



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 suspended 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 on next page]







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

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 Secretary Fred'k Seward  
Dangerously Wounded.  
President Lincoln Alive at  
2:30 This Morning.

[Right column]

Almost Miraculous Escape of  
General Grant!

1865

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 as-  
sassin then leaped upon the stage and brandish-  
ing a large dagger or knife, and made his  
escape in the rear of the Theatre. The pis-  
tol ball entered the back of the President's  
head and penetrated nearly through the  
head. The wound is mortal. The Presi-  
dent has been insensible ever since it was in-  
flicted, and is now dying.

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

[Continued on next page]

17

*Change of Programme.*

*Sunday night and Monday morning of this week brought the glad tidings of the surrender of Lee's Army by which the white nation had reason to rejoice and elevate all the shipping and buildings in gay flags. On Friday night and Saturday of the same week these same flags with numerous additions were displayed in burning and despatched at half mast which cast a gloom over every dwelling and place of business which gave the appearance of a premature death of Lee and some clerical disease (the following print is the first news received in London)*

**TELEGRAPHIC**

**Whig & Courier.**

**TERRIBLE NEWS!**

**President Lincoln Assassinated!**

*The Dead 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. 22 pistol was heard, which momentarily attracted attention, but suggesting nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming—"See, see, see!" and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, then ran across to the opposite side, making his escape until the bewilderment of 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 rush towards the President's box, when cries were heard "Stand back and give him air!" "Has any one stimulants?" On a brief examination it was found that

the President had been shot through the head above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was coming out. He was removed to a private house opposite to 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. 24 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, Moore, Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Colonel Hay and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Barnes and his immediate assistants, were around his bedside. The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible and breathing slowly. The blood passed from the wound at the back of his head. The Surgeon exhausted every possible effort of medical skill, but all 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**

**Secretary Seward!**

**The President's Case Hopeless!**

**But Little Hope Entertained for Secretary Seward.**

**Assistant Secretary Fred Seward Dangerously Wounded.**

**President Lincoln Alive at 2:30 This Morning.**

**Almost Miraculous Escape of General Grant!**

*WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Apr. 15—1:20 a.m.*

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. Rathbun, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage, 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 pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stab wounds on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension 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 confederacy, 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 unconscious.

[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 its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated. On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were without 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. Verill, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription—at the same time holding in

[Continued from previous page]

the throat, and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension 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 confederacy, 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 unconscious.

[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 on next page]





[Continued from previous page]  
that Secretary 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  
15<sup>th</sup> 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]

17

## Change of Programme.

Sunday night and Monday morning of this week brought the glad tidings of the surrender of Lee's Army by which the white nation had reason to rejoice and elevate all the shipping and buildings in gay flags. Contrary night and Saturday of the same week those same flags with numerous additions were dropped in burning and despatched at half mast which cast a gloom over every dwelling and place of business which gave the appearance of a premature death of peace and some clerical disease (the following print is the first news received in London).

### TELEGRAPHIC

## Whig & Courier.

### TERRIBLE NEWS!

## President Lincoln Assassinated!

The Dead 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 Cincinnatus." 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. 22 pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggesting nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming—"Sit semper tyrannus!" and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, then ran across to the opposite side, making his escape until the bewilderment of 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 rush towards the President's box, when cries were heard "Stand back and give him air!" "Has any one stimulants?" On a brief examination it was found that

the President had been shot through the head above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was coming out. He was removed to a private house opposite to 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. 24 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, Moore, Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Colonel Hay and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Barnes and his immediate assistants, 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 Surgeon exhausted every possible effort of medicinal skill, but all hope was gone. The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

## LATER

Official Despatch from Secretary Stanton.

NO. 1868

### FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

NO. 1868

## Secretary Seward!

The President's Case Hopeless!

But Little Hope Entertained for Secretary Seward.

Assistant Secretary Fred'k Seward Dangerously Wounded.

President Lincoln Alive at 2:30 This Morning.

### Almost Miraculous Escape of General Grant!

1868

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Apr. 15—1:30 a.m.

Maj. Gen. Digs J. Seward, Editor.

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. Rathbun, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage, 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 apartment, and under pretence 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 the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The nurse alerted 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 confederacy, 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 unconscious.

(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 Colfax 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 engagements, and with Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts bid him good bye.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated. On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were without 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. Verill, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription—at the same time holding in

on the head with a billy, severely 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 then rushed upon the Secretary, who was 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 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.



### The Arrest of Booth and his Accomplice.

*Great Excitement in Philadelphia.*

WASHINGTON, April 27.  
The Star has the following:  
Booth and Harrod 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.)

Another time some one said that rewards amounting to \$200,000 had been offered for Booth, and he would like to catch him, where 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 Harrod, 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 appeared 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.

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 the use of his tongue.

Booth and Harrod were dressed in Confederate gray new uniforms. Harrod 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.

Wood's body was at once laid out on a bare floor 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 and neck are as pale as paper, 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 was shot. His hands and feet are alone exposed to view; the lower part of his body, including his hands and feet, being covered with a tattered blanket. The shot which killed him came from the left side at the back of his neck, a point, curious enough, not far distant from that in which his eyes were shot out, yet not so close that any wound, I am tempted President was made. It is, however, not so close as to what direction should be made of his body at

disposition should be made. 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 order from the Department are allowed to enter. A Smith 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 Rathbun 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.

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

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, with a rebel cap, that four men, in company with a rebel captain, had passed 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 Harrod 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 Louis 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 responsibility for the failure to secure around-up of the Garretts' 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, and the three of them were then retired to the barn, the door of which they had entered, Garrett looked. Upon the approach of our cavalry, about three o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Garretts, who were there, then, in answer to their inquiries, directed them to the barn.

After the alarm 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 on the floor, made demonstrations as if to break through the guard and escape. To prevent this, Sergeant Smith fired, and the bullet hit Booth in the shoulder, and caused him to drop the carbine and begin to cringe in pain. 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 was obtained from the other two men, and taking the two Garrets into custody, the command immediately set out for Washington.

Booth and Harrold narrowly escaped capture on this side of the Potomac. Marshal Murray and his posse were not far behind them, but within a short distance of Swan Point, but the Marshal being unacquainted with the country, and without a guide, doing up the river, he was unable to follow the trail, and before he could regain the trail, Booth and Harrold succeeded in crossing the river to Virginia.

Booth and Harrold, that his doom was sealed and preferring to meet it there in that shape to the more ignominious death if captured, he appeared to pass the remainder of the afternoon as usual until the roof began to fall in.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.  
It is reported that Gen Dick Taylor would surrender his arm to Gen Canby, if favorable terms are offered.

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, ordered 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.

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

Tuesday April 25-1865

**BENEFICIARY.** The store of John Martin on Center Street, near the railroad bridge, was entered on Tuesday night, and robbed of about \$76 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 \$100 and \$125, Mr. Martin says, of \$100 in the first instance and \$75 in the second.

The above account of burglary is not correct because I lost in the first instance nearly 150 dollars worth in which was 75 dollars worth of tobacco & cigars in the second I lost a good smother hum dress and in the third I lost a hundred and fifty dollars worth of tobacco & cigars.

### The Arrest of Booth and his Accomplice.

### Great Excitement in Philadelphia

1865 Washington, April 27.

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 limped 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.

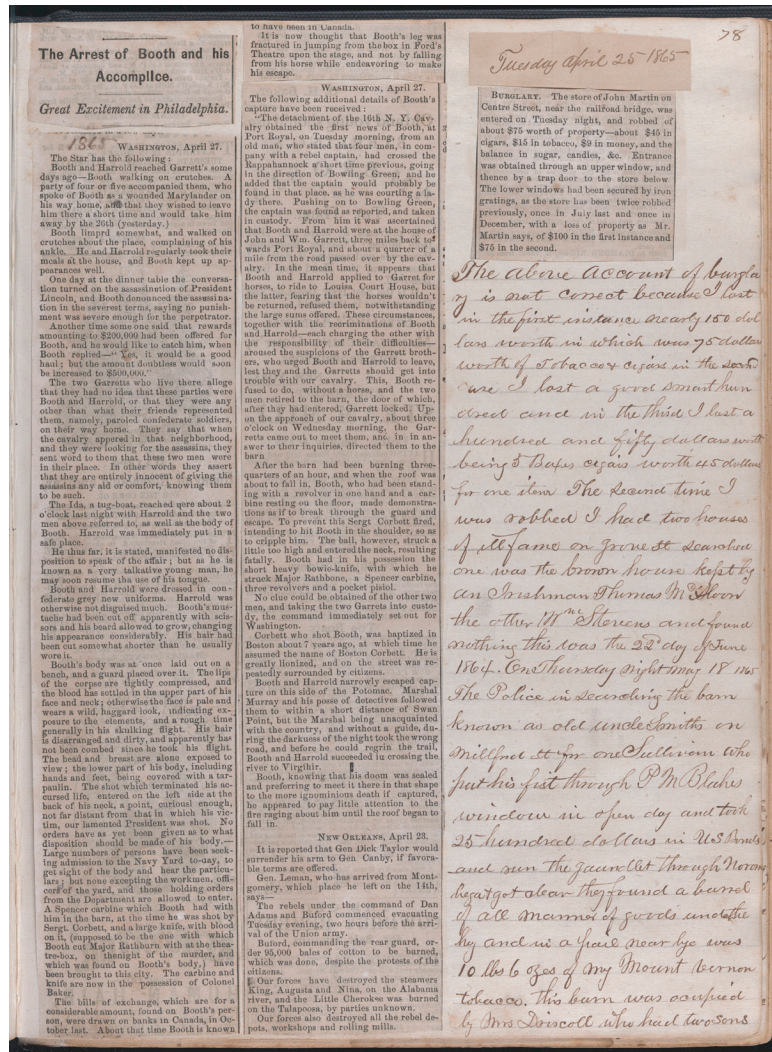
One day at the dinner table the conversation turned on the assassination of President Lincoln, and Booth denounced the assassination in the severest terms, saying no punishment was severe enough for the perpetrator.

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

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

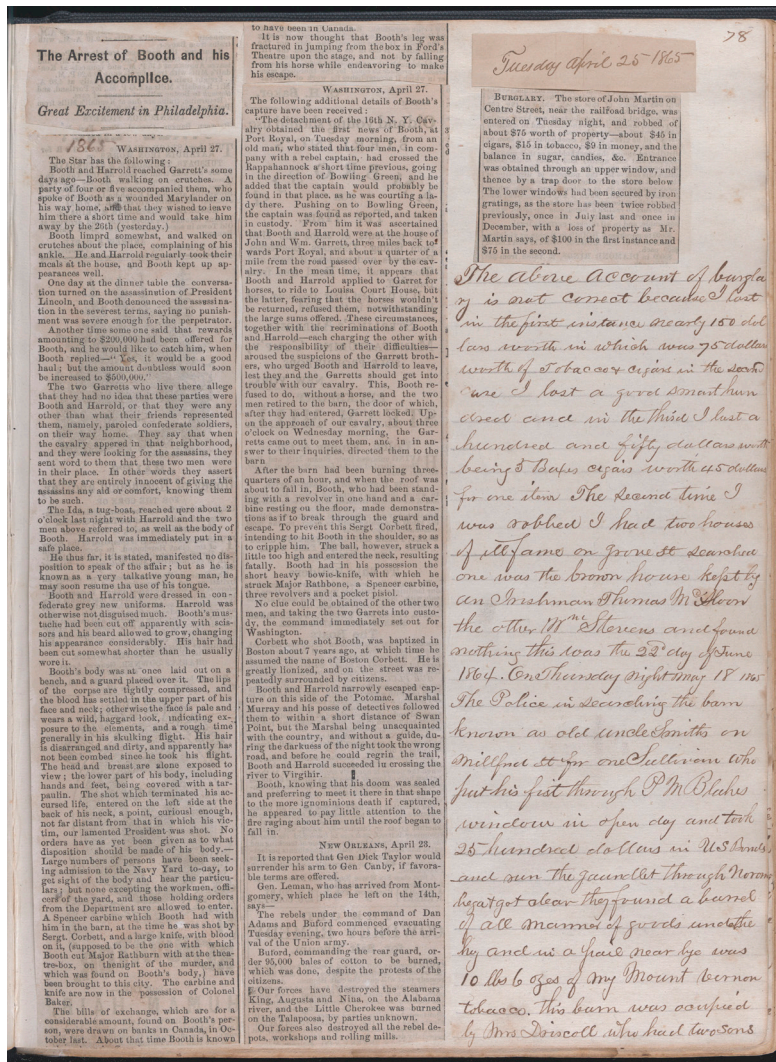
He thus far, it is stated, manifested no disposition to speak of the affair; but as he is known as a very talkative young man, he may soon resume the use of his tongue.

