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Date: 1864-1866

Description: John Martin's Scrap & Sketch Book, pages 77-96

77 Change of programme.

Sunday night and Monday morning of this week brought the glad tidings of the surrender of Lees Army by which the whole Nation had reason to rejoice and decorate all the shipping and buildings in gay flags. On Friday night and Saturday of the Same week those Same flags with numerous additions were draped in mourning and suspendend at half mast which cast a gloom over every dwelling and place of business which gave the appearance of premises destroyed by fire or some direfull disease (The following print is the first news received in Bangor.

[Left column]

Telegraphic

To The

Whig & Courier.

TERRIBLE NEWS!

President Lincoln

Assassinated!

The Deed Committed at Theatre

With a Pistol.

The Unknown Fiend Escapes

in the Confusion.

The President Received the

Fatal Shot Through

the Head.

Everything Possible Done for His Recovery,

but Without Avail.

Reported Assassination

of Sec'y Seward!

WASHINGTON, April 14.

President Lincoln and wife, with other friends this evening visited Ford's Theatre for the purpose of witnessing the performance of "The American Cousin." It was announced in the papers that Gen. Grant would also be present, but that gentleman took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The Theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a No. 32 pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggesting nothing serious, but a man rushed to the front of the President's box waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming "Sic semper tyrannis" and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, then ran across to the opposite side, macing his escape amid the bewilderment of



[Continued from previous page] the audience, from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet rushing towards the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him! Hang him!" The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance. There was a rurh towards the President's box, when eries were heard "Stand back and give him air!" "Has any one stimulants!"

On a hasty examination it was found that

[Center column]

the President had been shot through the head above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private home opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the army and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box No. 34 blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair, in which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise. Shock to the community was terrible.

At midnight the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Curtis, Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Colonel Hay and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Barnes and his immediate assistant, were around his bedside. The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible and breathing slowly. The blood poured from the wound at the back of his head. The Surgeons exhausted every possible effort of medicinal skill, but all



[Continued from previous page] hope was gone. The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

LATER Official Despatch from Secretary Stanton. FULL PARTICULARS Of The Assassination Of THE PRESIDENT -And-Secretary Seward! The President's Case Hopeless! But Little Hope Entertained for Secretary Seward Assistant Seretary Fred'k Seward Dangerously Wounded. President Lincoln Alive at 2:30 This Morning.

[Right column]
Almost Miraculous Escape of
General Grant!
1865
War Department

War Department Washington, Apr. 15––1:30 a.m. } Maj. Gen. Dix.

This evening at about 9:30 p.m. at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris and Maj. Rathburn, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage and brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the Theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and under pretense of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on



[Continued from previous page] the throat, and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehention is that they will prove fatal.

The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward who was in an adjoining room and hastened to the door of his father's room, when he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds.

The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful. It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

Gen. Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Burlington at six o'clock this evening.

At a Cabinet meeting at which General Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed.

The President was very cheerful and hopeful. and spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee and others of the confedereacy, and of the establishment of government in Virginia.

All the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President.

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconsious.

[Signed.] E.M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Washington, April 15.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until 8 o'clock.

Speaker Calfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that Gen. Grant and they were to be present and as Gen. Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed. He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had made other engagement, and with Mr. Ashman of Massachusetts bid him good bye.

When the excitement at the theatre was at it wildest height, reports were circulated



[Continued from previous page] that Secretay Seward had also been assassinated. On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and as entering it was ascertained that the reports were based on truth. Every body there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription—at the same time holding in

[At right] A Nation mourns. Friday April 15th 1865 [Sideways] [Left column]

his hand a small piece of folded paper—and saying in answer to a refusal, "that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine." He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. the man pushed the servant aside, walked heavily toward the Secretary's room, and was then met by Mr. [Second column]

Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant.

What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him [Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

on the head with a billy, severly injuring the skull and felling almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Maj Seward, Paymaster U.S.A. and Mr. Hansell, Messenger of the State [Third column]

Department and two male nurses, disabling them all. He than rushed upon the Secretary, who ws lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his [Right column]

horse at the door and rode off before an alarm could be sounded and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is believed that the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of either of the others, although both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

[Written below]
Weep not for me but rather for yourselves.

Accomplice. Great Excitement in Philadelphia.

The Arrest of Booth and his

The above account of

Tuesday april 25-1865

clair The Lecend time c was robbed I had two houses

of ill fame on grove It searched an Inshman Thomas M Hoon the other M' Steriens and found nothing this was the 22° day of June

1864. On Thursday night may 18 10 The Police in securcling the barn known as old uncle Smiths on

window in open day and took

satgot alear they found a burnel

10 lbs 6 ozes of my mount bernon

tobacco. This barn was ocupied by Ams Discoll who had two sons [Left column] The Arrest of Booth and his Accomplice.

Great Excitement in Philadelphia. Washington, April 27.

78

The Star has the following:

Booth and Harrold reached Garrett's some days ago--Booth walking on crutches. A party of four or five accompanied them, who spoke of Booth as a wounded Marylander on his way home, and that they wished to leave him there a short time and would take him away by the 26th (yesterday.)

Booth limprd somewhat, and walked on crutches about the place, complaining of his ankle. He and Harrold regularly took their meals at the house, and Booth kept up appearances well.

One day at the dinner table the conversation turned on the assassination of President Lincoln, and Booth denounced the assassination in the severest terms, saying no punishment was severe enough for the perpetrator.

Another time someone said that rewards amounting to \$200,000 had been offered for Booth, and he would like to catch him, when Booth replied--"Yes, it would be a good haul; but the amount doubtless would soon be increased to \$500,000."

The two Garretts who live there allege that they had no idea that these parties were Booth and Harrold, or that they were any other than what their friends represented them, namely, paroled confederate soldiers, on their way home. They say that when the cavalry appered in that neighborhood, and they were looking for the assassins, they sent word to them that these two men were in their place. In other words they assert that they are entirely innocent of giving the assassins any aid or comfort, knowing them to be such.

The Ida, a tug-boat, reached here about 2 o'clock last night with Harrold and the two men above referred to, as well as the body of Booth. Harrold was immediately put in a

safe place.

Tuesday april 25-1865 The Arrest of Booth and his Accomplice. Great Excitement in Philadelphia for one item The Recent time was robbed I had two houses of ill famo on grove It searched one was the brown house kept by the other M Stevens and found nothing this was the 22 day of June 1864. On Thursday night may 18 1865 The Police in searching the barn known as old uncle Souths on millfred It for one Sullivan who hut his fist through I'm Blakes 25 hundred dollars in US An and our the Jaundlet through noron all manner of goods undethe 10 lbs 6 ofes of my mount bernon tobacco. This barn was confued by Ams Driscoll who had two sons

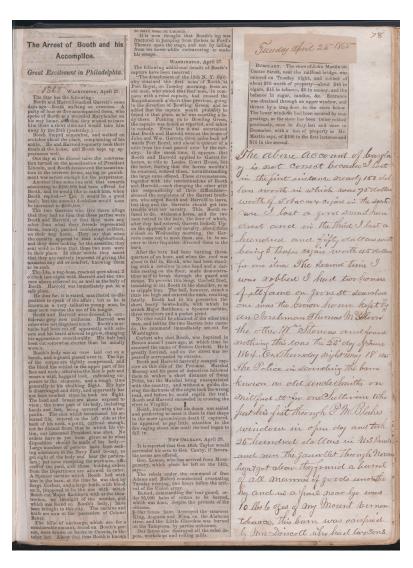
[Continued from previous page]

He thus far, it is stated, manifested no disposition to speak of the affair; but as he is known as a very talkative young man, he may soon resume tha use of his tongue.

Booth and Harrold were dressed in confederate grey new uniforms. Harrold was otherwise not disguised much. Booth's mustache had been cut off apparently with scissors and his beard allowed to grow, changing his appearance considerably. His hair had been cut somewhat shorter than he usually wore it.

Booth's body was at once laid out on a bench, and a guard placed over it. The lips of the corpse are tightly compressed, and the blood has settled in the upper part of his face and neck; otherwise the face is pale and wears a wild haggard look, indicating exposure to the elements, and a rough time generally in his skulking flight. His hair is disarranged and dirty, and apparently has not been combed since he took his flight. The head and breast are alone exposed to view; the lower part of his body, including hands and feet, being covered with a tarpaulin. The shot which terminated his accursed life, entered on the left side at the back of his neck, a point curiousl enough, not far distant from that in which his victim, our lamented President was shot. No orders have as yet been given as to what disposition should be made of his body.--Large numbers of persons have been seeking admission to the Navy Yard to-day, to get sight of the body and hear the particulars; but none excepting the workmen, officers of the yard, and those holding orders from the Department are allowed to enter. A Spencer carbine which Booth had with him in the barn, at the time he was shot by Sergt. Corbett, and a large knife, with blood on it, (supposed to be the one with which Booth cut Major Rathburn with at the theatre-box, on the night of the murder, and which was found on Booth's body,) have been brought to this city. The carbine and knife are now in the possession of Colonel

Baker. [Continued on next page]



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The bills of exchange, which are for a considerable amount, found on Booth's person, were drawn on banks in Canada, in October last. About that time Booth is known

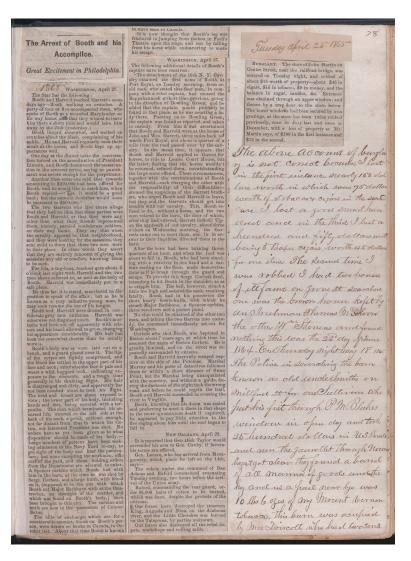
[Center column]

to have been in Canada.

It is now thought that Booth's leg was fractured in jumping from the box in Ford's Theatre upon the stage, and not by falling from his horse while endeavoring to make his escape.

Washington, April 27.
The following additional details of Booth's capture have been received:

"The detachment of the 16th N. Y. Cavalry obtained the first news of Booth, at Port Royal, on Tuesday morning, from an old man, who stated that four men, in company with a rebel captain, had crossed the Rappahannock a short time previous, going in the direction of Bowling Green, and he added that the captain would probably be found in that place, as he was courting a lady there. Pushing on to Bowling Green, the captain was found as reported, and taken in custody. From him it was ascertained that Booth and Harrold were at the house of John and Wm. Garrett, three miles back towards Port Royal, and about a quarter of a mile from the road passed over by the cavalry. In the mean time, it appears that Booth and Harrold applied to Garrett for horses to ride to Louisa Court House, but the latter, fearing that the horses wouldn't be returned, refused them, notwithstanding the large sums offered. these circumstances, together with the recriminations of Booth and Harrold--each charging the other with the responsibility of their difficulties-aroused the suspicions of the Garrett brothers, who urged Booth and Harrold to leave, lest they and the Garretts should get into trouble with our cavalry. This, Booth refused to do, without a horse, and the two men retired to the barn, the door of which, after they had entered, Garrett locked. Up-



[Continued from previous page] on the approach of our cavalry, about three o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Garretts came out to meet them, and in in answer to their inquiries, directed them to the barn.

After the barn had been burning three-quarters of an hour, and when the roof was about to fall in, Booth, who had been standing with a revolver in one hand and a carbine resting ou the floor, made demonstrations as if to break through the guard and escape. To prevent this Sergt Corbett fired, intending to hit Booth in the shoulder, so as to cripple him. The ball, however, struck a little too high and entered the neck, resulting fatally. Booth had in his possession the short heavy bowie-knife, with which he struck Major Rathbone, a Spencer carbine, three revolvers and a pocket pistol.

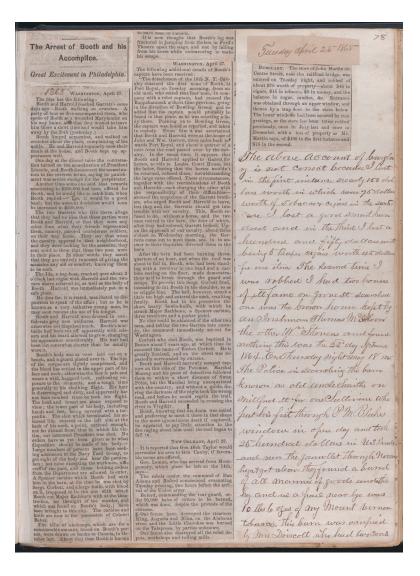
No clue could be obtained of the other two men, and taking the two Garrets into custody, the command immediately set out for Washington.

Corbett who shot Booth, was baptized in Boston about 7 years ago, at which time he assumed the name of Boston Corbett. He is greatly lionized, and on the street was repeatedly surrounded by citizens.

Booth and Harrold narrowly escaped capture on this side of the Potomac. Marshal Murray and his posse of detectives followed them to within a short distance of Swan Point, but the Marshal being unacquainted with the country, and without a guide, during the darkness of the night took the wrong road, and before he could regrin the trail, Booth and Harrold succeeded in crossing the river to Virgihir.

Booth, knowing that his doom was sealed and preferring to meet it there in that shape to the more ignominious death if captured, he appeared to pay little attention to the fire raging about him until the roof began to fall in.

New Orleans, April 23. It is reported that Gen Dick Taylor would surrender has arm to Gen Canby, if favorable terms are offered.



[Continued from previous page]

Gen. Leman, who has arrived from Montgomery, which place he left on the 14th, says—

The rebels under the command of Dan Adams and Buford commenced evacuating Tuesday evening, two hours before the arrival of the Union army.

Buford, commanding the rear guard, order 95,000 bales of cotton to be burned, which was done, despite the protests of the citizens.

Our forces have destroyed the steamers King, Augusta and Nina, on the Alabama river, and the Little Cherokee was burned on the Talapoosa, by parties unknown.

Our forces also destroyed all the rebel depots, workshops and rolling mills.

[Right column]

Tuesday April 25 1865

Burglary. The store of John Martin on Centre Street, near the railroad bridge, was entered on Tuesday night, and robbed of about \$75 worth of property—about \$45 in cigars, \$15 in tobacco, \$9 in money, and the balance in sugar, candies, &c. Entrance was obtained through an upper window, and thence by a trap door to the store below The lower windows had been secured by iron gratings, as the store has been twice robbed previously, once in July last and once in December, with a loss of property as Mr. Martin says, of \$100 in the first instance and \$75 in the second.

