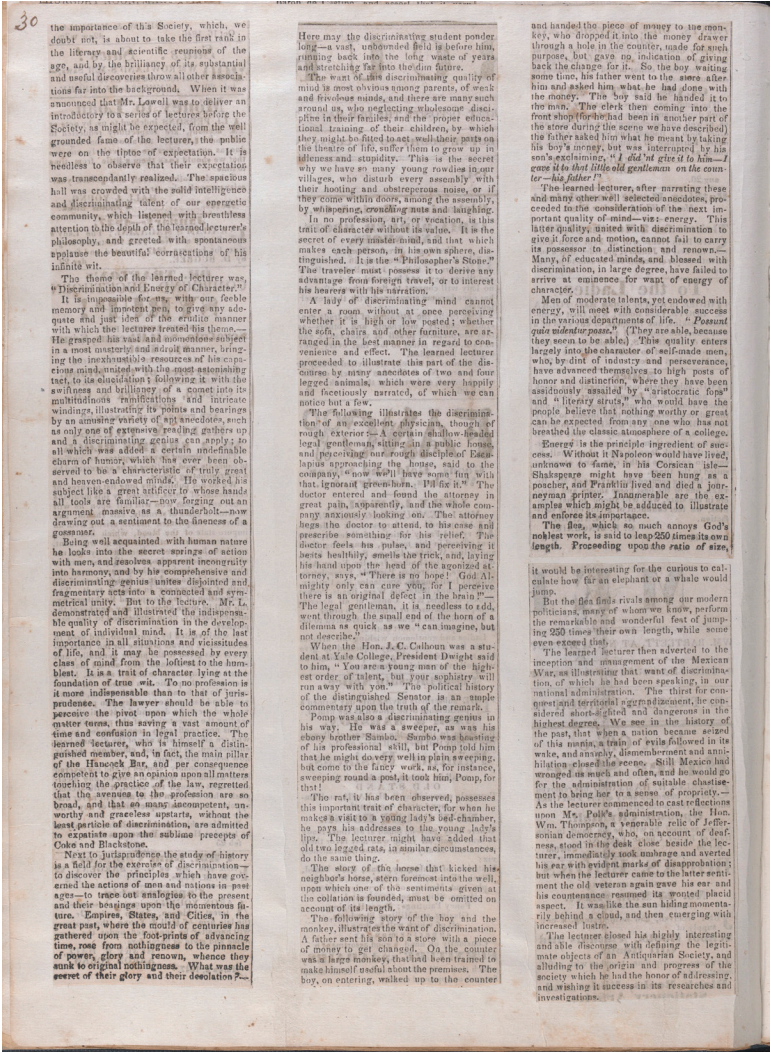
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"If something thou would'st swear to be believ'd  
Swear then by something that thou hast not wrong'd."  
Intellect, intelligence, and worth, may be  
wronged,—but, thanks to fortune, there is a  
sufficiency of "Discrimination and Energy  
of Character" in most communities to rightly  
award Victory in the End.

Tuesday Noon, March 16.

Bangor Antiquarian Society--Lecture of  
Charles Lowell, Esq.--Collation.

The growing importance of the Antiquarian Society, and the masterly performance pronounced by Mr. Lowell before it on the evening of the 5th instant, require that a more extended notice of that occasion than has hitherto appeared in our columns, be laid before the public generally. The Antiquarian Society, which has been in existence many years, has made most sure, though comparatively slow progress, in delving into the obscurities of traditional lore, in which the early history of this portion of the globe is embraced. Its object may be truly said to be "to bring to light the sciences of the Dark Ages"—to collect relics of the Aboriginal race which once "where we now sit encircled with all that exalts and embellishes civilized life," pursued their sports and hunted their game—now roaming through the dense forests—now gliding in the swift canoe on the bosom of the beautiful Penobscot. Already have many curious instruments of Indian warfare and mechanical skill been exhumed from the earth to grace its cabinet, and many traditions, rescued from the jaws of oblivion, gathered up and committed to the enduring parchment for the shelves of its archives. Thus a flood of light is being shed upon this interesting feature of the history of this country, and more especially, of this immediate region, for which the public owe a debt of gratitude to the indefatigable labors and patient researches of this Society. We are pleased to acknowledge this debt, and daily more and more appreciate



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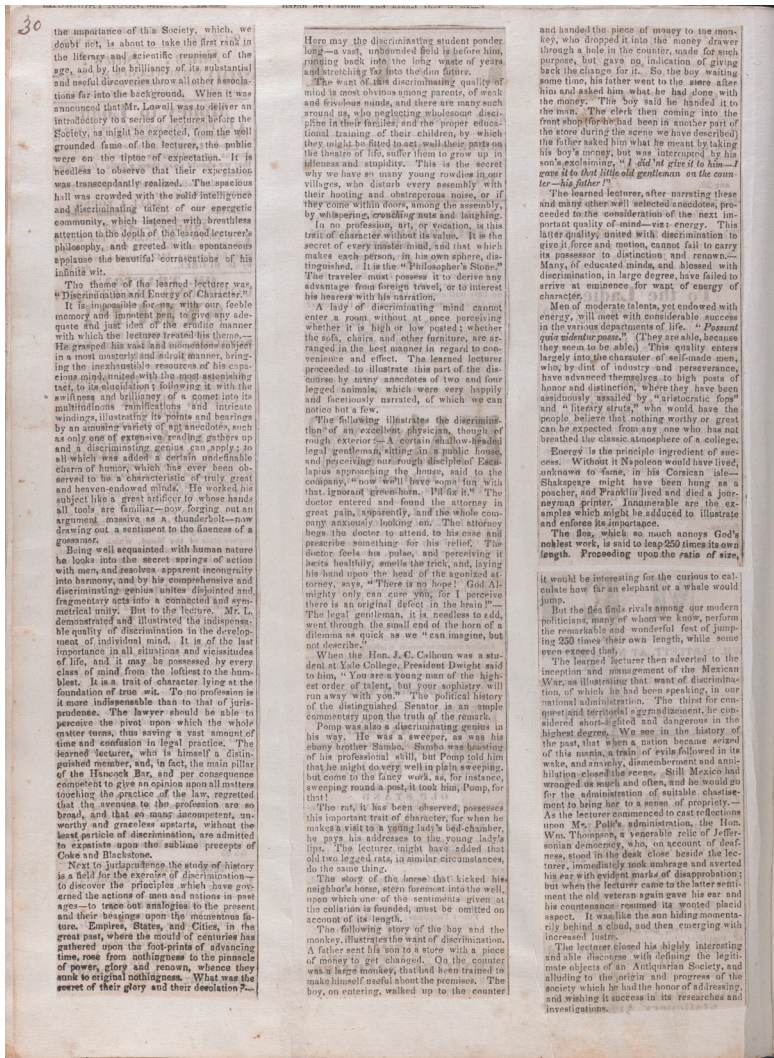
the importance of this Society, which, we doubt not, is about to take the first rank in the literary and scientific reunions of the age, and by the brilliancy of its substantial and useful discoveries throw all other associations far into the background. When it was announced that Mr. Lowell was to deliver an introductory to a series of lectures before the Society, as might be expected, from the well grounded fame of the lecturer, the public were on the tiptoe of expectation. It is needless to observe that their expectation was transcendantly realized. The spacious hall was crowded with the solid intelligence and discriminating talent of our energetic community, which listened with breathless attention to the depth of the learned lecturer's philosophy, and greeted with spontaneous applause the beautiful corruscations of his infinite wit.

The theme of the learned lecturer was "Discrimination and Energy of Character."

It is impossible for us, with our feeble memory and impotent pen, to give any adequate and just idea of the erudite manner with which the lecturer treated his theme.-- He grasped his vast and momentous subject in a most masterly and adroit manner, bringing the inexhaustible resources of his capacious mind, united with the most astonishing tact, to its elucidation; following it with the swiftness and brilliancy of a comet into its multitudinous ramifications and intricate windings, illustrating its points and bearings by an amusing variety of apt anecdotes, such as only one of extensive reading gathers up and a discriminating genius can apply; to all which was added a certain undefinable charm of humor, which has ever been observed to be a characteristic of truly great and heaven-endowed minds. He worked his subject like a great artificer to whose hands all tools are familiar--now forging out an argument massive as a thunderbolt--now drawing out a sentiment to the fineness of a gossamer.

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Being well acquainted with human nature he looks into the secret springs of action with men, and resolves apparent incongruity into harmony, and by his comprehensive and discriminating genius unites disjointed and fragmentary acts into a connected and symmetrical unity. But to the lecture. Mr. L. demonstrated and illustrated the indispensable quality of discrimination in the development of individual mind. It is of the last importance in all situations and vicissitudes of life, and it may be possessed by every class of mind from the loftiest to the humblest. It is a trait of character lying at the foundation of true wit. To no profession is it more indispensable than to that of jurisprudence. The lawyer should be able to procure the pivot upon which the whole matter turns, thus saving a vast amount of time and confusion in legal practice. The learned lecturer, who is himself a distinguished member, and, in fact, the main pillar of the Hancock Bar, and per consequence competent to give an opinion upon all matters touching the practice of the law, regretted that the avenues to the profession are so broad, and that so many incompetent, unworthy and graceless upstarts, without the least particle of discrimination, are admitted to expatiate upon the sublime precepts of Coke and Blackstone.

Next to jurisprudence the study of history is a field for the exercise of discrimination—to discover the principles which have governed the actions of men and nations in past ages—to trace out analogies to the present and their bearings upon the momentous future, Empires, States, and Cities, in the great past, where the mould of centuries has gathered upon the foot-prints of advancing time, rose from nothingness to the pinnacle of power, glory and renown, whence they sunk to original nothingness. What was the secret of their glory and their desolation?—

[Center column]

Here may the discriminating student ponder

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Being well acquainted with human nature he looks into the secret springs of action with men, and searches apparent integrity into hypocrisy, and by his comprehensive and discriminating genius unites disciplined and fragmentary acts into a connected and symmetrical unity. But to the lecture. Mr. L. demonstrated and illustrated the indispensable quality of discrimination in the development of individual mind. It is of the last importance in all situations and vicissitudes of life, and it may be possessed by every class of mind from the lowest to the noblest. It is a trait of character lying at the foundation of true wit. To no profession is it more indispensable than to that of jurisprudence. The lawyer should be able to perceive the pivot upon which the whole matter turns, thus saving a vast amount of time and confusion in legal practice. The learned lecturer, who is himself a distinguished member, and, in fact, the main pillar of the Hancock Bar, and per consequens competent to give an opinion upon all matters touching the practice of the law, regretted that the avenue to this profession are so broad, and that so many incompetent, unworthy and graceless upstarts, without the least particle of discrimination, are admitted to expatiate upon the sublime precepts of Coke and Blackstone.

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Here may the discriminating student ponder long—a vast, unbounded field is before him, running back into the long waste of years and stretching far into the dim future.

The want of this discriminating quality of mind is most obvious among parents, of weak and frivolous minds, and there are many such around us, who neglecting wholesome discipline in their families and the proper educational training of their children, by which they might be fitted to meet with their parts on the theatre of life, suffer them to grow up in idleness and stupidity. This is the secret why we have so many young rowdies in our villages, who disturb every assembly with their hooting and obstreperous noise, or if they come within doors, among the assembly, by whispering, *cronching* nuts and laughing. In no profession, art, or vocation, is this trait of character without its value. It is the secret of every successful man, and that which makes each person, in his own sphere, distinguished. It is the "Philosopher's Stone." The traveler must possess it to derive any advantage from foreign travel, or to interest his hearers with his narration.

A lady of discriminating mind cannot enter a room without at once perceiving whether it is high or low posted; whether the sofa, chairs and other furniture, are arranged in the best manner in regard to convenience and effect. The learned lecturer proceeded to illustrate the trait of discrimination by many anecdotes of two and four legged animals, which were very happily and facetiously narrated, of which we can notice but a few.

The following illustrates the discrimination of an excellent physician, though of rough exterior:—A certain shallow-headed legal gentleman, sitting in a public house, and perceiving our rough disciple Esculapius approaching the house, said to the Shakspeare, "Now might I have a fine fight with that ignorant green-horn. Pull it in." The doctor entered and found the attorney in great pain, apparently, and the whole company anxiously looking on. The attorney begs the doctor to attend to his case and prescribe something for his relief. The doctor feels his pulse, and perceiving it beats healthily, smells the tract, and, laying his hand upon the head of the agonized attorney, says, "There is no hope! God Almighty only can cure you; for I perceive there is an original defect in the brain!"

The legal gentleman, it is needless to add, went through the small end of the horn of a dilemma as quick as we can imagine, but not described.

When the Hon. J. C. Calhoun was a student at Yale College, President Dwight said to him, "You are a young man of the highest order of talent, but your sophistry will run away with you." The political history of the distinguished Senator is an ample commentary upon the truth of the remark.

Pomp was also a discriminating genius in his way. He was a swarthy, as was his shabby brother Sambo. Sambo was boasting of his professional skill, but Pomp told him that he might do very well in plain sweeping, but come to the fancy work, as, for instance, sweeping round a post, he took him, Pomp, for that!

The rest, it has been observed, possesses the important trait of character, for when he makes a visit to a young lady's bed-chamber, he pays his address to the young lady's lips. The lecturer might have added that old two legged rats, in similar circumstances, do the same thing.

The story of the horse that kicked his neighbor's horse, sternly forewarned into the well, upon which one of the spectators given at the collision is founded, must be omitted on account of its length.

The following story of the boy and the monkey, illustrates the want of discrimination.

A father sent his son to a store with a piece of money to get changed. On the counter was a large monkey, that had been trained to make himself useful about the premises. The boy, on entering, walked up to the counter

and handed the piece of money to the monkey, who dropped it into the money drawer through a hole in the counter, made for such purpose, but gave up, in imitation of giving back the change for it. So the boy waiting some time, his father went to the store after him and asked him what he had done with the money. The boy said he handed it to the monkey. The clerk then coming part of front shop (who had been in similar part of the store during the scene we have described) the father asked him what he meant by taking his boy's money, but was interrupted by his son's exclaiming, "I did 'nt give it to him—I came to the shop little old gentleman on the counter—his father!"

The learned lecturer, after narrating these and many other well selected anecdotes, proceeded to the consideration of the next important quality of mind—was energy. This latter quality united with discrimination to give it force and motion, cannot fail to carry its possessor to distinction and renown. Many, of educated minds, and blessed with discrimination, in large degree, have failed to arrive at eminence, for want of energy of character.