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 curious 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]





[Continued from previous page]

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. Upon the approach of our cavalry, about three o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Garretts came out to meet them. 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 on the floor, made demonstrations as if to break through the crowd and escape. To prevent this Sergt. Corbett fired, intending to hit Booth in the shoulder, as he was 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 Garretts 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 Leon 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 darkness of the night took the wrong road, and before he could regain the trail, Booth and Harrold succeeded in crossing the river to Virginia.

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 28.

It is reported that Gen. Heck Taylor would surrender his arm to Gen. Canby, if favorable terms are offered.

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 shelling Tuesday evening, two hours before the arrival of the Union army.

Reid, commanding the rear guard, ordered 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 Niles, on the Alabama river, and the Little Cherokee was burned on the Tallapoosa, by parties unknown.

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

[Continued on next page]

## The Arrest of Booth and his Accomplice.

Great Excitement in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

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 have him there a short time and would take him away by the 26th (Saturday).

Booth limped 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 appearance 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 some one said that rewards amounting to \$250,000 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 Garrets 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 appeared in that neighborhood, and they were looking for their missing, 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.

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 the use of his tongue.

Booth and Harrold were dressed in Confederate gray new uniforms. Harrold was otherwise not disguised much. Booth's moustache 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 tips 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 secured life, entered on the left side at the back of his neck, a point, curious 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 Rathbone with at the treacherous onslaught 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.

The bill 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

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 of wards 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 would 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 Garrets should get into trouble with our cavalry. This, Booth refused to do, without a horse, and the two men retired to the barn, the object of which, after they had entered, Garrett locked. Up on the approach of our cavalry, about three o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Garrets came out to meet them, and, 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 on 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 regain 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 his arm to Gen Canby, if favorable terms are offered.

Gen. Lema, 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, ordered 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 Tallapoosa, by parties unknown.

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

Tuesday April 26 1865

BURGLEY. 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 \$40 in cigars, \$15 in tobacco, \$5 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 window 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.

The above account of Burgley is not correct because I lost in the first instance nearly 150 dollars worth in which was 75 dollars worth of tobacco cigars in the second case I lost a good amount but a hundred and fifty dollars was being taken away worth 45 dollars for one item the second time I was robbed I had two houses of ill fame on Grove St. I searched one was the brown house kept by an Irishman Thomas M. Shivers the other M. Shivers and found nothing this was the 23rd day of June 1864. On Thursday night June 18th the Police in searching the barn known as old Uncle Smiths on Millinet St. for one Sullivan who put his fist through P. M. Blakes window in open day and took 25 hundred dollars in M. Shivers and run the gauntlet through M. Shivers and get clear they found a barrel of all manner of goods and other things and in a few days were 10 to 16 aged of my friend M. Shivers tobacco. This barn was occupied by Mrs. Driscoll who had two sons

[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 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 on 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 regain the trail, Booth and Harrold succeeded in crossing the river to Virgihir.

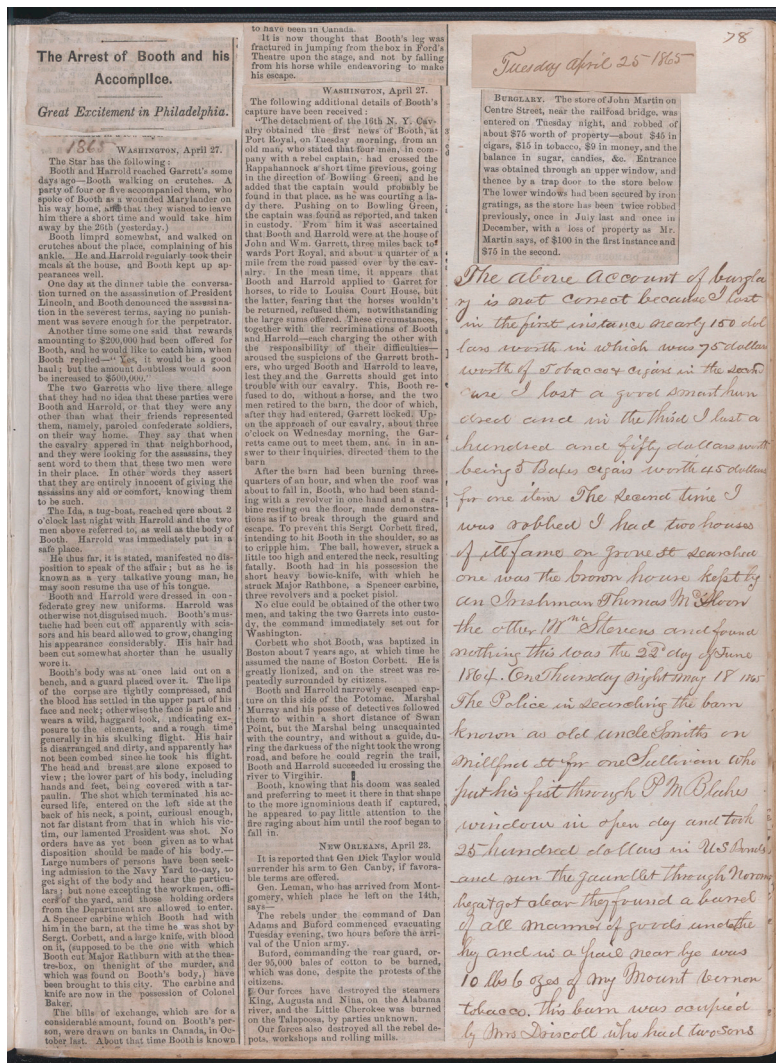
Booth, knowing that his doom was sealed and preferring to meet it there in that shape to the more ignominious death if captured, he appeared to pay little attention to the fire raging about him until the roof began to fall in.

New Orleans, April 23.

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

[Continued on next page]





[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.

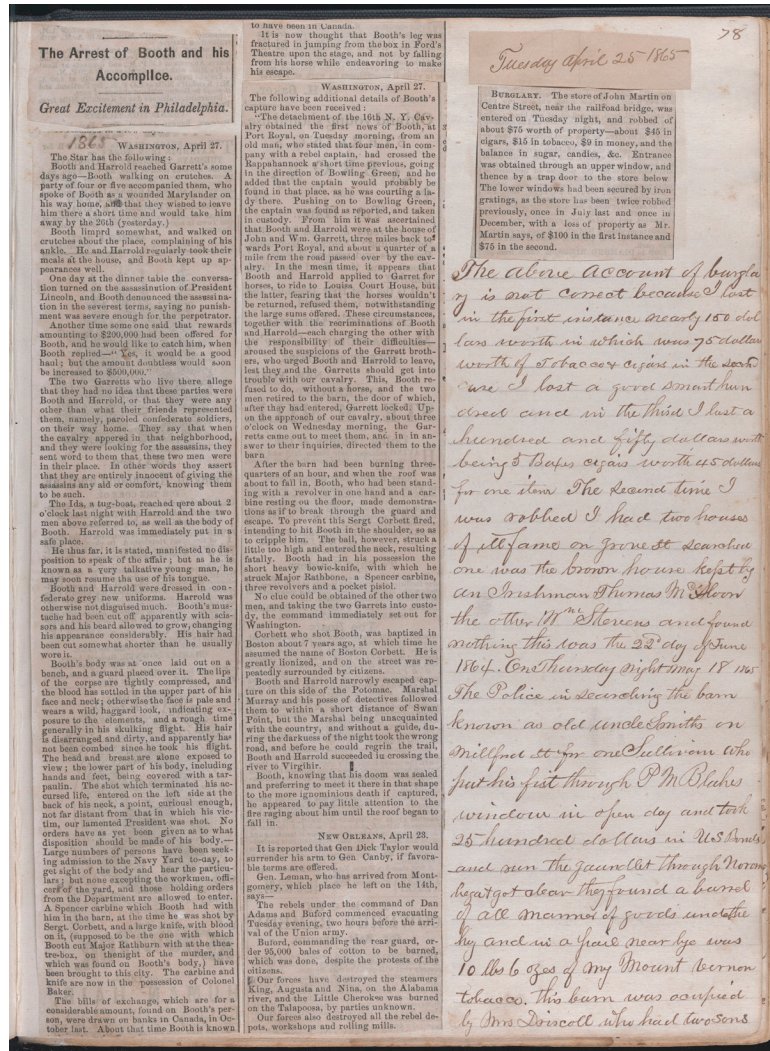
[Right column]

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 on next page]

[Continued from previous page]



The above account of burglary is not correct because I lost in the first instance nearly 150 dollars worth in which was 75 dollars worth of Tobacco & cigars in the second case I lost a good smart hundred 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 M'Aloon the other W<sup>m</sup> Stevens and found nothing this was the 22<sup>d</sup> 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 by was 10 lbs 7 ozes of my Mount Vernon tobacco. this barn was occupied by Mrs Driscoll who had two sons



79  
 Named Michael and Cornelius which the Police arrested  
 at the point of their pistols and put them in the watchhouse.  
 on Friday and Saturday 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 Jackknife 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 Driskills 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 compelled 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 M<sup>c</sup> Aloons 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 Essex st Lewis Felkner Broadway who harbored  
 New York and Boston roughs and these scoundrels have been  
 piloted about this city by such men as John Thomas Thomas M<sup>c</sup>A  
 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 until 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 privileges and safety.  
 John Martin

Named Michael and Cornelius which the Police arrested  
 at the point of their pistols and put them in the watchhouse.  
 on Friday and Saturday 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 Jackknife 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 Driskills 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 compelled 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 M<sup>c</sup> Aloons 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 Essex st Lewis Felkner Broadway who harbored  
 New York and Boston roughs and these scoundrels have been  
 piloted about this city by such men as John Thomas Thomas M<sup>c</sup>A  
 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 until 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

[Left column]

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 Willson's Cavalry at  
Irvinville, Ga.  
Davis Takes to the Woods in His  
Wife's Dress, and Shows  
a Defiant Spittit.  
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 Irvinville, in Irvin County, Ga.

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

[Continued on next page]

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 Willson's Cavalry at  
Irvinville, Ga.  
Davis Takes to the Woods in His  
Wife's Dress, and Shows  
a Defiant Spittit.  
He is Very Indignant at his  
Capture.  
Gen. Wilson Hopes to Take the  
Rest of the Rebel Chiefs.  
From Washington!  
Trial of the Assassins.  
Full Verbatim Report of the  
Testimony.

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 Irvinville, in Irvin County, Ga.  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

Macon, Ga., May 12--11 a. m.  
To Lieut. Gen. Grant, and the Hon. Secretary of War:  
I have the honor to report that at daylight of the 10th inst., Col. Pritchard, commanding the Fourth Michigan cavalry, captured Jeff. Davis and family, with Regan, Postmaster General, Col. Harris, Private Secretary, Col. Johnson, Col. Morris, Col. Lubbock, Lieut. Hathaway and others.  
Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irvinville, in Irvin county, Ga., seventy-five miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under a strong guard with our 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 Willson (Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary 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, Irvinville, Ga., May 11.  
To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. of Division:  
Sir--I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irvinville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife and brother, his Postmaster General Regan, his Private Secretary Col. Harrison, Col. Johnston, A. D. C. on Davis's staff Col. Morris, Colonel Lubbock, Lt. Hathaway, also several others, and a train of five wagons, and three ambulances--making a most perfect success, and not a painful mistake occurred by which the 4th Michigan and the 1st Wisconsin did that which cost us two killed, and Lt. Route wounded 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. R. 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 Croxson, via Dublin. Colonel Minty had distributed in command all along the South bank of the Ocmulgee 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.  
Brookbridge'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.

1865

Macon, May 13--9:30 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:  
Lieut. Col. Harden, commanding the 1st Wisconsin, has just returned from Irvinville.  
He struck Davis's trail at Dublin, Lawrence county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp via Cumberlandville to Irvinville.  
At Cumberland Col. Harden met Colonel Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly South, while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopewell, and thence by Horse Creek to Irvinville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived. From citizens Pritchard learned that 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 being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 2 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. This 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 woods, slowly followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but discerning his boots while running, suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie-knife of elegant pattern and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasion of the Captain's revolver, 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 magnanimous 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's" he might hurt some of 'em." Regan behaves himself with becoming dignity. The parties were evidently making for the coast.  
(Signed) J. H. WILSON,  
Brevet Major Gen'l.  
WASHINGTON, May 13.