[Continued from previous pae]

The Arrest of Booth and his Great Excitement in Philadelphia for one sten The Lecend time was robbed I had two houses nothing this was the 22° day of June 1864. On Thursday night smay 18 18 The Police in Securoling the barn known as old uncle Smiths on milling It for one Sullivan who but his fist through I'm Blukes 25 hundred dollars in US Done 10 lbs 6 ges of my mount bernon tobacco, This burn was ocupied by Ams Driscoll who had two sons

The above account of burgla ry is not correct because I lost in the first instance nearly 150 dol lars worth in which was 75 dollars worth of Tobacco & cigars in the second case I lost a good smart hun dred and in the third I lost a hundred and fifty dollars worth being 5 Boxes cigars worth 45 dollars for one item The second time I was robbed I had two houses of ill fame on grove st searched one was the brown house kept by an Irishman Thomas McAloon the other W^m Stevens and found nothing this was the 22^d day of June 1864. On Thursday night May 18 1865 The Police in searching the barn known as old uncle Smiths on Milford st for one Sullivan who put his fist through P M Blakes window in open day and took 25 hundred dollars in US Bonds and run the gauntlet through Norom bega & got clear they found a barrel of all manner of goods under the hay and in a pail near bye was 10 lbs 7 ozes of my Mount Vernon tobacco. this barn was ocupied by Mrs Driscoll who had two sons

named, michael and Cornelius which the Solice arrested at the point of their pistols and but them in the watch house on friday and saturday following they had their trail before Indge S. The Reemphory and I was sermmoned to identify tobacco & came also to testify in the Donollo case to which I did and I aveled according my mount bernon tobacco and a White hundled Jacknife whiches lought for Junior. In this band was fruid perfumery bottles some of which belonged to n Whitneam on state It a walter brow new belonging to the Some a large bunch of keys a large brass storckey a few collar rubler betting Saddies Skates and o In Cornelius Drichels trunk was found a make gany pertable clash with 5 dollars containing comes of bankbills 554100 torough to faste on ones to a lot of lace other stolen tombets all of which he testifies that his sister and ones Heaving Read gove him as balentine and christmas present and brught in mrs boom old mann Doishill and others to Mocar to his statement Patrick wall came forward and swore that michael was a Mearly man and the Indge was compeled by the evidence to let these miserable Fellows go. Cornelius Dirohill for two years has been oumer for thereohouses the principal one king Thomas Mothors and there has been a cheer of infuny correct on through these houses including Samuel Buffing at the corner of Combetomet Harton St, David James at the Lord of good 5t, Benj Riches Grove St. Dars Menich Ely st Lewis Welkner Breading who harbored new gook and Boston soughly and these scoundrels have been Gilotel about this city by such men as John Thomas Themas Med low ance a base set of rungaces state Prison pirates who have burnt burns or bleed store bounds and offices and clare the whole moral public to medalled with them after the total the Judge said my evidence was to meddle with them often the board the Surge sand when snowners plant to meddle with them of the the board the surge sand mentales was so pointed and conclusive that the court gave mittee tobacco and in this trial of demonstrated the fact that my conclusions were correct in the enset although I had my forwer to demonstrate my forever to demonstrate my forever to demonstrate my forever to demonstrate my source are shappy in the cast some it my story in geaner are happy in the extense to shew the fubic these things which many who have present to the wrise there is some of orime which beaut the wise there is correct the very sources of orime which beaut the wine stance of the highest of free in our land the manual man a little curf header you who might heavelen me help my honorable and heaven Sulivium Dinsoll's others have mapped my honorable and heaven elivered economies and some girl has made a Booth The toleration of these infamous provises and the same with the importation of these infamous provises and the same with the importation of foreigners have thus for caused the incharable lofs of our highest and most beloved men and are still robbing the nation of its privileges and solities the incharable lofs of our highest and most beloved men and are still robbing the nation of its privileges and solities. 70

Named Michael and Cornelius which the Police arrested at the point of their pistols and put them in the watchhouse. on friday and aaturday following they had their trial before Judge S F Humphrey and I was summoned to identify tobacco &c and also to testify in the Driscolls case to which I did and I could identify my Mount Vernon tobacco and a white handled Jacknife which I bought for Junior. In this barrel was found perfumery bottles some of which belonged to N Whitman on state st a wallet bran new belonging to the same a large bunch of keys a large brass store key a fur collar rubber belting Ladies skates and c o In Cornelius Driskils trunk was found a mahogany portable desk worth 5 dollars containing corners of bank bills 5 \$ & 10\$, tore off to paste on ones &c a lot of lace other stolen trinkets all of which he testified that his sister and Mrs Hervey Reed gave him as valentine and christmas presents and brought in Mrs Corson old marm Driskill and others to swear to his statements Patrick wall came forward and swore that Michael was a steady man and the Judge was compeled by the evidence to let these miserable fellows go. Cornelius Driskill for two years has been runner for three houses the principal one being Thomas McAloons and there has been a chain of infamy carried on through these houses including Samuel Graffums at the corner of cumberland & Harlow st. David Tamneys at the foot of york st. Benj Rickers Grove st Mrs Merricks Esex st Lewis Felkner Broadway who harbored New York and Boston roughfs and these scoundrels have been piloted about this city by such men as John Thomas Thomas McA loon and a base set of renegades State Prison pirates who have burnt barns robbed stores banks and offices and dare the whole moral public to meddle with them after the trial the Judge said my evidence was so pointed and conclusive that the court gave me the tobacco and in this trial I demonstrated the fact that my conclusions were correct in the onset although I had no power to demonstrate my knowledge untill the articles were discovered by accident and as I have made it my study for years I am happy in the extreme to shew the public these things which many who have pro fessed to be wise have scorned the very sources of crime which now have reached the highest offices in our land (the Pressedint) Bad women make bad men Eve enticed Adam Nel Chap man a little curly headed girl who might have been an angel has made a sullivan Sullivan, Driscoll & others have ravaged my honorable and hard earnings and some girl has made a Booth. The toleration of these infamous houses and the same with theatres and the unlawfull sale of liquor con nected with the importation of foreigners have thus far caused the irreparable loss of our highest and most beloved Men and are still robbing the nation of its priveledges and safety.

John Martin



1865 Telegraphic to the Whig & Courier. THRILLING NEWS! Official War Bulletin. CAPTURE -Of-JEFF. DAVIS. Other High Officials Taken with Him. His Family also with the Party. Particulars of the Pursuit and Capture. The Rebel Camp Sbrprised by Wllson's Cavalry at Irvinsville, Ga. Davis Takes to the Woods in His Wife's Dress, and Shows a Defiant Spitit. He is Very Indignant at his Capture. Gen. Wilson Hopes to Take the Rest of the Rebel Thiefs. From Washington! Trial of the Assassins. Full Verbatim Report of the Testimony. [Center column] 1865 War Department, Washington, May 13--10:30 p.m.} To Maj. Gen. Dix: The following despatch from Gen. Wilson, announces the surprise and capture of Jefferson Davis and his staff, by Colonel Pritchard of the Michigan cavalry, on the morning of the 10th inst., at Irvinsville,

in Irvin County, Ga. (Signed) E. M.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

80

[Left column]



[Continued from previous page]
Macon, Ga., May 12–11 a. m.
To Lieut. Gen. Grant, and the Hon. Secretary of War:

I have the honor io report that at daylight of the 10th inst., Col. Pritchard, commanding the Fourth Michigan cavalry, captured Jeff. Davis and family, with Reagan, Postmaster General, Col. Harris, Private Secretary, Col. Johnson, Col. Morris, Col. Lubbeck, Lieut. Hathaway and others.

Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irvinsville, in Irvin county, Ga., seventyfive miles southeast of this place.

They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under a strong guard without delay.

I will send further particulars at once. (Signed) J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General. War Department, Washington, May 14–a. m.}

Maj. Gen. Dix--

The following details of the capture of Jefferson Davis while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes, have just been received from Major General Wilson.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretaro of War.

Macon, Ga., May 12--11 a.m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The following despatch, announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis, has been handed me by Colonel Minty. commanding the 2d Division:

Headquarter 4th Michigan Cavalry,}
Cumberlandville, Ga., May 11. }
To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. of Divison:
Sir—I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irvinsville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife, sisters and brother, his Postmaster General Reagan, his Private Secretary, Col. Harrison, Col. Johnston, A. D. C. on Davis's staff, Col. Morris, Colonel

ambulances--making a most perfect success,

Lubbeck, Lt. Hathaway, also several others, and a train of five wagons and three



[Continued from previous page] had not a painful mistake occured by which the 4th Michigan and the 1st Wisconsin did that which cost us two killed, and Lt. Boulte wonnded through the arm in the 4th Michigan, and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin.

This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp, by the advance of the 1st Wisconsin. They were mistaken for the enemy.

I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on the Macon road, without waiting for orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are seventy-five miles out, and our stock is much exhausted.

I hope to reach Hawkinsville to-night. I have the honor to be &c.,

(Signed) D. B. PRITCHARD,

Lt. Col. 4th Michigan Cavalry.

The 1st Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's Brigade of McCook's Division, and had been sent due east by General Croxton, via Dublin. Colonel Minty had distributed his command all along the South bank of the Octmulgee and Altamaha. This accounts for the collision between parts of the first and second divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit.

I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of catching the other assassins. Our dispositions are good, and so far none of the rebel chiefs have been able to get through.

Breckinridge's son was captured night before last, eleven miles south from here.

I will send further particulars as soon as received

(Signed)

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

[Right column]

8

Macon, May 13—9:30 a.m. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War :

Lieut. Col. Harden, commanding the 1st



[Continued from previous page] Wisconsin, has just returned from Irvinsville.

He struck Davis's trail at Dnblin, Lawrence county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day, through the pine wilderness of Aligator Creek and Green Swamp via Cumberlandville to Irvinsville.

At Cumberland Col. Harden met Colonel Prichard with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly South, while Pritchasd having fresher horses pushed down the Octmulgee towards Hopwell, and thence by Horse Creek to Irvinsville arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived .--From citizens Pritchard learned tnat his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made his dispositions and surrounded the camp before day. Harden had encamped within two miles, as he afterwards learned from Davis. The trail began indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3 A. M., and had gone but little more than a mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan; a fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination.--Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered. The firing in this skirmish was the first warning Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started to the words, slowly followed by our men who at first thought him a woman, but discerning his boots while running, suspected his sex at at once. The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bry.--He bradished a bowie-knife of elegant pattern and showed signs of battle, but yilded promptly to the persuasion of the Captain's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he thought our Government was more



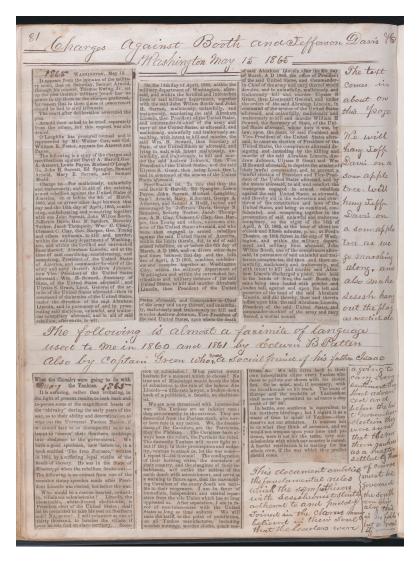
[Continued from previous page]

magnaninimous than to hunt down women and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Harden after the excitement was over that "the men had better not provoke the President, a s he might hurt some of 'em!"

Regan behaves himself with becoming dignity. The parties were evidently makidg for the coast.

(Signed) J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major Gen'l.
Washington, May 13.
[Sideways at right]
As we go marching along

On this page I give the fine news of the capture and glory in my Soul and as a Matter of reference on the next page I preserve the charges against Booth conne cting Jeff Davis and othe rs which caused his arrest and should swing his infernald body and Soul in the air so high that every loyal man in the union could gaze at him with a microscope from his own homes tead wherever located.



81 Charges Against Booth and Jefferson Davis &C Washington May 15 1865 [Left column top]

1865 Washington May 15.

It appears from the minutes of the military court, that on Saturday, Samuel Arnold, through his counsel, Thomas Ewing, Jr. set up the plea thatthis military court has no power to try them on the charges preferred, for reason that in these times of peace resort should be had to civil tribunals.

The court after deliberation overruled the plea.

Arnold then asked to be tried separately from the others, but this request was also denied.

O'Laughlin has procured counsel and is represented by Mr. Walter Cox, and Col. William E. Foster, appears for Atzerot and Payne.

The following is a copy of the charges and specifications against David A. Harold, Geo. A. Atzerot, Lewis Payne, Michael O'Laughlin, John H. Surratt, Ed Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel Mudd.

Charge 1st--For maliciously, unlawfully and traitorously, and in aid of the existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 4th of March, 1865, and on diverse other days between that day and the 15th day of April, 1865, combining confederating and conspiring together with one John Surratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, Geo. N. Sanders, Beverley Tucker, Jacob Thompson, Wm C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, Geo. Harper, Geo. Young and others unknown, to kill and murder, within the military department of Washington, and within the fortified and entrenched lines thereof, Abraham Lincoln, and at the time of said combining confederating, and conspiring, President of the United States of America, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, Andrew Johnson, now Vice President of the United States aforesaid; Wm. H- Seward, Secretary of State, of the United States aforesaid; and



[Continued from previous page] Ulysses S. Grant, Lieut. General of the armies of the United States aforesaid—then in command of the armies of the United States, under the direction of the said Abraham Lincoln, and in pursuance of and in prosecuting said malicious, unlawful, and traitorous conspiracy aforesaid, and in aid of said rebellion, afterwards, to wit:

[Center column]

On the 14th day of April, 1865, within the military department of Washington, aforesaid, and within the fortified and intrenched lines of said military department, together with the said John Wilkes Booth and John H. Surratt, maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously, murdering the said Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, as aforesaid, and maliciously, unlawfully and traitorously assaulting, with intent to kill and murder, the said Wm. H. Seward, then Secretary of State, of the United States as aforesaid, and lying in wait with intent maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously, to kill and murder the said Andrew Johnson, then Vice President of the United States, and the said Ulysses S. Grant, then being Lieut. Gen'l, and in command of the armies of the United States aforesaid.

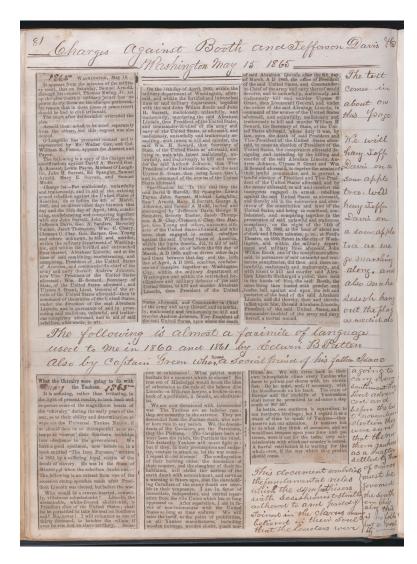
Specification 1st. In this that they the said David E Harold, Ed Spangler, Lewis Payne, John Surratt, Michael Laughlin, Sam'l Arnold, Mary E Surratt, Geerge A. Atherzot, and Samuel A Mudd, incited and encouraged by Jefferson Davis, George N Saunders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, A N Clay, Clement C Clay, Geo Harper, Geo Young and others, unknown citizens of the United States aforesaid, and who were then engaged in armed rebellion against the said United States of America, within the limits therein, did in aid of said armed rebellion, on or before the 6th day of March, A. D. 1865, and on divers other days and times between that day and the 15th



[Continued from previous page] day of April, A D 1865, combine confederate and conspire together at Washington City, within the military department of Washington and within the entrenched fortificationx and military defenses of the said United States, to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States aforesaid, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously to kill and murder Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the said United States, upon whom the death

[Right column]

of said Abraham Lincoln after the 4th day of March, A. D. 1865, the office of President of the said United States, and Commanderin-Chief of the army and navy thereof would devolve, and to unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously kill and murder Ulysses S Grant, then Lieutenant General, and under the orders of the said Abraham Lincoln in command of the armies of the United States aforesaid, and unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously to kill and murder William H Seward, the Secretary of State, of the United States aforesaid, whose duty it was, by law upon the death of said President and Vice-President of the United States aforesaid, to cause an election of President of the United States, the conspirators aforesaid designing and intending by the killing and murder of the said Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S Grant and Wm H Seward aforesaid, to deprive the armies of their lawful commander, and to prevent a lawful election of President and Vice-President of the United States aforesaid and by the means aforesaid, to aid and comfort the insurgents engaged in armed rebellion against the said United States as aforesaid, and thereby aid in the subversive and overthrow of the constitution and laws of the United States, and being so combined, confederated, and conspiring together in the prosecution of said unlawful and traitorous conspiracy, on the night of the 14th of



[Continued from previous page] April, A D, 1865, at the hour of about ten o'clock and fifteen minutes, p. m., at Ford's Theatre, on 10th Street in the city of Washington, and within the military department, and military lines aforesaid, John Wilkes Booth, one of the conspirators aforesaid, in pursuance of said unlawful and traitorous conspiracies, did then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously and with intent to kill and murder said Abraham Lincoln discharged a pistol, then held in the hands of him, the said Booth, the same being then loaded with powder and leaden ball, against and upon the left and posterior of the head of the said Abraham Lincoln and did thereby, then and therein inflict upon him, the said Abraham Lincoln, President of the said United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, a mortal wound.

