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Date:1864-1866

Description: John Martin's Scrap & Sketch Book, pages 135-150

135

[Illustration]
Transport, Ship Charles Thomas.

[Illustration]
Transport, Ship John Rice.

Arival of the First Maine Heavy Artilery, Sunday half past 2 oclock P M September 17 1865. During friday & saturday our city was in daily expectation of the arival of the above last remains of the first maine artilery and they were expected by a special train of cars but telegrams

were received that they were on their way in transports and day by day & hour

by hour they were expected untill about 7 A M on sunday a signal gun was fired announcing their arival. The citizens turned out without combing hair or washing, the streets were lined when lo it was a mistake. the transports had not arrived but an extra train of cars came through & the transports were in the mouth of the river and were to be here at 10

Nigh head. The Whanes Isheroo were a heart and tederes as it sows all wants while tell more relief of the Wigords Thereo here a temp whas far as Relief thinks when the harden safety the Wigords Thereo at 6 Mm I she must charm though the meet her which the bloods there is the meet the thinks the Police are as the property of the work of the meet of the most harded the and the transfer of the the country that the bloods the transfer with the through the the country to meet for the bloods of pain over the transfer while the property and the south the bloods of the country of the transfer while the property of the property of the transfer while the property of the p and Shored their the Spart of the organism on branch for come on whose retiring the course frames a line on the court side of the roaston Defort Hadded thorong who would not this froming below a gale from the wort a occompany wand with dorners of the would not this from the convergence with a whole multilude of spectators and soulis that which perfectly enveloped the whole multilude of spectators and soulis for two long hours during which time it was supposed that the Organis Themes was a ground but a member of citizens want to Taules duck (high head) and own line to the Charles of homas and hauled herin and the Officers with the onion Notes to the execution of some and sequence of the Degine with the and drewn coopies and between y Valeine of the Degine of the Degine of the Degine without the two portions to the Street of the School of the providence of the p ongheart leafs with patriction and tears now presented treef which amply from one for my enter days labour. Eight hundred mon Just as try vetal. ficial one for my entire days laborer. Eight hundred mon Just as they obtails from the work mankering so that average 18 mon abreat in two ranks alone order from the work agreement sight of the solder should be the true one of the groundest sight my enearly be the common of the work of the sold of the page 110 story on a summer of the work to much should not fail the order of the work of the sold of the page 110 story of the true of the work of the work of the sold of the page 110 story of the work of the sold of the June Wind cong on meaning to a person form to account of account of property of the form of the property of the force stones of a could see our the multitudes to all and the vegoment of an account to see our the multitudes to all and the vegoment of an inch tace of marched to the braudfull solve or fand fee fulluren in rober a host was in waiting and a tube back been spread for there The array on fo of flow was of olders deem spread for them threit of the arrays change They was of olders deemig twent slags They were the arrays are get that the city government and after the coming down the arraned on good it to remain untile fail off. While coming down of Told Times of almer to look and see that glorials brought men as they now so excited that he took off his hut and sheered them which made the bye do laugh hecertife. we followed the Regiment to the tables ourse hime completel

A M. Many being already down in town they determined to see them arive. There was a bountifull Meal spread for them in the high school girls yard and banners describing the battles they had been in at the entrance and my wife & Elmer in waiting in the yard while Junior & I went to steamboat wharf to get a glimpse of their rounding

high head. The wharves & shores were a host, and tedious as it was all waited till noon when one steamer The John Rice came up as far as Roberts Mill when she had lost

sight of the Charles Thomas at 6 A M & she went down River to meet her when Fred M°

Laughlin the Police announced that they would arive at 2 P M. This gave many of the audience

time to go home & get some dinner while others remained determined not to be cheated a

gain our city companies A & B (see page 25) were in uniform waiting to escort the Regiment from the car time the night before untill the Regiment arived and were not respected

by the Colonel after all and they returned to their armory mad & disappointed & refused to enter the

School vard to take dinner with the Regiment. At 1/2 past 2 another gun was fired to announce the arival and I had started after dinner with Junior & Elmer for the Steamboat wharf and when we arrived there the small ship John Rice was slowly passing up to the western Railroad wharf near Doles Steam Mill and the steamer Charles Thomas a huge hull deckorated as I have give her was at high head anchored as she was so large the pilot was afraid she would strike being nearly low water and a two months droubth. As soon as the John Rice struck the Railroad pier the part of the Regiment on board of her came on shore veteran like and formed a line on the east side of the western Depot & stacked their arms The wind at this period blew a gale from the west accompanied with clouds of dust which perfectly enveloped the whole multitude of spectators and soldiers for two long hours during which time it was supposed that the Charles Thomas was a ground but a number of citizens went to Paulks dock (high head) and run a line to the Charles Thomas and hauled her in and the officers with the ensigns and drum corpse and horses & balance of the Regiment landed & marched up the Hampden road to the street to the Depot when the two portions Joined under their Colonel Russell B Shepherd (formerly teacher of the girls high school) and

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156	1
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marched direct up maine st and Junior, Elmer & I went on ahead & stood in front of Smiths block with a view up the centre of maine st so as to see the intire Regiment when it marched by the Unitarian church and a sight which made my heart leap with patriotism and tears now presented itself which amply paid me for my entire days labour. Eight hundred men Just as they retuned from the war marching in solid colums 18 men abreast in two ranks close order with arms at right shoulder shift was one of the grandest sights my eyes ever beheld notwithstanding I say the 18th Maine which at one time embodied the same regiment when it left Bangor 1100 strong on a Sunday 1862 with Daniel Chaplin as Colonel at their head (see page 41) it had not half the respect of my inner Soul which these war worn veterans now commanded, the clouds of dust enveloping them give them a peculiar caste mingled with their sunburnt faces brought war in a measure at our own door. After a full and exciting view of the whole body on maine st I took Junior & Elmer & went to central Park to get

another grand view as the Regiment rounded Harlows corner & marched up Harlow st Junior & Elmer each sit on the picked top of the fence stones of the park where

each could see over the multitudes heads and the Regiment marched in front of us and made a halt & front in two lines facing west then about faces and marched east to the Park side walk then rite about face & halted then right face & marched to the beautifull school yard (see picture in my family history where a host was in waiting and a table had been spread for them three times & cleared away on a/c of showers & delays during the last 3 days They were received by the mayor Samuel H Dale & the city government and after their meal marched to the arsenel on esex st to remain untill paid off. While coming down maine st I told Junior & Elmer to look and see that glorious body of Men as they never would be together again in our day and it impressed Elmer very Much but Junior was so excited that he took off his hat and cheered them which made the byestanders laugh heartily. we followed the Regiment to the tables & came home completely tired out my wife was in the school yard & heard the reception which may bee seen on the next page (The Regiment contained parts of 6 other Regiments consolidated in one

thick are given on page 135 the headone John Rice booked as thou to high head she was decorated as drawn in to try repeat or Let black the orbin Reach had hennels in torbrand willy them give paint a Let black the orbin Reach port hubs or places to make them at that notice come as this is the heat torbut that I am pay letties original Colonel Daniel Chaples or whom I was so socle as quantity forms MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1865. Arrival of the First Maine Heavy Artillery. This gallant and favorite regiment, under the command of Col. Russell B. Shepherd of the command of Col. Rassell B. Shepherd of this city, numbering, about 800 men, left New York, on Thursday afternoon, in the steam transports Charlest Tomas and John Rice, and arrived in Portland Harbor on Saturday afternoon. They did not land there, the transports being ordered to convey the regiment to our city. They fall Yorkland. on Saturday seeming. The Charlest Thomas lad to contide of that tharbor face or Thomas lad to contide of that harbor face. Anomas man to detailed a time amon are or or or six hours, and did not arrive here until two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The John Rice arrived below the city at ten o'clock.