*Can this paper give the first news of the capture and glory in my soul and as a matter of reference on the next page I preserve the charges against South come thing Jeff Davis and others which caused his arrest and should swing his infernal body and soul in the air so high that every loyal man in the Union could gaze at him with a mixture of scorn and horror*



1865
1865
80

**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 Wilson's Cavalry at**  
**Irvinville, Ga.**  
**Davis Takes to the Woods in His**  
**Wife's Dress, and Shows**  
**a Defiant Spitt.**  
**He is Very Indignant at his**  
**Capture.**  
**Gen. Wilson Hopes to Take the**  
**Root of the Rebel Chiefs.**  
**From Washington!**  
**Trial of the Assassins.**  
**Full Verbatim Report of the**  
**Testimony.**

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, May 12--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 Irvinville, in Irvin County, Ga.

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

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

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, and the Hon. Secretary of War:

I have the honor to 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 Irvinville, in Irvin county, Ga., seventy-five 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,  
Secretary 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.

(Signed) J. H. WILSON,  
Brevet Major General.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

[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 to 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 Irvinville, in Irvin county, Ga., seventy-five 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,

Secretary 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 Division:

Sir--I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irvinville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife, sisters and brother, his Postmaster General Reagan, his Private Secretary, Col. Harris, Col. Johnston, A. D. C. on Davis's staff, Col. Morris, Colonel Lubbeck, Lt. Hathaway, also several others, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances--making a most perfect success,

[Continued on next page]

1865
1865
80

**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 Surprised by Wilson'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 Chiefs.*

**From Washington!**

**Trial of the Assassins.**

**Full Verbatim Report of the Testimony.**

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. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

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

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, and the Hon. Secretary of War:  
I have the honor to report that at daylight of the 10th inst., Col. Pritchard, commanding the Fourth Michigan cavalry, captured Jeff. Davis and family, with Regan, Postmaster General, Col. Harris, Private Secretary, Col. Johnson, Col. Morris, Col. Lubbock, Lieut. Hathaway and others.  
Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irvinsville, in Irvin county, Ga., seventy-five miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under a strong guard with our delay.  
I will send further particulars as soon as received.  
(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 General Wilson.  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary 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, 1 Cumberlandville, Ga., May 11. )  
To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. of Division:  
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 and brother, his Postmaster General Regan, his Private Secretary Col. Harrison, Col. Johnston, A. D. C. on Davis's staff Col. Morris, Colonel Lubbock, Lt. Hathaway, also several others, and a train of five wagons, and three ambulances—making a most perfect success, and not a painful mistake occurred by which the 4th Michigan and the 1st Wisconsin did that which cost us two killed, and Lt. Boulte wounded 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 Ocmulgee 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.

[Continued from previous page]  
had not a painful mistake occurred by which the 4th Michigan and the 1st Wisconsin did that which cost us two killed, and Lt. Boulte wounded 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 Ocmulgee 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]

80

Macon, May 13--9:30 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:  
Lieut. Col. Harden, commanding the 1st

[Continued on next page]



1865
1865
80

**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 Wilson's Cavalry at**  
**Irvinsville, Ga.**

Davis Takes to the Woods in His  
Wife's Dress, and Shows  
a Defiant Spitt.

**He is Very Indignant at his**  
**Capture.**

**Gen. Wilson Hopes to Take the**  
**Rest of the Rebel Chiefs.**

**From Washington!**

**Trial of the Assassins.**

**Full Verbatim Report of the**  
**Testimony.**

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, May 13—10:30 p. m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following dispatch 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. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

Macon, Ga., May 12—11 a. m.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, and the Hon. Secretary of War:

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

Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irvinsville, in Irvin county, Ga., seventy-five 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.

J. H. WILSON,  
Brevet Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, May 14—3 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,  
Secretary of War.

Macon, Ga., May 12—11 a. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The following dispatch, announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis, has been handed me by Colonel Minty, commanding the 2d Div. Cavalry.

Headquarters 4th Michigan Cavalry,  
Cumberlandville, Mo., May 11.

To Capt. L. W. Scott, A. G. of Division:

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's sisters and brother, his Postmaster General Rosgan, his Private Secretary, Col. Harrison, Col. Johnson, A. D. C. on Davis's staff, Col. Morris, Colonel Lubbock, Lt. Hathaway, also several others, and a train of five wagons, and three ambulances—making a most perfect success, and not a painful mistake occurred by which the 4th Michigan and the 1st Wisconsin did that which cost us two killed, and Lt. Boutle wounded 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 this east by General Crook, via Dublin. Colonel Minty had distributed the command all along the South bank of the Ocmulgee and Allamaha. 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.

Macon, May 12—9:30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Lieut. Col. Harden, commanding the 1st Wisconsin, has just returned from Irvinsville.

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

At Cumberland Col. Harden met Colonel Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly South, while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee 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 that 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 being too 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 once. The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay.—He bradished a bowie-knife of elegant pattern and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasion of the Captain's revolver, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pressed, saying that he thought our Government was more magnanimous 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, as he might hurt some of 'em."

Rogan behaves himself with becoming dignity. The parties were evidently making for the coast.

(Signed) J. H. WILSON,  
Brevet Major Gen'l.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

*Can this faze give  
the first news of the capture  
and glory in my soul  
and as a matter of  
reference on the next  
page I preserve the change  
against South come  
this Jeff Davis and others  
which caused his  
arrest and should  
swing his infernal  
body and soul in the  
air so high that every  
loyal man in the union  
could gaze at him with a  
miserable case from his own homes  
and wherever located*

*us we go marching along*

[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 Alligator Creek and Green Swamp via Cumberlandville to Irvinsville.

At Cumberland Col. Harden met Colonel Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly South, while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee 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 that 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 bay.—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 on next page]

[Continued from previous page]

magnanimous 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, as he might hurt some of 'em!"

Regan behaves himself with becoming dignity. The parties were evidently making 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 connecting Jeff Davis and others which caused his arrest and should swing his infernal 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 homestead wherever located.

1865  
TELEGRAPHIC  
TO THE  
**Whig & Courier.**  
1865  
**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 Surprised  
by Wilson'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 Chiefs.  
From Washington!  
Trial of the Assassins.  
Full Verbatim Report of the  
Testimony.

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. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.  
Macon, Ga., May 12—11 a. m.  
To Lieut. Gen. Grant, and the Hon. Secretary of War:  
I have the honor to report that at daylight of the 10th inst., Col. Pritchard, commanding the Fourth Michigan cavalry, captured Jeff. Davis and family, with Regan, Postmaster General, Col. Harris, Private Secretary, Col. Johnson, Col. Morris, Col. Lubbock, Lieut. Hathaway and others.  
Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irvinsville, in Irvin county, Ga., seventy-five miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under a strong guard with our 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,  
Secretary 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, 1 Cumberlandville, Ga., May 11.  
To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. of Division:  
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 and brother, his Postmaster General Regan, his Private Secretary, Col. Harrison, Col. Johnston, A. D. C. on Davis's staff, Col. Morris, Colonel Lubbock, Lt. Hathaway, also several others, and a train of five wagons, and three ambulances—making a most perfect success, and not a painful mistake occurred by which the 4th Michigan and the 1st Wisconsin did that which cost us two killed, and Lt. Route wounded 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. R. 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 Croxson, via Dublin. Colonel Minty had distributed in command all along the South bank of the Ocmulgee 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.  
Brookbridge'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.

80  
Macon, May 13—9:30 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:  
Lieut. Col. Harden, commanding the 1st Wisconsin, has just returned from Irvinsville.  
He struck Davis's trail at Dublin, Lawrence county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp via Cumberlandville to Irvinsville.  
At Cumberland Col. Harden met Colonel Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly South, while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopewell, and thence by Horse Creek to Irvinsville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived.  
From citizens Pritchard learned that 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, so he afterwards learned from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 2 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. This 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 woods, slowly followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but discerning his boots while running, suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie-knife of elegant pattern and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasion of the Captain's revolver, 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 magnanimous 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 as he might hurt some of 'em!"  
Regan behaves himself with becoming dignity. The parties were evidently making for the coast.  
(Signed) J. H. WILSON,  
Brevet Major Gen'l.  
WASHINGTON, May 13.

As we go marching along  
us we go marching along

Can this paper 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 connect-  
ing Jeff Davis and oth-  
ers which caused his  
arrest and should  
swing his infernal  
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 home-  
stead 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 that this 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.

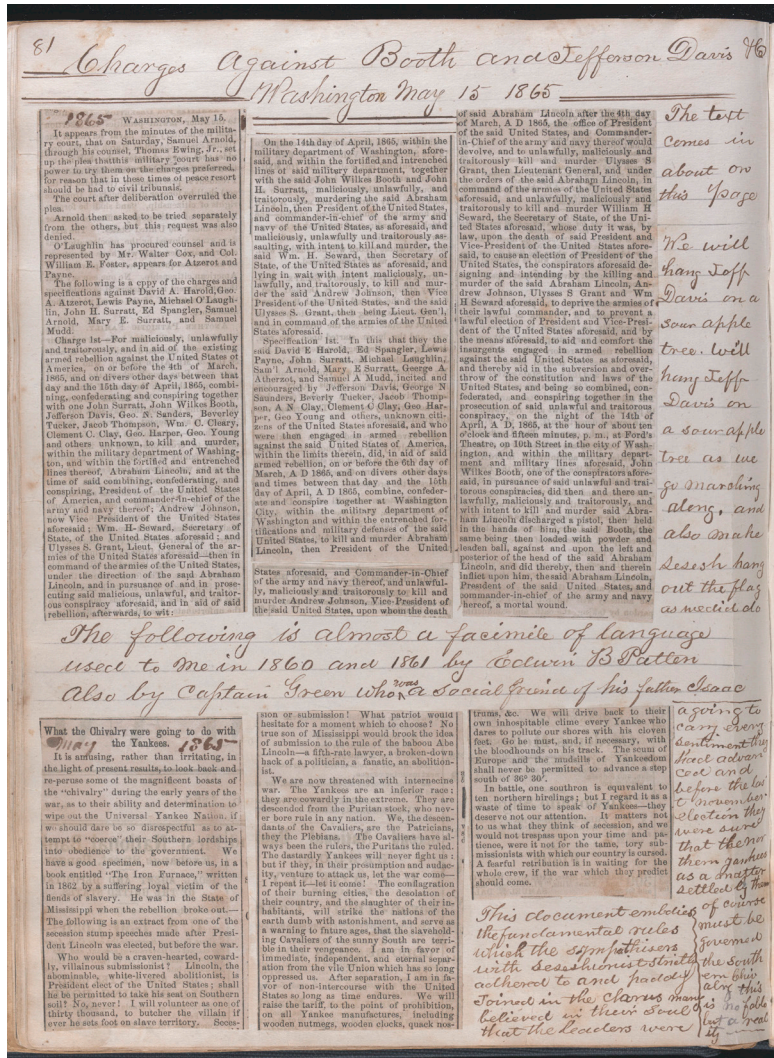
Arnold then asked to be tried separately from the others, but this request was also denied.

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 of America, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, of the United States aforesaid; and

[Continued on next page]



1865 WASHINGTON, May 16.

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

The following is a copy of the charges and specifications against David A. Harold, George 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

The following is almost a facsimile of language  
used to me in 1860 and 1861 by Colman B. Patterson  
also by Captain Green whom <sup>some</sup> a social friend of his father Isaac

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

into obedience to the government. We have a good specimen, now before us, in a book entitled "The Iron Furnace," written

Who would be a craven-hearted, coward

ly, villainous submissionist? Lincoln, the abominable, white-livered abolitionist, President elect of the United States; shall he be permitted to take his seat on Southern soil? No, never! I will volunteer as one thirty thousand, to butcher the villain ever he sets foot on slave territory. See

and David B. Harold, Dr. Spangler, Lewis Payne, John Surrott, Michael Laughlin, Sam'l Arnold, John A. McLean, John A. Mudd, incited and encouraged by Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, John H. Surratt, John H. Surratt, Jr., Geo. Young and others, unknown citizens of the United States aforesaid, and who were engaged in the conspiracy against the said United States of America, within the limits thereof, did, in aid of said armed rebellion, on or before the 6th day of April, A D 1865, and on several other days and times between that day and the 16th day of April, A D 1865, combine, confederate and conspire, with each other, at the City, within the military department of Washington and within the entrenched fortifications 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

son or submission! What patriot would hesitate for a moment which to choose? No true son of Mississippi would brook the idea of submission to the rule of the baboon At Lincoln—a fifth-rate lawyer, a broken-down back of a politician, a fanatic, an abolition

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 Plebeians. The Cavaliers have

ways been the rulers, the Puritans the ruled. The dastardly Yankoes will never fight us, 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

habitants, 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 nutmeats, wooden clocks, quack ton-

of said Abraham Lincoln after the 4th day of March, A. D. 1865, the office of President of the said United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof devolve, and to unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously attempt to deprive said 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 attempt to deprive said 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, to assume the office aforesaid, said, to cause an election of President of the United States, the conspirators aforesaid conspiring and intending by the killing and murder of the said Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, said Vice-President, and 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 murder of said Grant.