[At right] The text comes in about on

this page.

We will

hang Jeff

Davis on a

sour apple

tree. We'll

hang Jeff

Davis on

a sour apple

tree as we

go marching

along, and

also make

Sesesh hang

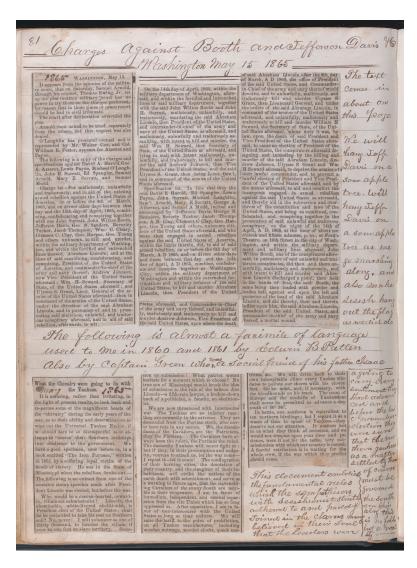
out the flag

as we did do.

[Center of page]

The following is almost a facimile of language used to Me in 1860 and 1861 by Edwin B Patten

Also by Captain Green who ^ a Social friend of his father Isaac



[Continued from previous page] [Bottom left]

What the Chivalry were going to do with May the Yankees. 1865

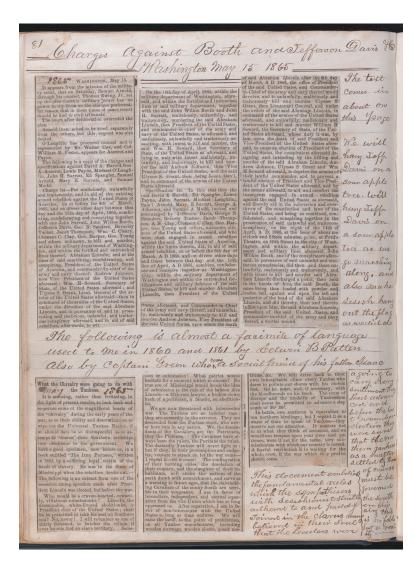
It is amusing, rather than irritating, in the light of present results, to look back and re-peruse some of the magnificent boasts of the "chivalry" during the early years of the war, as to their ability and determination to wipe out the Universal Yankee Nation if we should dare to be so disrespectful as to attempt to "coerce" their Southern lordships into obedience to the government. We have a good specimen, now before us in a book entitled "The Iron Furnace," written in 1862 by a suffering loyal victim of the fiends of slavery. He was in the State of Mississippi when the rebellion broke out.--The following is an extract from one of the secession stump speeches right after President Lincoln was elected, but before the war.

Who would be a craven-hearted cowardly, villainous submissionist? Lincoln, the abominable, white-livered abolitionist, is President elect of the United States; shall he be permitted to take his seat on Southern soil? No, Never! I will volunteer as one of thirty thousand, to butcher the villain if he ever he sets foot on slave territory. Seces-

[Bottom center]

sion or submission! What patriot would hesitate for a moment which to choose? No free man of Mississippi would brook the idea of submission to the rule of the baboon Abe Lincoln—a fifth-rate lawyer, a broken-down hack of a politician, a fanatic, an abolitionist.

We are now threatened with internecine war. The Yankees are an inferior race; they are cowardly in the extreme. They are descended from the Puritan stock, who never bore rule in any nation. We, the descendants of the Cavaliers, are the Patricians, they the Plebians. The Cavaliers have always been the rulers, the Puritans the ruled. The dastardly Yankees will never fight us:



[Continued from previous page]

but if they, in their presumption and audacity, venture to attack us, let the war come--I repeat it—let it come! The conflagration of their burning cities, the desolation of their country, and the slaughter of their inhabitants, will strike the nations of the earth dumb with astonishment, and serve as a warning to future ages that the slaveholding Cavaliers of the sunny South are terrible in their vengeance. I am in favor of immediate, independent, and eternal separation from the vile Union which has so long oppressed us. After separation, I am in favor of non-intercourse with the United States so long as time endures. We will raise the tariff to the point of prohibition, on all Yankee manufactures, including wooden nutmegs, wooden clocks, quack nos-

[Bottom right]

trums, &c. We will drive back to their own inhospitable climes every Yankee who dares to pollute our shores with his cloven feet. Go he must, and if necessary, with the bloodhounds on his track. The scum of Europe and the mudsills of Yankeedom shall never be permitted to advance a step south of 36° 30'.

In battle, one southron is equivalent to ten northern hirelings; but I regard it as a waste of time to speak of Yankees—they deserve not our attention. It matters not to us what they think of secession, and we would not trespass upon your time and patience, were it not for the tame, tory submissionists with which our country is cursed. a fearful retribution is in waiting for the whole crew, if the war which they predict should come.

81 Charges Against Booth and Tefforon Daris 46 1865 Warren My 16 1865 State of the military o tree. Will along, and The following is almost a facimile of language used to me in 1860 and 1861 by Ecluri B Patter

[Continued from previous page]

This document embodies the fundamental rules which the sympathisers with Seseshionist Strictly adhered to and paddy Joined in the chorus many believed in their Soul that the leaders were [At right] a going to carry every sentiment they had advan ced and before the las t november election they were sure that the northern Yankees as a matter settled by them of course must be governed the South ern Chiv alry this is no fable but a real

ity----

The following document clemonstrates my previous assertion which have been denied fromt blank by men who in this enlightened clay should be pasted to the letter. I have taken this state ment from the Daily Whis Banson Dine 10 1865 and preserve it to verify the INCREASE OF CRIME. The police reports, shaded by the accounted worm says the N. Y. World, bear vitines to the again the N. Y. World, bear vitines to the same form in this tity and in which infect our land and vicinity during the past for month.

This complaint is not contacted to New dare surfacined by the Secesh an our micht for a number of months who are working our des touction while we are portion of the community wh ich are working under ground to destroy the Dusiness and as leep. I have been Jains of the very men who aware of these organ quard and foster our general izations from the fact Community, These fact I have tudied and revealed to rele that hersons with who have shown by their Jeous men and women who appearance while were slow to believe that and at my counter that Organisations were in expirture a cles heroite character and are till slow to act in lies within their very Soul . Bening robbed them. The vital poison has as I have for the been apparent ever since that last year set me respectable families have shielded A study how these their sons and daughters from transactions were minor offences where their cleeds managed and by were or les connected with these whom and ofform pirates and scourges . Take sel my opinion con setty in the onsets for one instand the trial of the Drishills in my case two pages , previous on this book the wi knew that such goods as I lost. were the very kines which were clence was such that it implicated several families of aspec tability members of which had made present a Cornelius Driville a ourmer for a house of ill fame as was shown in court as akristma present but the recel bruth was a forward and mature licentions movements and introduce famceles and males into these informald lockes safely in the face and eyes of christian people who if a breath should be wasted that way would end in passing bye myself in the street without passing the time of ely and the tame persons withdown ing their touche from me because I had the andasity to infor that red and white paint had an indication to a retregueles position in Society. The day is not, distant when mothers will week

82

The following document demonstrates my previous assertions which have been denied point blank by men who in this enlightened day should be posted to the letter. I have taken the State ment from the Daily Whig Bangor June 10, 1865 and preserve it to verify [Left column] the fact that a set of scoundrels have been in our midts for a number of months who are working our des truction while we are asleep. I have been aware of these organ izations from the fact that persons with who m I have traded with have shown by their appearance while at my counter that a desperate character lies within their very Soul. Being robbed as I have for the last year set me to study how these transactions were managed and by whom and I form ed my opinion corr ectly in the onset. I knew that such goods as I lost were the very kinds which were pur

[Clipping at center]

Increase Of Crime. The police reports, says the N. Y. World, bear witness to the alarming increase of crime in this city and vicinity during the past few months.

This complaint is not confined to New York. It extends to every city, and through the rural districts, and even to Canada, where crimes of great atrocity have been perpetrated by bounty-jumpers and others trained in vice on this side of the lines. The Hartford Times refers to the subject in the

following manner:

following document clemonstrates my previous assertions which have been denied point blank by men who in this enlightened day should be pasted to the letter, I have taken this state event from the Daily Whije Barrey Dure 10 1865 and preserve it to verify the fact that a set of says to N. Y. World, bear vitres to the housed by the accurred verm agent to N. Y. World, bear vitres to the framework in fact our land and are in the lift and un what infect our land and are working our des touction while we are tently during the past few months.

This complaint is not confined to New & are surtained by the secesh portion of the community wh ich are working under ground to destroy the dusiness and Jaims of the very men who aware of these organ quand and footer our general izations from the fact Community, These fact I have that hersons with who studied and versaled to och have shown by their appearance while were slow to believe that such counter that Orsanisations were in extistence a des perote character and are still slow to act in lies within their von Soul Bening robbed as I have for the them. The vital poison has been apparent ever since that last year set me respectable families have shielded to study how these their sons and daughters from minor offences where their cleachs transactions were managed and by were or les connected with these whom and offor pirates and scourges . Take set my apinion con settle in the onset of for one instand the trial of the knew that such Drisdells in my case two pages goods as I lost Threvious on this book. The were the very kines which were clence was such that it implicated several families of asspec tability members of which had made present to Cornelius Driville a ounner for a house of ile fame as was shown court as abristma present but the recel brith was it forward and mature dicentions movements and introduce formules and males into these informated locates safely in the face and eyes of christian people who if a breath should be wasted that way would end in passing by myself in the street without passing the time of day cerel the same persons without ing their touch from me because I had the andasity to infor that redend white paint had an indication to a setremide position in Society. The day is not distent when mothers will week

[Continued from previous page]

One of our Hartford policemen recently had occasion to arrest, in an adjoining town, a fellow who had been concerned in a burglary, and whom he had known in boyhood, the two being school-mates and intimate friends. This person told the policeman that there was likely to be a great increase of burglary at Hartford and other cities from this time forth. "You policemen," he said, "will have your hands full hereafter." On being questioned, he stated that the thieves and burgulars, as a general thing, are banded together by membership in a secret "lodge," which has its ramifications and its signs and pass-words; that it is extensive, so that any member who gets into trouble, no matter in what city, may find help at hand--the brotherhood being bound to bear each a portion of the expenses in enabling the arrested man to forfeit his bonds.

These burglars, he said, have in many cases, for the last three or four years, had no occasion to ply their avocation having obtained all the money they needed in another way--as bounty-jumpers and substitute hrokers in large cities. Now, however, the war having ended, these fast gentry begin to find themselves getting short of funds, and this fellow's opinion was that they would return lo their old business of house-breaking, and with their number doubled by the state of things existing for the last four years. In confirmation of this theory, police say that they have had, doubble the usual number of such cases during the last ten or twelve days. And we see the same marked increase of burglaries by armed and desperate fellows in various parts of New York State during the past fortnight. It would seem that with the close of the war a swam of villainous desperadoes has been let loose upon the community.

The following document clemonstrates my previous assertion which have been denied from blank by men who in this enlightened clay should be pasted to the letter. I have taken this state and preserve it to verify the INCREASE OF CRAME. The police reports. Shaded by the accounted worm again to M. Y. World, bear vitions to the handlessing increase of cream in this is and are not infect our learned and visitify during the part for morph.

The complicit is not conflicted to New descriptions. chased by the accurred verm air our mices for a number of mentes who are working our des as leep. I have been Jains of the very men who Bations from the fact Community, These fact I have that hersons with who have shown by their appearance while were slow to believe that such a des deroite character Soul . Benig robbed them. The vital poison has as I have for the respectable families have shielded It study how these their sons and daughters from transactions were minor offences where their cleeds managed and by were or les connected with these pirates and scourges . Take set my apinion cor for one instand the trial of the Drishills in my case two pages , previous on this burk. The wi knew that such clence was such that it implicated several families of asspec tability members of which had made present a Cornelius Driville a ourner for a house of its fame as was shown in court as about man presents but the recel brith was a forward and mature dicentions movements and introduce famales and males into these informald lockes safely in the face and eps of christian people who if a breath should be wasted that way would end in passing bye myself in the street without passing the time of ely and the same persons withder ing their touch from me because I find the anclasity to infor that red and white paint had an indication to a retregueles position in Society. The day is not distant when mothers will week

[Continued from previous page] [At right] chased by the accursed verm in who infest our land an d are sustained by the secesh portion of the community wh ich are working under ground to destroy the business and gains of the very men who guard and foster our general community. These facts I have studied and revealed to reli gious men and women who were slow to believe that such organisations were in existence and are still slow to act in the extermination and eradiation of them. The vital poison has been apparent ever since that respectable families have shielded their sons and daughters form minor offences where their deeds

more
were ^ or less connected with these
pirates and scourges. Take
for one instance the trial of the
Driskills in my case two pages
previous on this book The evi-

[At bottom]

dence was such that it implicated several families of respec tability members of which had made presents to Cornelius Driskill a runner for a house of ill fame as was shown in court as christmas presents but the real truth was to forward and mature licentious movements and introduce females and males into these infernald lodges safely in the face and eyes of christian people who if a breath should be wafted that way would end in passing bye myself in the street without passing the time of day and the same persens withdraw ing their trade from me because I had the audasity to infer that red and white paint had an indication to a retrograde position in Society. The day is not distant when Mothers will weep over their own folly and fathers have already abandoned their children & wives.

Yank The return of the first enlistments of the 18th maine right has substanti some winderfule facts. Charles Small a going man who was bro eight up in this neighbourhood in describing things he had seen years service give the above as one. He said that the hate of the sight of a gunker was so interve that whenever after battle it became the duty of Southerness to being gunhers they used the most disgracefull modes among which if they were ordered to mark the graves a simple of board or plank was drove down and the simple inserif lin writen on it (ganh) while on the apparite hand southernors who remained for northern troops to buy work done so as decent by as circumstance would possibly admit, every Soldier market on his head board his name, company, and regiment, and the date of his death, my britten Solomon write me while M. Tellamoto trops were before yosh Town that he had seen have things while there one was he had seen men barried with their boots sticking out, this was the last letter I ever received from him. I make a re core of these incidents so my sons and duptiers will ever remember and forever appose the infernald deceshionist who infest our land to uphale a party where the bottom of their immost Souls sympathise with such toursactions as has been committed by a set of political demagagues, these insult should never disappear from the logal mind as long as a spark of secesh ion sympathy shows itself on the face of the United states soil Tustice demands that future generations should that exert every nerve and sinew to oppose and retaliate on every movement which tonds to throw our self government into a miserable and degraded aristocratic line of oule.