Men of moderate talents, yet endowed with energy, will meet with considerable success in the various departments of life. "Possessing quite undeviatingness" (They are able, because they seem to be able). This quality enters largely into the character of self-made men, who, by dint of industry and perseverance, have advanced themselves to high posts of honor and distinction, where they have been justly and justly rewarded by "a patriotic force" and "literary struts," who would have the people believe that nothing earthly or great can be expected from any one who has not breathed the classic atmosphere of a college. Energy is the principle ingredient of success. Without it Napoleon would have lived, unknown to fame, in his Corsican jail—the Shakspeare might have been a fish peddler, and Franklin lived and died a journeyman printer. Innumerable are the examples which might be adduced to illustrate and enforce its importance.

The flea, which so much annoys God's noblest work, is said to leap 250 times its own length. Proceeding upon the ratio of size,

it would be interesting for the curious to calculate how far an elephant at a whole would jump.

But the flea's rivals among our modern politicians, many of whom we know, perform the remarkable and wonderful feat of jumping 250 times their own length, while some even exceed this.

The learned lecturer then adverted to the inception and management of the Mexican War, as illustrating that want of discrimination, of which he had been speaking, in our national administration. The thirst for conquest and territorial aggrandizement, he considered short-sighted and dangerous in its highest degree. We see in the history of the past, that when a nation became seized of this mania, a train of evils followed in its wake, and anxiety, dismemberment and annihilation ensued thereon. Bill Moxley had wounded us much and often, and he would go for the administration of suitable chastisement to being her to a sense of propriety.

As the lecturer commenced to cast reflections upon Mr. Polk's administration, the Hon. Wm. Thompson, a venerable relic of Jeffersonian democracy, who, on account of deafness, stood in the dark close beside the lecturer, immediately took umbrage and averted his ear with evident marks of disapprobation; but when the lecturer came to the latter sentiment the old veteran again gave his ear and his countenance resumed its wonted placid aspect. It was like the sun hiding momentarily behind a cloud, and then emerging with increased lustre.

The lecturer closed his highly interesting and able discourse with defining the legitimate objects of an Antislavery Society and alluding to the origin and progress of the society which he had the honor of addressing, and wishing it success in its treacherous and investigations.

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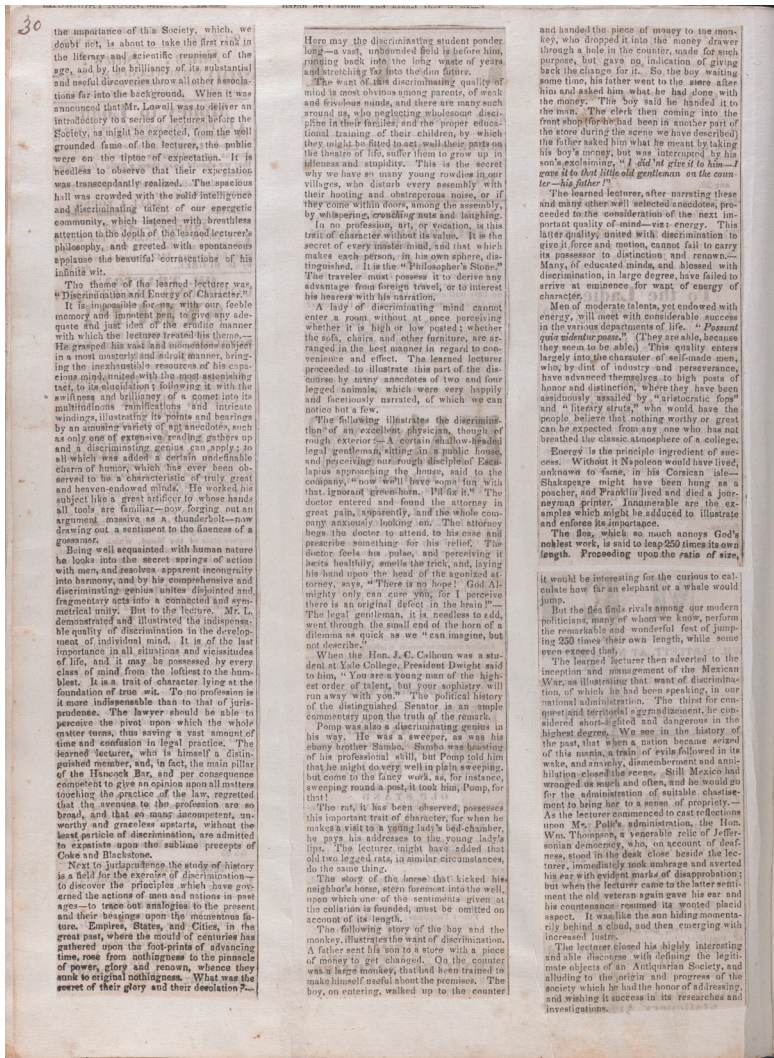
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Men of moderate talents, yet endowed with energy, will meet with considerable success in the various departments of life. "Passion quits slender powers." (They are able, because they seem to be able.) This quality enters largely into the character of self-made men, who, by dint of industry and perseverance, have advanced themselves to high posts of honor and distinction, where they have been assiduously assailed by "aristocratic fops" and "literary circles," who would have the people believe that nothing worthy or great can be expected from any one who has not the advantage of a noble birth.

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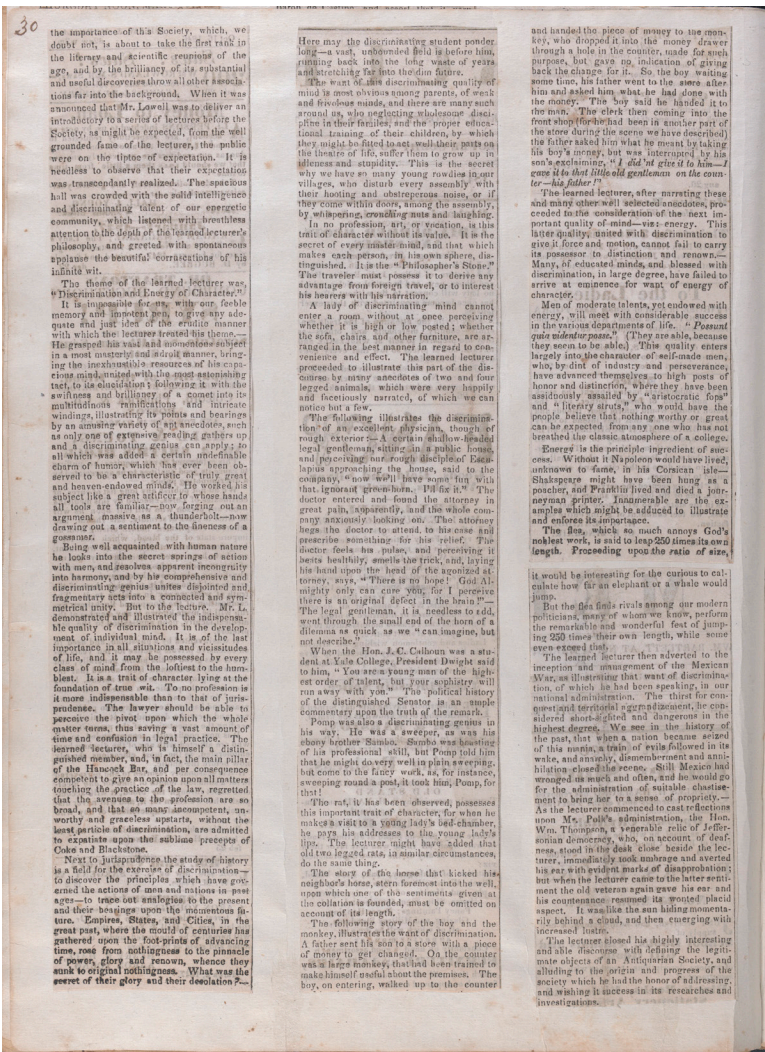
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A half of discriminating mind cannot enter a room without at once perceiving whether it is high or low seated; whether the sofa, chairs and other furniture, are arranged in the best manner in regard to convenience and effect. The learned lecturer proceeded to illustrate this part of the discourse by many anecdotes of two and four legged animals, which were very highly and facetiously narrated, of which we can notice but a few.

The following illustrates the discrimination of an excellent physician, though of enough exterior to be a comfortable and legal gentleman, sitting in a public house, and perceiving how rough disciplined Esquimaux approaching him, in his mind to the company, "how well have some fun with that ignorant greenhorn. Well, he is." The doctor entered and found the story in great pain, apparently, and the whole company anxiously looking on. The attorney begs the doctor to attend to his case and prescribe something for his relief. The doctor feels his pulse, and perceiving it beats feebly, smells the pulse, and, laying his hand upon the head of the agonized attorney, says, "There is no hope! God Almighty only can cure you, for I perceive there is an original defect in the brain!" The legal gentleman, it is needless to add, went through the usual end of the horn of a dilemma as quick as we "can imagine, but not describe."

When the Hon. J. C. Calhoun was a student at Yale College, President Dwight said to him, "You are a young man of the highest order of talent, but your sophistry will run away with you." The political history of the distinguished Senator is a simple commentary upon the truth of the remark.

Pomp was also a discriminating genius in his way. He was a sweeper, as was his shabby brother Shambo. Shambo was boasting of his professional skill, but Pomp told him that he might do very well in plain sweeping, but come to the fancy work, as, for instance, sweeping round a post, it took him, Pomp, for that!

The rule it has been observed, possesses this important trait of character, for when he makes a visit to a young lady's bed-chamber, he pays his addresses to the young lady's lips. The lecturer might have added that old two legged rats in similar circumstances, do the same thing.

The story of the house that kicked his neighbors home, after forcing an entrance, upon which one of the sentiments given at the collation is founded, must be omitted on account of its length.

The following story of the boy and the monkey, illustrates the want of discrimination. A father sent his son to a store with a piece of money to get changed. On the counter was a large monkey, that had been trained to make himself useful about the premises. The boy, on entering, walked up to the counter

and handed the piece of money to the monkey, who dropped it into the money drawer through a hole in the counter, made for such purpose, but gave no indication of giving back the change for it. So the boy waiting some time, his father went to the store after him and asked him what he had done with the money. The boy said he handed it to the man. The clerk then coming into the front shop (which had been in another part of the store during the scene we have described) the father asked him what he meant by taking his boy's money, but was interrupted by his son's exclamation, "I did not give it to him—I gave it to that little old gentleman on the counter—the father!"

The learned lecturer, after narrating these and many other well selected anecdotes, proceeded in the consideration of the next important quality of mind—was energy. This latter quality, united with discrimination to great force and motion, cannot fail to carry its possessor to distinction and renown. Many, of educated minds, and blessed with discrimination, in large degree, have failed to arrive at eminence for want of energy of character.

Men of moderate talents, yet endowed with energy, will meet with considerable success in the various departments of life. "Pomp quit without a pang." (They are able, because they seem to be able.) This quality enters largely into the character of self-made men, who, by dint of industry and perseverance, have advanced themselves to high posts of honor and distinction, where they have been assiduously assailed by "aristocratic pomp" and "literary snobs," who would have the people believe that nothing worthy or great can be expected from any one who has not the assistance of a noble family.

Energy is the principle ingredient of success. Without it Napoleon would have lived, unknown to fame, in his cell, and the Shakspeare might have been hung as a posser, and Franklin lived and died a journeyman printer. Innumerable are the examples which might be adduced to illustrate and enforce its importance.

The flea, which so much annoys God's noblest work, is said to leap 250 times its own length. Proceeding upon the ratio of size,

it would be interesting for the curious to calculate how far an elephant or a whale would jump.

But the flea finds rivals among our modern politicians, many of whom we know, perform the remarkable and wonderful feat of jumping 250 times their own length, while some even exceed that.

The learned lecturer then adverted to the inception and management of the Mexican War, as illustrating that want of discrimination of which he had been speaking in our national administration. The thirst for conquest and territorial aggrandizement, he considered short-sighted and dangerous in the highest degree. We see in the history of the past, that when a nation became seized of this mania, a train of evils followed in its wake, and anarchy, dismemberment and annihilation closed the scene. Still Mexico had wronged us much and often, and he would go for the administration of suitable chastisement to bring her to a sense of propriety.

As the lecturer commenced to cast reflections upon Mr. Polk's administration, the Hon. Wm. Thompson, a venerable relic of Jeffersonian democracy, who, on account of deafness, stood in the desk close beside the lecturer, immediately took umbrage and averted his ear with evident marks of disapprobation; but when the lecturer came to the latter sentiment the old veteran again gave his ear and his countenance resumed its wonted placid aspect. It was like the sun hiding momentarily behind a cloud, and then emerging with increased lustre.

The lecturer closed his highly interesting and able discourse with defining the legitimate objects of an Antiquarian Society, and alluding to the origin and progress of the society which he had the honor of addressing, and wishing it success in its researches and investigations.

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A resolution tendering the thanks of the Society to the lecturer was introduced by Capt. Oliver Parker and adopted. The veteran singers then performed a *fugue* and an original song written *expressly* for the occasion by J. J. Jerome, Esq., and the Grand Sachem prorogued the congregation; after which a large company, comprised of the orator of the evening, Grand Sachem and Assistant Lunksooses, Fissure Superintendents, and other members of the Society, together with many distinguished citizens and strangers, proceeded to the Bangor House, where a refreshing collation was served up in honor of the orator of the evening.

SATURDAY NOON, MARCH 6.

Antiquarian Lecture and Collation---  
Death to the Small Literature

The Lecture of Charles Lowell, Esq.

The Lecture of Charles Lovell, Esq., before the Antislavery Society, was exceedingly well attended. The high character of the large audience was most complimentary to the Society, and a noble tribute to the talent of the lecturer, who was frequently interrupted by applause. The size and character of the audience is still more complimentary to the Society and its able and eloquent lecturer, from the fact that old-minded persons, in union with the small *literatures* who infest all cities, had industriously circulated reports prejudicial to the Society, and from a national jealousy on the part of the Lyceum, to what might be considered a rival institution. The subject of the lecture was—"Discrimination and Energy of Character." We shall speak of it more at length hereafter.

Several pieces of music were performed by a choir of veteran singers, and the following original verses were sung in the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

OLD TIMES AND NEW.

Old Times and New we have in view,  
Old Adams and his kind,  
Conquerors of the world with nations New,  
We're brothers of one mind!  
For said lang syne, my friends,  
We said lang syne,  
We said this Antiquarian band,  
As brothers of one mind!

We need to quaff on a draught,  
But now the ladies wait us fast!  
But now the ladies wait us fast,  
With wine on beehind  
For said lang syne, etc.

Golden robes were all the go,  
And wagns dancing o'er;  
Now robes and caps are out of vogue,  
And makes the forests roar,  
For said lang syne, etc.

From Boston on to Washington  
I took the month's air;  
But now by lightning quick on  
's Ahead of time, y' know,  
I'll take the late route air.