A cordial welcome, and a warm reception was given to the brave boys who have done so much lienor to themselves and to our city

137

and among the incidents were a few very affecting ones In one company on the right was a boy dressed in full uniform loaded with a knapsack canteen haversack dipper cartouch box blanket &c & gun to appearance 12 years old he marched

so near me that I could touch him and it started a tear in my eye. Another on Monday a boy was in my store dressed in uniform between 12 & 13 years old, had been in the service nearly 4 years belonged in Rockland and went out as a Captains waitor when he

was 8 years old he was bare footed but was smart & said he wanted to get home where he could get one more good meal of vituals. God bless him. I asked him to my house to dinner but he said he must be at the Arsenal at 12 to sign the pay roll & would come if he could but did not. I intended to get his name but did not think of it at the proper moment and as I viewed this young hero and revolved the thoughts of the hardships he must have endured in the service of four years it penetrated my very soul.

The Ships

which are given on page 135 the head one (John Rice) looked as though she was a merchant ship and her masts taken out & a boiler put in where the mizen mast was and two small masts erected temporarly converting her in a transport these masts were extremely short and entirely out of proportion to her hull, The ship Charles Thomas was a huge war ship of some 12 hundred ton being a bran new Goverment vessel built expressly for service or transportation and was proportioned and rigged as I have given her and when she headed in to high head she was decorated as drawn She was a rowser & both of them were painted Jet black the John Rice had pannels in her broad side of red but no port the Charles Thomas had port holes or places to make them at short notice and as this is the last tribute that I can pay to the original Colonel Daniel Chaplin in whom I was so well acquainted I preserve the record as printed.

[Left column]

MONDAY, SEPT 18, 1886

Arrival of the First Maine Heavy Artillery.

This gallant and favorite regiment, under the command of Col. Russell B. Shepherd of this city, numbering about 800 men, left

New York, on Thursday afternoon, in the steam transports Charles Thomas and John Rice and arrived in Portland Harbor on Saturday afternoon. They did not land there, the transports being ordered to convey the regiment to our city. They left Portland on Saturday evening. The Charles Thomas laid to outside of the harbor five or six hours, and did not arrive here until two

in to high legal stile was dispressed as action to pennels in borboard dicky then of her brush the broke the Park had pennels from the broke the art short problem or places to make them at that not provide as the sist the heart tooket that I cam pay letter original Colonel Dance Chaples in whom I was so sole as quantity pressed MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1865. Arrival of the First Maine Heavy Artillery. This gallant and favorite regiment, under the command of Col. Russell B. Shepherd of the command of Col. Russell B. Shepherd of this city, numbering about 800 men, left New York, on Tharsday afternoon, in the steam transports Ohneles Thomas and John Rice, and arrived in Portland Harbor on Startedy afternoon. They did not land there, the transports being ordered to convey the regiment for our city. They left Portland, on, Staterlay afternoon, They did not land there, the regiment for our city. They left Portland, on, Staterlay sevening. The Charles Thomas and the control of the theory for the Charles. Anomas man to otherwood to make amount we or six hours, and did not arrive here until two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The John Rice arrived below the city at ten o'clock. A cordial welcome, and a warm reception was given to the brave boys who have done so much lienor to themselves and to our city.

[Continued from previous page] o'clock yesterday afternoon. The John Rice arrived below the city at ten o'clock.

A cordial welcome, and a warm reception was given to the brave boys who have done so much honor to themselves and to our city and State, in the terrible struggle against the rebellion.

Upon the arrival of the steamers, salute was fired, and Companies A and B, State Guards, under Lieut. Dyer and Lieut Johnson, and commanded in battalion by Capt. Ricker, with Mayor Dale, a committee of the Council, and with crowds of citizens, received the regiment at the wharf. The battalion of State guards intended to escort the regiment to Abbot Square, where a fine collation was laid—but from some misunderstanding the regiment did not halt to receive them until near the Square. The escort had then countermarched, however, for their armory.

The Regiment marched to Abbot Square and partook of the collation which had been provided for them by the City Government, while a vast crowd gathered in and about the yard, anxious to welcome their returned friends.

Alderman Hatch introduced Mayor Dale to the officers and Regiment. He said—
[Center column]

Mr. Mayor:

I have the pleasure of presenting to you Col. Shepherd, and the officers and soldiers of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery. To the brave hearts and strong arms of our "boys in blue" are we to-day indebted for a country saved, and none has more honorably and faithfully borne their part in the great struggle for a nation's life, than the gallant and brave regiment before.

I bespeak for them, in behalf of the Committee of arrangements, that welcome which their their merits and patriotic services deserve.

Mayor Dale then welcomed them home in behalf of the City Government and citizens, and extended them the hospitalities of the

city. Mr Dale said-

which are given on page 135 the headone John Rice booked as though blinch are given on frage 125 the head one Tohn Read booked as though the was a mondrount only and how mark to when a no boilen had indhost these must seem come to made to make to the order of the frage them these must been a brown a formal seems a brown and of proportion to her hull. The ship Heads There we seem a brown a formal seems a brown a brown order to the hull been a brown order and origed as I have proved for service or tomorphistic and was further had been a brown a description of the house given to rand when she housed in to high house the sew description of the sews a somewith the brown was parent a tet by and the Dolla Rais beach have premies in borbonus a life pool that the order to make them at that ordine come a this is the last touchet the or please to make them at that ordine come a this is the last touchet there are frage to this ordine the ordine MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1865. Arrival of the First Maine Heavy Artillery. This gallant and favorite regiment, under the command of Col. Russell B. Shepherd of the command of Col. Rousell B. Shepherd of this city, numbering about 800 men, left New York, on Thursday afternoon, in the stagn transports Obarles Thomas and John Blee, and arrived in Portland Harbor on Sturnday afternoon. They did not land there, the transports being ordered to convey the regiment to our city. They left Portland, on, Saturday avening. The Charles Thomas and the control of the theory of the Control of th Thomas laid to outside of that harbor five or six hours, and did not arrive here until two clock yesterday afternoon. The John Rice arrived below the city at tan clock. A cordial welcome, and a warm reception was given to the brave boys who have done so much lionor to themselves and to our city

[Continued from previous page] Colonel Shepherd, Officer and Soldiers of the

First Maine Heavy Arlillery:

Among the pleasant duties accorded the City Government is that of welcoming back those who voluntarily left their homes and went to fight the battles of their country, and after an absence of more than three years in her defense, have returned to the State and the city from which they went.