83
[Upper left] [center] [Upper right]
1865 If I had my way I
s [illustration] would give them yank
A yankee ^ grave
in virginia

The return of the first enlistments of the 18th Maine Regt has substanti ated some wonderfull facts. Charles Small a young man who was bro ught up in this neighbourhood in describing things he had seen in three years service give the above as one. He said that the hate of the sight of a yankee was so intense that whenever after battle it became the duty of Southerners to bury yankees they used the most disgracefull modes among which if they were ordered to mark the graves a simple piece of board or plank was drove down and the simple inscrip tion writen on it (yank) while on the opposite hand Southerners who remained for Northern troops to bury were done so as decent had

ly as circumstances would possibly admit, every Soldier $^{\wedge}$ marked on his headboard his name, company, and Regiment, and the date of his death. My brother Solomon wrote me while $\mathrm{M}^{c}\mathrm{Lellands}$ troops

were before York Town that he had seen hard things while there, one was he had seen men burried with their boots sticking out, this was the last letter I ever received from him. I make a re cord of these incidents so my sons and dughters will ever remember and forever oppose the infernald seceshionist who infect our our land to uphold a party where the bottom of their inmost souls sympathise with such transactions as has been committed by a set of political demagogues, those insults should never disappear from the loyal mind as long as a spark of secesh ion sympathy shows itself on the face of the United states soil. Justice demands that future generations should should exert every nerve and sineau to oppose and retaliate on every movement which tends to throw our self government into a miserable and degraded aristocratic line of rule.

The national debt 3.000.000.00

Pagment of The Notional Protestary The Seaton Daily Adverse. "The various projects for paying off the public dash videous feelings it have hed their day. Most, men, we believe, are counting to the sound contendent. Their dash would dishead our army, better thousand would dishead our army, better their would dishead on army, better their army plan for disposing of it mints show the way to raise that enormous amount of money. Raising it, or any considerable of properties of if from the confineation of ready property. Years ago, and which are well as the process of confiscation of the properties of the process of confiscation when the process of confiscation when the process of confiscation were still, a policy much in fashion. Plant, for, and although the process of confiscation were still a policy much in fashion. Plant, for, but it is the process of confiscation were still a fatigate of the process of confiscation were still a fatigate of the process of confiscation were still a fatigate of the process of confiscation were still a fatigate of the process of confiscation were still a fatigate of the process of confiscation were still a fatigate of the process of confiscation were still a fatigate of the process of confiscation were still a fatigate of the process of confiscation were still a fatigate of the process of confiscation were still a fatigate of the process of confiscation were still a fatigate of the process of confiscation were still a fatigate of the process of confiscation were still a process of the process of confiscation were still a process of the process of

weer/body's attention to the imposent you of dealing with such a vast bard by any such expedient.

"It all comes down to this, then, it is all the properties of the propertie

The subject of our maternel clost and its ratio to each induces is about as minds known among the inhabitants of the nation which ower it as the political pants which brought such a dilt on a well disposed the ple who have labour over since their minerity to avoid it is known to the same authority of most as about static is those from and million, our inhabitants block white and all colors in 1859 wino 33 millions 33 millions goes in 3 thousand millions not guite a hundred times Consequently every man women and child now or some will over a hundred collers the interest at 17 to for cent is nearly 50 declears a good. In propositions the interest at 17 to for cent is nearly 50 declears a good. I propositions the interest at 17 to for cent is nearly 50 declears a good. I proposition of acce been madely by some of the most general god in 20 goars which in all probability will consume the best ame all the valuable remainder of the natural lifetime of not only the great the valuable remainder of the natural lifetime of not only the great should be remained on the soldies who have have a some the house for fully a large with the high of that from our hands for fulling generations to take the Ship of that from our hands for fulliance generations to take the Ship of that from our hands for fulliway flesh way fills a large protein of the knowledge of the delt made by the way fills a large protein of the knowledge of the state of meaning to Frence, the whole of the door to sold from the way on the state of the state of Journal and the north bastem brands of the last made million with the proposition to whop out the bester who was the with the proposition to whop out the bastem transfer on the state of much and mothers were a some of the last way that their fathers and mothers were a some and truly say that their fathers and mothers were a some on the face ship as that their fathers and mothers were a some

Our resources 14,000,000.00 The National debt 3,000,000.00 April 1 1865

April 1 100

[Sideways at left] the rebel debt aside from the national debt is two million five hundred thous and some northern sympathisers expect must assume it and add the price of all the slaves freed during the war [At left]

Payment of The National Debt. Says the Boston Daily Advertiser. "The various projects for paying off the public debt without feeling it have had their day. Most men, we believe, are coming to the sound conclusion, that a debt which approaches three thousand millions is not to be paid off as you would disband an army, but that any plan for disposing of it must show the way to raise that enormous amount of money. Raising it, or any considerable proportion of it from the confiscation of rebel property, is a scheme which was exploded three years ago, and which after what has been seen of the waste of property in the process of confiscation, nobody would think of reviving now, even if extensive confiscation were still a policy much in fashion. Plans, too, for raising money by subscription have had their run, and although no sensible man ever expected that aught would come of them, they have served to call

[At right]

everybody's attention to the impossibility of dealing with such a vast burden by any such expedient.

"It all comes down to this, then, that this debt be paid off by hard and steady work, as any individual would pay off his own private debts. The last census gave to the whole country property, real and personal, to the amount of fourteen thousand millions, but the

14.000,000.00 The national debt 3.000.000.00 The subject of our national clebt and its ratio to each individual is about as ornitoh General among the inhabitant of the nation which cross it as the political points which brought such a debit on a well disposed he ple who have labour over sime those survey to avoid it is known to the so sulled Democracy. Our debt as above stated is those thous and million, our inhabitant block white and all collers in 1850 was 33 millions 33 millions goes in 3 thousand millions in 1850 were 33 millions 33 millions goes in 3 thousand Millions not guite a hundred times Consequently every mean woman and child now or some will over a hundred oldlars a free for cent is nearly over soil hundred dollars the interest at 17 to for cent is nearly 50 dollars to get into debt and out to frag the whole off in 20 years which in all probability will consum the best and all the valuable remainder of the notional lifetime of not only the present business men but also the soldiers who have farticipated in actual service is the free a to kill and drive book the informatio sacredals who have book the informatio very fine for future generations to take the Ship of Mate from our hands fee from old the house of the four old the house both of the Environment have belones due house nor a general portion of the Environment The while of the cleft made by the war of 1812, a large fortion of the matican war debt, a large indemnity to France, the whole of the tornate cleft by that war, a large indominist to France the whole of the Common debt to that war, the purchases of the State of Louisianna, the north Castern bounds on the state of Arcaine and what we have already paid and lest in this vast Rebellion within proposition to wife out the bolome of three thousand million in 20 years, If my generation should liquidate this last and snightly scheme, our children might will and truly say that their fathers and mothers were a smart race sich as was never before vaised or ever will again after an on the face of the soil which now constitutes the United State;

[Continued from previous page]

assets of a people are not so easily available as to make it a simple matter to pay three thousand millions, even with such an ample margin as this. The margin serves to show the ultimate security of the public creditor, but for the actual raising of the money he must rely upon the savings from our annual product of our near four thousand millions. There is a sufficient surplus there with wise legislation to bring it out, to dispose of the whole matter without difficulty."

The subject of our national debt and its ratio to each individual is about as much known among the inhabitants of the nation which owes it as the political points which brought such a debt on a well disposed peo ple who have labored ever since their minority to avoid it is known to the so called Democracy. our debt as above stated is three thousand million. our inhabitants black white and all collors in 1850 was 33 millions 33 millions goes in 3 thousand millions not quite a hundred times consequently every man woman and child now or soon will owe a hundred dollars a piece and my family owes six hundred dollars the interest at 7 & 3/10 per cent is nearly 50 dollars a year. propositions have been made by some of the most zealous to get into debt and out to pay the whole off in 20 years which in all probability will consume the best and all the valuable remainder of the national lifetime of not only the present business men but also the soldiers who have participated in actual service in the field to kill and drive back the infernald scoundrels who have brought this life debt upon us. This would be very fine for future generations to take the Ship of State from our hands free from debt when we have already paid since I was born the large balance due pensioners and a general portion of the Revolution. the whole of the debt made by the war of 1812, a large portion of the mexican war debt, a large indemnity to France, the whole of the Fourrida debt by that war, the purchase of the state of Louisianna, the North Eastern boundry on the state of maine and what we have already paid and lost in this vast Rebellion with the propositions to wipe out the balance of three thousand million in 20 years. If my generation should liquidate this last and mighty scheme, our children might well and truly say that their fathers and mothers were a smart race such as was never before raised or ever will again appe ar on the face of the soil which now constitutes the United States.

ngton (Bangor Union) 1861 McCLELLAN IS OUR MAN, BOYS. McCLELLAN is our man, boys,
McCLELLAN is our man.
Bally to his standard, boys,
Rally all you can!
Rally from the hill-top,
Rally from the plain,
Rally from the islands, boys,
And rally from the main! Leave the plane upon the bench, Tell the honest traveller. And Little Mae's the man And the Sister by his sue?

I'll tell you what they're saying,
And tell you plain and clear;
Some breath it in a whisper,
Some shoul it in a tear,
Some shoul it with a wild Hurra
And some with gentler grace,
But all unite in praying, Boys
For Buson, Mac and Praces Lay aside the chisel;
Lay aside the hoe;
Leave the plough and furrow, Boy
And let the harrow go!
Gather round the Banner,
And listen to the plan,
We're bound to have a President, Marcellus Conery And Little Mac's the man Rally from the work-shop! Lock the foundry door! The history of this wonderfull man in his early life I know but very little about, but for the last seven or eight gears I have known much of his second alous editionals and abuses on the union men in this incinity. He is father is a Doctor and for many your has lived near the marsh at Frankfirt mounes. he two sons Lewellyn and meet we marsh as formagn means, no now some Stewellyn and marcellus are science at their tractes, Stewellyn a marble letter and shone certain habouned many grows for Barbor and Brudding grove stone clealers in this arty, the married a nice for with whom my will my wife was intimutely dequainted with and Towniat form S P. Bracklung centill of Phracklung in 1862 was compeled to dischage him for his secesh for divition notwithstanding he was his right Rand man in his ornamental work, and he removed to simply and set up his trade on his own account and was conspicuous in what was called the grave stone caucaus to defeat the town of Smult for your casing money to pay bounties for the last call of soldier who would have to be drafted if the town could not raise the fund of his transaction drew out a correspondence between To shall be leading to and mo Freat whose money I have presence a speamen on page 61 in the book in which som because, then all up to she strings to the course of the form the formation. Marcellus studied leev and and carried the down for the bounties. Marcellus studied leev and what was called the grave stone caucus to defeat the town of Found to for some years taught school in the spathon dates, during this period a paper of neutral palities were firmed in Barger called the more and was edited the curious Bill Bartlett who ender his days in a snow drift on a cold night in sight of his residence on Broadway in a snow drift on a cold sight in dight of his residence on Associating how on a delanch and failed of sense enough to get home this hoper had it day of Lun and by Mr Dartlets irregularities on a scount paper had it day of Lun and by Mr Dartlets irregularities on a scount paper had it day of Lun and by Mr Dartlets irregularities on a scount paper had it his business, it failed and was sold to Mredensone a young man who changed the tenore of the paper to suit what was calked though the statement of called then the glisteness which constituted the leaders of this accurred

85

52 thousand dead bodies will be traveled over before a democrat can be compeled to go and defend the capitol at Washington (Bangor Union) 1861.

McCLELLAN IS OUR MAN, BOYS.

[Left column]
McClellan is our man, boys,
McClellan is our man.
Rally to his standard, boys,
Rally all you can!
Rally from the hill-top,
Rally from the plain,
Rally from the islands, boys,
And rally from the main!

Tell your nearest neighbor,
Whether rich of poor;
Tell the honest traveller,
Who passes by your door,
Tell your wives and sweethearts,
And every one you scan,
We're bound to have a President,
And Little Mac's the man!

Lay aside the chisel;
Lay aside the hoe;
Leave the plough and furrow, Boys,
And let the harrow go!
Gather round the Banner,
And listen to the plan,
We're bound to have a president,
And Little Mac's the man!

Rally from the work-shop!

Lock the foundry door!

[Center column]

Leave the plane upon the bench,

The sledge upon the floor;

Quit the forge and bellows,

The spindle and the loom;

Drop the hod and trowel boys,

And strike for Mac and Home!

[sideways underneath]
Died in 1878 with
a carbunkle between
his shoulders as large as
a plate the same was cut
out by Seavey & Jones
at the Penobscot Exchange

Tell he traveled over before applied at Mach. McCLELLAN IS OUR MAN, BOYS. McClellan is our man, boys, Leave the plane upon the bend The sledge upon the floor; Quit the forge and bellows, The spindle and the loum; MCCLELLAN is our man, boy
MCCLELLAN is our man.
Rally to his standard, boys,
Rally all you can!
Rally from the bill-top,
Rally from the plain,
Rally from the islands, boys,
And rally from the main! Tell your nearest neighbor,
Whether rich or poor;
Tell the honest traveller,
Who passes by your door,
Tell your wives and sweet-hear And every one you scan, We're bound to have a Presiden And Little Mac's the man! Lay aside the chisel; Lay aside the chisel; Lay aside the hoe; Leave the plough and furrow, F And let the harrow go! Gather round the Banner, And listen to the plan, We're bound to have a Presider Marcellus Comeny And Little Mac's the man The history of this wonderfull man in his early life I know but very little about, but for the last seven or eight gears I have known much of his soundalous editorials and abuses on the union much of his sound about editorials and abuses on the ainen men in this in einity. He is father is a Dodor and for many years has lived near the marsh at Frankfirt morns. his two sons Llewellyn and market market their tracks, Llewellyn a mable letterer and stone cutter laboured many gears for Barker and Mondoling grove stone cutter laboured many gears for Barker and Mondoling grove stone clealess in this city, the married a mice first with whom my wife was intimately dequented with and committed from 3 of Brackling untill mr Brackling in 1862 was compeled to dischage him to seath developing in the was compeled to dischage pin for his secesh producties notwithstanding he was his right man in his ornamental work, and he removed to Somhfut and set who his trude on his own account and was conspicuous in what was called the grave stone concers to defeat the town of Sound fort from vaising money to pay bounties for the last call of soldier who would have to be drafted if the town ander not vaise the fund, This transaction observe out a correspondence between Nophulus lenshings and m Freat whose money I have presented a specimen on face 61 in this book in which on Recessing used thomast up to the strong and carried the town for the bounties. Marcellus Studied law and atto for some years taught school in the spathon dates, during this ported a paper of neutral politics was finded in Bango called the Marray and was edited the ourious Bill Bartlett who endeshis days in a snow drift on a cold night in sight of his residence on Boom howing been on a clob and and failed of send anough to get home this haper had it day of Jun and by mr Bartells inequalanties on a scount of not attending to his business it failed and yours sold to moderance a young man who changed that tenore of the paper to suit what was called then the gludeness which constituted the leaders of this accurred [Continued from previous page]
[Right column]
McClellan is the man, boys,
To save the sinking ship!
And they who dare deny it, boys,
Betray a lying lip!
These are the coward Traitors,
Who rent the land in twain,
And interpose the Darkey's nose,
Lest it should be healed again!

What says the honest Farmer?
What says the Soldier bold?
What says the bowed Mechanic,
And the Sailor true as gold?
What says the stricken mother?
What says the mourning bride?
What says the conscript Brother,
And the Sister by his side?