[illegible]

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

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

This document em-  
braces the fundamental principles  
which the sympathies  
with sessionarists  
adhered to and have  
joined in the cause  
believed in their

The text  
comes in  
about on  
this page

We will hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree. will hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree as we go marching along, and also make Lesesch hang out the flag as we march.

a going to  
carry every  
sentiment the  
race advance  
cool and

before the  
November  
election they  
were sure  
that the no  
thern gank  
as a master

le must be  
ers Governed  
strictly the South  
only ern Ohio  
s many along this  
Paul is no fall  
but a near

[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:

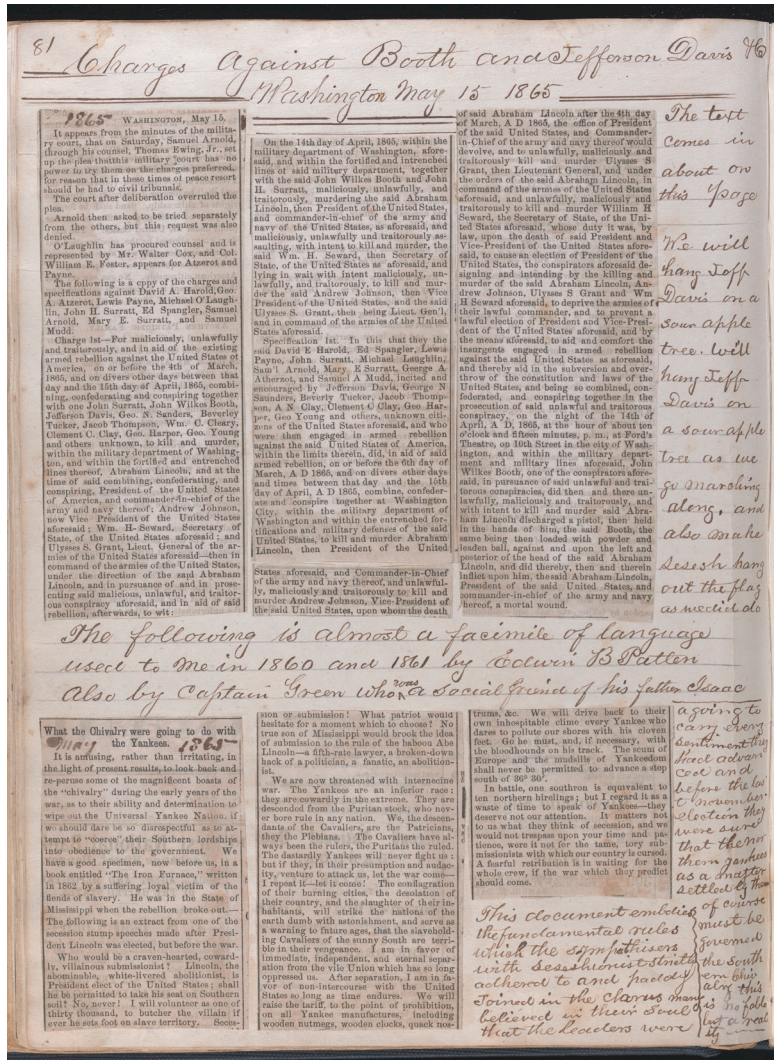
[Center column]

On the 14th day of April, 1865, within the military department of Washington, aforesaid, and within the fortified and entrenched 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, George 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 on next page]





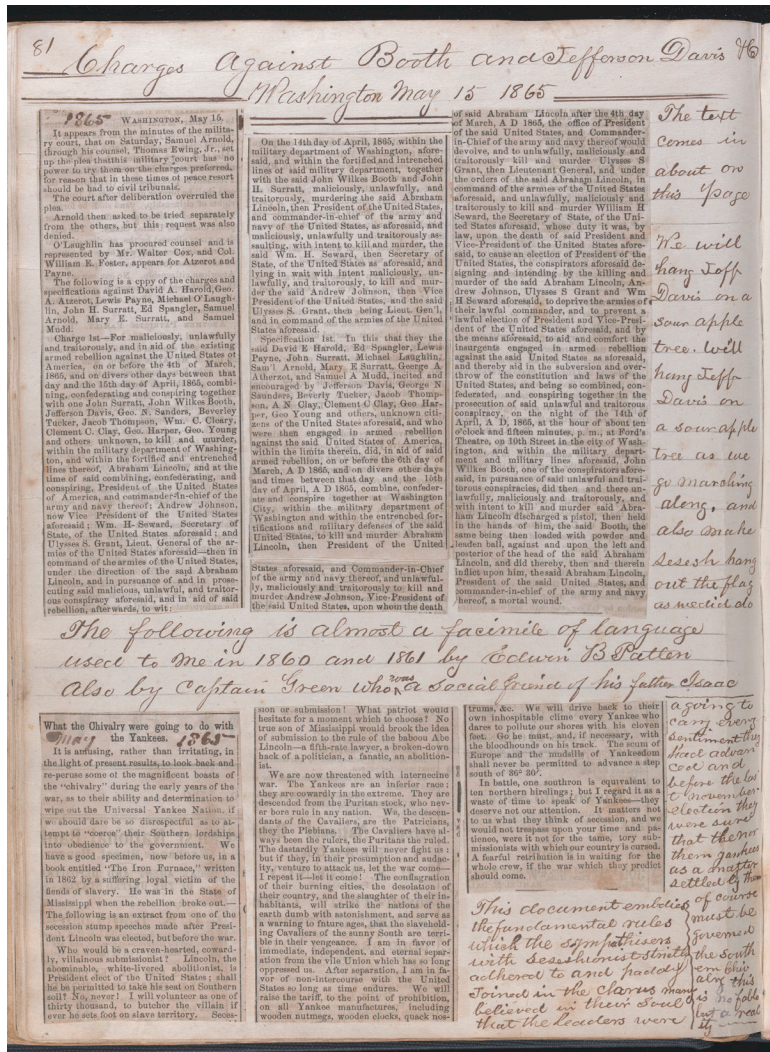
[Continued from previous page]  
day of April, A D 1865, combine confederate and conspire together at Washington City, within the military department of Washington and within the entrenched fortificationx and military defenses of the said United States, to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln, then President 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 Commander-in-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 subversion 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 March, 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, D.C., within the military department and military lines aforesaid, John Wilkes Booth, with intent to kill and murder said Abraham Lincoln discharged a pistol, held in the hands of him, the said Booth, the same being then loaded with powder and leaden balls 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.

*a going to carry away the government the first column cool and before the last column they were sure that the men were going as a matter of fact to settle the country*

*This document embodies of course the fundamental rules which the sympathizers with secession must divide the South according to and parcel out among the slaves and their owners. 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, quick time*

[Continued on next page]



[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.

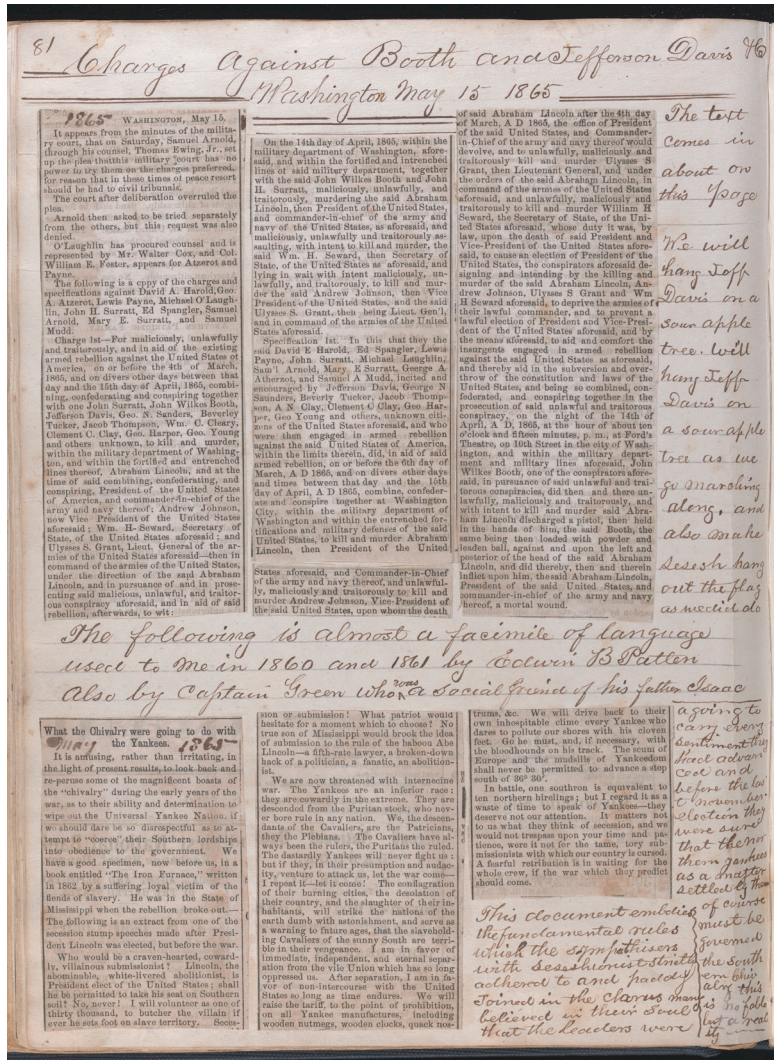
[At right]  
The text comes in about on this page.

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

[Continued on next page]





[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 at-  
tempt 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 Presi-  
dent Lincoln was elected, but before the war.

Who would be a craven-hearted coward-  
ly, 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 abolition-  
ist.

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 descen-  
dants of the Cavaliers, are the Patricians, the  
Plebeians. The Cavaliers have al-  
ways been the rulers, the Puritans the ruled.  
The dastardly Yankees will never fight us:

[Continued on next page]

[Continued from previous page]

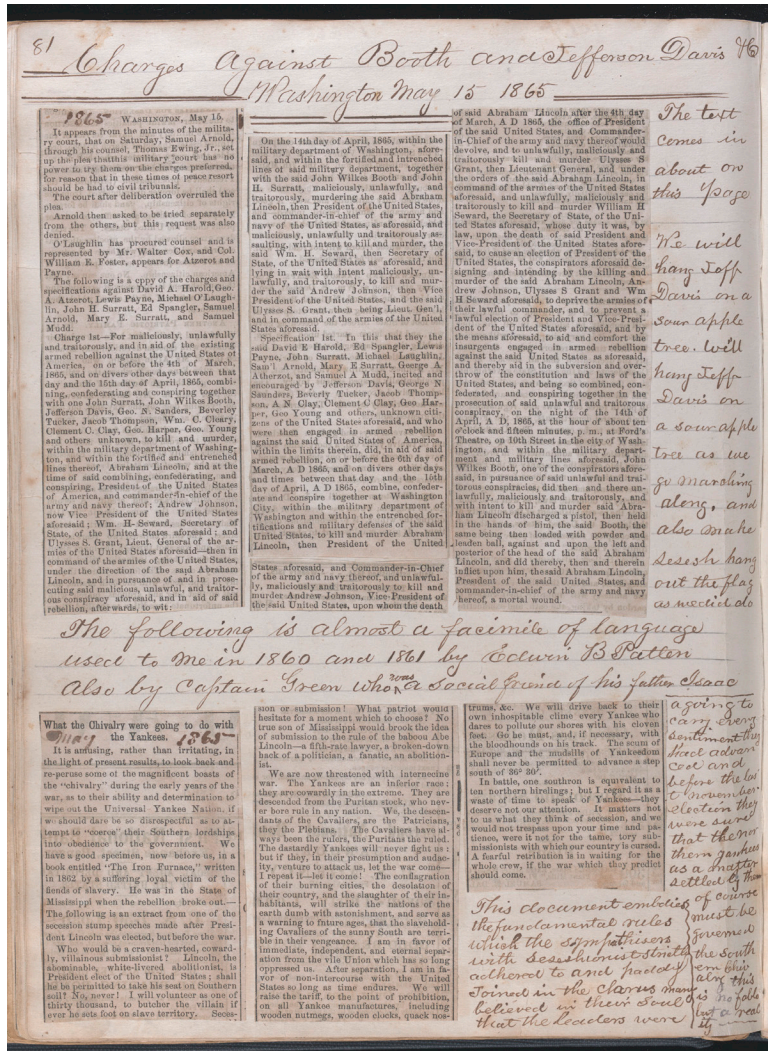
but if they, in their presumption and audacity, venture to attack us, let the war come—I repeat it—let it come! The conflagration of their burning cities, the desolation of their country, and the slaughter of their inhabitants, will strike the nations of the earth dumb with astonishment, and serve as 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.