On this beautiful autumn Sabbath, surrounded by anxious friends ready to greet you, we are glad to meet and welcome you to our city, with its municipal hospitalities.

We miss from your ranks to-day many who went when your country called! All honor to those brave ones who have fallen consecrating by their blood a nation's soil! All honor to those who are with us! A nation's benediction is upon you and them; while an overruling Providence hath smiled, returning to our beloved Country the welcome promise of Peace.

"Peace, no less than war, hath its victories," and now, by your instrumentality and God's blessing, it has dawned, let us, Americans, be proud of our citizen soldiery, ever remembering them with gratitude and with love.

Soldiers, that beautiful autumnal Sabbath of 1862, when, under command of Colonel Chaplin, with one thousand stout and strong, with martial tramp and music, you left our city, speeding their way at their country's call, is fresh in our memories. Again, do we remember with what alacrity this noble regiment was augmented to eighteen hundred, good men and true, when it doffed its infantry garb and assumed that of artillery, [Right column]

and how with what patriotic ardor you sped when orders came to vacate the Fort where you had so laboriously qualified yourselves in all the discipline of military life to go out and meet the enemy in deadly conflict. Yes, we do remember with sadness, that fearful day, as the news was flashed to us across the wires that your brave Colonel

art short notice and as this is the heart tribute that I can pay littless original Colorel Daniel Chaples in whom I was so sole as quainted of possess MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1865. Arrival of the First Maine Heavy Artillery.

[Continued from previous page] of our city, let me welcome thanking you most heartily for all the sacrifices you have made—believing they have not been in vain but, by your efforts and your labours "Peace reigneth in our borders"; and as you go to your homes and the more peaceful walks of life, you carry with you the well-wishes of our people, a nation's gratitude a country's benediction.

And to you, Mr Commander, we have a special word of welcome, when we meet you in this beautiful grove, so familiar in years that have gone. Amid the changes from the quiet of the school rooms, to that of the camp and the battle-field, which has transpired during your absence, be assured you have not been forgotten but have been kindly remembered.. And while our thoughts have turned to one who led the youth of our city in the paths of academic life, we have fol lowed him in the conflict he has been engaged. And while we welcome, we also extend the hand of friendship and regard saying to you that in whatever walks of life you are called, our people with the youth of the city will remember you with kindly affection.

And now, Mr. Commander, after this word of welcome to you and your command, it gives me pleasure when I announce to you your appointment as Brevt. Brig. General—a merited compliment to a brave officer.

And now I propose, soldiers of the regimen three good, hearty cheers, for General Shepherd.

In response, Gen Shepherd said—
It is with feelings of gratitude, Mr Mayor, that, in behalf of the officers and men of the 1st Me. Heavy Artillery, I thank you for the kind reception we have received at your hands. the citizens of Bangor have ever been noted for their hospitality, and



138

[Left column]

the bountiful repast of which we have partaken is new proof of their generosity. In returning here, though many are strangers, your cordial welcome makes all feel at home. Again I would thank you for kindness and hospitality.

Gen. Shedherd closed by proposing three cheers for Mayor Dale, and three more for the citizens of Bangor, which were given with a will.

They were then re-formed and marched to the Arsenal grounds, where they will be quartered until they are finally paid and mustered out of service, which will undoubtedly be to-morrow.

Officers Of The First Maine Heavy Artillery.

The following is a roster of this regiment as published by the Portland Press:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Russell B. Shepherd, Colonel, Bangor; Zimro A. Smith, Lieut. Colonel, Ellsworth; Harrison G. Smith, Major; Columbia; H. H. Shaw, Quartermaster; Capt P. A. Gatchell, Adjutant; Jerome B. Elkins, Surgeon, Ashland; Albert R. Lincoln, Assistant Surgeon, Dennysville; Henry A. Reyonlds, Assistant Surgeon, Bangor.

COMPANY OFFICERS

Co. A—Samuel E. Burnham, Captain, Lincoln; Chas. L. Hayward, 1st Lieutenant, Bucksport; W. A. Huntress, 1st Lieutenant.

Co. B—I. S. Faunce, Captain; Benj. C. Frost, 1st Lieutenant, Bangor; Dan'l Chandler, 2d Lieutenant.

Co. C—Benjamin T. Atherton, Captain, Mt. Desert; Jas. L. Robinson, 1st Lieutenant.

[Center column]

Co. D.—Abiather J. Knowles, Captain, Bangor; F. M. Paine, 1st Lieutenant. Co. E.—Prince A. Gatchell, Captain, Lincoln; F. A. Clark, 1st Lieutenant.

Co. F.—Geo R. Fernald, Captain, Levant;



[Continued from previous page] *John A. Lancy, 1st Lieutenant, Bangor; H. H. Shaw, 1st Lieutenant.

Co. G.—James A. Godfrey, Captain, Ellsworth; Charles J. House, 1st Lieutenant, Lee; D. O. Bowen 1st Lieutenant, Alphonzo A. Tozier, 2d Lieutenant, Veazie.

Co. H.—Hudson T. Saunders, Captain, Bucksport, Isaac J. Dunham, 1st Lieutenant.

Co. I.—Hudson Sawyer, Captain, Levant; Thomas G. Sprats, 1st Lieutenant,

Co. K.—Chas. W. Lenfest, Captain, Milford; Frederick O. Talbot, 2d Lieutenant, East Machias.

Co. L.—Benj. F. Oakes, Captain, Orono; G. L. Dodge, 1st Lieutenant.

Co. M.—Chas Merrill, Captain, Lincoln; Charles H. Sawyer, 1st Lieutenant, Greenville, Andrew C. McCurdy, 2d Lieutenant, Lincoln.

The regiment went out in August, 1862, as the 18th Maine Infantry. In the Spring of 1864, the regiment (which retained its original organization but performed duty, as heavy artillerymen) entered the campaign with 1,800 men. They lost up to January, 1865, in killed, wounded and missing, officers and men, 1,173. The remaining men of the 17th and 19th Maine regiments, were transferred to this regiment last Spring, and now constitute the largest part of the rank and file, we believe.

The First Maine fought gallantly and successfully in the bloody battle at Spottsylvania, at Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, the siege and capture of Petersburg at Deep Bottom, Boydtown Road, Amelia Springs, and upon

[Right column]

other well contested fields. Its loss at Spotsylvanis alone was 476—nearly one-fourth of its entire strength. It served with high credit throughout General Grant's entire campaign and up to the end of the whole struggle.

The 17th regiment went mainly from the



western part of the State. It was first under fire at the assault on Fredericksburg in December; 1863, in which it took a gallant part, and also in the battle of Chancellorsville. The 17th was next in the battle of Gettysburg where it fought unceasingly from four until seven o'clock on the morning of the 2d of July, losing more than one-third of its strength. It has been in many other engagements, which we have not time to particularize, and has been one of the bravest and most serviceable corps in the army.

The 19th was mostly from Sagadahoc, Waldo, Knox and Kennebec counties. It left Bath Aug. 27, 1862, under command of Col. Sewall. It bore a conspicuous and honorable part in the battle of Fredericksburg, and also at Gettysburg where the regiment took over 400 prisoners and one stand of colors, and recaptured two pieces of artillery. It fought most conspicuously during two days, and lost 232 officers and men. The regiment was then under command of Col. Heath. The 17th was in nearly all the blood fights of the subsequent campaigns of the war, and well maintained its high reputation as one of the best regiments in the army.