I'll tell you what they're saying,
And tell you plain and clear;
Some breath it in a whisper,
Some tell it in a tear,
Some shout it with a wild Hurrah
And some with gentler grace,
But all unite in praying, Boys
For Union, Mac And Peace!
Doctor Jordon Faust.
[Center]
[Illustration]
Marcellus Emery
The hero of northern Democracy.
The history of this wonderfull man in his ear

The history of this wonderfull man in his early life I know but very little about, but for the last seven or eight years I have known [Continued on next page]

helod to go and defend ngton (Bangor Union) 1861 McCLELLAN is our man, boys,
McCLELLAN is our man.
Bally to his standard, boys,
Eally all you can!
Raily from the hill-top,
Rally from the plain,
Rally from the islands, boys,
And rally from the main! Leave the plane upon the bench, Tell the honest traveller, What says the mourning bride What says the conscript Brother And the Sister by his side? And Little Mac's the man I'll tell you what they're saying, And tell you plain and clear; Some breath it in a whisper, Some tell it in a tear, Lay aside the chisel; Lay asate the censes;
Lay asate the hoe;
Leave the plough and furrow, Boy
And let the harrow go!
Gather round the Banner,
And listen to the plan,
We're bound to have a President, Marcellus Comerny And Little Mac's the man Rally from the work-shop! Lock the foundry door! The history of this wonderfull man in his early life I know but very little about, but for the last seven or eight years I have known much of his secundalous editorials and abuses on the union this vicinity. Heis father is a Doctor and for many years has lived near the marsh at Frankfort maines. his two Sons Llewellym and meet we marsh as formagn means, no now some Stewellyn and marcellus are science at their tractes, Stewellyn a marble letter and shone certain habouned many grows for Barbor and Brudding grove stone clealers in this arty, the married a nice for with whom my will my wife was intimutely dequainted with and Towniat from & B. Dracklung centill om Bradbury in 1862 was compeled to discharge him for his secesh prodivities notwithstanding he was his right hund man in his ornamental work, and he removed to samplet and set up his trude on his own account and was conspicuous in what was called the grave stone can one to defeat the town of South fort from orasing money to pay bounties for the last call of soldier who would have to be dropfed if the town could not raise the fund of this trems action drew out a correspondence between Hopphulus buckings, and my Speak Whose money I have foresoved a specimen on fage 61 in this book in which some least them all up to the string to the last them all up to the string and carried the town for the bounties. Marcellus studied law and what was called the grave Stone canous to defeat the town of Frank stafer some years taught school in the sputhom states, during this period a paper of neutral politics were firmled in Barger called the more and was edited the aurious Bill Bartlett who ender his days in a snow drift on a cold night in dight of his residence on Broadwa having been on a debauch and failed of sence anough to get home this paper had its day of fun and by Mr Battetts inequantites on a scount of not attending to his buriness it failed and was sold to modernmen young man who changed the tenor of the paper to suit what was called then the glisteness which constituted the leaders of this accurred

[Continued from previous page]

much of his scandalous editorials and abuses on the union men in this vicinity. His father is a Doctor and for many years has lived near the marsh at Frankfort Maine. his two Sons Llewellyn and Marcellus are science at their trades, Llewellyn a marble letterer and stone cutter laboured many years for Barker and Bradbury grave stone dealers in this city, he married a nice girl with whom my wife was intimately acquainted with and Journied for mr S P Bradbury untill mr Bradbury in 1862 was compeled to discharge him for his secesh proclivities notwithstanding he was his right hand man in his ornamental work, and he removed to Frankfort and set up his trade on his own account and was conspicuous in what was called the grave stone caucus to defeat the town of Frank fort from raising money to pay bounties for the last call of soldiers who would have to be drafted if the town could not raise the fund. This

e

transaction drew out a correspondence between Th^ophulus Cushing Esq.

and mr Treat whose money I have preserved a specimen on page 61 in this book in which Mr Cushing used them all up to shoe strings and carried the town for the bounties. Marcellus studied law and after for some years taught school in the southern states, during this period

a paper of neutral politics was printed in Bangor called the Mercury by

and was edited ^ the curious Bill Bartlett who ended his days in a snow drift on a cold night in sight of his residence on Broadway having been on a debauch and failed of sence enough to get home this paper had its day of fun and by Mr Bartletts irregularities on account of not attending to his business it failed and was sold to Mr Densmore a young man who changed the tenore of the paper to suit what was called the glisteners which constituted the leaders of the accursed

Sebellion. The paper being so near our out a few of these men subscribed 40 dollars a year to suffer the organ and shaped it to seit their movements to dollars a year to suffer for the grand contest, after conducting the is forwarding fireliminaries for the grand contest, after conducting the pape a few years with the assistance of Isaac or Patter Ser W Lada Leone Savage Gerham Le Bonton Armes Am Raberts and others more Denomore sold out to Marcellus Emeny who at that period had so Denomina sold out a marcella may were at Man Jorisa him to turned from the south and, was seeking business. When this transfer turned from the south the fillers obtained to that the the Barryor remon was made to the report to the more of the following and southern Someone as weekly feefur to thrite the morthern and Southern Someone more and a weekly frefor to mochiney to the upper flory of mel melungher blanks amount the that mochiney to the whole the monowing the new era in mew block on Days this book. On their commoning the new era in new block on Page this took, on their commonant the new ere in this office they had one of the smoot oplended signs of ever set my ego on it was some 8 to to feet of season hung hetween live awardens with a horny gitted on it was some 8 to to feet of season by the father of his country George Madingue montacity and the head and but of the father of his country thought with control motored with gold local and o cooled in various army which in the onset was an imposition on the father of our country— The paper now being established. Om Emy associated with him a title Small smart young man by the name of Dean us an associatebotion and general tool for the honefit of the paper who commoneed in carnet a Dries of outlew Jublications designed to arouse the farming comme wity and adopted citizens and to consolictate the two classes in a union which at its base has the one object (Robellin) after the paper has onen a short time the law abiding citizens perceived that the aim of the paper was to black bull every, sespectable frager in the north aim sidicule loyal statements when the war broke out the paper became such auch lagal statements when the war of falschoods witholding our so obnecious and printed such clownight falschoods witholding our success and printing our defeats the community became so a saferinated that a party of some twelve men at snoon (one of whome sould identify and knew as of ohn I alwor the ase maker) entered the office whom the most of the Comparition were at deining and threewall the machinery and stock out of the windows before a crowd of several throwsund from myself being one of the should set five to all thing, inflamable a Leeft some the unfamiled paper which with a high wind blew about the street and was picked up by the boys and men who adopted it for wrapping poper no one of the thousands made the loast athempt to meddle with this transaction and so Sudden a call on his gentlementhy gave mr Emery So sudden a notice that his person would be a subject for tar and feathers and at that time his brother Llewellyn lived in the odjoining tenement to I P Bradburys on exect It and Marcellus boarded withhin and had his library wihis chamber. Marcellus secretal dum the afternoon and during the night of the Same day Sewellyn took a horse twagen and carried him down river, and he remained out of the city for some time till matters were quieted, my wife making his wife a call soon after that is Rewellyn wife the setated his

rebellion. The paper being so near run not a few of these men subscribed 40 dollars a year to support the organ and shaped it to suit their movements in forwarding preliminaries for the grand contest. after conducting the paper a few years with the assistance of Isaac W Patton Gen W Ladd George Savage Gorham L Boynton Amos M Roberts and others mr Densmore sold out to Marcellus Emery who at that period had re turned from the south and was seeking business. When this transfer

paper

was made the name of the ^ was changed to that of the Bangor union a weekly paper to unite the northern and Southern Democracy and removed the type & machinery to the upper story of mess Wheelright & Clarks new block on Page 55 this book. On their commencing the new era in this office they had one of the most splendid Signs I ever set my eye on it was some 8 to 10 feet square hung between two windows with a heavy gilded moulding and the head and burst of the father of his country George Washington in the center embosed with gold leaf and scrolled in various ways which in the onset was an imposition on the father of our country -The paper now being established, Mr Emery associated with him a little small smart young man by the name of Bean as an associate Editor and general tool for the benefit of the paper who commenced in earnest a series of outlaw publications designed to arouse the farming commu nity and adopted citizens and to consolidate the two classes in a union which at its base had the one object (Rebellion) after the paper had run a short time the law abiding citizens perceived that the aim of the paper was to black ball every respectable paper in the north and ridicule loyal statements when the war broke out the paper became so obnoxious and printed such downright falsehoods, withholding our success and printing our defeats the community became so exasperated that a party of some twelve men at noon (one of whom I could identify and knew as John Taber the axe maker) entered the office when the most of the compositors were at dinner and threw all the machinery and stock out of the windows before a crowd of several thousand persons

of the spectators of myself being one ^ and set fire to all things inflamable except some ^ the unprinted paper which with a high wind blew about the Streets and was picked up by the boys and men who adopted it for wrapping paper no one of the thousands made the least attempt to meddle with this transaction and so Sudden a call on his gentlemanship gave mr Emery so sudden a notice that his person would be a subject for tar and feathers and at that time his brother Llewellyn lived in the adjoining tenement to S P Bradburys on esex st and Marcellus boarded with him

himself

and had his library in his chamber. Marcellus secreted ^ during the afternoon and during the night of the Same day Llewellyn took a horse & waggon and carried him down river, and he remained out of the city for some time till matters were quieted. My wife making his wife a call soon after that to Llewellyns wife she related his

Escape in considence and also her fews for her own headands softy and they was at that yearl about granging to more out of town to Which they soon dut, and I heard no most, her hus band until I read the correspondence I have soluted which was drawn out by the aurous concooled in his frame stone shop. At the time tourfu were called for to defend the capital at Mashington one time composition his oleging manner and scient that be fore a democrat could be compelled to go to war against the south or even dendend our national abolitor fifty two throwand clead bodies of democrats avoided hours to be marched over from the state of main, The was the computed reunder of Lemocrats in this state at the election of Abraham Lincoln and Mr. among counted on the whole obsendth of Abraham Lincoln and Mr. among counted on the whole strength to oppose any movement to suntain the Union their fleity he thought they so was so the longity of willed. I some the ity secesh find on wort Sumptor until the day of Lees surrender this informall sheet shit woman suntate when the surrender this informall sheet shit wonder the anech lies release outset to the resource of the paper is again. Surge new goalows fromto outset to to the resource to set the frage is to grave his most goalows from a such sortion in a court the section delisorded for the says and private their subscription in advance and hundreds of distinct with never took a frage hope before sold account also fraid in advance to the own to black appetition and that took hope the was going to rule the own when the paper was started that time it set up is some those on the east side of central st belonging to the stime it set up is some those on the east side of central st belonging to Con the clay of Lees Surrender 1865 Several Union mon early in the morning indete mr secesh (Marcellus) a call at the transless for the see puse 76 (Sees surmacon) and mr Emery made his appearance on the balany as pule as a short and shiving with from he made a short of each in which he back he had been middlen as to the older mindled and that his whole yerovores career had been erronous. mination and that his whole provious career had been error out and he with atsembling voice cheered the union of withdrawy the union men not feling satisfied oftend in a few moments the thinks union men of leading satisfied of the Miss affection of the thinks that his good head called for him made his affectioner upon und that his good head called for him made the amencan flag and observed to the original flag and observed to the original to the world the world to the world the world with the sound the world with the original world to the otil branched at the Brankhickouse which is an in my wand. In order to get his age I had to call at the union office year him in person, I done so and found him and amas Patter in his private room on a sofa. He arriver gave me his age 38 years did and was polite easy and jentlemany, at this time he was did and was polite easy and jentlemany, at this time he was dressed in a Snuff brown fine broad aloth frock oat an paid his hair oo do ish his whiches brown y very long as was his hair his statute about 6 feet high well furfortimed but slander his wast to their larger or would thun a female laced. I have seen him

in the street many a day and hered a critic view of him at the in men nothetent last year has always wears specks and while walking has

87

escape in confidence and also her fears for her own husbands safety and they was at that period about aranging to move out of town to which they soon did, and I heard no more of her hus band untill I read the correspondence I have related which was drawn out by the caucus concocted in his grave stone shop. At the time troops were called for to defend the capitol at Washington mr Emery came out in his defying manner and said that before a democrat could be compelled to go to war against the south or even defend our national capitol fifty two thousand dead bodies of democrats would have to be marched over from the state of maine. This was the computed number of Democrats in this state at the election of Abraham Lincoln and Mr Emery counted on the whole strength to oppose any movement to sustain the Union their party he thought they

was so thoroughly drilled. From the day Secesh fired on Fort Sumpter untill the day of Lees surrender this infernald sheet spit venomn

it

and lies week by e week untill $^{\wedge}$ went up. After the clean out of the Union Mr Emery returned to Bangor and his most zealous friends rushed

to the rescue to set the paper up again. Large numbers of democrats all over this section subscribed for the paper and paid their subscription in advance and hundreds of Irishmen who never took a paper before sub scribed and also paid in advance to show the d—nd black republic ans that John Bull was going to rule the race when the paper was started this time it set up in some stores on the east side of central st belonging to

Hasting Strickland.

On the day of Lees surrender 1865 several Union men early in the morning made mr Secesh (Marcellus) a call at the Franklin House See Page 73 (Lees surrender) and Mr Emery made his appearance on the balcony as pale as a ghost and shivering with fear he made a short speech in which he said he had been mistaken as to the deter mination and that his whole previous career had been eronious [Continued on next page]

Uscape in confidence and also her fews for her own husbands softy and they was at that period about grangery to more out of town to Which they soon dut, and I heard no most, her hus band until I sead the conspondence I have related which was drawn out by the Canous Concooled in his frame stone shop At the time tours were called for to defend the capital at Mashington Mr Emery came out in his defing manner and said that before a democrat could be compelled to go to war against the South or even dengend our national Capitol fifty two thousand clear bodies of democrato would have to be marched over from the state of main, This was the computed number of Democrats in this state at the election of Abrahum Sincoln and Mir amon counted on the whole strength to oppose any movement to sustain the Union their party he thought they was so the original drilled. From the day deced fired on not sumption until the day of Sees surronder this informated sheet spit venomen until the day of Sees surronder this informated sheet spit venomen and lies which ly week him with After the clean out of the Union Mr Emey return to Bronger and his most zealous frends out to the rosers of the to proper the surround to the rosers. Union Her amog retain a Bringer and this orman queen ground resond to the resource to set the feefer up again. Large numbers of demonstration in over this section subscential for the happ and feered their authoristion in advenue and hundred of driehmin with never took a pale before sale devicted and also hard in advenue to thou the demonstration from the race when the paper was stated and that took was pring to rule the sace when the paper was stated this time it set up in some those on the east side of central at belinging to the states stricklessed. Con the clay of Lees surrender 1865 seneral union mon early in the morning indite mr secesh (Marcellus) a call at the Countil worse see page 73 (Sees surrender) and mr somer made his appearance on the balany as pale as a ghost and shown with fees he made on the balany as pale as a ghost and shown with fees he made a short of each in which he said he had been mistaken as to the deline a short of each in which he said he had been mistaken as to the deline in minimation and that his while provious career had been aromous in minimation and that his while provious career that been withdrawy the sand he with a trombling vorce cheered the union of withdrawy the said shown on mon mot falling satisfied notween in a few moments to be thinking and he with atsembling voice cheered the union of withdraws the union men not feeling datisfied ostind in a few moments the thinking that his good hered called for him made his appearance upon and that his good hered called for him made the american flag and cheered to the organist sto when I made the military enrollment t proventing to In april 1845 when I made the military enrollment t proventing for ward to he still be protected at the sprinklichouse which is in my for ward. In order to get his agent head to call at the union of feel the ward in men proon, I done so and found him and Amas attended him in person, his private room on a sofu. He arose one his age 38 years del and was polite easy and gentlemants at this time he was del and was polite easy and gentlemants at this time he was dressed in a soruff brown fine broad oloth frost was his hair oo dolish his whichous brown of very long as was his hair his statute about 6 feet high well first things but then for his wast not being larger owned thugh well first their larger him a female laced. I have deen him in the street many a day and head a critic view of him at the some mostification that year his players wears specks and while walkingthed a roll of perchant in his hand and sometimes a case of heave him

[Continued from previous page]