[Continued on next page]





[illegible]

What the Chivalry were going to do with  
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 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 made 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 ever he sets foot on slave territory. Seces-

sion or submission! What patriot would hesitate for a moment which to choose? No true son 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 abolition-

We are now threatened with interference war. The Yankees are an inferior race; they are cowardly in the extreme. They are descended from the Puritan stock, who never fight and are afraid of the shadow of a sword. The Cavaliers are the Patricians, they are the Plebeians. The Cavaliers have always been the rulers, they maintain the rule. The Puritans, they will not fight, but if they, in their presumption and audacity, venture to attack us, let the war come. Let it come, let it come, let it come, the ruin of their burning cities, the desolation of their country, and the slaughter of their inhabitants, will strike the nations of the earth dead with astonishment. Let it be a warning to future ages, that the slaveholding Cavaliers of the sunny South are terrible, terrible, terrible, terrible, terrible. Immediate, independent, and eternal separation from the vile Union which has so long oppressed us. After separation, I am in favor of the Union of the Southern States so long as time endures. We will raise the tariff, to the point of prohibition, we will burn the cities, we will burn the wooden nutmeg, wooden clocks, quack medicines, and the like.

[illegible]

the means aforesaid, to aid and comfort the insurgents engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, and to furnish and thereby aid in the subversion and overthrow of the constitution and laws of the United States, and to be combined, conspired, and conspiring with each other, and with the persons aforesaid, in the prosecution of said unlawful and traitorous conspiracy, on the night of the 14th of April, 1865, at the city of Washington, at about one o'clock and fifteen minutes, p. m., at Ford's Theatre, on 11th Street in the city of Washington, and on the said 15th of April, 1865, at the city of Washington, to aid and comfort the persons aforesaid, John Wilkes Booth, one of the conspirators aforesaid, did then and there, with the persons aforesaid, in the prosecution of said treasonable and traitorous conspiracy, did then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously, and unlawfully, feloniously, murder, slay, kill, and unlawfully, feloniously, shoot, wound, and harm Abraham Lincoln discharged a pistol, there held in the hands of him, the said Booth, the said John Wilkes Booth, and the said John Wilkes Booth, did then and there, with the persons aforesaid, unlawfully, feloniously, shoot, wound, and harm the said Abraham Lincoln, and did thereby, then and therein unlawfully, feloniously, shoot, wound, and harm the said Abraham Lincoln, then President of the said United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy

The text  
comes in  
about on  
this page

We will hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree. Will hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree as we go marching along, and also make Lesotho hang out the flag as mentioned.

trams, &c. We will drive back to their own inhospitable climate every Yankee who dares to pollute our shores with his cloven feet. Go he must, and if necessary, with the whole of our troops out of the way. Europe and the mudsills of Yankeesdom shall never be permitted to advance a step south of the Potomac.

In battle, one southern is equivalent to ten northern brothers; but I regard it as a waste of time to spend the money on a war of attrition. It matters not to us what time they speak of secession, and we would not trespass upon your time and patience by discussing the matter. Let the Union be maintained with which our country is cursed. A fearful retribution is in waiting for the whole of it, if the war which they predict should come.

This document embodies the fundamental rules which the sympathizers with secession must strictly adhere to and rigidly follow in the future. It is the duty of every secessionist to be true to the principles of the document and to be true to the cause of the South. It is the duty of every secessionist to be true to the principles of the document and to be true to the cause of the South. It is the duty of every secessionist to be true to the principles of the document and to be true to the cause of the South.

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 nor-  
thern 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-----

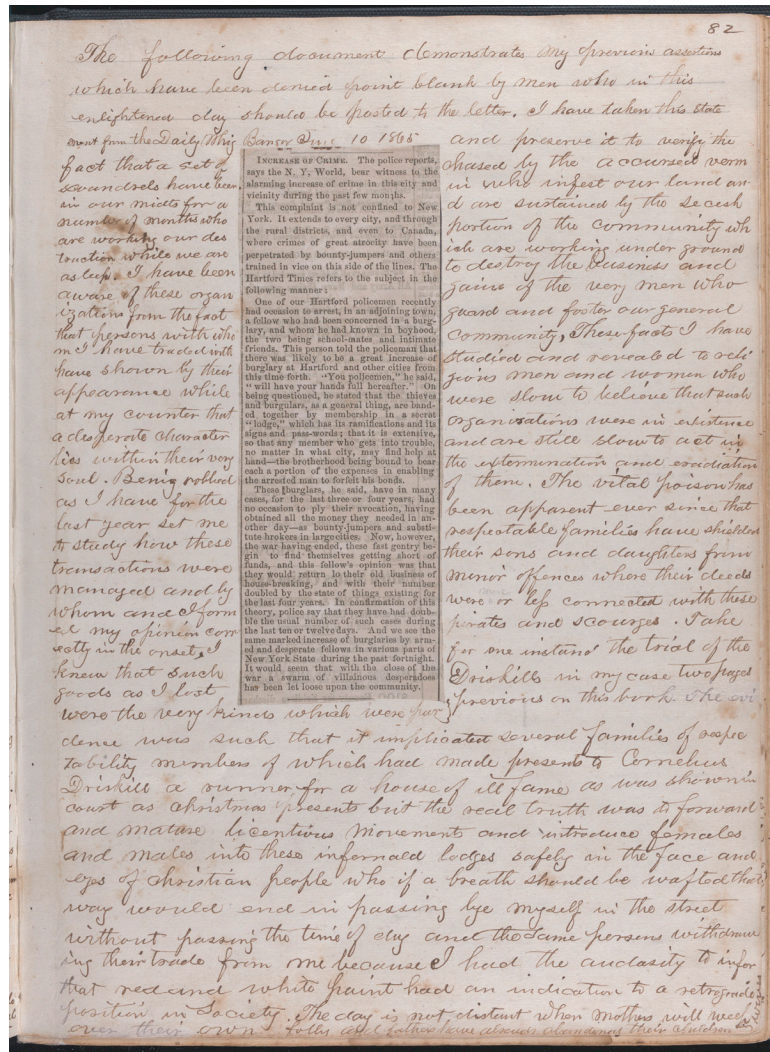
The following document demonstrates my previous assertions which have been denied point blank by men who in this enlightened day should be posted to the letter. I have taken the State ment from the Daily Whig Bangor June 10, 1865 and preserve it to verify [Left column]

the fact that a set of scoundrels have been in our midsts for a number of months who are working our destruction while we are asleep. I have been aware of these organizations from the fact that persons with whom 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 formed my opinion correctly in the onset. I knew that such goods as I lost were the very kinds which were pur

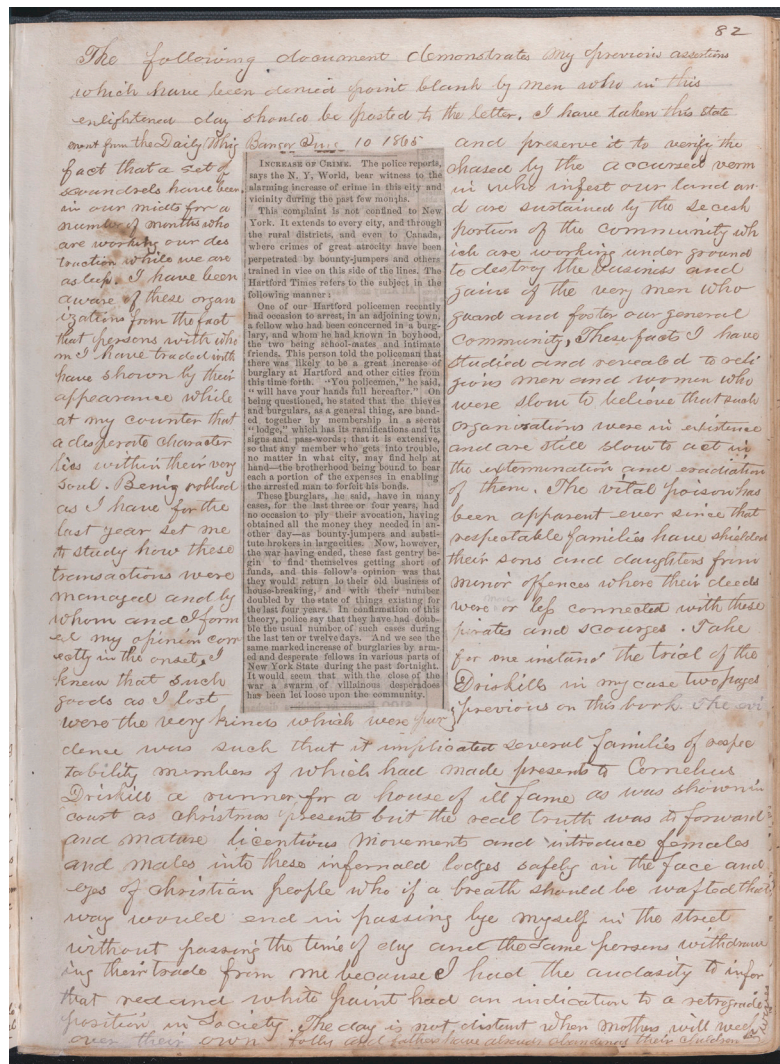
[Clipping at center]

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: [Continued on next page]







The following document demonstrates my previous assertion which have been denied point blank by men active in this enlightened day should be posted to the letter. I have taken this statement from the Daily Times, dated Jan. 10 1868.

fact that a set of scoundrels have been in our midst for a number of months who are working our destruction while we are asleep. I have been aware of these organizations from the fact that persons with whom I have traded with have shown by their appearance while at my counter that a different character lies within their very soul. Being robbed as I have for the last year let me try to study how these transactions were managed and by whom and inform my opinion accordingly in the market. I knew that such goods as I lost were the very things which were put

down was such that it implicated several families of respectability 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 infernal lodges safely in the face and eyes of Christian people who if a breath should be wafted their way would and in passing by myself in the street without passing the time of day and the same persons without saying their trade from me because I held the audacity to inform that red and white haint had an indication to a retrograde position in society. The day is not distant when millions will meet over their own follies and suffer from abuses advanced their children

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 line. The Hartford Times refers to the subject in the following manner:

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 burglars, as a general thing, are headed 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 brokers 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 to 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 double 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 swarm of villainous desperadoes has been let loose upon the community.