[Below at left]
*John Lancy a friend of
our family & Mr Norcross
who married a namesake
of my wife

In respect to Daniel Chaplin I give the last view of the 18 maine & first maine heavy artilery as it marched through maine st Bangor 42 plattoons 18 & 20 men to a plattoon



[Illustrations]

no 2 Coln Shepherd

- 3 Major & Ajutant
- 4 = 12 boys with tenore drums all on their backs & 3 fifers
- 5 An officer
- 6 Captanes hat & dress with the badge of the corpse
- 7 a private with blue broad cloth coats & light blue pants
- 8 odd private & straglers
- 9 the badge of the corpse being a piece of red flannel cut diamond shape & sewed on the front of every privates cap & on the side of every officers hat
- 10 the hacks containing the sick & disabled Soldiers

Trouble from a new source The following Slips as finited on following Slips as finited suffer statistics as finited That the peacable citizens Tomor or later these can be on possible chance for argument 1865 two hundred & sixteen thousand votes thrown against the Churches in the United States november 1864 consider that one three million Colors are this day on deposite in new york by the fraternity and very shortment that can raise the means keys a gan & guifment of over returned soldiers but this all up and you have the result that whenever the organisation becomes sufficiently strong to make a success by joining any potitional body then whatever looky they soin will create an exception. The people of the remiting states will be quiet untill all these things are consumited and the safe will give them such a hourt that this robellers will 139

Trouble from a new Source

The following slip I cut from Bangor Whig Sept 23 1865 giving the statistics as printed.

[Top left]

United States 250,000 **British Provinces** 45,000 Ireland 200,000 England 65,000 560,000

That the peacable citizens may hear from the association Sooner or later there can be no possible chance for argument ever since the days of 98 paddy being overpowered by the English government swore eternal & incessant revenge untill liber ated from the yoke of bondage. After generations passed away & no signs of improvements in their condition emigration to america began and increased to such an extent that democr

[Top center]

The Fenian Brotherhood in the United States numbers two hundred and fifty thousand; in the British Provinces forty-five thousand; in Ireland two hundred thousand; in England sixty-five thousand, of which thirty-five thousand are in the city of London. There are over five thousand soldiers belonging to the fraternity in the English army. The monthly expenses of the body amount to \$60,000, and it is said that a tax of \$20 per man on the Fenians in the United States is nearly paid up, and that the aggrete assessment will reach five millions of dollars. Eight per cent bonds of the "Irish Republic" are in course of being manufactured and will soon be in the market.-(Lewiston Journal.

Trouble from a new source The following Slipes as finited with statistics as finited That the peacable citizens Tomor or later these can be on possible chance for argument ever since the days of 98 paddy being overpowered by the English the recel object to the mass is not known any more than the democracy of our fortala fictors know they was voting for rebelling when they wated for Brank Pelice & Farnes Hucksanam, Boing he for the veader these facts and the case is plain 200 this wond Binions in the United State 1843 1868 two hundred & sixteen thousand votes thrown against the protestant Churches in the United States november 1864 consider that one three million clottens are this day on deposite in onew york by the paternety and every Indiment that can orise the means knys a gan a guifment of over returned Soldins Eum. This all up carret you have the result that whenever the organisation becomes sufficiently strong to make a success by joining any potitional body then whatever loody the soin will create an exception. The feefle of the renited states will be give untill all these things are consumated and the soft will give them such a horist that this obellion will among the things that sucre. If do fight to pring mother a stone thereof my store and Immas In stand mande my store and Immas In stand mande many of your police in comments of my store and Immas In stand made many of your police in comments.

[Continued from previous page]
[Illustration]
Fenian Uniform
July 4 1865
Blue broadcloth cap
Blue flannel shirt
with red bosom
black broad cloth pants
Enameled black leather
belt around the waste

[Top right] acy in its decline made overtures to the race giving courage that if rebellion was succesfull an alli ance could be formed whereby the race could command the full strength of their numbers by uniting with the secesh copper head poison of our free states & by establishing nuns in our midts under the name of charitable sch ools and organising men fit for military duty under the name of Fenian brotherhood each paying the sums allotted to secure munition & arms & whatever might be wanted most such a body could be raise as would terrify not only the English nation but the United States. The first appearance of this body in public was on July 4 1865 in the mighty procession as described on page 100 a company Joined the ranks dressed as I have given this cut representing a salute to the firemen as the passed on Lime St

[sideways, middle left]
See page 97
(Latest by Telegraph to Queenstown.)
The Irish police continue to arrest the
Fenians.

[Continued on next page]

Trouble from a new source The following Slipes as finited with statistics as finited United States _250 000 ... The Penian Brotherhood in the United That the peacable citizens Towner or later these can be no possible chance for argument ever since the days of 98 paddy Museum in fueblic was on July 4 1865 - 11 page for a company Tomied the this cut representing a salute to the to desolve an extent that deriver Roman Veriform To The Irih police continue to arrest the Blue bornd out the Culp the recel object to the mass is not known any more than the democracy of our fortala fictors know they was voting for rebelling when they wated for Brank Pelice & Farnes Hucksanam, Boing he for the veader these facts and the case is plain 200 this wond Binions in the United State 1843 1868 two hundred & sixteen thousand votes thrown against the brotestant Churches in the United States november 1864 consider that one three anilling Colors are this day on deposite in new york by the fraternity and every Indiana. thus can orise the means kings a juny aquifment of over returned Soldiers Sum this all up carrel you have the result that a hence The organisation becomes sufficiently strong to make a success by joining any political body them whatever body they trin will create an exception. The people of the renitege state with he puest until all these things are consumated and the top will give them such a broat that the orbidient will be among the tring that work of the profession from a nothing attention will be among the tring that work of deep fight is groung on within a throughout most of my store once them so the tring that work made in the property of your police in opposing the english have be recorded to tomans them them them the sufficient things have to be all the supplies to the supplies to

[Continued from previous page]

The number of prisoners is very large.— Among others is a person said to be a captain in the American army, in whose possession documents and a uniform were found.