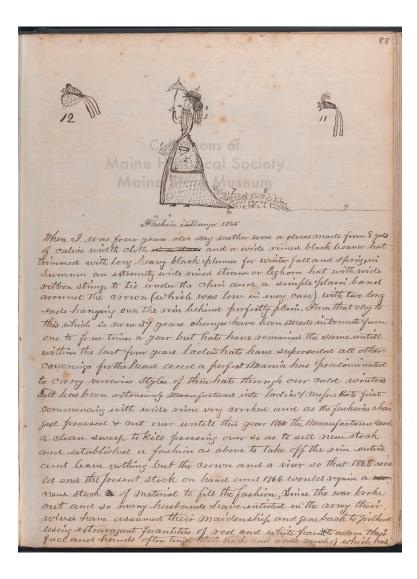
and he with a trembling voice cheered the union & withdrew. The union men not feeling satisfied returnd in a few moments & he thinking that his god had called for him made his appearance again and by the request of the union men embraced the American flag and cheered

it. In April 1865 when I made the military enrolllment & inventory for ward 6 he still boarded at the Franklin house which is in my ward. In order to get his age I had to call at the union office & see him in person, I done so and found him and Amos Patten in his private room on a sofa. He arose & gave me his age 38 years old and was polite easy and gentlemanly. at this time he was dressed in a snuff brown fine broad cloth frock coat and pants his hair reddish his whiskers brown & very long as was his hair his statute about 6 feet high well proportioned but slender his waist not being larger around than a female laced. I have seen him in the street many a day and had a critic view of him at the mammoth tent last year he always wears specks and while walking has a roll of parchment in his hand and sometimes a cane. I have given

[In right margin] his form as exact as I can

[In left margin]

Mr Bean his associate Joined the south and fought & was promoted in their ranks



[Three illustrations] Fashion in Bangor 1865

When I was four years old my mother wore a dress made from 8 yds of calico width cloth in a dress and a wide rimed black beaver hat trimmed with long heavy black plumes for winter fall and spring. in Summer an extremely wide rimed straw or leghorn hat with wide ribbon strings to tie under the chin and a simple plain band around the crown (which was low in every case) with two long ends hanging over the rim behind perfectly plain. From that day to this which is now 37 years changes have been made in bonnets from one to four times a year but hats have remained the Same untill within the last four years ladies hats have superseded all other coverings for the head and a perfect Mania has predominated to carry various styles of thin hats through our cold winters Felt has been extensively Manufactured into ladies & messrs hats first commencing with wide rims very crooked and as the fashions chan ged pressed & cut over untill this year 1865 the Manufacturers Made a clean sweep to kill pressing over so as to sell new stock and established a fashion as above to take off the rim entire and leave nothing but the crown and a visor so that 1865 wou ld end the present stock on hand and 1866 would require a new new stock to of material to fill the fashions. Since the war broke out and so many husbands have enlisted in the army their wives have assumed their maidenship and gone back to girlhood using extravagant quantities of red and white paint to adorn their face and hands often times their necks and arms much of which has

Rever taken toolst lessens to apt to being these who have some above the line of the eyes I amb decomplished person their their theek borns above the line of the eyes I amb decomplished person brusched byten they from the should and the wholest female biffer they from the should are the wholest female byten of dress has been a confectionary with every change to be seen of some of moderate and heighten their bodoness and also in lessen from the Man been a clustery the general from the should be to been a clustered to a delite increased in free to extend the dimental of the labour the freezens of the should be to the former of the stands and trail towns to be to the mound that from a will labour the freezens of most was to count 20 gasts of old to make a full extended and trail towns to count when the theory and strails of the time flowered to the former of the graph when it they would be to the the free them for the should be county when if they would be from that I exceed and which was a cheart of the former of the free the strail of the trail the free them they that the free when he there own three the free three own three three own three own three the free three free three from the first plane contend the deman the tendency of the own and object good to the first from a three own three three three to the first for the first with a factor own the free own three three three three three own three t

been put on by poor workmen by those who have never taken toilet lessons too apt to paint their cheek bones above the line of the eyes. Paints during this period have been extremely high and the higher they grew the more used and the whole female system of dress has been revolutionised aiming with every change to lesson female modesty and heighten their boldness and also in crease the expence of living and thus destroy the general prosperity of the land. There has been a disposition as cloth increased in price to extend the dimentions of dress and the passion has become so determined that poor girls will labour three and six months to earn 20 yards of cloth to make a full extended and trail dress to drag on our clay and gravel side walks often times flounced and highly trimed with braids & cords thinking that it adds to their beauty when if they would but study common sence, which is a cheap study they would find that Queens and Aristocrats only wear such dresses in drawing rooms and to social drawing room lives in their own mansions, but never in the street even when they ride in Barouches attended by a full troop of servants in livery. This passion has been carried to such an extent since women had the handling of their husbands bounties that they have entered the dance halls with trails and defied gent to step on them at the peril of having a face made up at them if such a thing should occur and notwithstanding they are steped on and tore out at the gethers in the waist the more this thing happens the

worn. Another feature on these long tailed dresses is the incessant use in the street hours and days and weeks woman and girls negle ct their duties at home and promenarde these rough streets which every sidewalk gives evidence looking as though a bush had been draged over them with the leaves on and a roll of dust assending behind as represented in figures 7 & 8 nine being the walk smoothed down, white cotton hose even in cold weather and spring hoop

89 been put on by poor workmen by those who have never taken toilet lessons too apt to paint their check bones above Rever taken toolet less on too aft to paint their thech have above the line of the eyes. Paint don't to paint their thech there above the line of the eyes. Paint during this period howelvern stromely thigh and the higher they grow the rover used and the Wilder formale system of does have been occultionised airing with every change to lesson stemale moderaty and heighten their boldness and also in cross the officers of the land. There has been a clair of the formate from the officers of the land. There has been a clair thus desting the general from the second him to prove the formation as all the more case in formation of the land. There has been a clair formation to earn 20 gains of olotte to make a full estended and tradedness to draw 20 gains of olotte to make a full estended and tradedness to draw on our clay and graved side walks often times flowned and tradedness to draw on our clay and graved sides walks often times flowned and to the with braids of could be the time they that it decks to their beauty when if they would find that Second and less tooms only wear and distance in the second of a court with their own or announce, but rever with the strong wear and they rick in Barroness attended by a full troop over lever when their own Barroness attended by a full troop of seven when they rick in Barroness attended by a full troop of seven when the provide of having a face made up at this if such a thing should as award and artiful trails and dependent to took on their centres of the donne hallstrike trails and dependent to early on them at the point of having a face made up at this if such a thing should as a current the women and to rough a thing shoping the one and too our at the getters and activities the more this thing happens thomas a time of pathos in the women on the such some the strong and some time they are the such and the such some and to such some of the such the very morney winds mear interest facts from the nature of principal winds and second them as truth, some traces are in the return of which we have a second them as truth, some traces are in the option, when me purchasing a secondry quantity of oraches for their children with wearing rect from to beer cade and water full heart which when the second country the second place and great of principal and great places.

The fact which I have described are worn by seven eight of all girls from 2 to 25 years also and over half the married women. from 25 to 50 many women hereale the married women from 25 to 50 many women hereale the street daily who weigh 150 to 200 hound with a mipse hat torisment the sound as a sire to gean ald which corresponding with their persons gives them a look while resting if seen back two anatorders with a gent like two onen also the style of coat as govern in figure 5 has very much the same appearance of male gard

[Continued from previous page]

skirts which admits a roll of dust knee high and if mud this tail is soiled a nearly an equal distance which is one of the most ridiculous sights we have to contend with. many a child for the last four years has gone to bed hungry for the want of the very money which their mothers and sisters have expended in long tails and paint. I know these facts from the nature of my business and record them as truth. some cases are in the extreme, women purchasing a scanty quantity of crackers for their childrens supper wearing red paint cascade and water fall hair trail black dresses and grey squirrel fur capes red paint and gold chains. The hat which I have described are worn by seven eights of all girls from 2 to 25 years old and over half the married women from 25 to 50 Many women parade the streets daily who weigh 150 to 200 pound with a misses hat trimmed the same as a girl 6 years old which corresponding with their persons gives them a look while riding if seen back two and riding with a gent like two men also the style of coat as given in figure 5 has very much the same appearance of male garb. All claims for protection to a females natural charms have been thrown

away in the adoption of these Guts they neither protect the head or face from sun or cold, After I was robbed the last time in afric 1865 of went to a theatre one night at normby a Hall to get trace of some thieres and the shall was roweled a large portion being Gernales and only on female was there who I ever saw at a dense here I saved nothing about femal was two was a sure some as a consectable or correct sound, about the filey and my observations were the association and chimps of men and women of estimates that a thousand of medically produces disjust as also new instead of producing a refinement it actually produces disjust as also does the section of producing a refinement of few a fermale scented and fai attend of at one say to myself something is worn nature has but at almost and seeks an artificial smaller to make up whatever is minus, The Substantial facts are these : Jemale moderty has fallen in a large degree for the fact 15 years : girls whose protess were trained to respect modest onles and regulations are Just the forement in advancing in racing Modelet sells and organisms are such the fromwat in advancing in mong the streets nights frequenting salvons and eating opters driftigale playing cauch attending the close stating on see noting on learn surgens of home above entering forcers thereof yearch asing tobacco & creding on their heiselands and assurant to out door brains and one organism the indear has modelet and worth in our welfare. Maoning an influse of money all at once personsony a suit of sides and making their appearance in these their door after heir, reduced to a simple State aid of 75 450 cents a ruch for each member in the family and a private pay is dultars a smooth has reduced the flour barrel to a sit questioning and a sheet of paper, and closur red point and long tail chouse to such clessorate circumstances as to enforce the very wearns to be thieres and prastitutes, women who once were outpotate dimen by their own folly to these circumstances harbor thieres nights and make a vest for them days whose children week over their mothersfally, In overtien them olays whose concerned of females who not being oblyed to go to war should have operate every norve to preserve and strengthm the observed of legal and anoral law in the absence of their husbands have providen their fresh much sucre summersed in the army this should have made them show the influence their set have on the community more partie when they more their own masters and not the operate as they have proved, I have given the drawing as a test on the turn of our countries prosperity and to show how the change come about Explanation to the cut on Page 88 mo 1 a small veil as given on hat mo 10 10 A white pochet han otherchief 2 a Jung done up with waterfall & auris folded cliamonding ground the nech with a him in front to close it 3 curls artificial from 5 to 15 dullar with 4 = Style of laclies hut 1865 11. A hat trimed in feathers 4 long 5 one style of habit fine bluck olithe 6 point of trail dup sibbunds with snamelod acon 12 Apart trummed with wide 748 Dust attending street promonandes rebend obour in front & veilstust

away in the adoption of these hats they neither protect the head or face from sun or cold. After I was robbed the last time in April 1868 I went to a theatre one night at Norombega Hall to get trace of some thieves and the hall was crowded a large portion being females and only one female was there who I ever saw at a dance hall I cared nothing about the play and my observations were the associations and changes of men and women. I estimated that a thousand females wore red paint in that audie nce instead of producing a refinement it actually produces disgust, as also does the scent of musk because whenever I pass a female scented and pai nted up I at once say to myself Something is wrong nature has lost its charm and seeks an artificial matter to make up whatever is minus. The substantial facts are these: female modesty has fallen in a large degree for the past 15 years, girls whose mothers were trained to respect modest rules and regulations are Just the foremost in advancing in racing the streets nights frequenting Saloons and eating oysters drinking ale playing cards attending theatres skating on ice riding on team waggons & horse sleds entering grocery stores purchasing tobacco & cigars for their husbands and assu ming the out door business and neglecting the indoor has made sad work in our welfare, having an influx of money all at once purchasing a suit of silks and making their appearance in them then soon after being reduced to a simple state aid of 75 & 50 cents a week for each member in the family and a privates pay 13 dollars a month has reduced the flour barrel to a six quart pail, and a butter Jar to a sheet of paper, and drove red paint and long tail dresses to such desperate circumstances as to enforce the very wearers to be thieves and prostitutes. women who once were respectable driven by their own folly to these circumstances harbor thieves nights and make a rest for them days whose children weep over their mothers folly. This volunteer change in the morals of females who not being obliged to go to war should have exerted every nerve to preserve and strengthen the obedience of legal and moral law in the absence of their husbands providing their husbands were immoral in the army, this should have made them show the influence their sex had on the community more partic ular when they were their own masters and not the oposite as they have proved. I have given the drawing as a text on the turn of our countries prosperity and to show how the changes came about

Explanation to the cut on Page 88

no 1 a small veil as given on hat no 10

2 a pug done up with waterfall & curls

3 curls artificial from 5 to 15 dollars worth

4=style of ladies hat 1865

5 one style of habit fine black cloth

6 point of trail dress

7& 8 Dust attending street promenardes

9 side walk

10 A white pocket handkerchief

folded diamonding covered the neck with a fur in front to close it

together

11 A hat trimed in feathers & long

ribbands with enameled acorn

s or plumbs in front

12 A hat trimmed with wide

ribband & bow in front & veil Just large enough to cover the face & ears



91 1865 [Left column]

The Destruction of Republicanism The Object of The Rebellion. That is the great and paramount object of the present rebellion, should not for a moment be lost sight of by the freemen of this country. The cause of the Government is the cause of the people. The war we are waging is absolutely a war for the preservation of their liberties, and we can never yield the contest without at the same time yielding for all future time the great guaranty for the rights, the elevation and dignity of labor, which has been given us by the free and equal government established by our fathers. That the great design of the Southern traitors has been for years to revolutionize our system and subvert the political rights and privileges of all free laboring men, is well established by documentary and other evidence, running back for more than thirty years. A recent pamphlet brings out some of this evidence in a clear and conclusive light. A light in which the intelligent working classes of this country should read their duty to themselves and their children, in the present crisis of their country's fate.

Nothing could be more natural than that slavery should be the nursery and hot-bed propagator of despotism. For despotism and slavery are as near akin to each other as sin and Satan. So it has spent the whole time since the adoption of our present Constitution, in plotting and devising ways and means for the overthrow of our free government, determined to ruin where it could not rule.

The leaders of this rebellion are the sworn servants of Despotism. Their open avowals and declarations during the last thirty years, show clearly enough that they are aiming to disfranchise and degrade the great mass of the people to absolute slavery, without regard to color or race.

The design is to show, from the testimony of the prime movers and leaders of the rebellion, and those in sympathy with them, that this is an open and undisguised conflict between the opposing principles of Freedom and Despotism.

It begins with the testimony of



[Continued from previous page] See our neighbours Sentiments in full

The Democratic "Endorsement" Meeting. We publish by request the official report of the proceedings of the democratic meeting of Thursday in support of President Johnson's policy. The spirit of the meeting was a queer one for a Union assemblege, if we are to judge by the fact stated by the Times that an allusion to Grant, Sherman, Farragut and others of our heroes was received in silence, (or nearly so) while a tribute to Stonewall Jackson was received by manifestations of approval.

So far as "the people" were concerned, not a Republican was present taking part.

The Meeting to Endorse the Restoration Policy of President Johnson. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Bangor and vicinity assembled at the City Hall on the evening of March 1st, 1866, to endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson. The meeting was called to order by the Hon Spencer A. Pratt, a vigorous supporter of Lincoln and Johnson in the campaign of 1864, who nominated the Hon. J. Wingate Carr for President, On motion M. V. B. Piper, Esq., was chosen Secretary. On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on resolutions, by the Chair --George W. Ladd, Spencer A. Pratt, John B. Ricker, James S. Emery and Levi Murch.

[Center column]

Resolved, That the citizens of Bangor and vicinity here assembled, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and faithful to its principles, are in favor of the immediate and complete restoration of our *glorious Union*, by the admission forthwith of all the Representatives from the States lately in rebellion who can take the oath to support the Constitution.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the principles announced by the President in his



[Continued from previous page] annual, and his late veto message of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and will give him our support in this trying hour of peril to constitutional liberty, in all his efforts for the restoration of constitutional government in all parts of the country.