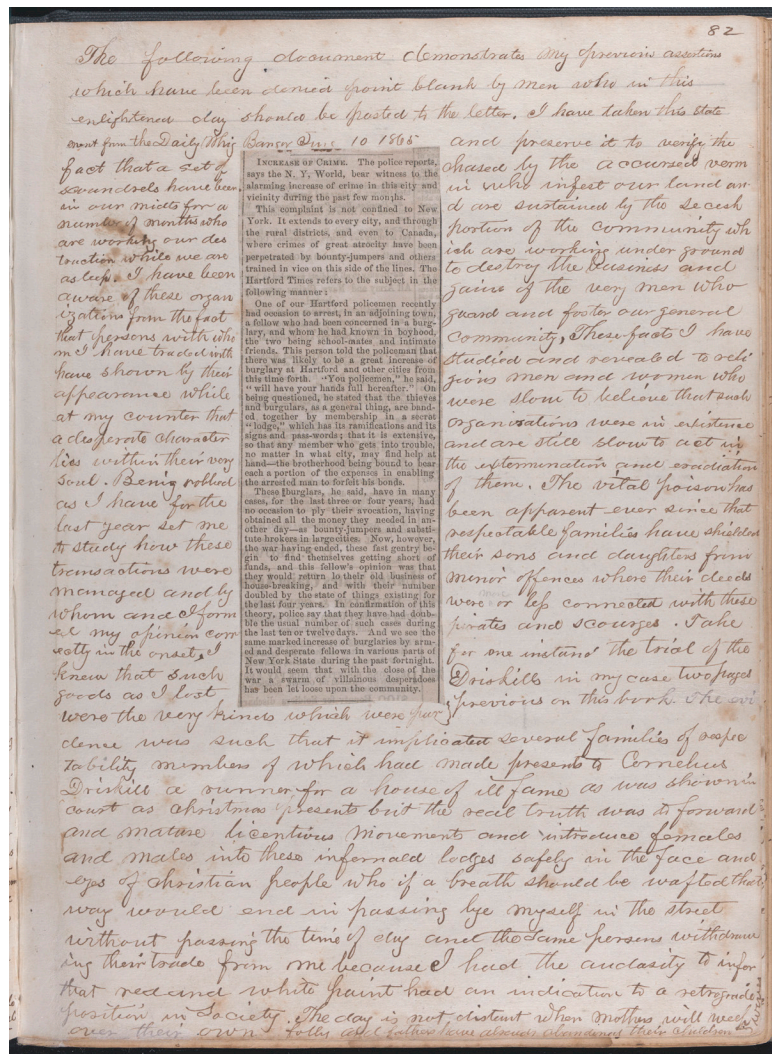
and preserve it to verify the charges by the accused whom we will infect our learned and we are sustained by the Scotch portion of the community which are working under ground to destroy the business and gains of the very men who guard and foster our general community. These facts I have studied and revealed to religious men and women who were slow to believe that such organizations were in existence and are still slow to act on the information and conviction of them. The vital poison has been apparent ever since that respectable families have shielded their sons and daughters from minor offences where their clerics were or less connected with these pirates and scourges. Take for one instance the trial of the Driskills in my case two stages previous on this book. The evidence

implicated several families of respectability 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 infernal lodges safely in the face and eyes of Christian people who if a breath should be wafted their way would and in passing by myself in the street without passing the time of day and the same persons without saying their trade from me because I held the audacity to inform that red and white haint had an indication to a retrograde position in society. The day is not distant when millions will meet over their own follies and suffer from abuses advanced their children

[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 burglars, 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 brokers 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 to 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, double 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 swarm of villainous desperadoes has been let loose upon the community. [Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

[At right]

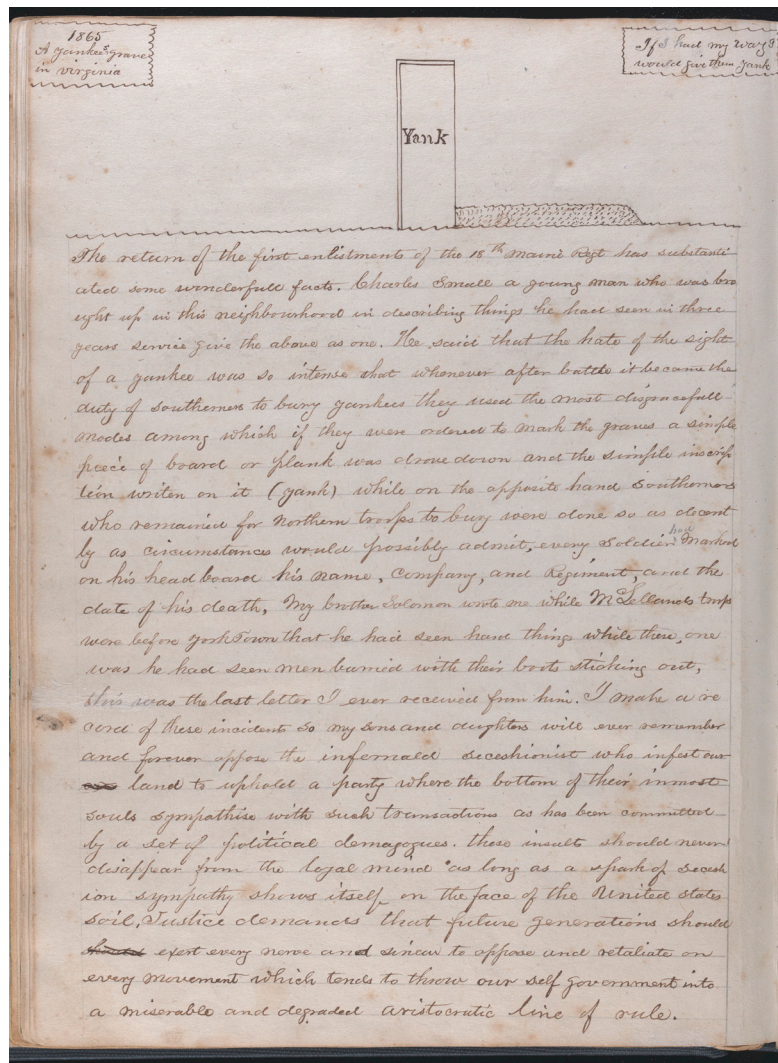
chased by the accursed verm  
in who infest our land an  
d are sustained by the secesh  
portion of the community wh  
ich are working under ground  
to destroy the business and  
gains of the very men who  
guard and foster our general  
community. These facts I have  
studied and revealed to reli  
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 eradication  
of them. The vital poison has  
been apparent ever since that  
respectable families have shielded  
their sons and daughters from  
minor offences where their deeds  
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 audacity 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.





83

[Upper left]

1865

[center]

[Upper right]

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 substantiated some wonderfull facts. Charles Small a young man who was brought 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 inscription written 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 ^ marked on his headboard his name, company, and Regiment, and the date of his death. My brother Solomon wrote me while M<sup>c</sup>Lellands troops

were before York Town that he had seen hard things while there, one was he had seen men buried with their boots sticking out, this was the last letter I ever received from him. I make a record of these incidents so my sons and daughters will ever remember and forever oppose the infernal secessionist 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 secession 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.

Our resources 14,000,000.00  
The National debt 3,000,000.00

April 1 1865

[Sideways at left]

the rebel debt aside from the national debt is two million five hundred thousand 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 ought 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

[Continued on next page]

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

*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 ought would come of them, they have served to call

*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 people who have labored ever since their sinning 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 colored 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 1/2 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 infernal hordes 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 Florida debt by that war, the purchase of the state of Louisiana, the North Eastern boundary of the state of Maine and what we have already paid and lost in this vast Rebellion with the proposition to wipe out the balance of three thousand millions 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 appear on the face of the soil which now constitutes the United States.*



[Continued from previous page]

*Our resources 14,000,000.00<sup>84</sup>*  
*The National debt 3,000,000.00*  
*April 1 1865*

*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 trying 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 ought would come of them, they have served to call

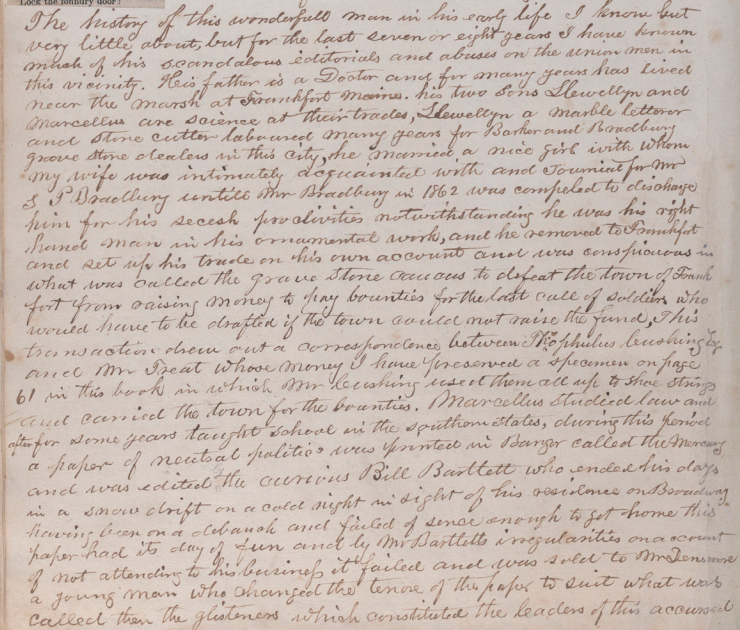
everybody's attention to the impossibility of dealing with such a vast burden by any such expedient.  
"It all comes down to this, then, that this debt must be paid off by hard and steady work, as any individual would pay off his own private debts. The last census gave to the whole country property, real and personal, to the amount of fourteen thousand millions; but the 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 people 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 and million. Our inhabitants black white and all colors in 1850 was 33 millions 33 millions goes in 3 thousand and 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 infernal 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 Florida debt by that war, the purchase of the state of Louisiana, the North Eastern boundary 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 appear on the face of the soil which now constitutes the United States;*

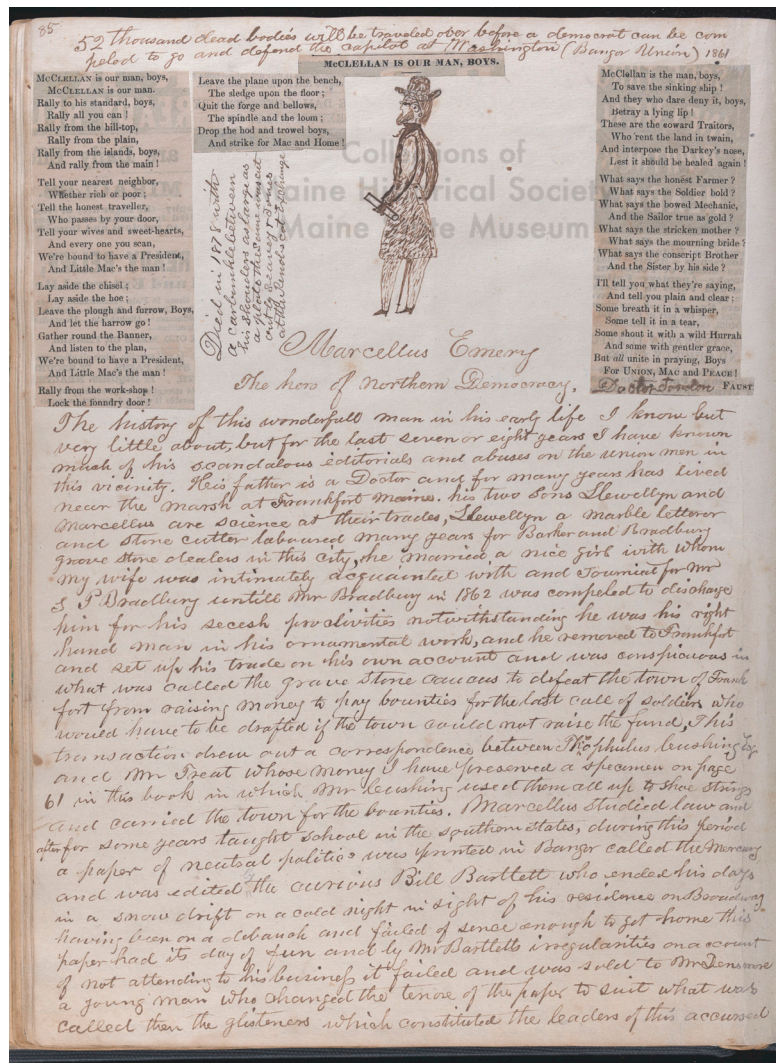
assets of a people are not so easily available as to make it a simple matter to pay three thousand millions, even with such an ample margin as this. The margin serves to show the ultimate security of the public creditor, but for the actual raising of the money he must rely upon the savings from our annual 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 people 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 and million. our inhabitants black white and all colors 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 infernal 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 Florida debt by that war, the purchase of the state of Louisiana, the North Eastern boundary 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 appear on the face of the soil which now constitutes the United States.