On Saturday afternoon the prisoners, es corted by the mounted police, were taken to the police court to undergo examination — The result has not yet transpired. The mob

[Center column]

heartily cheered the prisoners, but made no attempt to rescue. A privy council is said [Ssideways, center right] Bangor Sept 25 1865

The show has already comme nced, England has declared Ire land under Mar shal Law and have arrested the ring leaders of the Feneeans

[At bottom]

Pretences have been made that this body was organising and raising arms to free Ireland and many young men have Joined under this pretence but the real object to the mass is not known any more than the democracy of our potatoe fields knew they were voting for rebellion when the voted for Frank Pierce & James Buchanan. Bring before the reader these facts and the case is plain 250 thousand Fenians in the United States Sept 23 1865 two hundred & sixteen thousand votes thrown against the protestant churches in the United States november 1864 consider that over three million dollars are this day on deposite in new york by the fraternity and every Irishman that can raise the means buys a gun & equipments of our returned soldiers sum this all up and you have the result that whenever the organisation becomes sufficiently strong to make a success by joining any political body then whatever body they Join will create an eruption. The people of the united States will be quiet untill all these things are consumated and the Pope will give them such a hoist that this rebellion will be among the things that were. A dog fight is going on within a stones throw of my store and Thomas McAloon & Martin varrily defy our police in open day

no

The english have procecuted the Fenians & Jug them & given them $^{\wedge}$ chance to bail. (John Martin

account of figures on page 127 this book up to Oct 7 1865 John Lynde is a yanke Irishman not a chum of John Ham who is a brother to Jim Ham who keeps the thief saloon on Harlow st I get circums tances outside of the papers as follows. John Lynde & John ham visited Bill Stevens house Saturday night Sept 23, 1865 and requested of Bill to see one of his female inmates when Bill refused to admit them to her apartment They rushed up stairs and Bill with them when doors were locked and the intruders were requested to go down stairs but refused. Mr Stevens was going down stairs when about half way down one of the two fired a ball at him & it entered his back passing on an angle down through him so Doct Calvin Seavey took it out of him in front and the opinion was that his death would follow immediately for several days and the perpetrators were at large untill Oct 7 1865 when it was clear that Stevens would live they were arrested and examined as above page 127 are & have been showing that when their own party will shoot com rads it is evident that outsiders stand a slim Show.

140

[Top right]

The Stevens Shooting Case. John Line and John Ham the parties implicated in the shooting of William Stevens at his (Stevens') house in this city, several days since,—a statement of which appeared in our paper at the time-were yesterday bro't up for examination before His Honor, Judge Humphrey. The defense is that the shooting was accidental. The evidence was of such a character, however, as to induce His Honor to bind them over in the sum of \$3000 each for their appearance at the February term of the Supreme Cout, to answer for their complicity in the affair. Stevens' wound was a dangerous one, but owing to skillful surgical aid he is now able to be about again.—(Times.

Bangor February 2, 1866 [Left column, middle] Straws Show which way the wind blows and when the Ball was assembled the Democrats in large numbers patronised the gathering under pretence of being favourable to the

an proof and the apriming was that this cloudly becomed golden are she perfectivation were at large until Cat she she her feel and a very comment of give this account to show home clockowed, the man with I show home clockowed, the man with I show home plays 127 are shown been otherwise that when their over fruity we said it is virialent that and side of the shows said it is virialent that and side of the shows the source of the said of the source of the said of the source of the said of the sa Bangel Hebriany 2 1866 Straws Show which rough the wind blows GRAND and when the Ballions assembled the Democrats in large numbers patricial NOROMBEGA HALL, Thursday Evening. Feb. 8th.

The presence of all who are friendly to the cause of Republican liberty in Ireland is respectfully solicited. The gathering under pretone The presence of all who are friendly to be aured to all for More Substance of Proposed all who are friendly white the common of Dodariol When the true of jost was to for mote the forman of Proposed and the list in the Astronom of the list.

The true of jost was to format the format the format the format the format the format while the objects of Rome dolmits are the format the format the format the format the format of the list of the format of t During the month of may The Whole Cumados were thrown in confusion by A Serious concentrating on their fronting at different points from micros gates C with the stand which were furnished with arm for the Sperious of making a variet on the English povernment The provinces have alive and thousands of soldiers call out to defend the government and soil and the United States were notified to recall their cotizins and prohibit others from passing on their Railroads to which they were forts enough to Eubmit to instead of letting them have as did the English let sweet band and Coal who under brights forts to denotish Emplish let sweet biggs in the late rebellion. I assessing refused and toampost by the US Scalety got med and returned to new growth held a General Committee and fressed resolutions that they would not fight to pritate the US Sopermonal and Surdain the pressibility and threads made time came favourable we should hear fromthe

[Continued from previous page]

freedom of Ireland when the true object was to pro mote the progress of Popery and Democracy in joint

[Right column, middle]
conjunctun as a means
to ply their hellish system
on our Republican government
everything is lovely and the
goose hangs high — —
This advertisement only
calls for those who are friendly
to a Republican government in
Ireland while the day that
the church of Rome admits
this form of government that
day she weakens her own power to just the extent that she
enlightens her subjects. hence this bill is a fabelous representation.
[Center column, middle]

Grand

Fenian Ball!

The Bangor Circle will give a

Grand Ball,

Δt

Norombega Hall,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 8th.

The presence of all who are friendly to the cause of

Republican liberty in Ireland is re-

spectfully solicited.

Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.

Refreshments will be served by Mr. J. A. Wallis,

in the Ante-room of the Hall.

Tickets, \$1.50: which can be procured at the stores of Gibbons & Kelley or James To-

Bin.

feb2 lw

Bangal Hebriany 2 1866 GRAND row the wind blows and when the Ballwas NOROMBEGA HALL, Thursday Evening. Feb. 8th. The presence of all who are friendly to the cause of Republican liberty in Ireland is resfreedom of Joden ad when the properties between the street of the desired properties between the properties between the street was to be the street with the day that the true object was to be the street when the street with the street while the day that and the street when the street when the street with the street of the street with the street which is a fall to be street when the street we street the extent that she was lightly for such street which is a fall to us sopresentation During the month of may The whole Curmadas were thrown in confusion of Servicens concentrating on their fronting at different points in mingra yalls C with looghfurt which were furnished with for the squire of making a raid on the English givern States were notified to accall their colizers and prohibit others parsing on their Railroads to which they were forts enough to submit to instead of letting them pass as died the anglish let such lead and coal suff ungler longlish forts to demotish terrereconship fing in the late rehellion. Passerbuing refused and transport by the US Sadily got mad and returned to new york held a generic grown and passed resolutions that they would not part in the product of the superior time came favourable we should he as from theme

[Continued from previous page]

[At bottom]

During the Month of May 1866

The whole Cannadas were thrown in confusion by thousands of Fenians concentrating on their frontiers at different points from Niagra falls C W to Eastport which were furnished with arms for the purpose of making a raid on the English government The provinces were alive and thousands of soldiers called out to defend the government and soil and the United States were notified to recall their citizens and prohibit others from passing on their Railroads to which they were fools enough to submit to instead of letting them pass as did the English let secesh load and coal up under English forts to demolish American ship ping in the late rebellion. Passes being refused and transport by the US

Paddy got mad and returned to New York held a Fenian convention and passed resolutions that they would not fight to protect the US government and sustain the president and threats made that when time came favorable we should hear from them again.



141 Sunday 11 Oclock AM } Printed proceedings in the Daily Whig captioned } Monday January 15 1866

[Top left column]

Local And Other Items.

An Old Offender Arrested. Saturday evening a trunk belonging to Colonel Farnham, who had just returned from the West, was taken from the hack on High street. The Colonel procured the services of a night watchman Gilman, and discovered the track of a hand-sled leading from the place where the trunk was taken. They followed the track across the ice to Brewer, back across the bridge, in and out of half a dozen door yards, through alley ways up to

[Top center]

Blake's brokers' office, stole \$2500 in bonds, and made his escape. Since then he has probably been concealed about here, stealing such things as he could conveniently get hold of. Several wolf robes, blankets, &c., were taken from his hole by the officers.—Frozen food was found, with teeth marks where he had gnawed it in his hunger. He was half starved and half-clad, but had not parted with his revolver and an ugly looking billey, articles which he evidently relied upon. Officer Emerson was particularly pleased to make his acquaintance. Sullivan will probably conclude to take up quarters with Warden Rice at Thomaston.