Resolved, In the language of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, in his recent speech in Cooper Institute, in New York. "There never was and never can be any successful process for the restoration of Union and harmony among the States, except the one with which the President has avowed himself satisfied.

Resolved, That we have read the President's speech made to his fellow citizens of Washington on the subject of his policy,

Remember the following when you vote always

John H. Surratt. A merchant of this city, who was in Montreal on Wednesday, informed us that he saw John H. Surratt in that city on that day. He knew the man, notwithstanding his beard and whiskers had been allowed to grow to inordinate lengths. Surratt has been concealed in Montreal for some time past by the Catholic priests, and at one time, when detectives were in pursuit of him, he was hid in a recess under the altar of one of the churches.

It was understood, as our informant says, that Surratt was to take passage for Glasgow in the steamship St. George, which was to sail from Quebec—(Press,

Public Meeting. Somebody who signs "Per Order," has advertised (through the columns of the Times) a meeting at City Hall to night "to endorse the President's policy."

It is supposed the chairman will open the meeting by reading the following "call":

"Great Victory For The South." Under this heading the Norfolk (Va.) Post thus begins an article on the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill:



[Continued from previous page]

"Since the morning of July 22d, 1861, when the news of the great Southern victory achieved by Beauregard over McDowell, and the awful rout of the Federal army on the plains of Manassas, was borne through the South, on the wings of the wind, as it were, carrying joy and jubilation into every loyal Southern household, and gladdening every true Southern heart, there has been no news received with so much rejoicing by the people of the South as that contained in the despatch informing them the President had vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. This is the greatest victory they have achieved during the war--greater than any of the feats of arms of Stonewall Jackson or of Robert E. Lee; and it has given them more pleasure than had Gen. Lee been elected Governor of Virginia. They have found an ally in the President worth more to them than the alliance of France or England, and they now begin to see, even as they saw foreshadowed at Manassas, the final triumph of the great Southern cause."

The *Bangor Democrat* of this morning, after announcing the meeting says:

The PEOPLE will move right on. They are satisfied that the President is right, and they don't mean that their voice shall be stifled. They want to speak out their approval [Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

of the Restoration policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, of his veto, and of his noble speech, and they will do it to-night at the City Hall.

[Right column]
[Printed cartoon]
Uncle Sam & Mrs. Confederacy.
U.S. Is it really you Jeff: you in Petticoats? I am ashamed of you!
Jeff: I only borrowed these hoops from M^{rs}. Davis, not expecting you to hunt down women.

[Printed cartoon]
Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1865 by L. Prang & C° in the Clerk's
Office of the District Court of Mass

L. Prang & C°. Boston, Mass

The Last Of The Chevaliers.

(End of the play)

Jeff. "I thought your government was more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children."

[Printed cartoon] Sour Apple Tree

Fruit Of Secession.

Result The frinted advertisement Jeins the 9.2 result of this magnificant main in 1773. my namis Toseph mitchell, and ounthe mutual store, The above skotch illustrates one of the greatest humburgs that the merchants and citizens of Bernger have had to centered with sin ce it was incorporated to this dute 1865. Some 15 years ago when many kinds of goods pain 10 -15 +20 per cent and the time given on then moreassed the for cent of loss to a much larger amount them it has been in later years, a number of the leading mechanic conceived the sidea that a plan might dre consummation whereby there who pain for their goods could centrall the profit by conspiring and forming a Soint company to purchase and seco many hinds which was commo nly denominated giveines. This was canvasad among the mechanics by Such men as Thomas & Lyman Searcy Charles Sawtollo, Terrotus Milling ton and enough others to swell the number to 50 subscribers at 10 chollans which would give a cush fund of 5 hundred dollars and the conditions of membership gave the following regulations proveledge and duties First every member should pay his subscription in advance. Lecond he should patronise the Cos store for all such goods as they kept which would This he should pay for all prevolvance down unless he saw fut that up

Result [sideways at left]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following property of JOSIAH C. MITCHELL, of Bangor, Bankrupt, viz:

Brick dwelling house, buildings, and lot on which the same stand being 55 feet by "145 feet more or less" situated on the easterly line of Essex street, Bangor, and "No. 95," and the same now and hitherto occupied by said Mitchell.

One-sixteenth of Ba que "James E Brett." I also offer for sale, and (unless meantime disposed of at private sale,) shall, by license of the United States District Court, sell at public auction, in West Market Square, Bangor, Saturday, April 19th, 1873 at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property of said Mitchell, viz: 1 Top buggy, one Open Buggy, 1 Concord Wagon, 1 Road Sulky, 1 Tro ting Sulky, (broken); also one Sett Black Walnut Chamber Furniture, 1 Chamber Carpet, 3 Chamber window Curtains. Said property may be examined at any time before sale by calling on the subscriber, or said Mitchell.

For terms, apply to

H.C. GOODENOW,

Assignee in Bankruptcy of Josiah C. Mitchell. Bangor, March 26, 1873. tapr19 1873

[Top right]

The printed advertisement gives the 92 result of this magnificient main in 1873 after racing his horses and being intimate with over 30 wives of other men one case of which report was current that he was caught and had to pay a thousand dollars in cash before he left the house failing as further current reports were in every childs mouth for 60 thousand dollars offering to pay 15 percent gives my first theory a positive term and substantiates My Statement as literally true.

John Martin



[Continued from previous page]

1865 [Illustration]

My Name is Joseph Mitchell, and I run the Mutual Store, The above sketch illustrates one of the greatest humbugs that the merchants and citizens of Bangor have had to contend with sin ce it was incorporated to this date 1865. Some 15 years ago when many kinds of goods paid 10=15 & 20 per cent and the time given on them increased the per cent of loss to a much larger amount than it has been in later years, a number of the leading mechanic conceived the

idea that a plan might be consumated whereby those who paid for their goods could controll the profit by conspiring and forming a Joint company to purchase and sell many kinds which was commo nly denominated groceries. This was canvased among the mechanics by such men as Thomas & Lyman Seavey, Charles Sawtelle, Erastus Welling ton and enough others to swell the number to 50 subscribers at 10 dollars

which would give a cash fund of 5 hundred dollars and the conditions of membership gave the following regulations priviledges and duties First every member should pay his subscription in advance. Second he should patronise the Cos store for all such goods as they kept which he wanted.

Third he should pay for all purchases down unless he saw fit to take up

is share which he could do and withdraw his membershe Fourth when a member had taken up the amount of this share he should be entitled to no fightly well and to no frespormes in yours to any presence in the general queble Dight a competent of experience to invoice the purchases Difth a completent fleren should be hered to invoice the purchases with a completent fleren should be hered to invoice the purchases and cleat out the girals on a one price to servery mornier vating a present steat large errorigh above the invoice to servery mornier vating a flerent steat large errorigh above the invoice, to server seast and offenced if wasti be appended each should a deviced and and the forces of the large errorigh as a server broad to the north of corne front with the cost as yer invoice.

Then the pregiste number of subsorbes were constled the store now occupied by the here so experienced as grownides were and the honest mirborsh orien with had clerked it for go cas for 693 so allow my process was thirst under the direction of a committee should be summer to find under the direction of a committee whom by the sempent to find a store and the store was a seven from the direction of a last of dirty sugars, Dronnlov and sour as the first of a last of dirty sugars, Dronnlov and sour as some of a last of dirty sugars, Dronnlov and sour as some of a last of source when they was received they were with romandly low for 3 to 4th cents a spound, also common teas which or an as love they have a should also common to a contract of severe with the surface of severe solventy with the source of severe solventy with a solvent for surface of severe solventy with constitution of the solvents solventy work and solventy was constrainted by outscolour than the form a when solventy sover and solved by outscolour them of surger surfaced by outscolour them of surger surfaced on another of the source solventy sover and solventy of sover surfaces work and the source of sover surface sover and some of the source of the source source solventy sover and some of the source of the source of the source source sover solventy and other of the source of source source solventy sover and some of the source of the sour Some as the members and they compromised by Selling to be publicate a small active inco over the mombers finces this caused First of the promise blook and they proverfull appearance in the sell flower at 64 a quarter cents a burnet finget. Horizonthy of the promise blook and they commended to sell flower at 64 a punter cents a burnet finget. Horizonthy office of a punt canth when I had not signify of sold a day it would spay their sent. Neights Time and the Whom I had sing for sold at 6 44 a while of guit keeping flower at all for two years when the analysis of sold at 6 44 a while of guit keeping flower at all for two years when the analysis to wold at 6 44 a while of guit keeping flower at all for two flows when the analysis to one of the first of the beared but hell by the deleas work at 10 speccent sprofit. After the Co by the beared but hell by the deleas worth at 10 speccent sprofit. After the Co your a year or so a anceting was held of the directors and it was usually from a with the branch work of sold as forward and when specially the directors and the or notice was carried and when specially the directors which the work of the country and all the Torish about town oneshood in to two yet the farmers from the country and all the Torish about town oneshood in town of the country the farmers from the active with the work amposed without whose winds the true as a pears account. The amount of the country for the country for and a fearth of when the true a they have a fearth fuel whose that the was expected with the country the farmers had and or energy the country to farmers had and or energy the country stores so they feel when they are a country the farmers had and or energy the country the farmers had and or the the country the stores so they fuel farmers had and or the country the farmers had and or the country the farmers as the farmers advariace over the mombes finces, this caused SNH & below to get up a

93

his share which he could do and withdraw his membership. Fourth when a member had taken up the amount of his share he should be entitled to no further credit and to no preferences in prices to any person in the general public

Fifth a competent person should be hired to invoice the purchases and deal out the goods on a one price to every member rating a percent Just large enough above the invoice to cover waste and expences if any gain accrued it was to be appended each share by a dividend and the prices should rise and fall without regard to the market to correspond with the cost as per invoice.

When the requisite number of subscribers were enrolled the store now ocupied by the hero Joe Mitchell was leased and the honest Mr Cock cran who had clerked it for years for E & J Moulton in groceries was hired under the direction of a committee chosen by the company to follow out the duties above described.

Purchases were made in Boston of a lot of dirty sugars, Brown Hav ana New Orleans &c & a lot of rice which at that time were both remarcably low for 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents a pound, also common teas which run as low as 25 cents and when they was received they were marked at about 10 per cent above the invoice giving no waste and a general revolution commenced on noise &c which echoed about town that the mutual store were achieving wonders from the fact to sugar and rice was sold so low there it was ceded by outsiders that all kinds of goods were sold there at the same

Fronth when a months had taken up the amount of his share he should be entitled to no further oredit and to no furfaceous in your Tany yearson in the general public and to no furfaceous the Justin Diffth a competent person should be hired to invoice The Justians and clear out the goods on a one fince to every member vating a and deal out the grows on a one force to every mornier saling a person to test large enough above the invoice to every waste saling a present of the strate of the invoice to every waste of proceed if was to be appended each show by a directional and the finishes the context was for invoice.

Then the registe number of subsortion were convolled the door now outside by the stern soe matched was leased and the bornest imposes oran who had alerked it for your for of 100 miles in the bornest imposes timed with had alerked it for your for of 100 miles above by the company to the law out the duries alone described. Personances reepe made understand of a lat of dirty sugars, Derventon and new Colomose by a value of a lat of dirty sugars, Derventon and new Colomose by a lat of a lat of dirty sugars, Derventon and new Colomose by the central product, at so common teas which our as leve as 25 cents and when they was received they were marked at about to for contrabeto the involves giving no wate and as general retrotuction commenced on noise of which where about town that the matical store were achieving terrectors from the fact to sugar and orice was sold so low there it was coloced. the fact to sugar and one was sold so bear there it was exteed by consider this more and famous of grades were sold there at therefore you make this more and the number of substantial pool of the more sold the number of substantial pool of med so that mely succeed the meant meant of sold sont of sold times of med so that mely succeed the meant of the peant of the pea however full opposition who traded in the north entity the points blook and they commenced to sell flow at 64 a qualor and a burne front. Howard of the points blook and they commenced to sell flow at 64 a qualor and a burne front. Howard set to the steward in the series blook sold at to costs cognization of the must set to the a day it would frag their sent. Neight Prime with whom hadding for sold a day it would frag their sent. Neight Prime with whom hadding for sold at 64 a while 4 quet keeping flower at all for two years when the matrial co freed on 25 cents and must a only while the tolelos were selling to not sell by the burned but sell by the dollars worth at to gereast frofit. After the co by the board but sell of the character with the directors and it was usually over a year or so a spectry was held of the directors and it was usually show Cookson and other that the public should come in on an even fine with the share brotcless and but of my thing and this motte was carried should be sold as for as a bld of any thing and this motte was carried and when known which it soon was left the farmers point country and all the Prish about town ourshed in to buy it the mattered, no more land could show a fromo of such goods as they keft at the medical unless he was surposed uponly the first impulse that he was exacting running free and it interpreted withinto whole trade of the city and all out withe terms and it interpreted withinto whole trade of the city and all out withe terms where feether were ourning to mostly and a grass account. This cannel when a drawn of what little many the farmes had and runner the country stores to they freed to close up for they toured not complete with the co cash from and sell their goods on a gear. The Mutual Store became so noted that

[Continued from previous page]

ratio this increased the number of subscribers and great advantages were anticipated

so much so that mess Seavey Phineas Marston & others sent to Boston sums of money 25 & 50 dollars to purchase their years flour in the name of the Mutual co and when the flour arrived and the expences were paid it cost 12 1/2 cents a bbl more than the same brand could be bought here of mess True & Hayward by the single

barrel. The store done business six months and then counted stock, and mr Erastus Wellington told me that the co had made a saving over their expences sufficient

to pay for their scales and some other fixtures counting all charges on their book good. At this early period the public began to press them to sell to outsiders the

to

same as $^{\wedge}$ the members and they compromised by selling to the public at a small advance over the members prices, this caused F J & G Elder to get up a powerfull opposition who traded in the north end of the granite block and they commenced to sell flour at 6 & a quarter cents a barrel profit. Hiram & Alfred Stewart in the same block sold at 10 cents saying that if they could sell 10 bbls

was

a day it would pay their rent. Rufus Prince with whom I $^{\wedge}$ selling for, sold

at 6 1/4 $^{\wedge}$ a while & quit keeping flour at all for two years when the mutual co put on 25 cents and made a rule while the Elders were selling to not sell by the barrel but sell by the dollars worth at 10 percent profit. After the co ran a year or so a meeting was held of the directors and it was urged by Mr Cockran and others that the public should come in on an even price with the share holders and but one price should be exacted and a pound should be sold as low as a bbl of any thing and this motto was carried and when known which it soon was all the farmers from the country and all the Irish about town rushed in to buy at the mutual, no merchant could show a pound of such goods as they kept at the mutual unless he was imposed upon by the first impulse that he was exacting ruinious prices and it interfered with the whole trade of the city and all out in the towns where people were running 6 months and a years account. This caused a drain of what little money the farmers had and ruined the country stores so they had to close up for they could not compete with the co cash policies