After a resolution of thanks to Mr. Lowell, offered by Capt. Oliver Parker, to him had been passed, the services in the Hall were closed by proclamation from the Chief Sachem, and several fine individuals of the highest respectability, repaired to the Bangor House, where a collection had been prepared in honor of the Lecturer of the evening. Speeches and sentiments were offered, a full report of which we hope to present in a few days. It was the occasion of the present century, and every thing passed off without joy or intermption of any kind. John Sergeant, Jr., Chief Sachem, presided at the table, assisted by Joshua Norton, Jr., of Hampden, Dowsahogon Lunksoose for the District of Sowadaseebok.

The editor of the *Windsor Journal*—an obstinate old bachelor—learns that "Professors of Dancing" in New York have recently introduced a new style of cotillon, called the "Ki a Cotillon," the peculiar feature of which is that you kiss the lady as you swing corners. The editor is a crusty sort of a fellow who never dances, but says he would let mind waiving his objections so far as to "swing corners" now and then in this new cotillon—the selfish scamp! He reminds us of an old lady who had fan unaccountable aversion to rye, and never could eat it in any form till of late years, she said—"they have got to making it into whiskey, and I am now and then, *worry down a bottle*!" [Free Press.

A western paper announces the sitting of the court of common fleas. When the big bugs present their bills, some execution will be done.

**ABSENCE OF MIND.** A well known and wealthy citizen of Trenton, N. J., recently, in looking over his papers, found a bond and mortgage, upon which the interest had been unpaid for a number of years. He immediately called upon the mortgagee and threatened to start proceedings unless the claim was satisfied, when he was politely requested to "crack his whip." So he went ahead; but upon the morning of the day of sale he discovered, in making a further examination of his papers, that he was about to sell his own property, executed to him by the mortgagee himself ten years ago.

"MAY I leave a few tracks?" asked a medical missionary of a lady, who responded to his knock.

"Leave some tracks—certainly you may," said she, looking at him most benignly over her specs; "leave them with the heels towards the house, if you please."

A lady in Oregon, in writing to a friend says that cattle in that region live to such a great age, that their owners have to fasten long poles to the end of their horns, for the wrinkles to run out on!

*The Texas Famine—often given the pre-  
fix—and the petticoats; the three ruling  
powers of the day. The first spreads knowledge,  
the second wealth, and the last spreads—con-  
stantly.*

CORN-FOUNDED MEANNESS.—The Machias Union tells a story of a man in that region who invited a lot of people to a husking party—gave them no refreshments,—and charged them fifteen cents apiece for horse-keeping.

THRILLING NARRATIVE!—A dog's tail under  
a cart wheel!!!

Dr. Johnson once dined with a Scottish lady who had hotch-potch for dinner. After the doctor had tasted it, she asked him if it was good. "It is good for hogs, ma'am," said the doctor. "Then, pray," said the lady, "let me help you to some more."

An Irishman writes a  
Short letter to his Father, sent  
the following, It will be noticed that he  
signs his name at the top instead of the bottom  
Very Truly Yours  
August the one,  
Dear Father,  
Given in haste,  
Now I am done,

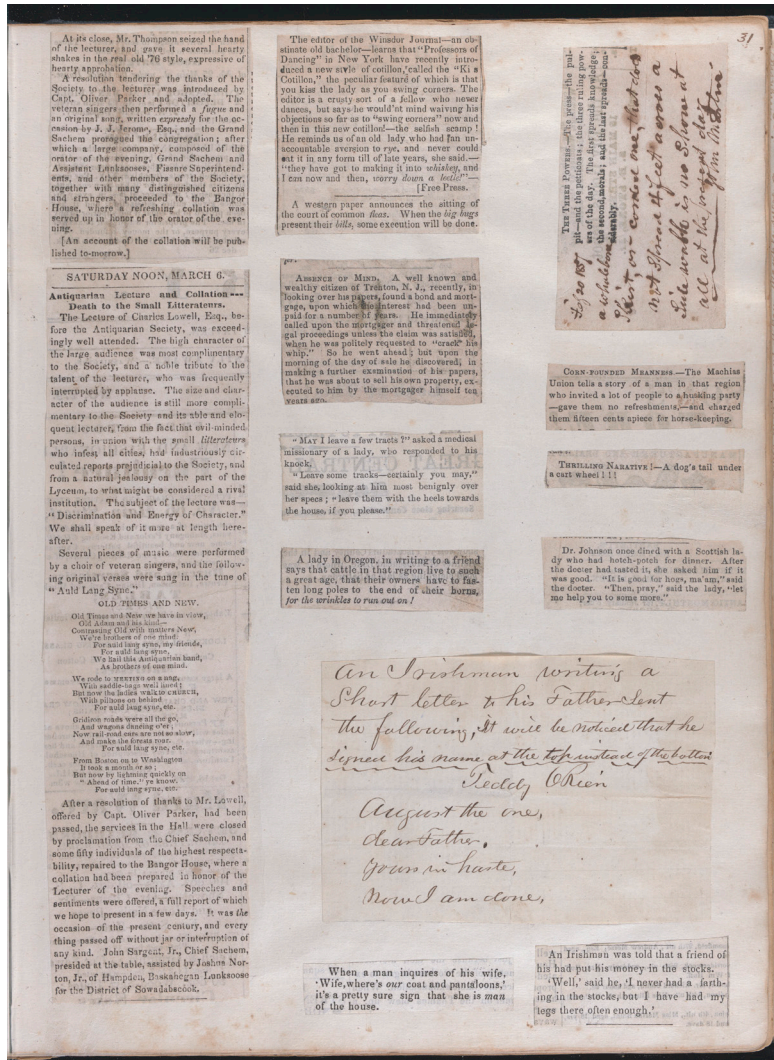
When a man inquires of his wife, 'Wife, where's *our* coat and pantaloons,' it's a pretty sure sign that she is *man* of the house.

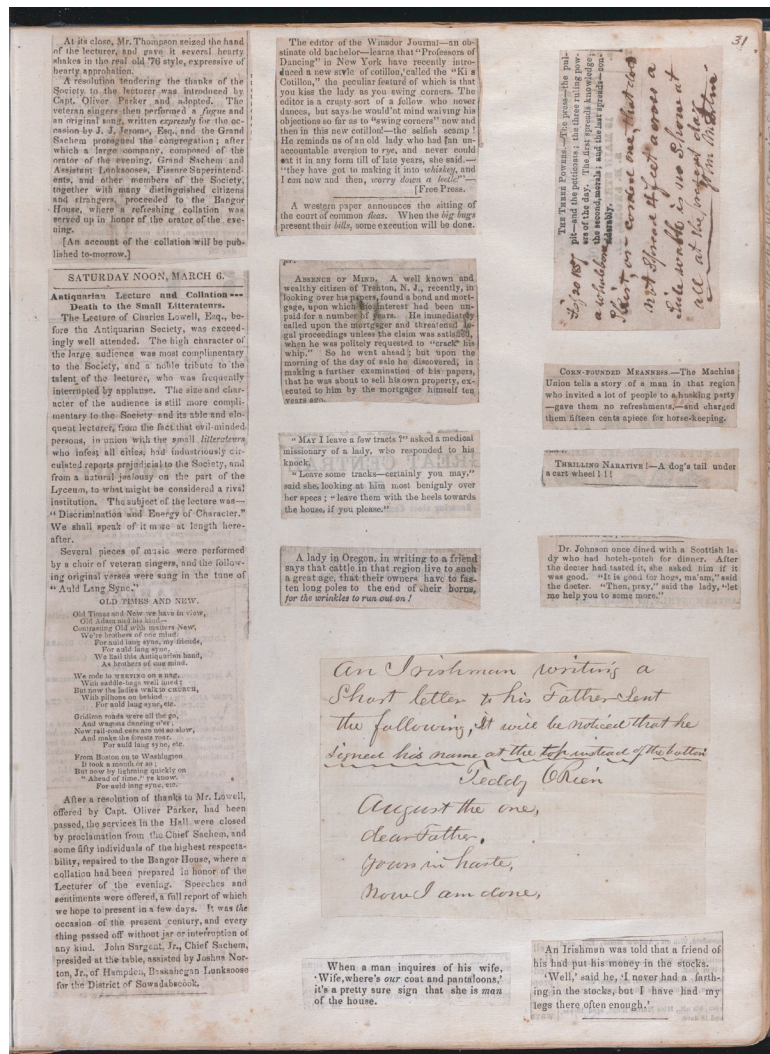
An Irishman was told that a friend of his had put his money in the stocks.

'Well,' said he, 'I never had a farthing in the stocks, but I have had my legs there often enough.'



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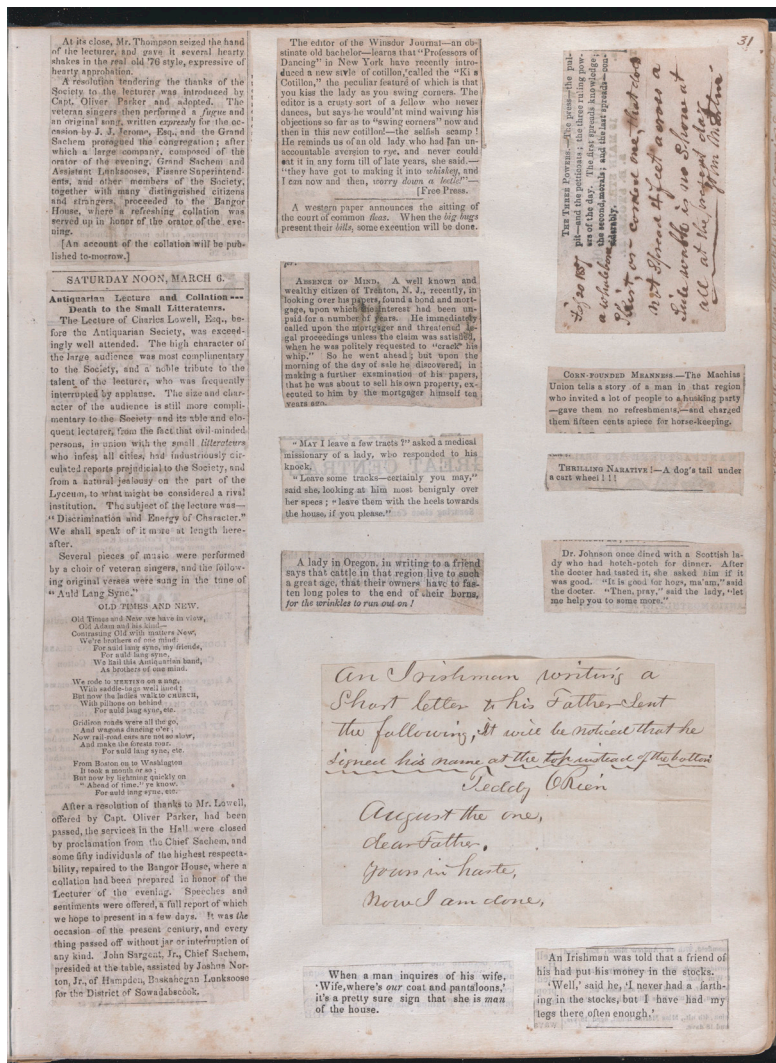
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[Continued on next page]





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Signed his name at the top instead of the bottom

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dear Father,  
yours in haste,  
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[bottom center]

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[bottom right]

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"Well, said he, I never had a farthing in the stocks, but I have had my legs there often  
enough."

[Right column]

[sideways]

The Three Powers--the press--the pul-  
pit--and the petticoats; the three ruling pow-  
ers of the day. The first spreads knowledge;  
the second, morals; and the last spreads--con-  
siderably.

Feb. 20 1857

a whalebone  
skirt, or corded one that does  
not spread 4 feet across a  
side walk is no show at  
all at the present day

John Martin

Corn-Founded Meanness--The Machias  
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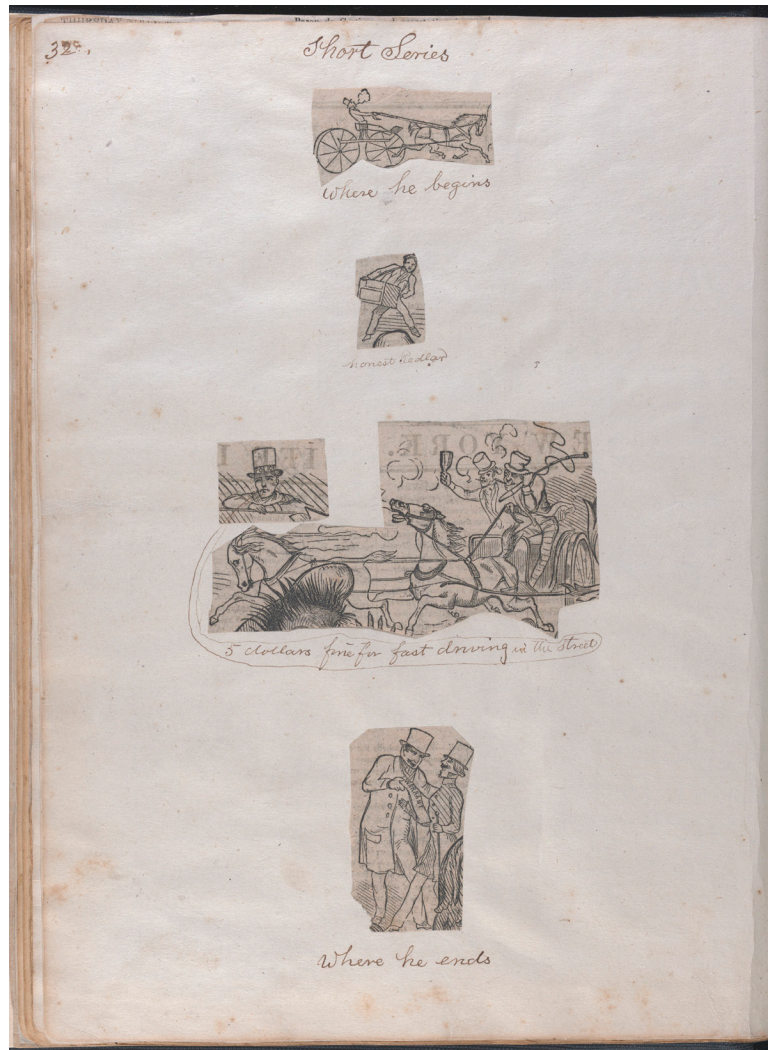
Short Series  
[printed illustration]  
Where he begins

[printed illustration]  
Honest Pedlar

[[printed illustrations]  
5 dollars fine for fast driving in the street

[printed illustration]

Where he ends





## [Illustration]

The grand Seal  
of Virginia

Taken from B J Lossings field book of the revolution

The above Seal represents more truth than the largest Volume that was ever written on the Political and vital interest of the american people. It represents the very idea which has been handed from the time of the settlement at Jamestown unto this date 1864 which the south has entertained towards the north, considering the north the person troden down the south the superior. Nothing short of a compliance to the above sentiments would ever suffice giving Virginia and South Carrolina the lead. It has been shown in all our Congress halls and boards of trade ever since the days of Andrew Jackson and when the question came up whether the south should sesede from free principles virginia held the casting vote and went in with the south at that moment she brought the seat of the war in her own State and the young men had a coat of arms put on the front of their hats FFV Standing for the first families of virginia, showing our northern soldiers that

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384

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# Whig and Courier.