[Continued on next page]







[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

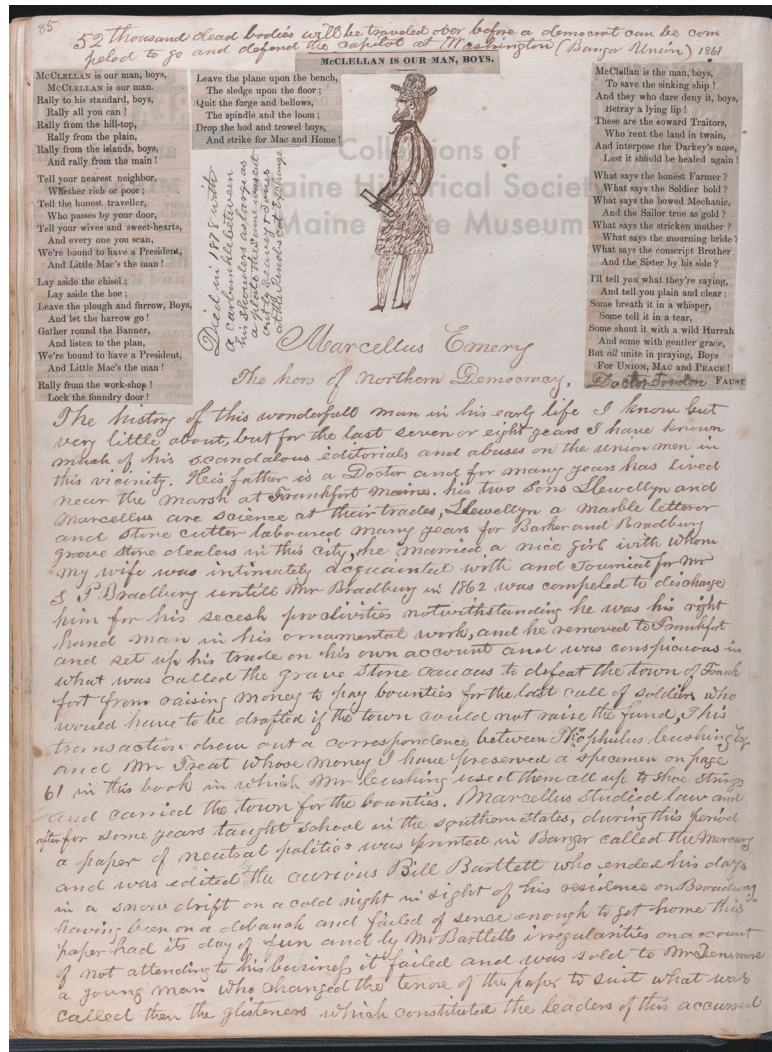
The hero of northern Democracy.

The history of this wonderfull man in his early life I know but

very little about, but for the last seven or eight years I have known

[Continued on next page]

[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

transaction drew out a correspondence between Th<sup>^</sup>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



86

rebellion, The paper being so near run out 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 so  
 turned from the south and was seeking business. When this transfer  
 was made the name of the paper 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 embossed 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  
 myself being one of the spectators and set fire to all things inflammable except some  
 of 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 Essex st and Marcellus secreted himself 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 Llewellyn's wife she related his

rebellion. The paper being so near run out 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 embossed 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 inflammable 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 Essex 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 Llewellyn's wife she related his

To escape in confidence and also her fears for her own husbands  
 safety and they was at that period about arranging 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 scoffing 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  
 was so thoroughly drilled. From the day Secesh fired on Fort Sumpter  
 untill the day of Lees surrender this infernal sheet spit venom  
 and lies week by week untill <sup>it</sup> 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]

escape in confidence and also her fears for her own husbands  
 safety and they was at that period about arranging 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 infernal sheet spit venomn

it

and lies week by week untill <sup>it</sup> 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]



[Continued from previous page]

escape in confidence and also her fears for her own husband's safety and that was at that period about arranging to move out of town to which they soon did, and I heard no more of her husband until I read the correspondence I have related which was drawn out by the Census conducted in his grave stone shop.

At the time troops were called for to defend the Capital at Washington Mr Emory came out in his dying manner and said that before a democrat could be compelled to go to war against the south or even defend our national Capital fifty two thousand dead bodies of Democrats would have to be marched over from the state of Maine.

This was the complete number of Democrats in this state at the election of Abraham Lincoln and Mr Emory counted on the whole strength to oppose any movement to sustain the Union their party he thought they were so thoroughly drilled, from the day Secesh fired on Fort Sumpter until the day of Secs surrender this infernal sheet spit venom and lies week by week until the day after the Union. Mr Emory returned to Somers and his most zealous friends worked to the rescue to get 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 subscribed and also paid in advance to show the old — not black republicans that John Bull was going to rule the sea. When the paper was started this time it set up in some place on the east side of Central St belonging to Christine Strickland.

On the day of Secs surrender 1865 several Union men early in the morning made Mr Secesh (Marcellus) a call at the Franklin House. See page 76 (Secs surrender) and Mr Emory 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 date of his death and that his whole previous career had been erroneous. Minuties and that his whole previous career had been erroneous. He and he with a trembling voice cheered the Union & withdrew. The Union men not feeling satisfied returned 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 enrollment & 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

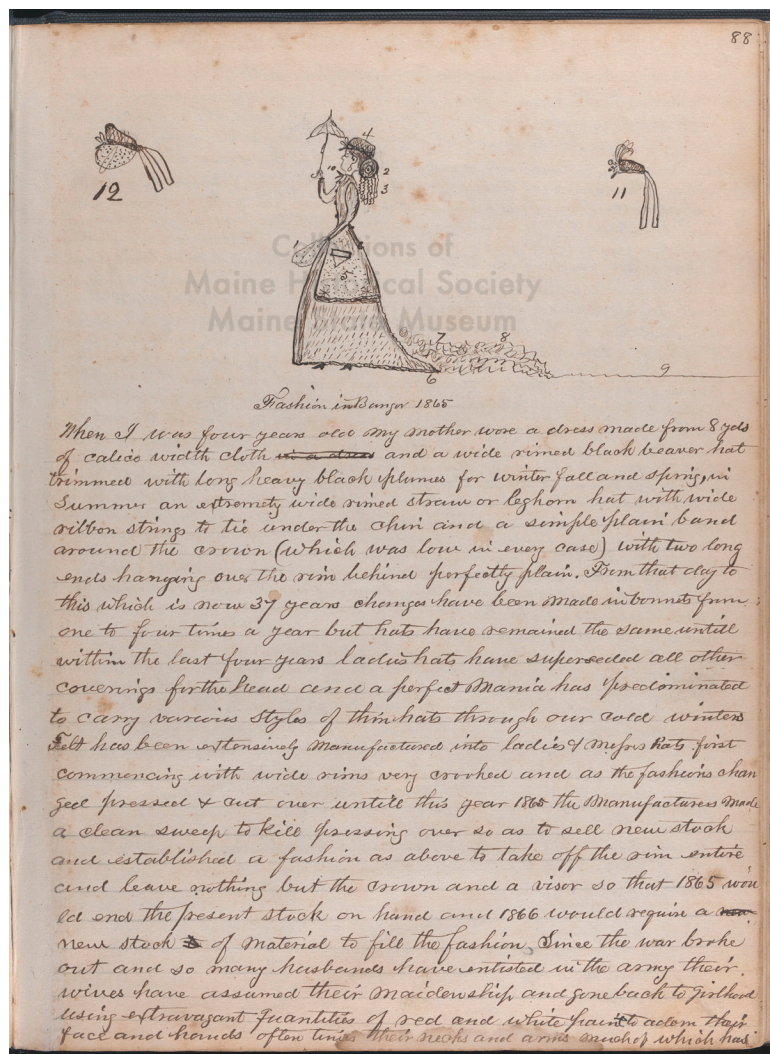
Mr Bean his associate in the south and fought & was promoted in their ranks

and he with a trembling voice cheered the union & withdrew. The union men not feeling satisfied returned 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 enrollment & 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 rimmed black beaver hat trimmed with long heavy black plumes for winter fall and spring. in Summer an extremely wide rimmed 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 until 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 changed pressed & cut over until 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 would end the present stock on hand and 1866 would require a 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



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 lessen 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 trimmed 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 stepped on and tore out at the gethers in the waist the more this thing happens the more worn. Another feature on these long tailed dresses is the incessant use in the street hours and days and weeks woman and girls neglect their duties at home and promenarde these rough streets which every sidewalk gives evidence looking as though a bush had been dragged over them with the leaves on and a roll of dust ascending behind as represented in figures 7 & 8 nine being the walk smoothed down, white cotton hose even in cold weather and spring hoop skirts which admit a roll of dust knee high and if such this tail is soiled nearly on 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 mother and sisters have expended in long tails and paint. I know these facts from the nature of my business and second them as truth, some cases are in the extreme, women purchasing a scanty quantity of cracker for their childrens supper wearing red paint cascade and water fast hair trail black braces and grey squirrel fur capes ~~and~~ and great chains. The best which have been described are worn by seven eighths of all girls from 2 to 25 years old and over half the married women from 25 to 50 many women parade the street daily who weigh 150 to 200 pound with a misshapen 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 worn in figure 5 has very much the same appearance of male garb. All claims for protection to a female's personal charms have been thrown

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 lessen 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 trimmed 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 stepped on and tore out at the gethers in the waist the more this thing happens the more

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

[Continued on next page]

[Continued from previous page]

89 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 lessen female modesty and heighten their boldness and also in cease the expense of living and thus destroy the general prosperity of the land. There has been a disposition to cloth increased in price to extend the dimensions 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 trimmed with braid & cords thinking that it adds to their beauty when if they would but study common sense 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 on their own domains, but never in the street even when they ride in Baranchoes attended by a full troop of servants in livery. This passion has been carried to such an extent since women had the meddling of their husbands bounties that they have entered the dance halls with tails and defied going to sleep on them at the peril of having a face made up at them if but a thing should occur and notwithstanding they are stupid on and tore out at the garters in the waist the more this thing happens the more worn. Another feature on these long tailed dresses is the incessant use in the street hours and days and weeks women and girls drag at their centres at home and in the streets these rough streets which every sidewalk gives evidence looking as though a brush had been dragged over them with the leaves on and a roll of dirt ascending behind as represented in figures 748. None being the walk smooth down, white cotton hose even in cold weather and spring short skirts which admit a roll of dirt 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

skirts which admits a roll of dirt 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 hats, they neither protect the head or face<sup>20</sup> 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 audience instead of producing a refinement it actually produces disgust, as also does the scent of musk because whenever I pass a female scented and painted up I at once say to myself Something is wrong nature has lost its charm and such 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 assuming 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 private 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 women 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 mother's 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 particularly when they were their own masters and not the opposite as they have proved. I have given this drawing as a text on the turn of our countries prosperity and to show how the changes come 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 promenades
- 9 side walk

- 10 A white pocket handkerchief folded diamonding around the neck with a fur in front to close it together
- 11 A hat trimmed 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

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 audience instead of producing a refinement it actually produces disgust, as also does the scent of musk because whenever I pass a female scented and painted 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 assuming 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 private 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 particularly when they were their own masters and not the opposite 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       | 10 A white pocket handkerchief        |
| 2 a pug done up with waterfall & curls        | folded diamonding covered the         |
| 3 curls artificial from 5 to 15 dollars worth | neck with a fur in front to close it  |
| 4= style of ladies hat 1865                   | together                              |
| 5 one style of habit fine black cloth         | 11 A hat trimmed in feathers & long   |
| 6 point of trail dress                        | ribbands with enameled acorn          |
| 7 & 8 Dust attending street promenades        | s or plumbs in front                  |
| 9 side walk                                   | 12 A hat trimmed with wide            |
|   | ribband & bow in front & veil just    |
|   | large enough to cover the face & ears |

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 on next page]

91 1865

**THE DESTRUCTION OF REPUBLICANISM THE OBJECT OF THE REBELLION.** That this 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

*See our neighbor's 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 assemblage, 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, 1865, 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. Wendell 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 S. Ricker, James S. Emory and Levi March.

**Resolved,** That the citizens of Bangor and vicinity have 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*, and 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 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 last Wednesday, informs us that he saw John H. Surrott in that city on that day. He knew the man notwithstanding his beard and whiskers had been allowed to grow to lordliness length. Surrott 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 said in a recess under the altar of one of the churches.

It was understood, as our informant says, that Surrott 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:

"Since the morning of July 22d, 1861, when the news of the great Southern victory achieved by Beauregard over McClellan 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 *Anglo Democrat* of this morning, after announcing the meeting, says:

The PEOPLE will move right on. They are resolved that the President is right, and they don't mean that their voices shall be stifled. They want to speak out their approval 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.