[Top right]

Wall's barn on Essex street, where they reered the property, but were unable to find the thief. Yesterday morning officers Emerson and Sweetser made another visit to the barn and instituted a thorough search. They succeeded in finding a man hid away in a hole six feet under the hay and arrested him. He was so dirty and ragged that they had some difficulty in recognizing him as "Con. Sullivan," the fellow who stole about \$1900 from Mrs. Higgins on Exchange St. and afterwards jumped from the car window at Hermon and made his escape from



[Continued from previous page] officer Emerson who had him in arrest.—Later he broke the windows of P. M.

[Center of page]

See contrast no 13 on page 127
[Illustration]
Cornelius Sullivan

as he appeared in Jail Monday January 15 1866 while conversing with Mr. Ayer

[Bottom left]

Sullivan's Examination. Cornelius Sullivan, was examined before Judge Humphrey yesterday forenoon at the City Hall, on the charge of breaking the window of the broker's office of Mr. P. M. Blake, on the 19th of April last, and stealing U.S. bonds worth \$2,531. The robbery, it will be remembered, was boldly done in broad day-light, on a principal business street, the thief having first fastened Mr. Blake in by passing a stout stick wrapped in a newspaper through the handle of the door outside. Two little boys (one of them, Michael Collins, being a witness who identified him) were looking into the window at the time. Sullivan kicked him away, as he testifies, and then broke the

[Bottom center]

window and fled. He ran at full speed through Norombega Market, with a drawn revolver, threatening all who were in his path, and escaped clear off by running up the east bank of the stream as far as the brook and then cutting across the open lands to the woods.

He afterwards made his way to Boston, and it is said sold some of the bonds there to a rascal of his acquaintance at about one-sixth of their value—and probably disposed of the whole in a similar matter. None were ever recovered.

Since that time he has been seen in our city, and is supposed to have been lurking about here for the last few months living wretchedly upon the proceeds of occasional plunder—until Sunday night last when he



stole a trunk from behind a hack on High

[Bottom right]

street and was tracked by the police as detailed in our paper, to the barn of Mr. Wall on Essex street, and captured. He is but a young man not more than 21 or 22 years of age apparently—is not large in size, and although having a sharp and determined looking countenance, with bad features, does not look the desperado that he is. A large and curious crowd assembled at City Hall to hear the examination, but he was entirely unabashed by the hundreds of eyes brought to bear upon him.

He made no defence, although pleading not guilty; and his honor Judge Humphrey, after hearing the evi-dence, ordered him to be sent up for trial at the coming February term of the Supreme Court, and fixed the bail at four times the amount of property stolen, \$10,000—which of course he cannot obtain.

[At bottom]

On this book page 127 I gave a series of scound rels which robbed my store and reduced my stock to such an extent that I have been compelled to hire money at a high rate of interest to keep my store in business and at that time I informed the Police and the mayor the source where these scoundrels retreated and made their abode. Since that date being april 1865 I had my front window robbed before 11 oclock at night and on the next day I issued five writs and the Police searched in form but not thoroughly, Thomas McAloons, Daniel Cousins, Mr Rickers, Mrs Harvey Reeds, Cornelius Driskill & Michael Driskill being one. Four Police Mr. Emerson Fred McLaughlin Mr Sweetser and one other Police made the search and passed through the farm in less than threefourth of an hour Mr

vaisins along the side of the valvoud hassed me and went into the cell pring rough which throught I saw forthaps fire or set I grobinous cell pring or out I be to be thing through the barn door and laughfuig at me. It this first had as much as could do to organi from discharging my firster at the arrived better some forbed and or of passed on. nothing transfixed of outer beller some forbed and I passed on. nothing transfixed of outer round where a copy evening fravering addition robbert the city manhalls his trunk as disarrhed in frint. Bitting as it deal the marchall family An thought it high time to arrest the societies and forthwith proceeded to the thought with proceeding 12 ciracenstowns of the payofollows 12 ciracenstowns of they affected influenting michael and Cornelius Doubite. In Patrick Mall testified that Michael Doubite had lab Driskill. Mr Valras Mall restigned mur orusnace winner man in ourself for him on his farm newly a gear and a half and he considered him an konorable man. My inmost feeling were that he was a savendred and his brother likewise, this of told the senty that the was or protein as senty as last june that the Source where my goods were used was through those houses of all furn and that Such articles as last last such as the source where my goods were used such as neets candies of objects, or as he ham Both carrolles of open and many offices such as a careful the used without arking in carries barns 4 such by places. I had souther these tragationes with such precision that nothing would convenice one to the sontrary Ressons ashin me robers my grads went e fointed alway to the dame persons and Sources. Many disputed me point blank others persons it was boys and various other sources but when the Marshall and his passe found Sullivan threed in Pat walls barn on and his frozze found Duller an should will at walls barn on East sto with hay befet under the top and the very barn where michael Drivhile had had charge for 18 months the exidence was so condinaine that my productions were more than occalisant although no one give mesocut for taking the standed did threatened to burn my store of a band of stinding Tope South who microbile Curre given on page 141 when they are out of his olen with hay had on a low crowned black wood hat drawn close over his eyes the top full of holes, a front coat in rags, a dirty shirt a windled and thread worn pair of fronts and dirty worn out stockings to pair of thin calf shoes source sufficient to use as sleffer about a house this very counter ance from his interior suffering had fall away so his oheeks were wrinkled as I have marked thow they were

Farnham the City Marshall told me that if I wished not 142 to have my goods stole I must watch and shoot the thieves I told him he must not expect me to do more single handed than he did with six thousand five hundred dollars worth a year of Police at his command. When my window was robbed the last of november the thieves took a box of layer raisins a quantity of apples three Jars of Lozenges and cleaned out the whole case or stand and spilled the raisins along the side of the railroad for over a quarter of a mile I took my son Junior and followed the Railroad in search of raisins and when I came near the railroad an Irishman one of the cusses passed me and went into McAloons house and in a moment I saw perhaps five or six Irishmen all young roughfs looking through the barn door and laughfing at me. At this point I had as much as I could do to refrain from discharging my pistol at the crowd but my better sence forbid and I passed on, nothing transpired of note concerning these scape grace scoundrels untill Sunday January 14 th 1866 when on Saturday evening previous Sullivan robbed the city Marshalls son of his trunk as described in print. Hitting as it did the Marshalls family he thought it high time to arrest the scoundrel and forthwith proceeded to hunt him up. I have described at some length on the pages following 127 circumstances as they appeared implicating michael and Cornelius Driskill. Mr Patrick Wall testified that Michael Driskill had lab oured for him on his farm nearly a year and a half and he consider ed him an honorable man. My inmost feelings were that he was a scoundrel and his brother likewise, this I told the Judge that the was no question as early as last june that the source where my goods were used was through those houses of ill fame and that such articles as I lost such as nuts candies Tobacco, crackers ham Pork candles soaps and many others were such as could be used without cooking in camps barns & such bye places. I had watched these vagabonds with such precission that nothing could convince me to the contrary Persons asking me where my goods went I pointed always to the same persons and sources. Many disputed me point blank others guessed it was boys and various other sources but when the Marshall and his possee found Sullivan stored in Pat walls barn on Esex st in the hay 6 feet under the top and the very barn where michael Driskill had had charge for 18 months the evidence was so conclusive that my predictions were more than realised although no one give me credit for taking the stand I did & have in the face and eyes of a band of stinking Pope Irish who threatened to burn my store if I dared to search their premises. The miserable curse given on page 141 when draged out of his den in the hay had on a low crowned black wool hat drawn close over his eyes the top full of holes, a frock coat in rags, a dirty shirt a wrinkled and thread worn pair of pants and dirty & worn out stockings & a pair of thin calf shoes source sufficient to use as slippers about a house. His very countenance from his intense suffering had fell away so his cheeks were wrinkled as I have marked them, they were