John S. Sayward, Editor.  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1849.

## Examination on Charges of Burglary-- Proceedings of Police Court.

Judge Pratt of the Police Court has been busy for two days past in the examination of Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., charged with the crimes of Burglary and Robbery.

Woodbine is a tall, thin, sharp-featured negro, perhaps thirty years of age. He hails from New York, and seems to have been very actively employed while in this city in what he no doubt esteems as his profession, that of Burglary.

On the 21st of December last, at the dwelling house of Jonathan Cochran, Esq., November 24th, and taking therefrom his watch and trunk containing between sixty and seventy dollars. It appeared by the testimony of B. Harlow, Jr., and A. Greenlow, that they in company with Woodbine, watched the store of Mr. Cochran on the night he was robbed until it was closed, when they pointed out Cochran to Woodbine and left him.

Alexander Greenlow testified further that Woodbine said he followed Cochran home, intending to knock him down, but there were others with him--watched him until he saw him put something under the bed, which he supposed was his money--waited for some time and then went into the house and took his watch and bar and went out and laid them down--went back and took the trunk from the bed room, and went out, but found that Mr. Cochran was in pursuit, and seized his boots and bar and ran and dodged, and went on to Thomas' hill, and there broke open the trunk and got the money. Woodbine gave a portion of the money to Greenlow and a portion to Harlow.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$5000 for his appearance at the S. J. Court to be holden in this city in June next and to be committed until the sentence be performed.

The second complaint was made against Woodbine for robbing the store of Samuel Thurston, Deq. in Brewer.

The third complaint against Woodbine was also made by Mr. Thurston for burglary in entering and robbing his house on the 21st of December, 1849.

The testimony of Alexander Greenlow was, that on the night of the robbery, Woodbine and he went to the back part of Mr. Thurston's house and Woodbine entered the house through a window and then opened a side door, and then brought to the door a man's clothing the pockets of which he rifled and brought out with him a watch and pocket book.

They then went together to Mr. Thurston's store and unlocked it and Woodbine went in, struck a light and brought out several articles. On their way to the Bridge, Woodbine threw away some pastimes taken from the store and said he would throw the watch into the river. Greenlow begged he would give it to him which he did with a bunch of small keys and two or three silk handkerchiefs. Woodbine then got the other articles in a bundle and hid them on a wharf. The articles given to Greenlow were produced in Court and identified as those lost by Mr. Thurston.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the S. J. Court in June next on the charge of Burglary and also in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the District Court in January next on the charge of robbery.

The fourth complaint was against Woodbine for Burglary in entering the house of Timothy George in Brewer and taking therefrom a Gold Watch. The watch was found in the possession of Woodbine by Constable Walker and was exhibited in Court and identified.

A. Greenlow testified that on the night of the 10th of December last, he was riding with Woodbine in a sleigh--that they stopped at Mr. George's house, and Woodbine entered at the back way and came out at the front door and said he had got a watch and a bundle of-- On reaching the Bridge, Woodbine threw the coat into the street and said somebody would find a good warm coat in the morning.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court in June next.

The fifth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. Stephen Walker on the 11th of September last, and taking therefrom a coat, vest, and watch. They awoke the family and suddenly fled, leaving behind them a loaded whip stick.

William Gardiner, colored, testified that Ford told him that he and Woodbine went into Mr. Walker's house and got the coat and vest, and other articles named, and that Ford made him a present of the coat and vest. The coat has been handed to the officers, and identified.

Alexander Greenlow testified that Woodbine in relating some of his daring facts said that he knew at one time that Stephen Walker had three hundred dollars in money, and he entered his house and opened the back door, and that Ford went into the bed-room and took Walker's clothes. The family were disturbed and they retreated with their prize.

Wm. Ford was ordered to give surety in the sum of \$5000, and Woodbine in the sum of \$1000, for their appearance each at the S. J. Court, in June next.

The sixth complaint was against Henry Woodbine for Burglary in entering the dwelling house of Samuel Sylvester on the 18th of October last, and taking from his bed-room his clothes consisting about \$12 in money, and his store key.

Wm. Gardiner testified that on the morning after the robbery, Woodbine told him that he had been into Mr. Sylvester's bed-room and got his money and clothes and key.

The Court here stated that upon examination of the amendment to the Constitution of this State which provides that no person before conviction shall be bailable for any of the crimes which now are or have been deemed

capital offences since the adoption of the constitution, where the proof is evident or the presumption great, whatever the punishment of the crime may be, he should take further steps to consider of the subject whether the prisoner should be required to give surety to be committed until the trial before the superior courts. He had then for acted upon the presumption that bail could be allowed.

The probability is that no bail will be allowed in cases of Burglary, as that at the adoption of the constitution was a capital offense.

The Judge then declared that Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. would either be required to give bail or be committed to await their trial.

The seventh complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. John S. Sayward on the 23rd of August last and taking from his bed room a silver watch, a coat, a silver pencil and gold pen and between \$2 and \$3 in money.

The back door was forced open--three rooms passed through and the articles taken from the bed room in which a night lamp was burning

and the family asleep.

William Gardiner testified that one evening as he was walking with Wm. Ford, Jr., Ford told him that he and Woodbine entered Mr. Sayward's house and took his clothes and watch and money. He said that Woodbine went to Portland with a lot of watches and sold them for about \$100 and that he lost all the money in playing poker--but that he would make it up sometime.

Alexander Greenlow testified that Woodbine told him that he went into a house up that way and blew out two lights and got the man's clothing and watch. He did not know whose house it was.

The Judge said that the case was made out against Ford but not against Woodbine and that Ford would either be required to give bail or be committed to await his trial at the S. J. Court in June next.

The eighth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Ames Jones on the 10th of September last and taking from his bed room his clothes and watch and seventy odd dollars in money. The house was entered through a back window and three rooms and an entry passed through, and the articles taken from a bed-room in which the family were asleep and a lamp burning.

William Gardiner testified that Wm. Ford told him that he went with Woodbine to Mr. Jones' house and got his money from his coat pocket, his watch and his pants from the bed-room in which a lamp was burning--that they left the pants and watch on a fence. He said they got about \$12.

Brother Harlow, Jr. testified that at one time he told Woodbine it was reported that Mr. Jones had got his money back and that Woodbine replied that he knew very well that Mr. Jones had not got his money.

The ninth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. George Farrington on the 20th of October last.

After these fellows had reached the sitting room adjoining the bed-room they found Mrs. Farrington awake and immediately fled.

Wm. Gardiner testified that he and Woodbine and Ford were together when Woodbine told him that one night they went into the house of Mr. Farrington and that when Woodbine entered the room they found the woman awake, and did not get anything.

B. Harlow, Jr. testified that he heard Woodbine and Ford say that they went together into one house where they did not get anything.

The Judge said the case was made out against both, and that they would be either required to give bail or be committed, for their appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court, in June next, according as he should determine the constitutional question.

*The above evidence was the arrest of the banner band of desperadoes that ever terrorized any thing to do with. A series of months elapsed before they could be detected and clearing which time they entered many houses and some stores. Their manner of procedure was to dress themselves with cuts and skin and their faces carry a full set of instruments and keep some*

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WHIG AND COURIER.

John S. Sayward.--Editor.

Saturday, December 29, 1849

Examination on Charges of Burglary--

Proceedings of Police Court.

Judge Pratt of the Police Court has been busy for two days past in the examination of Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., charged with the crimes of Burglary and Robbery.

Woodbine is a tall, thin, sharp-featured negro, perhaps thirty years of age. He hails from New York, and seems to have been very actively employed while in this city in what he no doubt esteems as his profession, that of Burglary.

On the first complaint of entering the dwelling house of Jonathan Cochran, Esq., November 24th, and taking therefrom his watch and trunk containing between sixty and seventy dollars. It appeared by the testimony of B. Harlow, Jr. and A. Greenlow, that they in company with Woodbine, watched the store of Mr. Cochran on the night he was robbed until it was closed, when they pointed out Cochran to Woodbine and left him.

Alexander Greenlow testified further that Woodbine said he followed Cochran home, intending to knock him down, but there were others with him--watched him until he saw him put something under the bed, which he supposed was his money--waited for some time and then went into the house and took his watch and bar and went out and laid them down--went back and took the trunk from the bed room, and went out, but found that Mr. Cochran was in pursuit, and seized his boots and bar and ran and dodged, and went on to Thomas' hill, and there broke open the trunk and got the money. Woodbine gave a portion of the money to Greenlow and a portion to Harlow.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$5000 for his appearance at the S. J. Court to be holden in this city in June next and to be committed until the sentence be performed.

[Continued on next page]

## Whig and Courier.

John S. Greenlaw—Editor.  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1849.

### Examination on Charges of Burglary— Proceedings of Police Court.

Judge Pratt of the Police Court has been busy for two days past in the examination of Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., charged with the crimes of Burglary and Robbery.

Woodbine is a tall, thin, sharp-featured negro, perhaps thirty years of age. He hails from New York, and seems to have been very actively employed while in this city in what he is doing business at his profession, that of Burglary.

On the 19th inst. of entering the dwelling house of Jonathan Cochran, Esq., November 24th, and taking therefrom his watch and trunk containing between sixty and seventy dollars. It appeared by the testimony of B. Hallow, Jr., and A. Greenlaw, that they in company with Woodbine, watched the store of Mr. Cochran on the night he was robbed until it was closed, when they pointed out Cochran to Woodbine and left him.

Alexander Greenlaw testified further that Woodbine said he followed Cochran home, intending to knock him down, but there were others with him—watched him until he saw him put something under the bed, which he supposed was his money—waited for some time and then went into the house and took his watch and key and went out and laid them down—went back and took the trunk from the bed room, and went out, but found that Mr. Cochran was in parlor, and seeing his boots and hat and ran and dodged, and went on to Thomas' hill, and there broke open the trunk and got the money. Woodbine gave a portion of the money to Greenlaw and a portion to Hallow.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$4000 for his appearance at the S. J. Court to be held in this city in June next and to be committed until the sentence be performed.

The second complaint was made against Woodbine for robbing the store of Samuel Thurston, Esq., in Brewer.

The third complaint against Woodbine was also made by Mr. Thurston for burglary in entering and robbing his house on the 21st of December, 1849.

The testimony of Alexander Greenlaw was, that on the night of the robbery, Woodbine and he went to the back part of Mr. Thurston's house and Woodbine entered the house through a window and then opened a side door, and then brought to the door a man's clothing the pockets of which he rifled and brought out with him a watch and pocket book.

They then went together to Mr. Thurston's store and unlocked it and Woodbine went in, struck a light and brought out several articles. On their way to the Bridge, Woodbine threw away some pantaloons taken from the store, and said he would throw the watch into the river. Greenlaw begged he would give it to him which he did with a bunch of small keys and two or three silk handkerchiefs. Woodbine then tied the other articles in a bundle and hid them on a wharf. The articles given to Greenlaw were produced in Court and identified as those lost by Mr. Thurston.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the S. J. Court in June next on the charge of Burglary and also in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the District Court in January next on the charge of robbery.

The fourth complaint was against Woodbine for Burglary in entering the house of Timothy George in Brewer and taking therefrom a Gold Watch. The watch was found in the possession of Woodbine by Constable Walker and was exhibited in court and identified.

A. Greenlaw testified that on the night of the 15th of December inst., he was riding with Woodbine in a sleigh—that they stopped at Mr. George's house and Woodbine entered at the back way and came out at the front door and said he had got a watch and a buffalo coat. On reaching the Bridge, Woodbine threw the coat into the street and said somebody would find a good warm coat in the morning.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court in June next.

The fifth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. Stephen Walker on the 11th of September last, and taking therefrom a coat, vest, and watch. They awake the family and suddenly fled, leaving behind them a loaded whip stock.

William Gardiner, colored, testified that Ford told him that he and Woodbine went into Mr. Walker's house and got the coat and vest, and other articles named, and that Ford made him a present of the coat and vest. The coat has been handed to the officers, and identified.

Alexander Greenlaw testified that Woodbine in relating some of his daring deeds said that he knew at one time that Stephen Walker had three hundred dollars in money, and he entered his house and opened the back door, and that Ford went into the bed room and took Walker's clothes. The family were disturbed and they retreated with their prize.

Wm. Ford was ordered to give surety in the sum of \$5000, and Woodbine in the sum of \$1000, for their appearance each at the S. J. Court, in June next.

The sixth complaint was against Henry Woodbine for Burglary in entering the dwelling house of Samuel Sylvester on the 18th of October last, and taking from his bed room his clothes consisting about five in money, and his store key.

Wm. Gardiner testified that on the morning after the robbery, Woodbine told him that he had been into Mr. Sylvester's bed room and got his money and clothes and key.

The Court here stated that upon its examination of the amendment to the Constitution of this State which provides that no person before conviction shall be bailable for any of the crimes which now are or have been deemed capi-

tal offenses since the adoption of the constitution, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great, whatever the punishment of the crime may be, he should take further time to consider of the subject whether the prisoner should be required to give surety, or to be committed until the trial before the superior courts. He had thus far acted upon the presumption that bail could be allowed.

The probability is that no bail will be allowed in cases of Burglary, as that is the adoption of the constitution was a capital offense. The Judge then declared that Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., would either be required to give bail in a large sum or committed to await their trial.

The seventh complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. John S. Hayward on the 29th of August last and taking from his bed room a silver watch, a coat, a silver pencil and gold pen and between \$2 and \$3 in money.

The back door was forced open—three rooms passed through and the articles taken from the bed room in which a night lamp was burning

and the family asleep.

William Gardiner testified that one evening as he was walking with Wm. Ford, Jr., Ford told him that he and Woodbine entered Mr. Hayward's house and took his clothes and watch and money. He said that Woodbine went to Portland with a lot of watches and sold them for about \$100 and that he lost all the money in playing poker—but that he would make it up sometime.

Alexander Greenlaw testified that Woodbine told him that he went into a house up that way and blew out two lights and got the man's clothing and watch. He did not know whose house it was.

The Judge said that the case was made out against Ford but not against Woodbine and that Ford would either be required to give bail or be committed to await his trial at the S. J. Court in June next.