**UNCLE SAM & MRS. CONFEDERACY.**  
EX. & it really you left you in Pennsylvania? I am ashamed of you.  
JEFF. I only borrowed those things from M<sup>r</sup>. Davis, not expecting you to haul down women and children.

**THE LAST OF THE CHEVALIERS.**  
JEFF. "I thought your government was more manly than to haul down women and children."

**FRUIT OF SECESSION.**  
SURRENDER THE



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

91 1865

**THE DESTRUCTION OF REPUBLICANISM THE OBJECT OF THE REBELLION.** That this is the great and paramount object of the present rebellion, should not for a moment be lost sight of by the friends 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 our liberties, and we can never yield the contest without at the same time yielding for all future time the great guaranty for the right, 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

*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 assemblage, 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.

**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 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 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,

**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 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 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,

**UNCLE SAM & MRS. CONFEDERACY.**  
U.S. It really you left you in Politics? I am charmed of you.  
Jeff. Only borrowed them from M<sup>r</sup>. Davis, not expecting you to hunt down women.

**THE LAST OF THE CHEVALIERS.**  
JEFF. "I thought your government was very much victorious that it had down women and children."

**FRUIT OF SECESSION.**

**Remember the following when you vote always**

**JOHN H. SERRATT.** A merchant of this city, who was in Montreal last Wednesday, informed us that he saw John H. Serratt in that city on that day. He knew the man, notwithstanding his beard and whiskers had been allowed to grow to inordinate lengths. Serratt 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 Serratt was to take passage for Glasgow in the steamship St. George, which was to sail from Quebec—[Press.]

**PUBLIC MEETING.** Somebody who signs "Pe 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:

"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 say foreboded 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 resolved that the President is right, and they don't mean that their voices shall be stifled. They want to speak out their approval 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.

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 assemblage, 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 on next page]



[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 on next page]



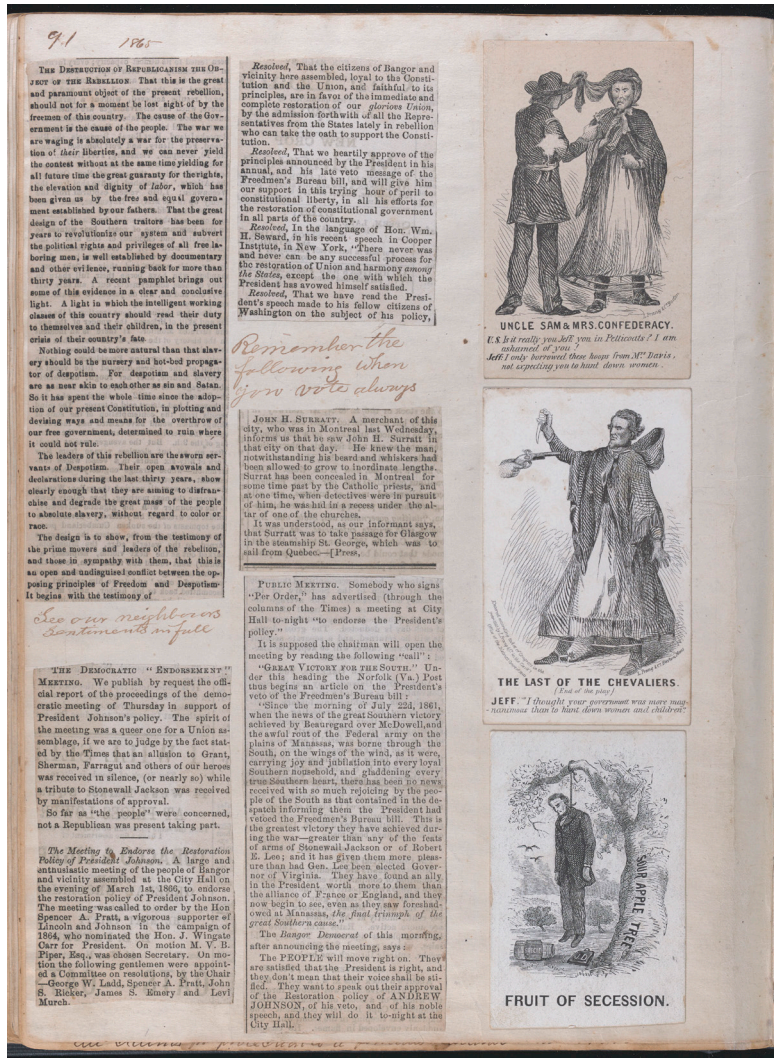
[Continued from previous page]

"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<sup>rs</sup>. Davis, not expecting you to hunt down women.

[Printed cartoon]

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1865 by L. Prang & C<sup>o</sup> in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Mass

L. Prang & C<sup>o</sup>. 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

[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 magnificent 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 child's 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 on next page]



[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 consummated whereby those who paid for  
their goods could contrall 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 Co<sup>s</sup> 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







his share which he could do and withdrew 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 preference in prices  
 to any person in the general market.  
 Fifth a competent person should be hired to invoice the purchases  
 and deal over the goods on a one price to every member saving a  
 percent just large enough above the invoice to cover waste and expense  
 if any gain accrued it was to be appended each share by a dividend  
 and the price 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 was  
 occupied by the Rev. Joe Mitchell was leased and the honest Mr. Cook  
 was hired who had clerked it for years for Dr. J. Boutwell and Grocers 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 city sugars, brown sugar  
 and a stone of cornmeal. Ye & a lot of rice which at that time were both  
 remarkably low for 3 1/2 to 4th cents a pound, also common tea as  
 which run as low as 25 cents and when they were received they were  
 marked at about 10th cent above the invoice giving no waste  
 and a general revolution commenced on notice which school  
 about town that the Mutual Store were achieving wonders from  
 the fact to sugar and rice was sold so low there it was noted  
 by outsiders that all kinds of goods were sold there at the same  
 price. 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 expenses 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 expenses  
 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 ^ 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 ^ selling for, sold  
 ct  
 at 6 1/4 ^ 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 sugar or rice as they kept at the Mutual unless he  
 was imposed upon by the first impulse that he was exacting ruinous 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  
 stores and sell their goods on a year. 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 ^ 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 ^ selling for, sold  
 ct  
 at 6 1/4 ^ 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 ruinous 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 & night it was thronged with crowds of people so that a person had  
to wait their turn, and so many goods were handled in it that it became a  
perfect den 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 Muzzys & 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 meanness of the principles were suited to his taste he see  
a bubble ahead 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  
dissatisfied 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 began 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 to 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.

day & night it was thronged with crowds of people so that a person had 94  
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  
seen

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 Muzzys & 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 meanness 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  
dissatisfied 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 began 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 to 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.

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 until 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 commanding 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 become 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 intimately acquainted with for some 8 years in dancing became engaged to Joseph Mitchell's daughter and married her. Mr. Wasgatt 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 opposite 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 by him like mytars and left my store when I assumed the retail price as fast as they came along.

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 until 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 commanding 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 become 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 intimately acquainted with for some 8 years in dancing became engaged to Joseph Mitchell's daughter and married her. Mr. Wasgatt 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 opposite 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 by him like mytars and left my store when I assumed the retail price as fast as they came along.

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

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 until he had in person the commanding part and by his buying 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 went unknown to the directors and closed the store for a term of years on his own account and absconded holding the common share stock of the store when the Co<sup>s</sup> cash ran out he offered to buy out what remaining shares were owing to him to which the owners demurred and threatened to turn him out whereupon he told them they could do one of two things either sell out to him or move their traps to some other location for his name was Joseph Mitchell and I own the Mutual Store, the having them where the word was short and one alternative for a choice the old co sold their shares to him and he over the store. The pioneer Mr. Cook 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 kinds were employed to deliver goods after Joe had left his cart for a general agent and Joe had now become a horse trader driving his fast horses and buggy and he was dwelling & bawling about the streets while other retailers dealers were grooming under their speenbuck to which thousands were swarming and grasping after more and about which time James S. Wasgatt with whom I had been intimately acquainted with for some 8 years in clearing became engaged to Joseph Mitchell's daughter and married her, Mr. Wasgatt becoming disgusted with dancing made arrangements to go into company with his father-in-law and while making these arrangements he obtained some of the profits of the Mutual Store to use something as follows. Joe has made money ten thousand dollars in ten years. Another case a person trading opposite and I was conversing while sitting in his store Mr. March was loading a barrel of flour in the Mutual cart the same brand being in the store where we sit. I says I there goes 50 cents profit 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 Bangs and his customers stored by him like mites and left my store when I assumed the retail price as fast as they came along. 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 Jan'y 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. Mitchell and he told her it had risen still more which of course she thought was correct because he

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 Jan'y 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 Mitchell 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 afterwards had to come in the line or die in the business it costs to keep a horse now

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

Somebody pays the profit on two hundred dollars sales which might be avoided by purchasing the same goods and carrying them home but as people have grown well off they rush to a store that delivers & pay their cash and have their things sent home and then when they 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 " " "	200
Job horse &c " " "	125
Fast hose for Joe to superintend	100
Wholesale Licence 50\$ " yr	16
Retail on 10 " "	3
Daniel Fifields wages	175
A young Man Salesman	100
Rent of Store 240\$ pr yr	76
	240
Rent of Store for Store house^ " 76	
Int on 3 thousand dollars stock	57

[Continued on next page]

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 afterwards had to come in the line or die in the business it costs to keep a horse now

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

Somebody pays the profit on two hundred dollars sales which might be avoided by purchasing the same goods and carrying them home but as people have grown well off they rush to a store that delivers & pay their cash and have their things sent home and then when they 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 " " "	200
Job horse &c " " "	125
Fast hose for Joe to superintend	100
Wholesale Licence 50\$ " yr	16
Retail on 10 " "	3
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
Expenses on car " 10	
Carriage on road for cart	9
Kerosene woodingham	38
Boys & paper 20\$ a yr	2
Post Office 10\$ a yr	10
See 15\$ pr Season 4 mcs	
	1203

The running expenses of this humbug institution is twelve dollars a day for 313 days which gives the respectable sum of three thousand and seven hundred fifty five dollars and 39 cents a year which has been sustained through hard and every time for a space of 18 years and notwithstanding the above estimate is lower than I would undertake to open the institution the voice of the public is still for the Mutual Store. Having dealt in goods now 20 years and having sent out 15 of that time with this humbug I have devoted a long space in this book to the same to show the predominant disposition of the poor as well as rich to sustain 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 calumnie exception and I will here 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 said. Do you Market

Failed in April 1872

lost off 15 to 20 % of 65,000 which gives an extent of 10,000 to each a course of selling goods under cost and being so out of money I fear that my friends of some



told 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 75 c 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 market have  
 cost me hundreds of dollars of my best time in my life Mr. Joe  
 was the first man to incur the expense of delivering goods to people doors  
 which they have ever paid him in full for the use of his horses & wagon  
 and a man to drive it. every other store that outside had to come in the  
 line or die in the business it costs to keep a horse now  
 horse lease for week 6.00  
 boy to drive " 6.00  
 shoe harness & wagon " 1.00  
 13.00

Somebody says the profit on two hundred dollars sales which might be  
 arrived by purchasing the same goods and carrying them home but as peo-  
 ple have grown wild off they rush to a store that delivers for their cash  
 and have their things sent home and then when they get home go to a retailer  
 near home and get lured and with the utmost difficulty ever pay  
 now let calculate things on a fine evening connected with this store

Failed in April 1872  
 and offered 15 to 20 %  
 of \$65,000 which gives an  
 excellent explanation to such  
 a course of selling goods under  
 cost and being so extraordinary  
 Smart as was computed by some  
 of our best citizens

Joe Mitchell two dollars a day	200
Tom Wasgate " "	200
John Horse & C	125
East Horse for Joe's department	1.00
Wholesale License 50 c	3
Article on 11	175
Daniel Phipps wages	100
A young man's salary	76
Rent of Store 2400 per yr	76
Rent of Store for stock horse	57
Insurance on car 1 %	9
Carriage on road for car	9
Kerosene wood & paper	38
Books & paper 20\$ a yr	2
Post office 4\$ pr yr	10
Ice 15\$ pr season 4 mos	1203

The running expenses of this humbug institution is twelve dollars a day for  
 313 days 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

[Continued from previous page]

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	10
		1203

[Sideways at left]

Failed in April 1872

and offered 15 to 20 %

on \$65,000 which gives an

excellent 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 expenses 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