143 not pale as though he have been confined in Jail but a reddish cast from a frozen his huir the outside was in wing and completely matted and flailed as though it had last at life or the outer layers but the coat heft to his skin was most, and affecting as though it had never seen a comb for three months she shin house a thorough coat of clings. After he was continued in menetar afternoon I immediately weent to the Tail and asher home ion a block at him. Bur Agor who he laboured for in a shingle offer cume at the same time and wished to converse with him I young me with a revolver in his hand conducted In Ayer onyself to the head of the stains and I saw the Curse through a hole made their when the received his food say a foot and a hulp longly, to make their de bott no a slicke back an first and a hulp longly, to not stone wall I loke at him and occorning him as one of women who entous my stone called at him and recognised him as one of two men who entend for cicler and after drinking grownhield to sail and fray the the moment my back was tronged they had fore out I f carried away one of my tumbles worth 20 cents. I never had seen he before any nearen them passing us the street and his Jeneral affection any nearen them passing us the street and his Jeneral affection was as I drew him on pass 127 no 13 The continut between that true and this made a mark whole is harbly credible but it as true as the bible his very frame show his keeping and his association with nell shapman pass 129 no 12 At the time he took the money from Blakes win down it was harrangued by the Jords which a smuth fellow he was the was the was the same time that see and his whole army went up the secesh spout. Considerations in the roughe stands now from The secret is my mind that pressing through the sufferings he has a directly under his frevents now and also his enemies is that he was nothing but a miserable convered, his board is flat, his body Comell and slandorphis eyes, higs eyes and his lensine capacities of a very inferior order for he sold US Coupens for one sith of a very inferior oras for no our enough to goto some forign of their value and had hat energy enough to goto some forign land and purchase a homestead on goods, but aranoled back to his native place and lived out of such men as mysel deeping in a mow of though when the meroury stood at 30 for days as was the case a week ago knawing from bread and living without but drinks for months solitary and along almost in sight of his own house, The probability is that divoid have Jegn filled his helly with the husks to When our to shook hands with him through the above hole and asked him if the was Cornelius he viz his right hund to his frehead and was Cornelius he ris as a gran eyes and encleaund to cr brushed away his hat from over his eyes and encleaund to cr de a smile, this a be offered his I risk bush and his pigg Mr I py tole hum he was formy to see him there he was silved I loft that Mr It's might ordererse with him and while I was ted is the geceiving or on below on Her had come down

143 not pale as though he had been confined in Jail but of a reddish cast from exposure his hair the outside was in wisps and completely matted and flailed as though it had lost it life on the outer layers but the coat next to his skin was moist and appeared as though it had never seen a comb for three months. His skin was a thorough coat of dinge. After I heard he was captured on monday afternoon I immediately went to the Jail and asked permiss ion to look at him. Mr Ayer who he laboured for in a shingle office came at the same time and wished to converse with him. A young man with a revolver in his hand conducted Mr Ayer & myself to the head of the stairs and I saw the curse through a hole made thus where he received his food say a foot and a half long by 6 inches wide the bolts no 2 slide back an forth [illustration] on the stone wall. I look at him and recognized him as one of two men who entered my store called for cider and after drinking promised to call and pay the next day and the moment my back was turned & they had gone out I found they had carried away one of my tumblers worth 20 cents. I never had seen him before any nearer than passing in the street and his general appearance was as I drew him on page 127 no 13 The contrast between that time and this made a mark which is hardly credible but is as true as the bible his very frame shew his keeping and his association with Nell chapman page 127 no 12 At the time he took the money from Blakes win dow it was harrangued by the Irish what a smart fellow he was being

this ^ almost the same time that Lee and his whole army went up the secesh spout. Consideration in the way he stands now prove conclusive in my mind that passing through the sufferings he has & directly under his parents nose and also his enemies is that he was nothing but a miserable coward, his head is flat, his body small and slender his eyes, pigs eyes and his business capacities of a very inferior order for he sold U S Coupons for one sixth of their value and had not energy enough to go to some foreign land and purchase a homestead or goods, but crawled back to his native place and lived out of such men as myself sleeping in a mow of hay when the mercury stood at 30 for days as was the case a week ago knawing frozen bread and living without hot drinks for months solitary and alone almost in

he

sight of his own house. The probability is that ^ would have feign filled his belly with the husks &c When Mr Ayer shook hands with him through the above hole and asked him if this was Cornelius he riz his right hand to his forehead and brushed away his hat from over his eyes and endeavered to cre ate a smile. This act exposed his Irish look and his pig eyes Mr Ayer told him he was sorry to see him there he was silent I left that Mr Ayer might converse with him and while I was seated in the receiving room below & Mr Ayer had come down he said Cornelius felt very bad I head Sullivan groan bitter

take every ceracumstance commented with this cure is wonderful a lib shamenation on teering a small by ten years over (Sotia) ever fruit or thank as an excitance being at Blake windows when the book to and to lighten der so the whole the second of the largest on to the band to higher less severe they wenter the the boy of he, went on to the band to higher less severe they wenter the the second of his jest to your ecology? the Tennet Twee found term of the Supreme oriminal term commenced the Tennet Twee found bills of contightment a sainst 31 prisoners which was in the Tail for stealing govers money homes slight orbes go and when the court affirmed 27 west found go and when the down a factor man trick, safeth his evidence upon in and he was tried on after his evidence upon in and he was tried on after his evidence upon in and he was tried on after his evidence upon in and he was tried on the states of the states many from it guilty in the states of and states and specific they would bring any case in guilty for tries dollars and fuely form the states and fuel of Paddates a way was effected anticipating his exit that he was second cared frath in his proper or on in the State to be sure without speciment which in the proper or on in the State the was second and pat in his proper or on in the State the sure in the state of the Wills.

Begorde for the Wills.

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Begorde for the Wills.