The eighth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., for Burglary in entering the house of Amos Jones on the 10th of September last and taking from his bed room his clothes and watch and seventy odd dollars in money. The house was entered through a back window and three rooms and an entry passed through and the articles taken from a bed room in which the family were asleep and a lamp burning.

William Gardiner testified that Wm. Ford told him that he went with Woodbine to Mr. Jones' house and took his money back and that Woodbine replied that he knew very well that Mr. Jones had not got his money.

The ninth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. George Farrington on the 20th of October last.

After these fellows had reached the sitting room adjoining the bed room they found Mrs. Farrington awake and immediately fled.

Wm. Gardiner testified that he and Woodbine and Ford were together when Woodbine told him that one night they went into the house of Mr. Farrington and that when Woodbine entered the room they found the woman awake, and did not get anything.

B. Hallow Jr. testified that he heard Woodbine and Ford say that they went together into one house where they did not get anything.

The Judge said the case was made out against both, and that they would be either required to give bail or be committed, for their appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court, in June next, according as he should determine the constitutional question.

*The above evidence was the earnest of the banner band of desperadoes that ever Boston had ever thing to do with. A series of months elapsed before they could be detected and during which time they entered many houses and stole stores. Their manner of proceeding was to dress their feet with oats and skin and color their faces. Carry a full set of instruments and ropes so as to*

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The second complaint was made against Woodbine for robbing the store of Samuel Thurston, Esq., in Brewer.

The third complaint against Woodbine was also made by Mr. Thurston for burglary in entering and robbing his house on the 21st of December, 1849.

The testimony of Alexander Greenlaw was, that on the night of the robbery, Woodbine and he went to the back part of Mr. Thurston's house and Woodbine entered the house through a window and then opened a side door, and then brought to the door a man's clothing the pockets of which he rifled and brought out with him a watch and pocket book.

They then went together to Mr. Thurston's store and unlocked it and Woodbine went in, struck a light and brought out several articles.

On their way to the Bridge, Woodbine threw away some pantaloons taken from the store and said he would throw the watch into the river. Greenlaw begged he would give it to him which he did with a bunch of small keys and two or three silk handkerchiefs. Woodbine then tied the other articles in a bundle and hid them on a wharf. The articles given to Green-

low were produced in Court and identified as those lost by Mr. Thurston.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the S. J. Court in June next on the charge of Burglary and also in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the District Court in January next on the charge of robbery.

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The fourth complaint was against Woodbine for Burglary in entering the house of Timothy George in Brewer and taking therefrom a Gold Watch. The watch was found in the possession of Woodbine by Constable Walker and was exhibited in court and identified.

A. Greenlaw testified that on the night of the 16th of December inst., he was riding with Woodbine in a sleigh—that they stopped at Mr. George's house, and Woodbine entered at the back way and came out at the front door and said he had got a watch and a buffalo coat.—

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# Whig and Courier.

John A. Crawford, Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1849.

## Examination on Charges of Burglary—

### Proceedings of Police Court.

Judge Pratt of the Police Court has been busy for two days past in the examination of Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., charged with the crimes of Burglary and Robbery. Woodbine is a tall, thin, sharp-featured negro, perhaps thirty years of age. He hails from New York, and seems to have been very actively employed while in this city in what he so doubt esteems as his profession, that of Burglary.

On the 21st of November last he entered the dwelling house of Jonathan Cochran, Esq., November 24th, and taking therefrom his watch and trunk containing between sixty and seventy dollars. It appeared by the testimony of B. Harlow, Jr., and A. Greenlow, that they in company with Woodbine, watched the store of Mr. Cochran on the night he was robbed until it was closed, when they pointed out Cochran to Woodbine and left him.

Alexander Greenlow testified further that Woodbine said he followed Cochran home, intending to knock him down, but there were others with him—watched him until he saw him put something under the bed, which he supposed was his money—waited for some time and then went into the house and took his watch and bar and went out and laid them down—went back and took the trunk from the bed room, and went out, but found that Mr. Cochran was in pursuit, and seized his boots and bar and ran and dodged, and went on to Thomas' hill, and there broke open the trunk and got the money. Woodbine gave a portion of the money to Greenlow and a portion to Harlow.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$4000 for his appearance at the S. J. Court to be held in this city in June next and to be committed until the sentence be performed.

The second complaint was made against Woodbine for robbing the store of Samuel Thurston, Deq. in Brewer.

The third complaint against Woodbine was also made by Mr. Thurston for burglary in entering and robbing his house on the 21st of December, 1849.

The testimony of Alexander Greenlow was, that on the night of the robbery Woodbine and he went to the back part of Mr. Thurston's house and Woodbine entered the house through a window and then opened a side door, and then brought to the door a man's clothing the pockets of which he rifled and brought out with him a watch and pocket book.

They then went together to Mr. Thurston's store and unlocked it and Woodbine went in, struck a light and brought out several articles. On their way to the Bridge, Woodbine threw away some pastimes taken from the store and said he would throw the watch into the river. Greenlow begged he would give it to him which he did with a bunch of small keys and two or three silk handkerchiefs. Woodbine then got the other articles in a bundle and hid them on a wharf. The articles given to Greenlow were produced in Court and identified as those lost by Mr. Thurston.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the S. J. Court in June next on the charge of Burglary and also in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the District Court in January next on the charge of robbery.

The fourth complaint was against Woodbine for Burglary in entering the house of Timothy George in Brewer and taking therefrom a Gold Watch. The watch was found in the possession of Woodbine by Constable Walker and was exhibited in Court and identified.

A. Greenlow testified that on the night of the 10th of December last, he was riding with Woodbine in a sleigh—that they stopped at Mr. George's house, and Woodbine entered at the back way and came out at the front door and said he had got a watch and a bundle of—On reaching the Bridge, Woodbine threw the coat into the street and said somebody would find a good warm coat in the morning.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court in June next.

The fifth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. Stephen Walker on the 11th of September last, and taking therefrom a coat, vest, and watch. They awoke the family and suddenly fled, leaving behind them a loaded whip stick.

William Gardiner, colored, testified that Ford told him that he and Woodbine went into Mr. Walker's house and got the coat and vest, and other articles named, and that Ford made him a present of the coat and vest. The coat has been handed to the officers, and identified.

Alexander Greenlow testified that Woodbine in relating some of his daring feats said that he knew at one time that Stephen Walker had three hundred dollars in money, and he entered his house and opened the back door, and that Ford went into the bed-room and took Walker's clothes. The family were disturbed and they retreated with their prize.

Wm. Ford was ordered to give surety in the sum of \$5000, and Woodbine in the sum of \$1000, for their appearance each at the S. J. Court, in June next.

The sixth complaint was against Henry Woodbine for Burglary in entering the dwelling house of Samuel Sylvester on the 18th of October last, and taking from his bed-room his clothes containing about \$12 in money, and his store key.

Wm. Gardiner testified that on the morning after the robbery Woodbine told him that he had been into Mr. Sylvester's bed-room and got his money and clothes and key.

The Court here stated that upon an examination of the amendment to the Constitution of this State which provides that no person before conviction shall be bailable for any of the crimes which now are or have been denominated capital offences since the adoption of the

constitution, where the proof is evident or the presumption great, whatever the punishment of the crime may be, he should take further steps to consider of the subject whether the prisoner should be required to give surety to be committed until the trial before the superior courts. He had then for acted upon the presumption that bail could be allowed.

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The seventh complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. John S. Hayward on the 23rd of August last and taking from his bed room a silver watch, a coat, a silver pencil and gold pen and between \$2 and \$3 in money.

The back door was forced open—three rooms passed through and the articles taken from the bed room in which a night lamp was burning

and the family asleep.

William Gardiner testified that one evening as he was walking with Wm. Ford, Jr., Ford told him that he and Woodbine entered Mr. Hayward's house and took his clothes and watch and money. He said that Woodbine went to Portland with a lot of watches and sold them for about \$100 and that he lost all the money in playing poker—but that he would make it up sometime.

Alexander Greenlow testified that Woodbine told him that he went into a house up that way and blew out two lights and got the man's clothing and watch. He did not know whose house it was.

The Judge said that the case was made out against Ford but not against Woodbine and that Ford would either be required to give bail or be committed to await his trial at the S. J. Court in June next.

The eighth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Ames Jones on the 10th of September last and taking from his bed room his clothes and watch and seventy odd dollars in money. The house was entered through a back window and three rooms and an entry passed through, and the articles taken from a bed-room in which the family were asleep and a lamp burning.

William Gardiner testified that Wm. Ford told him that he went with Woodbine to Mr. Jones' house and got his money from his coat pocket, his watch and his pants from the bed-room in which a lamp was burning—that they left the pants and watch on a fence. He said they got about \$12.

Brother Harlow, Jr. testified that at one time he told Woodbine it was reported that Mr. Jones had got his money back and that Woodbine replied that he knew very well that Mr. Jones had not got his money.

The ninth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. George Farrington on the 20th of October last.

After these fellows had reached the sitting room adjoining the bed-room they found Mrs. Farrington awake and immediately fled.

Wm. Gardiner testified that he and Woodbine and Ford were together when Woodbine told him that one night they went into the house of Mr. Farrington and that when Woodbine entered the room they found the woman awake, and did not get anything.

B. Harlow, Jr. testified that he heard Woodbine and Ford say that they went together into one house where they did not get anything.

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On reaching the Bridge, Woodbine threw the coat into the street and said somebody would find a good warm coat in the morning.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court in June next.

The fifth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. Stephen Walker on the 11th of September last, and taking therefrom a coat, vest, and watch. They awoke the family and suddenly fled, leaving behind them a loaded whip stick.

William Gardiner, colored, testified that Ford told him that he and Woodbine went into Mr. Walker's house and got the coat and vest, and other articles named, and that Ford made him a present of the coat and vest. The coat has been handed to the officers, and identified.

Alexander Greenlow testified that Woodbine in relating some of his daring feats said that he knew at one time that Stephen Walker had three hundred dollars in money, and he entered his house and opened the back door, and that Ford went into the bed-room and took Walker's clothes. The family were disturbed and they retreated with their prize.

Wm. Ford was ordered to give surety in the sum of \$5000, and Woodbine in the sum of \$1000, for their appearance each at the S. J. Court, in June next.

The sixth complaint was against Henry Woodbine the Burglary in entering the dwelling house of Samuel Sylvester on the 18th of October last, and taking from his bed-room his clothes containing about \$12 in money, and his store key.

Wm. Gardiner testified that on the morning after the robbery Woodbine told him that he had been into Mr. Sylvester's bed-room and got his money and clothes and key.

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## Whig and Courier.

John S. Sayward—Editor.  
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Alexander Greenlow testified further that Woodbine said he followed Cochran home, intending to knock him down, but there were others with him—watched him until he saw him put something under the bed, which he supposed was his money—waited for some time and then went into the house and took his watch and key and went out and laid them down—went back and took the trunk from the bed room, and went out, but found that Mr. Cochran was in parlor, and seized his boots and hat and ran and dodged, and went on to Thomas' hall, and there broke open the trunk and got the money. Woodbine gave a portion of the money to Greenlow and a portion to Hallow.

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The third complaint against Woodbine was also made by Mr. Thurston for burglary in entering and robbing his house on the 21st of December, 1849.

The testimony of Alexander Greenlow was, that on the night of the robbery, Woodbine and he went to the back part of Mr. Thurston's house and Woodbine entered the house through a window and then opened a side door, and then brought to the door a man's clothing the pocket of which he rifled and brought out with him a watch and pocket book.

They then went together to Mr. Thurston's store and unlocked it and Woodbine went in struck a light and brought out several articles. On their way to the Bridge, Woodbine threw away some pantaloons taken from the store, and said he would throw the watch into the river. Greenlow begged he would give it to him which he did with a bunch of small keys and two or three silk handkerchiefs. Woodbine then hid the other articles in a bundle and hid them on a wharf. The articles given to Greenlow were produced in Court and identified as those lost by Mr. Thurston.

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The sixth complaint was against Henry Woodbine for Burglary in entering the dwelling house of Samuel Sylvester on the 18th of October last, and taking from his bed room his clothes consisting about five in money, and his store key.

Wm. Gardiner testified that on the morning after the robbery, Woodbine told him that he had been into Mr. Sylvester's bed room and got his money and clothes and key.

The Court here stated that upon examination of the amendment to the Constitution of this State which provides that no person before conviction shall be bailable for any of the crimes which now are or have been deemed capi-

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The seventh complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. John S. Sayward on the 23rd of August last and taking from his bed room a silver watch, a coat, a silver pencil and gold pen and between \$2 and \$3 in money.

The back door was forced open—three rooms passed through and the articles taken from the bed room in which a night lamp was burning

and the family asleep.

William Gardiner testified that one evening as he was walking with Wm. Ford, Jr., Ford told him that he and Woodbine entered Mr. Sayward's house and took his clothes and watch and money. He said that Woodbine went to Portland with a lot of watches and sold them for about \$100 and that he lost all the money in playing poker—but that he would make it up sometime.

Alexander Greenlow testified that Woodbine told him that he went into a house up that way and blew out two lights and got the man's clothing and watch. He did not know whose house it was.

The Judge said that the case was made out against Ford but not against Woodbine and that Ford would either be required to give bail or be committed to await his trial at the S. J. Court in June next.

The eighth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., for Burglary in entering the house of Amos Jones on the 10th of September last and taking from his bed room his clothes and watch and seventy odd dollars in money. The house was entered through a back window and three rooms and an entry passed through and the articles taken from a bed room in which the family were asleep and a lamp burning.

William Gardiner testified that Wm. Ford told him that he went with Woodbine to Mr. Jones' house and took his money back and that Woodbine replied that he knew very well that Mr. Jones had not got his money.

The ninth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. George Farrington on the 20th of October last.

After these fellows had reached the sitting room adjoining the bed room they found Mrs. Farrington awake and immediately fled.

Wm. Gardiner testified that he and Woodbine and Ford were together when Woodbine told him that one night they went into the house of Mr. Farrington, and that when Woodbine entered the room they found the woman awake, and did not get anything.

The Judge said the case was made out against both, and that they would be either required to give bail or be committed, for their appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court, in June next, according as he should determine the constitutional question.

*The above evidence was the earnest of the banner band of desperadoes that ever Boston had ever thing to do with. A series of months elapsed before they could be detected and during which time they entered many houses and stole stores. Their manner of proceeding was to dress themselves with hats and coats and carry a full set of instruments and ropes so as to*

[Continued from previous page]

constitution, where the proof is evident or the presumption great, whatever the punishment of the crimes may be, he should take further time to consider of the subject whether the prisoner should be required to give surety, or to be committed until the trial before the superior courts. He had thus far acted upon the presumption that bail could be allowed.