and sell their goods on a year. The Mutual store became so noted that

day's night it was through with orowed of people so that a person had 94. It want their turns, and so many goods ower hundled in it that it become a perfect pen of filth worse them a barn and on entering it it smeet like perfect from of filth worse than a barn and on entering it it amost like perfect from house fast hog and spart cubbage smill and a countrymous and wishman house fast hog and spart the June of the way of the standard on waiting. The stone of this spart become and people smalle to be swated on waiting. The stone of them performed to disputiful to many of the first subscribers and some of them performed to disputiful to many of the first subscribers and some of them performed to disputiful to many of the first subscribers and some of them performed to disputiful to show you have somewhere they could be decent. Tought something sell their shows your ball somewhere they could be the stone of the subscribers. sell their shares of trade somewhole my chand of chand inemited then were at work a cabinet maker yetoing who had worked for Snawl ing wrigh have for Simuzzy to on patterns in their foundry a great bautling wrigh haven Source of any way and the house that much to do with this store The fines Scarram sman who was proven and much to do with this dire The fines clad of any body and the house had much to do with this date here of the fraining had primy and the meaness of the principles were suited to his taste here a bubble ahead and he made arompoments to us part manage the medical a bubble ahead and he made arompoments to us part manage the medical tracks in light his hereon and for a while was the out door man grows in butter on the mother and settling will and sometimes furnohasing sends in butter on the mother than the began to such as my found to a to act when they have inhalost a large quantity of air and many found to a to act when they have inhalost a targe quantity of air and many found to a to act of being definited of their original of the area should now that my found of their original of the shoed a second let them go also alter feel he win many cases brought out their should and the fund of the wind a many occase brought out their should as some and them sugger and mothers only further a morne to grow and come and mothers on they will give that no one could complete with him and for some of the write ones begun to see that the two clutters a day must done from some where and they begun to guide so areas so that they threew it at him and he his orphy area that when he could not make two clutters a day in the store his orphy area that when he could not make two clutters a day in the store he could take his tools and earn it in Buf Bruggys orest door, He began to see a squal ahead and to obviate it he conceived fas did onr Barnham of new york in his musium a grand schome for humbrig and it was this to get the preference of bade by delivering goods to the purchases house free of truckage any one functioning there could have their greets delivered to their door as cheap as they could have sheet bug Them have themselves or fog their own tomoking. This movement at this particular ferrical coursel another revolution in the sale of grows and it was so handy and so sheap to go to the matual storo that women began to buy goods and have them sent right to the house so Toe come out with a new york style them sent ought to the house. So Doe come out with a new york style of thems was an almost one of the post ones in the city and drove it humself intill he had established the object. This had the descred effect and he advertised that he are could selfored a love tolken themself the his word he came a graphed the hird Ohris Dage to graph degrand the city was stringled with sugar which when put is a tumbler of fine water showed who once owned but the public admired the humber of one water showed who banel of flour run up to 504 75 cents and other things all except sourts in what he said that he actually rose the profit higher than any stone

day & night it was thronged with crowds of people so that a person had to wait their turns, and so many goods were handled in it that it became a perfect pen of filth worse than a barn and on entering it — it smelt like an irishmans house part hog and part cabbage swill and a countrymans

corn yard. This is no picture it was true I have ^ 5 men doing up goods and people unable to be waited on waiting. The store at this point became disgustfull to many of the first subscribers and some of them proposed to sell their shares & trade somewhere they could be decent. Joseph Mitchell a cabinet maker & Joiner who had worked for Shaw & Merrill & then was at work for F Muzzy & Co on patterns in their foundry a great bawling rough harum scarram man who was poor and went to the baptist meeting the poorest clad of any body in the house had much to do with this store. The finess of the figuring and the meaness of the principles were suited to his taste) he see a bubble a head and he made arrangements to in part manage the Mutual Store so he left his bench and for a while was the out door man purchasing butter on the market and setting bill and sometimes purchasing goods in Boston & here. On his entering this sphere he began to smell something similar to a toad when they have inhaled a large quantity of air and many found fault of being deprived of their original rights and as fast as they became dissattisfied he in many cases bought out their shares and let them go and the business became so extensive that he hired a second store to store sugar and Molasses and put in a man to grind and mix and then he had sugars at such prices, that no one could compete with him unless he could do the same thing. his wages was to be two dollars a day and some of the wise ones began to see that his two dollars a day must come from some where and they begun to quible so much so that they threw it at him and he his reply was that when he could not make two dollars a day in the store he could take his tools and earn it in mess Muzzys next door, He began to see a squal a head and to obviate it he conceived (as did Mr Barnham of New York in his Musium) a grand scheme for humbug and it was this to get the preference of trade by delivering goods to the purchasers house free of truckage any one purchasing there could have their goods delivered to their door as cheap as they could buy elsewhere & lug them home themselves or pay their own trucking. This movement at this particular period caused another revolution in the sale of goods and it was so handy and so cheap to go the mutual store that women began to buy goods and have them sent right to the house. So Joe came out with a new york style express waggon almost one of the first ones in the city and drove it himself untill he had established his system. This had the desired effect and he advertised that he could sell goods a low & deliver them as others could & not so his word became a gospel & he hired Chris Page to grind sugar and the city was shingled with sugar which when put in a tumbler of pure water shewed who once owned but the public admired the humbug and his 25 cents on a barrel of flour run up to 50 & 75 cents and other things all except sugar & rice in proportion those he kept down. The public had so much confidence in what he said that he actually rose the profit higher than any store around him.

was on whing & still he had the Josephone, no another what some of the most valiable onershant told their australians they knew better because For metable them so. After a few grean Doe brught from time to time whose until he had in person the commanding front and by his humburg they had write he had in ferson the commanding front and by his humburg they had not prompt to the transport front dullans a share the profest had been so saped which is one of the strongest frost that any statements and bound the that my statement and true he went unliknown to the directors and based the store for a term of fear on two own account and absorbed and based the store of pears on two own account and absorbed become the store the store of the store when the store is to sure account and absorbed the absorbed the common adong stook of the store when the store is to be sure when the store to the store which are common shorts were found to him to the whole the store to the sure with the store when the store to the sure of the sure of the store the store to the sure of the store the store of the store the store the store the store the store the store to the store the store of the store the store the store the store the store of the store the store the store of the store of the store the store of the store the store of the store of the store the store of the but profits of the metered streets are something as fallered some of the profits of the metered streets are something as fallered soc has made more and len thousand culture in the great Inthe case a very more tracking operate anne I was conversing while atting in his store of me more was loading a barne of flower in the gradual could be discount from the form of the store when we get I day of flower in the gradual could be design from the original being in the store when we get I day of these goes so content the other of in from the protect of the store of t 95

was making & still he had the preference no matter what some of the most reliable merchants told their customers they knew better because Joe Mitchell told

them so. After a few years Joe bought from time to time shares untill he had in person the commanding part and by his humbug they had run from 10 to 75 dollars a share the profits had been so rapid (which is one of the strongest proofs that my statements are true he sent unbeknown to the directors and leased the Store for a term of years on his own account and already holding the comman ding stock of the store where the co's lease run out he offered to buy out what remaining

shares were unsold to him to which the owners demured and threatened to turn him out

whereupon he told them they could do one of the two things either sell out to him or move

their traps to some other location for his name was Joseph Mitchell and I run the Mutual Store. He having them where the wool was short and no alternative for a choice the old co sold their shares to him and he run the store. The pioneer Mr. Cockran was obliged to vacate the premises and a new order of things commenced under the Old Sign (Mutual Store) During the space I have passed over many different hands were employed to deliver goods after Joe had left his cart for a general agent and Joe had now became a horse Jockey driving his fast horse and buggy and he was swelling & bawling about the streets while other retailer dealers were groaning under his humbug to which thousands were swallowing and grasping after more and about which time James G Wasgatt with whom I had been intimitely acquainted with for some 8 years in dancing became engaged to Joseph Mitchells daughter and married her. Mr Wasgott becoming disgusted with dancing made arrangements to go into company with his Father in law and while making these arrangements he related some of the profits of the Mutual store to me something as follows. Joe has made money Ten thousand dollars in ten years. Another case a person trading oposite and I was conversing while sitting in his store & new March was loading a barrel of flour in the Mutual cart the same brand being in the store where we sit. Says I there goes 50 cents profits This person says no it is 125 profit Says he I know this to be true. During the rise in goods Joe put his goods up day by day to Boston quotations which during the whole time was above the retail price in Bangor and his customers stood bye him like mytars and left my store when I assumed the retail price as fast as they came along.

was anothing of still he had the proformer, no moder what some of the most valiable morphants told their customers they knew better because Toe needs then them so . After a few years love brught from lime to time shows until he had in person the commanding yeart and by his humbers they had over found to to delicus a shore the profets had been so sopiel which is one of the strongest frefs that any statements one true he seems and early which is one of the strongest frefs that any statements one true he seems unlicknown to the devotors and based the the profits of the meteral store to one something as fallowed some of the profits of the meteral store to one something as fallowed one has made money line thousand challens in ten goars, Intelle active a promot reacting operating a burner of the some something as fallowed as the store where we are I was conversing while active in this store where march was loading a burner of flere goes so cont from the same brand leng in the store where we get. I say there goes so cont from the same brand leng in this grows of your the store who know the store the store who know the something the what time was observe the octail firing in Borrey and the octail force as fait as they come along. In afric 1865 coffee had some very deeply at 6 for four two for a some along. I certain voligious soomen who had formore to far familiary of and at for a so I could be come all winter In stemming Too further own at for the work of some something when the some and for the work of some something of the work of some and the something of the work of some and the store of the some something to the some start of the some start of the work of some something of the some start who can't some who had a mile out of far was free of the face of the sound of the sadger a half her it were so that the short of the way to four to a force of me the sadger a half her it was other the short of the some some that some some sound of the sadger as the sound of the sadger as the sound of the sadger of the could save the short of the shor

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In April 1865 coffee had sold very steady at 60 for pure Java, 50 for Rio as far as I could learn all winter In January Joe put his Java at 75 A certain religious woman who had formerly traded with me left off very sudden

from Jany to April when one day she wished to look at my Java coffee I shew her some that was pure and told her it was 60 cents she was surprised and said she had paid Joe 75 all winter whereas I told her it was when the most I had asked was 60 and she had gone a half a mile out of her way to pay 15 cents a pound more but I did not get the whole story for the first time I was down in town I went in to the so called mutual & examined his coffee & I found it was mixed with cafe coffee. I asked Jim (that is Jim Wasgatt) what kind of coffee he called that and said Jarva. I told him he knew more about dancing than he did about coffee for it was not over half Java on this examination I made up my mind that the best of people would have humbug at all hazards This woman said she thought My price high and she was deter mined not to pay it therefore she went to mr Mitchells and he told her it had risen still more which of course she thought was correct because he

tolco her so This store has been a curse to me ever since the day it was established it has made no difference what article I have offered for sale the first and last question has ever been aint you higher than the mutual store. and I can get articles thus & so at the mutual The bogus sign Mutual store when the actual fee was individuals the swindle on sandy sugar the rise and fall at that store when there was none in the markets have cost me hundreds of dollars of my best time in my life Mr Joe was the first man to incur the expence of delivering goods to peoples doors which they have ever paid him in full for the use of his horses & waggons and a man to drive it. every other store that retialed had to come in the line or die in the business it costs to keep a horse now

horses board for week boy to drive " " 600 Shoes harness & waggon " 100 1300

tolor her so This store has been a curse to me ever sence the day it kees established it has made no difference what contailed have offered for sale the first and last question has ever been aint you higher than the matter

Store. and I can set articles thus I so at the mutual The boses sign mutual they

when it to the court feel at that store when these was none in the manter have cost me puncticed of challens of my heart time in my life motor was the first man to incurtie expense of delivoring gends to purple down which they have ever facility him in full for the use of his horses trough and a mean to down it. every other that retained had to come in the legiones it cast to keep a horse now

Somebody frays the fire fit on two hundred dollars sales which might be

The rumning on peners of this humber institution is twelve dollars a day for 313 days which gives the respectable sum of three theres and seem humber a step face dullars and seems humber a step seems to have been sustained through hard conditioned through hard conditions to a space of 18 years and order thanking the above estimate is lose than I worked undertable to our the material make voice of the special is still for the meeting the total of the special continuous so years and center dead to of the meeting of her was so years and center dead to of that time with this humber of her document a ten special as or in the town of the form of the time with the period of the form of the still have been the still the second of the form of the still the second of the

to follow out but my experience has taryfet me that those feeds are

when the actual fee was individuals the swindle on sandy sugar

Somebody pays the profit on two hundred dollars sales which might be avoided by purchasing the same goods and carrying them home but as peo ple have grown well off they rush to a store that delivers & pay their cash and have their things sent home and then when the get poor go to a retailer near home and get trusted and with the utmost difficulty ever pay now less calculate things on a fine reconing connected with this store

> Joe Mitchell two dollars a day 200 Jim Wasgatt " Iob horse &c " " " 125 Fast hose for Joe to superintend 100 Wholesale Licence 50\$ "yr Retail on 10 Daniel Fifields wages 175 A young Man Salesman 100 Rent of Store 240\$ pr yr 76 Rent of Store for Store house \" 76

Int on 3 thousand dollars stock 57

toleo her so This store has been a curse to me ever since the day it was established it has made no difference what article! I have offered for sale the first and last question has ever been and you higher than the constant store, and I can set article thus y so at the mutual the bogus sign mutual the when the actual fee was indirected the Swindle on Sandy Rugar the orist and fall at that store when there was more in the maket have exist and fall at that store when there was more in the maket have least me frunched to collected of my heart time in more life more way the first morn to incurtie of perse of delivoring goods to people doors which they have ever paid him in full for the use of his horse group and a mean to donie it. every did have the use of his horse group and a man to donie it. every did have the same now her with home or one in the legames it cast to keep a home now home hamp't worgen " 100 or Somebody flag the profit on two hundred dullars outs which might be arreded by furchain the same strots and camping them have but as people frame from mill of they outs to a store that selvines from their cush and seeme their things don't home and then they get for go to active men type outs to for go to active mean type and so type and with the womant difficulty over your now less calculate things on a fine occoring annealed with this store The running or penses of this humbers institution is twelve dollars a day for five days which gives the respectible stem of three three said with motion diffy easy times for a space of 18 years which has been australiated through head come that, I worked unterfect on the indicated in the public site of the stands of the grant of the forther than the meeting the above attention to the meeting that time, with this humbers of heave devoted a long space in this top to the post of the free with this humbers of heave devoted a long space in this top to the post of the time, with this humbers of heave devoted a long space in this top to the post of the poor as well as not to be sustain elecation and simply rehears that who was the trust that they public all mans success in trade must smake up their more in the overest that they public all more deception and I will here say to my down and cluspiten that when they buy or sell clear with an hourst person and mark as a vulettue lip lucioned in the this appears to follow and the their more than the following the following at a trader is account the nearon homest to is, thus is a hearest thing to follow and but my experience has taught me that these facts are to go all the best men who is how also become with home found the Mansalus to the Mansalus to the Mansalus the Mans

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Insurance on [?] 1%	9
Taxes on [?] 3 pr cent	9
Kerosene wood 119\$ a yr	38
books & paper 20\$ a yr	7
Post office Box 4\$ pr yr	2
Ice 15\$ per season 4 mos	<u>10</u>
	1203

[Sideways at left]
Failed in april 1872
and offered 15 to 20 %
on \$65,000 which gives an
excelent explanation to such
a course of selling goods under
cost and being so extraordinary
Smart as was computed by some
of our best citizens

The running expences of this humbug institution is twelve dollars a day for 313 day which gives the respectable sum of three thousand seven hundred sixty five dollars and 39 cents a year which has been sustained through hard and easy times for a space of 15 years and notwithstanding the above estimate is lower

than I would undertake to run the institution the voice of the public is still for the Mutual Store. Having dealt in goods now 20 years in Bangor and conten ded 15 of that time with this humbug I have devoted a long space in this book to the record to show the predominant disposition of the poor as well as rich to sustain the deception and simply rehearse that whoever has a determination to have success in trade must make up their mind in the onset that the public admire deception and I will have to say to my sons and daughters that when

they buy or sell deal with an honest person and mark as a rule the less business a trader is doing the nearer honest he is, this is a hard thing to follow out but my experience has taught me that these facts are true as all the best men who I have done business with have failed. John Martin