The probability is that no bail will be allowed in cases of Burglary, as that, at the adoption of the constitution was a capital offense.

The Judge then declared that Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. would either be required to give bail in a large sum or committed to await their trial.

The seventh complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. John S. Sayward on the 23rd of August last and taking from his bed room a silver watch, a coat, a silver pencil and gold pen and between \$2 and \$3 in money.

The back door was forced open—three rooms passed through and the articles taken from the bed room in which a night lamp was burning

[Right column]  
and the family asleep.

William Gardiner testified that one evening he was walking with Wm. Ford, Jr., Ford told him that he and Woodbine entered Mr. Sayward's house and took his clothes and watch and money. He said that Woodbine went to Portland with a lot of watches and sold them for about \$100 and that he lost all the money in playing poker—but that he would make it up sometime.

Alexander Greenlow testified that Woodbine told him that he went into a house up that way and blew out two lights and got the man's clothing and watch. He did not know whose house it was.

The judge said that the case was made out against Ford but not against Woodbine and that Ford would either be required to give bail or be committed to await his trial at the S. J. Court in June next.

[Continued on next page]



# Whig and Courier.

John A. Stewart, Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1849.

## Examination on Charges of Burglary.

### Proceedings of Police Court.

Judge Pratt of the Police Court has been busy for two days past in the examination of Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., charged with the crimes of Burglary and Robbery.

Woodbine is a tall, thin, sharp-featured negro, perhaps thirty years of age. He hails from New York, and seems to have been very actively employed while in this city in what he so dubiously avers as his profession, that of Burglary.

On the 19th of September last, at the dwelling house of Jonathan Cochran, Esq., November 24th, and taking therefrom his watch and trunk containing between sixty and seventy dollars. It appeared by the testimony of B. Harlow, Jr., and A. Greenlow, that they in company with Woodbine, watched the store of Mr. Cochran on the night he was robbed until it was closed, when they pointed out Cochran to Woodbine and left him.

Alexander Greenlow testified further that Woodbine said he followed Cochran home, intending to knock him down, but that there were others with him—watched him until he saw him put something under the bed, which he supposed was his money—waited for some time and then went into the house and took his watch and bar and went out and laid them down—went back and took the trunk from the bed room, and went out, but found that Mr. Cochran was in pursuit, and seized his boots and bar and ran and dodged, and went on to Thomas' hill, and there broke open the trunk and got the money. Woodbine gave a portion of the money to Greenlow and a portion to Harlow.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$4000 for his appearance at the S. J. Court to be held in this city in June next and to be committed until the sentence be performed.

The second complaint was made against Woodbine for robbing the store of Samuel Thurston, Esq., in Brewer.

The third complaint against Woodbine was also made by Mr. Thurston for burglary in entering and robbing his house on the 21st of December, 1849.

The testimony of Alexander Greenlow was, that on the night of the robbery Woodbine and he went to the back part of Mr. Thurston's house and Woodbine entered the house through a window and then opened a side door, and then brought to the door a man's clothing the pockets of which he rifled and brought out with him a watch and pocket book.

They then went together to Mr. Thurston's store and unlocked it and Woodbine went in, struck a light and brought out several articles. On their way to the bridge, Woodbine threw away some pastimes taken from the store and said he would throw the watch into the river. Greenlow begged he would give it to him which he did with a bunch of small keys and two or three silk handkerchiefs. Woodbine then got the other articles in a bundle and hid them on a wharf. The articles given to Greenlow were produced in Court and identified as those lost by Mr. Thurston.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the S. J. Court in June next on the charge of Burglary and also in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the District Court in January next on the charge of robbery.

The fourth complaint was against Woodbine for Burglary in entering the house of Timothy George in Brewer and taking therefrom a Gold Watch. The watch was found in the possession of Woodbine by Constable Walker and was exhibited in Court and identified.

A. Greenlow testified that on the night of the 10th of December last, he was riding with Woodbine in a sleigh—that they stopped at Mr. George's house, and Woodbine entered at the back way and came out at the front door and said he had got a watch and a beautiful coat. On reaching the bridge, Woodbine threw the coat into the street and said somebody would find a good warm coat in the morning.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court in June next.

The fifth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. Stephen Walker on the 11th of September last, and taking therefrom a coat, vest, and watch. They awoke the family and suddenly fled, leaving behind them a loaded whip stick.

William Gardiner, colored, testified that Ford told him that he and Woodbine went into Mr. Walker's house and got the coat and vest, and other articles named, and that Ford made him a present of the coat and vest. The coat has been handed to the officers, and identified.

Alexander Greenlow testified that Woodbine in relating some of his daring facts said that he knew at one time that Stephen Walker had three hundred dollars in money, and he entered his house and opened the back door, and that Ford went into the bed-room and took Walker's clothes. The family were disturbed and they retreated with their prize.

Wm. Ford was ordered to give security in the sum of \$5000, and Woodbine in the sum of \$1000, for their appearance each at the S. J. Court, in June next.

The sixth complaint was against Henry Woodbine for Burglary in entering the dwelling house of Samuel Sylvester on the 18th of October last, and taking from his bed-room his clothes consisting about \$12 in money, and his store key.

Wm. Gardiner testified that on the morning after the robbery Woodbine told him that he had been into Mr. Sylvester's bed-room and got his money and clothes and key.

The Court here stated that upon examination of the amendment to the Constitution of this State which provides that no person before conviction shall be bailable for any of the crimes which now are or have been deemed

capital offences since the adoption of the constitution, where the proof is evident or the presumption great, whatever the punishment of the crime may be, he should take further steps to consider of the subject whether the prisoner should be required to give security to be committed until the trial before the superior courts. He had then for acted upon the presumption that bail could be allowed.

The probability is that no bail will be allowed in cases of Burglary, as that at the adoption of the constitution was a capital offence.

The Judge then declared that Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., would either be required to give bail in a large sum or committed to await their trial.

The seventh complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. John S. Seyward on the 23rd of August last and taking from his bed room a silver watch, a coat, a silver pencil and gold pen and between \$2 and \$3 in money.

The back door was forced open—three rooms passed through and the articles taken from the bed room in which a night lamp was burning

and the family asleep.

William Gardiner testified that one evening as he was walking with Wm. Ford, Jr., Ford told him that he and Woodbine entered Mr. Seyward's house and took his clothes and watch and money. He said that Woodbine went to Portland with a lot of watches and sold them for about \$100 and that he lost all the money in playing poker—but that he would make it up sometime.

Alexander Greenlow testified that Woodbine told him that he went into a house up that way and blew out two lights and got the man's clothing and watch. He did not know whose house it was.

The Judge said that the case was made out against Ford but not against Woodbine and that Ford would either be required to give bail or be committed to await his trial at the S. J. Court in June next.

The eighth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., for Burglary in entering the house of Amos Jones on the 10th of September last and taking from his bed room his clothes and watch and seventy odd dollars in money. The house was entered through a back window and three rooms and an entry passed through and the articles taken from a bed-room in which the family were asleep and a lamp burning.

William Gardiner testified that Wm. Ford told him that he went with Woodbine to Mr. Jones' house and got his money from his vest pocket, his watch and his pants from the bed-room in which a lamp was burning—that they left the pants and watch on a fence. He said they got about \$12.

Bradford Harlow, Jr., testified that at one time he told Woodbine it was reported that Mr. Jones had got his money back and that Woodbine replied that he knew very well that Mr. Jones had not got his money.

The ninth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. George Farrington on the 20th of October last.

After these fellows had reached the sitting room adjoining the bed-room they found Mrs. Farrington awake and immediately fled.

Wm. Gardiner testified that he and Woodbine and Ford were together when Woodbine told him that one night they went into the house of Mr. Farrington and that when Woodbine entered the room they found the woman awake, and did not get anything.

B. Harlow, Jr., testified that he heard Woodbine and Ford say that they went together into one house where they did not get anything.

The Judge said the case was made out against both, and that they would be either required to give bail or be committed, for their appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court, in June next, according as he should determine the constitutional question.

The above evidence was the arrest of the banner band of desperadoes that ever terrorized any thing to do with. A series of months elapsed before they could be detected and during which time they entered many houses and some stores. Their manner of procedure was to dress their feet with oiled skin and color their faces. Carry a full set of instruments and keep some

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William Gardiner testified that Wm Ford told him that he went with Woodbine to Mr. Jones house and took his money from his vest pocket, his watch and his pants from the bedroom in which a lamp was burning—that they left the pants and watch on a fence. He said they got about \$75.

Bradford Harlow, Jr. testified that at one time he told Woodbine it was reported that Mr Jones had got his money back and that Woodbine replied that he knew very well that Mr. Jones had *not* got his money.

The ninth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm Ford, Jr., for Burglary in entering the house of Mr George Farrington on the 20th of October last.

[Continued on next page]

## Whig and Courier.

John S. Sawyer—Editor.  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1849.

### Examination on Charges of Burglary— Proceedings of Police Court.

Judge Pratt of the Police Court has been busy for two days past in the examination of Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr., charged with the crimes of Burglary and Robbery. Woodbine is a tall, thin, sharp-featured negro, perhaps thirty years of age. He hails from New York, and seems to have been very actively employed while in this city in what he is doing concern at his profession, that of Burglary.

On the 19th inst. of entering the dwelling house of Jonathan Cochran, Esq., November 24th, and taking therefrom his watch and trunk containing between sixty and seventy dollars. It appeared by the testimony of B. Harlow, Jr. and A. Greenlow, that they in company with Woodbine, watched the store of Mr. Cochran on the night he was robbed until it was closed, when they pointed out Cochran to Woodbine and left him.

Alexander Greenlow testified further that Woodbine said he followed Cochran home, intending to knock him down, but there were others with him—waited him until he saw him put something under the bed, which he supposed was his money—waited for some time and then went into the house and took his watch and key and went out and laid them down—went back and took the trunk from the bed room, and went out, but found that Mr. Cochran was in parson, and seized his boots and hat and ran and dodged, and went on to Thomas' hall, and there broke open the trunk and got the money. Woodbine gave a portion of the money to Greenlow and a portion to Harlow.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$4000 for his appearance at the S. J. Court to be held in this city in June next and to be committed until the sentence be performed.

The second complaint was made against Woodbine for robbing the store of Samuel Thurston, Esq. in Brewer.

The third complaint against Woodbine was also made by Mr. Thurston for burglary in entering and robbing his house on the 21st of December, 1849.

The testimony of Alexander Greenlow was, that on the night of the robbery Woodbine and he went to the back part of Mr. Thurston's house and Woodbine entered the house through a window and then opened a side door, and then brought to the door a man's clothing the pocket of which he rifled and brought out with him a watch and pocket book.

They then went together to Mr. Thurston's store and unlocked it and Woodbine went in, struck a light and brought out several articles. On their way to the bridge, Woodbine threw away some pantaloons taken from the store, and said he would throw the watch into the river. Greenlow begged he would give it to him which he did with a bunch of small keys and two or three silk handkerchiefs. Woodbine then hid the other articles in a bundle and hid them on a wharf. The articles given to Greenlow were produced in Court and identified as those lost by Mr. Thurston.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$4000 for his appearance at the S. J. Court in June next on the charge of Burglary and also in the sum of \$400 for his appearance at the District Court in January next on the charge of robbery.

The fourth complaint was against Woodbine for Burglary in entering the house of Timothy George in Brewer and taking therefrom a Gold Watch. The watch was found in the possession of Woodbine by Constable Walker and was exhibited in Court and identified.

A. Greenlow testified that on the night of the 19th of December last, he was riding with Woodbine in a sleigh—that they stopped at Mr. George's house and Woodbine entered at the back way and came out at the front door and said he had got a watch and a buffalo coat. On reaching the bridge, Woodbine threw the coat into the street and said somebody would find a good warm coat in the morning.

Woodbine was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court in June next.

The fifth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. Stephen Walker on the 11th of September last, and taking therefrom a coat, vest, and watch. They awake the family and suddenly fled, leaving behind them a loaded whip stock.

William Gardiner, colored, testified that Ford told him that he and Woodbine went into Mr. Walker's house and got the coat and vest, and other articles named, and that Ford made him a present of the coat and vest. The coat has been handed to the officers, and identified.

Alexander Greenlow testified that Woodbine in relating some of his daring deeds said that he knew at one time that Stephen Walker had three hundred dollars in money, and he entered his house and opened the back door, and that Ford went into the bed room and took Walker's clothes. The family were disturbed and they retreated with their prize.

Wm. Ford was ordered to give surety in the sum of \$5000, and Woodbine in the sum of \$1000, for their appearance each at the S. J. Court, in June next.

The sixth complaint was against Henry Woodbine for Burglary in entering the dwelling house of Samuel Sylvester on the 18th of October last, and taking from his bed room his clothes consisting about \$12 in money, and his store key.

Wm. Gardiner testified that on the morning after the robbery Woodbine told him that he had been into Mr. Sylvester's bed room and got his money and clothes and key.

The Court here stated that upon its examination of the amendment to the Constitution of this State which provides that no person before conviction shall be bailable for any of the crimes which now are or have been deemed capi-

tal offenses since the adoption of the constitution, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great, whatever the punishment of the crime may be, he should take further time to consider of the subject whether the prisoner should be required to give surety, or to be committed until the trial before the superior courts. He had then far acted upon the presumption that bail could be allowed.

The probability is that no bail will be allowed in cases of Burglary, as that is the adoption of the constitution was a capital offense. The Judge then declared that Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. would either be required to give bail in a large sum or committed to await their trial.

The seventh complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. John S. Hayward on the 29th of August last and taking from his bed room a silver watch, a coat, a silver pencil and gold pen and between \$2 and \$3 in money.

The back door was forced open—three rooms passed through and the articles taken from the bed room in which a night lamp was burning

and the family asleep.

William Gardiner testified that one evening as he was walking with Wm. Ford, Jr. Ford told him that he and Woodbine entered Mr. Hayward's house and took his clothes and watch and money. He said that Woodbine went to Portland with a lot of watches and sold them for about \$100 and that he lost all the money in playing poker—but that he would make it up sometime.

Alexander Greenlow testified that Woodbine told him that he went into a house up that way and blew out two lights and got the man's clothing and watch. He did not know whose house it was.

The Judge said that the case was made out against Ford but not against Woodbine and that Ford would either be required to give bail or be committed to await his trial at the S. J. Court in June next.

The eighth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Amos Jones on the 10th of September last and taking from his bed room his clothes and watch and seventy odd dollars in money. The house was entered through a back window and three rooms and an entry passed through and the articles taken from a bed room in which the family were asleep and a lamp burning.

William Gardiner testified that Wm. Ford told him that he went with Woodbine to Mr. Jones' house and took his money back and that Woodbine replied that he knew very well that Mr. Jones had not got his money.

The ninth complaint was against Henry Woodbine and Wm. Ford, Jr. for Burglary in entering the house of Mr. George Farrington on the 20th of October last.

After these fellows had reached the sitting room adjoining the bed room they found Mrs. Farrington awake and immediately fled.

Wm. Gardiner testified that he and Woodbine and Ford were together when Woodbine told him that one night they went into the house of Mr. Farrington, and that when Woodbine entered the room they found the woman awake, and did not get anything.

B. Harlow Jr. testified that he heard Woodbine and Ford say that they went together into one house where they did not get anything.

The Judge said the case was made out against both, and that they would be either required to give bail or be committed, for their appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court, in June next, according as he should determine the constitutional question.

*The above evidence was the arrest of the banner band of desperadoes that ever Bangor had ever thing to do with. A series of months elapsed before they could be fereted out during which time they entered many houses and some stores. Their manner of procedure was to dress their feet with cats skin and color their faces. Carry a full set of instruments and keys so no*

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The above evidence was the arrest of the banner band of desperadoes that ever Bangor had any thing to do with. A series of months elapsed before they could be fereted out during which time they entered many houses and some Stores. Their manner of procedure was to dress their feet with cats skin and color their faces. Carry a full set of instruments and keys so no



mans house or goods were safe and when they attacked a place they seldom missed their booty. Some negro families lived in the rear of the T J Whitten stand on Harlow St where they made their head quarters and when finally discovered they had a numerous horde of all sorts of goods which a large portion were identified and returned. Mr Crocker was agent of the Mutual Store and carried his money home in a trunk every night having no safe in the Store he was first knocked down by unknown persons before he was robbed at home some weeks. When the last act was committed and they were detected Bradford Harlow son of Doct Bradford Harlow turned States evidence and so did Greenlow, Bill Ford and Woodbine and some of the rest were put in Jail and about July 1850 Woodbine broke out of Jail one morning about 6 o'clock and run for God sake up the bank of the Kenduskeag Stream. I was living at the Depot and was shaving myself when I saw a collection of people in pursuit and old Simon F. Walker out run Woodbine and he was secured and returned to a safe cell. much interest was felt on the trial of all as many had been injured by the curses and Ford Woodbine & some others were sentenced to state Prison for life. Harlow is dead and so is Ford Woodbine is almost ditto at this date 1864 we now have a band about this city which broke 22 stores & houses in 20 days last winter and among the rest they broke into my Store at the Rail Road bridge and to show the character of men I give the name of some of the goods which they took. The maine was about forty dollars worth of natural leaf tobacco 10 Doz Eggs one Ham about 5 dollars worth lozenges about two boxes cigars a round of Pork 3 Egg Baskets which were reclaimed found in Polks Dock house at high head about a peck of Corn Balls, &c. on the 24th of June 1864 Some persons broke in the same window and carried away 18 "best sailors delight" navy Tobacco 14 dollars worth cigars a ham a dozen paste boot blacking Some lozenges and about 7 "best contest" tea worth 8 shillings a pound making about 65 dollars last fall and 50 this spring and in addition to this I had 15 dollars taken out of my money which was an Iron patent Decrow draw while I was eating my dinner in December we have a police of Six thousand five hundred dollars cost per year and these desperado thieves make it their home at the houses of ill fame and sleep days and prowl nights. The police is afraid of them and what is worse some of the police patronise some of these houses

mans house or goods were safe and when they attacked a place they seldom missed their booty. some negro families lived in the rear of the T J Whitten stand on Harlow St where they made their head quarters and when finally discovered they had a numerous horde of all sorts of goods which a large portion were identified and returned. mr crocker was agent of the Mutual Store and carried his money home in a trunk every night having no safe in the Store he was first knocked down by unknown persons before he was robbed at home some weeks. When the last act was committed and they were detected Bradford Harlow son of Doct Bradford Harlow turned States evidence and so did Greenlow. Bill Ford and woodbine and some of the rest were put in Jail and about July 1850 Woodbine broke out of Jail one morning about 6 o'clock and run for God sake up the bank of the Kenduskeag Stream. I was living at the Depot and was shaving myself when I saw a collection of people in pursuit and old Simon F. Walker out run Woodbine and he was secured and returned to a safe cell. much interest was felt on the trial of all as many had been injured by the curses and Ford Woodbine & some others were Sentenced to state Prison for life. Harlow is dead and so is Ford Woodbine is almost ditto at this date 1864 we now have a band about this city which broke 22 stores & houses in 20 days last winter and among the rest they broke into my Store at the Rail Road bridge and to Show the character of men I give the name of some of the goods which they took. The maine was about forty dollars worth of natural leaf tobacco 10 Doz Eggs one Ham about 5 dollars worth lozenges about two boxes cigars a round of Pork 3 Egg Baskets which were reclaimed I found in Polks Dock house at high head about a peck of corn Balls, &c. on the 24th of June 1864 Some persons broke in the same window and carried away 18 "best sailors delight" navy Tobacco 14 dollars worth cigars a ham, a dozen paste boot blacking Some lozenges and about 7" best contest oo Tea worth 8 shillings a pound making about 65 dollars last fall and 50 this spring and in addition to this I had 15 dollars taken out of my money which was an Iron patent Decrow draw while I was eating my dinner in December we have a police of Six thousand five hundred dollars cost per year and these desperado thieves make it their home at the houses of ill fame and sleep days and prowl nights. The police is afraid of them and what is worse some of the police patronise Some of these houses.





### The Sailor's Letter.

A sailor, in writing to his mother, gives the following account of a letter: "We have been driven in the Bay of Fundy by a pampous fight in the teeth. It blowed great guns, and we carried away the bowsprit; a heavy sea washed overboard the binnacle and companion; the captain lost his quadrant, and could not take an observation for fifteen days; at last we arrived safe at Halifax."

The old woman, who could not read herself, got a neighbor to repeat it to her three or four times, until she thought she had got it by heart, when she saluted out to tell the story.

"Oh, my poor son!"

"Why, what's the matter—he's not lost! I acquired a sympathizing friend."

"O, thank God, he's safe—but he has been driven into the Bay of Fundy by a bamboozle right in the teeth—it blowed great guns, and they carried away the bowsprit—a heavy sea washed overboard the binnacle of the cabin—could not get any salvation for fifteen days—at last they arrived safely at Halifax."

### A Comical Mistake.

A good story is told of a venial daughter of Erin, a servant in one of our city families. The first day she made her appearance in the kitchen, the lady of the house was present to initiate the unsophisticated daughter of Erin in the mysteries of cooking. In preparing for dinner she desired the girl to bring her a spider.

"The what, ma'am?" enquired Biddy, with great astonishment.

"Why, the spider, replied the lady of the house."

"The spider, is it? Och! howly Moses! and do ye also spiders in this country? Och! holy Virgin! what barbarians!"

### Butter Consumed in London.

Butter was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans in cooking. The ancient medical writers do not mention it as an article of food, though they, as well as writers on agriculture, give us particular notices of milk, oil, and cheese. It is very little used in Spain, Portugal, and in the south of France, but in England its consumption is very great, both for food and culinary purposes. It is believed that in London the yearly consumption, for each individual, is no less than twenty-six pounds; and supposing the metropolis to contain 1,450,000 inhabitants, the total consumption would be 36,730 tons. Add to this, 4,000 tons for victualling ships, and we arrive at a total of 21,000 tons, which, at 10 pence per pound, would be worth \$8,002,400. It is estimated that a good cow will produce in a year, 168 pounds of butter, on which calculation, 280,000 cows would be requisite for the supply of the London market alone, in this one article of food and luxury.—Wright's Paper.

### Patent Hen's Nest.

A most wonderful invention is this last from the prolific Yankee. The nest is constructed with a false bottom, which allows the egg to pass through and then closes. The hen indulges in a premature cackle, turns round to survey the result of her labors, and finding nothing there, very naturally supposes herself mistaken and lays another. She repeats this succession of exultation and disappointments, until the required number of eggs is obtained, which is indicated by a dial at the bottom of the nest. Wonderful invention, truly!

### A Yankee.

A live Yankee, says an exchange, keeping a grocery out West was asked by an Irishman for a yard of pork—when the Yankee threw on the counter three pig's feet. Pat not understanding the joke, inquired, "and sure you're not after callin' this a yard of pork?" "Certainly," gravely responded the native of the land of wooden nutmegs, "don't you know that in this country three feet make a yard?"

### Curiosities of an Oyster.

Open an oyster, retain the liquor in the lower deep shell, and, if viewed through a microscope, it will be found to contain multitudes of small oysters, covered with shells, and swimming nimbly about; one hundred and twenty of which in a row would extend but one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a variety of animalcules, and swarms of three distinct species of worms, which also in the dark like glow-worms. Sometimes their light resembles a bluish star about the centre of the shell which will be beautifully luminous in a dark room.

### Engage Lumber Market, 1849.

| Amount of Lumber Surveyed during the season 1849. |             |
|---|-------------|
| April,  | 10,351,350  |
| May,  | 21,328,350  |
| June,   | 20,515,215  |
| July,   | 18,103,785  |
| August,   | 15,235,215  |
| Sept.,  | 14,605,221  |
| Oct.,   | 23,816,374  |
| Nov.,   | 33,512,232  |
| Dec.,   | 2,037,234   |
|   | 160,418,908 |

| Receipts. |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| Pine,     | 74,175,591  |
| Spruce,   | 23,519,149  |
| Hemlock,  | 2,632,197   |
|           | 100,326,937 |
|           | 60,092,111  |
|           | 150,418,908 |

60,092,111 feet of the above includes lumber piled out last season, likewise that piled out during the present season, together with lumber hauled from the interior. The amount piled out this season including that from the adjacent towns hauled to market on teams will not probably exceed eight millions, leaving a balance of 52 millions piled out last season (1848). S. H.

### Digging for Money.

An inquisitive Yankee seeing a laborer digging in a retired spot, inquired what he was digging for. "Money," was the reply. The fact, of course, was duly heralded to the curious in such matters, and the money digger was visited by three or four credulous fellows, when the following dialogue ensued.

Visitors.—We are told that you are digging for money.

Laborer.—Well, I ain't digging for any thing else, and if you are wise you will take hold also.

Visitors.—Have you any luck?

L.—First-rate luck; it pays well.

No sooner said than done; the four fellows thinking the generous deliver for giving them an invitation to share in the golden harvest, off coats and went to work in good earnest, throwing out many loads of earth, till at length, getting tired, the following colloquy took place.

Visitors.—When did you get any money last?

L.—Saturday night.

Visitors.—How much?

L.—Four dollars and a half.

Visitors.—That's rather small business.

L.—It's pretty well; six shillings a day is the regular price for digging celars all over town.

The visiting laborers immediately dropped spades and vanished, quite put out with the man who dug for money at the rate of six shillings a day.

### Tall Wishes.

In no chess shall we find a greater exhibition of fancy or more exaggerated ideas in regard to wealth than in the thorough bred laborer. A few days ago a couple of individuals of this genus being seated in a sunny nook, near a wharf, at which a California bound vessel was lying, their conversation very naturally ran upon gold, as neither of the twins was the possessor of the first red cent, and they amused themselves by wishing for the precious metal.

"Bill," said one to the other, "I'll tell yer jest how much gold I wish I had, and I'd be satisfied."

"Well," said the individual appeared to, "you'll see if you've got the liberal ideas of a gentleman."

"Well, Bill, I wish I had as much gold that would take a seventy-four gun ship, loaded down with needles so deep that if ye put in another needle she'd sink—and all these needles to be worn out making tags to 'hold my pie.'"

"Bill threw his crownless hat upon the pavement with indignation and exclaimed, 'durn it, why don't yer wish for something when yer undertake it? I wish I had so much that your's wouldn't pay the interest of mine for the time yer could hold a red hot knitten needle in yer ear.'—Yankee Blade.

[Continued from previous page]

country? Och! holy Virgin! what barbarians!"

Butter Consumed in London.

Butter was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans in cooking. The ancient medical writers do not mention it as an article of food though they, as well as writers on agriculture, give us particular notices of milk, oil, and cheese. It is very little used in Spain, Portugal, and in the south of France, but in England its consumption is very great, both for food and culinary purposes. It is believed that in London the yearly consumption, for each individual, is no less than twenty-six pounds; and supposing the metropolis to contain 1,450,000 inhabitants, the total consumption would be 36,730 tons. Add to this, 4,000 tons for victualling ships, and we arrive at a total of 21,000 tons, which at 10 pence per pound, would be worth \$8,002,400. It is estimated that a good cow will produce in a year, 168 pounds of butter, on which calculation, 280,000 cows would be requisite for the supply of the London market alone, in this one article of food and luxury.—Wright's Paper.

[Center column]

Patent Hen's Nest.

A most wonderful invention is this last from the prolific Yankee. The nest is constructed with a false bottom, which allows the egg to pass through and then closes. The hen indulges in a premature cackle, turns round to survey the result of her labors, and finding nothing there, very naturally supposes herself mistaken and lays another. She repeats this succession of exultation and disappointments, until the required number of eggs is obtained, which is indicated by a dial at the bottom of the nest. Wonderful invention, truly!

A Yankee.

A live Yankee, says an exchange, [Continued on next page]

### The Sailor's Letter.

A sailor, in writing to his mother, gave the following account of a storm: 'We have been driven in the Bay of Fundy by a pampooa right in the teeth. It blowed great guns, and we carried away the bowsprit; a heavy sea washed overboard theinnacle and companion; the captain lost his quadrant, and could not take an observation for fifteen days; at last we arrived safe at Halifax.'

The old woman, who could not read herself, got a neighbor to repeat it to her three or four times, until she thought she had got it by heart, when she said, 'Oh, my poor son!'

'Why, what's the matter—he's not lost?' enquired a sympathizing friend.

'O, thank God, he's safe—but he has been driven into the Bay of Fundy by a bamboozle right in the teeth—it blowed great guns, and they carried away the pulpit—a heavy sea washed overboard the pinnacle of the tabernacle—the captain lost his conjugation and couldn't get any salvation for fifteen days—at last they arrived safely at Hallelujah.'

### A Comical Mistake.

A good story is told of a verdant daughter of Erin a servant in one of our city families. The first day she made her appearance in the kitchen, the lady of the house was present to initiate the unsophisticated daughter of Erin in the mysteries of cooking. In preparing for dinner she desired the girl to bring her a spider.

'The what, ma'am?' enquired Biddy, with great astonishment.

'Why, the spider, replied the lady of the house.

'The spider, is it? Oh! howly Moses! and do ye take spiders in this country? O! holy Virgin! what barbarians!'

### Butter Consumed in London.

Butter was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans in cooking. The ancient medical writers do not mention it as an article of food, though they, as well as writers on agriculture, give us particular notices of milk, oil, and cheese. It is very little used in Spain, Portugal, and in the south of France, but in England its consumption is very great, both for food and culinary purposes. It is believed that in London the yearly consumption, for each individual, is no less than twenty-one pounds; and supposing the metropolis to contain 1,450,000 inhabitants, the total consumption would be 16,730 tons. Add to this, 4,000 tons for victualling ships, and we arrive at a total of 21,000 tons, which, at 10 pence per pound, would be worth £85,002,400. It is estimated that a good cow will produce in a year 168 pounds of butter, on which calculation, 280,000 cows would be requisite for the supply of the London market alone, in this one article of food and luxury.—Wright's Paper.

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### A Yankee.

A live Yankee, says an exchange, keeping a grocery out West was asked by an Irishman for a yard of pork—when the Yankee threw on the counter three pig's feet. Pat not understanding the joke, inquired, 'and sure you're not after callin' this a yard of pork?' 'Certainly,' gravely responded the native of the land of wooden nutmegs, 'don't you know that in this country three feet make a yard?'

### Curiosities of an Oyster.

Open an oyster, retain the liquor in the lower deep shell, and, if viewed through a microscope, it will be found to contain multitudes of small oysters, covered with shells, and swimming singly about one hundred and twenty of which in a row would extend but one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a variety of animalculæ, and myriads of three distinct species of worms, which shine in the dark like glow-worms. Sometimes their light resembles a bluish star about the centre of the shell, which will be beautifully luminous in a dark room.

### Bangor Lumber Market, 1849.

| Amount of Lumber Surveyed during the season 1849.   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| April,  | 10,351,356         |
| May,  | 21,328,356         |
| June,   | 20,516,215         |
| July,   | 13,103,733         |
| August,   | 15,266,216         |
| Sept.,  | 14,405,821         |
| Oct.,   | 26,816,374         |
| Nov.,   | 36,573,293         |
| Dec.,   | 2,057,264          |
| <b>Total,</b>   | <b>160,418,808</b> |
| <b>Recapitulation.</b>  |                    |
| Pine,   | 71,175,591         |
| Spruce,   | 23,619,349         |
| Hemlock, etc.,  | 2,652,227          |
| <b>Total,</b>   | <b>97,447,167</b>  |
| <b>Green Lumber.</b>  |                    |
| <b>Total,</b>   | <b>62,971,641</b>  |
| <b>Total,</b>   | <b>160,418,808</b> |
| 60,060,111 feet of the above includes lumber piled out last season, likewise that piled out during the present season, together with lumber hauled from the interior. The amount piled out this season including that from the adjacent towns hauled to market on teams will not probably exceed eight millions, leaving a balance of 52 millions piled out last season (1848). |                    |
| S. H.   |                    |

### Digging for Money.

An inquisitive Yankee seeing a laborer digging in a retired spot, inquired what he was digging for. 'Money,' was the reply. The fact, of course, was duly heralded to the curious in such matters, and the money digger was visited by three or four credulous fellows, when the following dialogue ensued. Visitors—We are told that you are digging for money.

Laborer—Well, I am digging for any thing else, and if you are wise you will take hold also.

Visitors—Have you any luck?

L—First rate luck; it pays well.

No sooner said than done; the four fellows thanking the generous deliver for giving them an invitation to share in the golden harvest, off coast and went to work in good earnest, throwing out many loads of earth, till, at length, getting tired, the following colloquy took place.

Visitors—When did you get any money last?

L—Saturday night.

Visitors—How much?

L—Four dollars and a half.

Visitors—That's rather small business.

L—It's pretty well; six shillings a day is the regular price for digging cellars all over town.

The 'whiffing' leaflet, immediately dropped, and vanished quite as soon with the man who dug for money at the rate of six shillings a day.

### Tall Wishes.

In no class shall we find a greater exaggeration of fancy or more exaggerated ideas in regard to wealth than in the thorough bred laborer. A few days ago a couple of individuals of this class being seated in a 'sunny hook, near a wharf, at which a California bound vessel was lying, their conversation very naturally ran upon gold, as neither of the twain was the possessor of the first red cent, and they amused themselves by wishing for the precious metal.

'Bill,' said one to the other, 'I'll tell you just how much gold I wish I had, and I'd be satisfied.'

'Well,' said the individual appended, 'go on—I'll see if you've got the literal ideas of a gentleman.'

'Well, Bill, wish I had so much gold that I would take a seventy-four gun ship, loaded down with needles so deep that if you put in another needle she'd sink—and all these needles to be worn out making bags to hold my pile.'

Bill threw his crownless hat upon the pavement with indignation, and exclaimed, 'darn it, why don't you wish for something when you undertake it? I wish I had so much that your's wouldn't pay the interest of mine for the time you could hold a red hot knitten needle in your ear.'

[Continued from previous page]

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### Curiosities of an Oyster.

Open an oyster, retain the liquor in the lower deep shell, and, if viewed through a microscope, it will be found to contain multitudes of small oysters, covered with shells, and swimming nimbly about; one hundred and twenty of which in a row would extend but one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a variety of animalculæ, and myriads of three distinct species of worms, which shine in the dark like glow-worms. Sometimes their light resembles a blueish star about the centre of the shell, which will be beautifully luminous in a dark room.

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Amount of lumber Surveyed during the season 1849, 160,418,808

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| April,        | 10,351,356         |
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| Sept.,        | 14,405,821         |
| Oct.,         | 26,816,374         |
| Nov.,         | 36,573,293         |
| Dec.,         | 2,057,264          |
| <b>Total,</b> | <b>160,418,808</b> |

### Recapitulation.

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Pine                 | 74,175,591         |
| Spruce               | 23,619,349         |
| Hemlock, etc.        | 2,562,757          |
| <b>Total,</b>        | <b>100,358,097</b> |
| <b>Green Lumber.</b> |                    |
| <b>Total,</b>        | <b>60,060,111</b>  |
| <b>Total,</b>        | <b>160,418,808</b> |

60,060,111 feet of the above includes lumber piled out last season, likewise that piled out

[Continued on next page]



### The Sailor's Letter.

A sailor, in writing to his mother, gives the following account of a letter: "We have been driven in the Bay of Fundy by a pampous tight in the teeth. It blowed great guns, and we carried away the bowsprit; a heavy sea washed overboard the binnacle and companion; the captain lost his quadrant, and could not take an observation for fifteen days; at last we arrived safe at Halifax."

The old woman, who could not read herself, got a neighbor to repeat it to her three or four times, until she thought she had got it by heart, when she saluted out to tell the story.

"Oh, my poor son!"

"Why, what's the matter—he's not lost! I acquired a sympathetic friend."

"O, thank God, he's safe—but he has been driven into the Bay of Fundy by a bamboozle right in the teeth—it blowed great guns, and they carried away the bowsprit—a heavy sea washed overboard the binnacle of the astrolabe—the captain lost his quadrant, and couldn't get any salvation for fifteen days—at last they arrived safely at Halifax."

### A Comical Mistake.

A good story is told of a venial daughter of Erin, a servant in one of our city families. The first day she made her appearance in the kitchen, the lady of the house was present to initiate the unsophisticated daughter of Erin in the mysteries of cooking. In preparing for dinner she desired the girl to bring her a spider.

"The what, ma'am?" enquired Biddy, with great astonishment.

"Why, the spider, replied the lady of the house."

"The spider, is it? Och! howly Moses! and do ye also spiders in this country? Och! holy Virgin! what barbarians!"

### Better Consumed in London.

Better was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans in cooking. The ancient medical writers do not mention it as an article of food, though they, as well as writers on agriculture, give us particular notices of milk, oil, and cheese. It is very little used in Spain, Portugal, and in the south of France, but in England the consumption is very great, both for food and culinary purposes. It is believed that in London the yearly consumption, for each individual, is no less than twenty-six pounds; and supposing the metropolis to contain 1,450,000 inhabitants, the total consumption would be 36,730 tons. Add to this, 4,000 tons for victualling ships, and we arrive at a total of 21,000 tons, which, at 10 pence per pound, would be worth \$2,002,400. It is estimated that a good cow will produce in a year 168 pounds of butter, on which calculation, 250,000 cows would be requisite for the supply of the London market alone, in this one article of food and luxury.—Wright's Paper.

### Patent Hen's Nest.

A most wonderful invention is this last from the prolific Yankee. The nest is constructed with a false bottom, which allows the egg to pass through and then close. The hen indulges in a primitive cackle, turns round to survey the result of her labor, and finding nothing there, very naturally supposes herself mistaken and lays another. She repeats this succession of exultation and disappointments, until the required number of eggs is obtained, which is indicated by a dial at the bottom of the nest. Wonderful invention, truly!

### A Yankee.

A live Yankee, says an exchange, keeping a grocery out West was asked by an Irishman for a yard of pork—when the Yankee threw on the counter three pig's feet. Pat not understanding the joke, inquired, "and sure you're not after callin' this a yard of pork?" Certainly, gravely responded the native of the land of wooden nutmegs, "don't you know that in this country three feet make a yard?"

### Curiosities of an Oyster.

Open an oyster, retain the liquor in the lower deep shell, and, if viewed through a microscope, it will be found to contain multitudes of small oysters, covered with shelly, and swimming nimbly about; one hundred and twenty of which in a row would extend but one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a variety of animalcules, and swarms of three distinct species of worms, which also in the dark like glow-worms. Sometimes their light resembles a bluish star about the centre of the shelly which will be beautifully luminous in a dark room.

### Engage Lumber Market, 1849.

| Amount of Lumber Shipped during the season 1849. |             |
|--|-------------|
| April  | 10,351,350  |
| May  | 21,328,350  |
| June   | 20,515,215  |
| July   | 18,103,785  |
| August   | 15,235,215  |
| Sept.  | 14,605,221  |
| Oct.   | 23,416,374  |
| Nov.   | 33,512,252  |
| Dec.   | 2,037,234   |
|  | 160,418,908 |

| Receipts. |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| Pine      | 74,175,591  |
| Spruce    | 23,519,149  |
| Hemlock   | 2,632,197   |
|           | 100,326,937 |
|           | 60,092,111  |
|           | 150,418,908 |

60,092,111 feet of the above includes lumber piled out last season, likewise that piled out during the present season, together with lumber hauled from the interior. The amount piled out this season including that from the adjacent towns hauled to market on teams will not probably exceed eight millions, leaving a balance of 52 millions piled out last season (1848).

### Digging for Money.

An inquisitive Yankee seeing a laborer digging in a retired spot, inquired what he was digging for. "Money," was the reply. The fact, of course, was duly heralded to the curious in such matters, and the money digger was visited by three or four credulous fellows, when the following dialogue ensued.

Visitors—"We are told that you are digging for money."

Laborer—"Well, I ain't digging for any thing else, and if you are wise you will take hold also."

V—"Have you any luck?"

L—"First rate luck; it pays well."

No sooner said than done; the four fellows thanking the generous delver for giving them an invitation to share in the golden harvest, off coats and went to work in good earnest, throwing out many loads of earth, till, at length, getting tired, the following colloquy took place.

V—"When did you get any money last?"

L—"Saturday night."

V—"How much?"

L—"Four dollars and a half."

V—"That's rather small business."

L—"It's pretty well; six shillings a day is the regular price for digging celars all over town."

The visiting loafers immediately dropped spades and vanished, quite put out with the man who dug for money at the rate of six shillings a day.

### Tall Wishes.

In no chess shall we find a greater exhibition of fancy or more exaggerated ideas in regard to wealth than in the thorough bred loafer. A few days ago a couple of individuals of this genus being seated in a "sunny nook" near a wharf, at which a California bound vessel was lying, their conversation very naturally ran upon gold, as neither of the twain was the possessor of the first red cent, and they amused themselves by wishing for the precious metal.

"Bill," said one to the other, "I'll tell yer jest how much gold I wish I had, and I'd be satisfied."

"Well," said the individual appealed to, "you won't see if you've got the little ideas of a gentleman?"

"Well, Bill, I wish I had so much gold that I would take a seventy-four gun ship, loaded down with needles so deep that if ye put in another needle she'd sink—and all these needles to be worn out making tags to 'hold my pile.'"

"Bill threw his crownless hat upon the pavement with indignation and exclaimed, 'durn it, why don't yer wish for something when yer undertake it?' I wish I had so much that your's wouldn't pay the interest of mine for the time yer could hold a red hot knitten needle in yer ear."—Yankee Blade.

[Continued from previous page]

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S. H.

[Right column]

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'Oh, my poor son!'

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'O, thank God, he's safe—but he has been driven into the Bay of Fundament by a bamboole right in the teeth—it blowed great guns, and they carried away the pulpit—a heavy sea washed overboard the pinnacle of the tabernacle—the captain lost his conjuration and couldn't get any salvation for fifteen days—at last they arrived safely at Hallelujah!'

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| Oct.,   | 25,415,574    |
| Nov.,   | 35,673,293    |
| Dec.,   | 2,007,234     |
|   | 150,415,898   |
|   | Receipts.     |
| Pine,   | 71,175,591    |
| Spruce,   | 22,619,545    |
| Hemlock,  | 2,652,227     |
|   | Green Lumber. |
|   | 100,338,097   |
|   | 59,930,111    |
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Y.—Have you any luck?

L.—First rate luck; it pays well.

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Y.—When did you get any money last?

L.—Saturday night.

Y.—How much?

L.—Four dollars and a half.

Y.—That's rather small business.

L.—It's pretty well; six shillings a day is the regular price for digging cellars all over town.

The 'willing' laborer, immediately dropped spades and vanished quite as soon with the man who dug for money at the rate of six shillings a day.

### Tall Wishes.

In no class shall we find a greater exuberance of fancy or more exaggerated ideas in regard to wealth than in the thorough bred loafer. A few days ago a couple of individuals of this genus being seated in a sunny nook, near a wharf, at which a California bound vessel was lying, their conversation very naturally ran upon gold, as neither of the twain was the possessor of the first red cent, and they amused themselves by *wishing* for the precious metal.

'Bill,' said one to the other, 'I'll tell yer jest how much gold I wish I had, and I'd be satisfied.'

'Well,' said the individual appealed to, 'go on—I'll see if you've got the liberal ideas of a gentleman.'

'Well, Bill, I *wish* I had as much gold that 'twould make a seventy-four gun ship, loaded down with needles so deep that if ye put in another needle she'd sink—and all these needles to be worn out making bags to hold my pile.'

Bill threw his crownless hat upon the pavement with indignation, and exclaimed, 'durn it, why don't yer wish for *sumethin* when yer undertake it! I wish I had so much that your's wouldn't pay the interest of mine fur the time yer could hold a red hot knitten needle in yer ear.'—[Yankee Blade.