Centerior of plant in his proper or on in the State of Monday was accepted by the boary at march is 1866. iorney:
Vordict, gully:
Vordict, gully:
State vs. Countin Sullivan. For larceny
of a wolf stin yole from Abram Wooderd,
After evidence was out, this case was submitted without argument.
Verdict, gully:
Chas. P. Statson, County Attorney.
McCrillis. Hon. Jonas Cutting, J. Presiding. Chas. P. Stetson, Esq., County Attorney. Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1866.
The Grand Jury came in this morhing atter a week's session and reported forty-three indictments, and were discharged.
The travers juries were impanelled as follows: LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS. Reported for the Whig. Supreme Judicial Court—Criminal Term-Hon. Jonas Cutting, J. presiding. Chas. P. Stetson, Esq., County Attorney. The very little were implement of the Victoria LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS. 1866 Monday Mar. 5. Reported for the Whig. Monday Mar. 5.
The following sentences were pronounced in Court this A. M., after which the Court adjourned finally:
Cornelius Sullivan—On three convictions, pronounced a common thief. Fiteen years in State Prion. Supreme Judicial Court-Criminal Term-Hon. Jonas Cutting, J. Presiding. Chas. P. Stetson, Esq., County Attorney. Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1866.
State vs. Cornelius Sullivan. Larceny of \$2,000 in Government bonds and greenbacks from the house of Thomas F. Higgins, on the night of Dec. 14, 1864—the night of the burning of the stable of Abram Woodard.
Submitted without argument. Verdict in State Prison.

Same for larceny from P. M. Blake—Six years in State Prison.

Michael Dunn—Receiving stolen property, in May, 1862. Four years in the State Frank Weddington—Larceny of a horse of H. F. Wallace. Two years in the State Prison. Loring Mower, Dexter.
Lewis Robinson, Carmel.
Thomas B. Spratt, Eddington.
Gamailel Sturtevant, Dexter.
Joseph H. J. Thayer, Bangor.
Daniel Tibbetts, Burlington. Stetson' Co. Att'y. McCrillis.
State vs. Cornelius Sullivan. Larceny of
Col. Farnham's trunk, Jan. 15, 1866. Ver-James Dunn-Breaking and entering the Prison,
Charles Williams—same offence. Five dict gullty.
Stetson, Co. Att'y. McCrillis. Station, Co. Ally.

Serving this term of Coriert

Some Boom settless busers brown in State Prison.

Mr. March Mark Westernes and the state Prison.

Mr. March Mark Westernes and the state of the state Prison.

Mr. March Mark Westernes and the state of the state Prison.

Mr. March March March Mark Mark March Marc Gardner D. Wheeler, Dixmont. Abiel Wilson, Newport. Preston B. Wing, Levant. Arial Mann, Holden. Mile Haner, Exceler.

State v. Cornelius Salten. For barrowy of fire a his towns of the service of the service

144

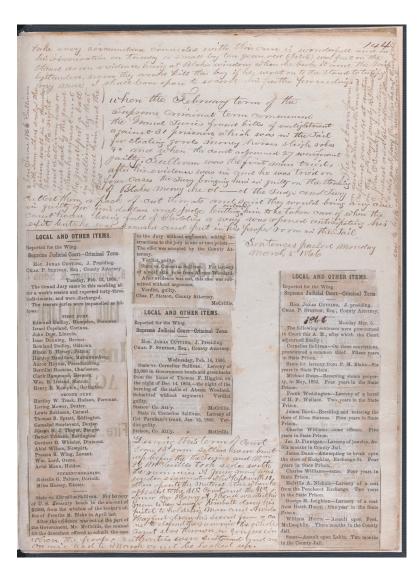
take every circumstance connected with this case is wonderfull and on his examination on tuesday a small boy ten years old (Irish) was put on the stand as an evidence being at Blakes window when he broke it and the Irish bystanders swore they would kill this boy if he went on to the stand to testify any more I shall leave space to record his further proceedings [Center column] when the February term of the Supreme criminal term commenced the Grand Juries found bills of endightment against 31 prisoners which was in the Jail for stealing goods money horses sleigh robes &c and when the court adjourned 27 were found guilty. Sullivan was the first man tried, after his evidence was in and he was tried on four cases the Jury bringing him in guilty on the stealing of Blakes money he d---d the Judge and Jury called them a pact of cut throats and said they would bring any case ordered

in guilty for five dollars and judge Cutting ^ him to be taken care of when the court house being full of Paddies a way was opened anticipating his exit but he was secured and put in his proper room in the Jail.

Sentences passed Monday march 5 1866

[Sideways at left top]
In June 1866 Sullivan
with some others scaled the
prison wall in a thunder
shower in the night
and Sullivan was or
dered back by the guard
when he refused and
the guard put a ball
in Sullivans leg that
secured him and the
others.

[Sideways at right]
The red barn farm
on esex st where Sullivan was
captured was sold at auction
on the 8th day of may by R L Prescott
to John OConnel for seventeen
hundred and 64 dollars I attended
the sale and saw the holes he cut through the
eves to look out when people were coming



[Continued from previous page] [Left column below] LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS Reported for the Whig. Supreme Judicial Court--Criminal Term. Hon. Jonas Cutting, J. Presiding. Chas. P. Stetson, Esq, County Attorney. Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1866. The Grand Jury came in this morning after a week's session and reported forty-three indictments, and were discharged.

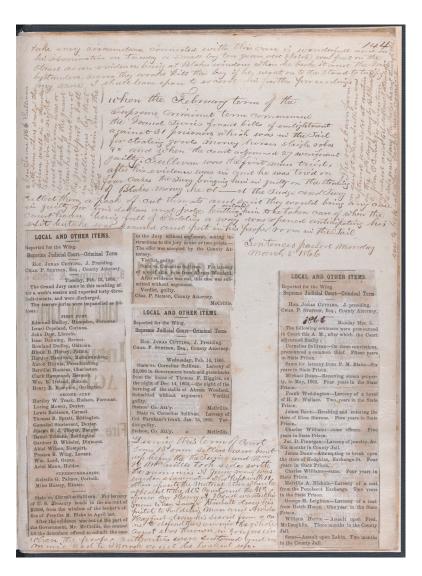
The travers juries were impanelled as fol-

lows:

First Jury. Edmund Dudley, Hampden, Foreman. Israel Copeland, Corinna. John Dow, Lincoln. Isaac Dunning, Brewer. Rowland Dudley, Oldtown. Hiram B. Hersey, Patten. Hartley Hamilton, Mattawamkeag, Aaron Haynes, Pasadumkeag. Barzillai Huckins, Charleston. Clark Hammond, Hermon, Wm B. Ireland, Stetson. Henry R. Kempton, Orrington Second Jury. Hartley W. Trask, Hudson, Foreman. Loring Mower, Dexter. Lewis Robinson, Carmel. Thomas B. Spratt, Eddington. Gamaliel Sturtevant, Dexter. Joseph H. J. Thayer, Bangor. Daniel Tibbetts, Burlington. Gardner D. Wheeler, Dixmont. Abiel Wilson, Newport. Preston B. Wing, Levant. Wm. Lord, Orono Arial Mann, Holden. Supernumeraries Melville G. Palmer, Corinth. Miles Hussey, Exeter.

State vs. Cornelius Sullivan. For Larceny of U.S. Treasury bonds to the amount of \$2500, from the window of the broker's office of Prentiss M. Blake in April last.

After the evidence was out on the part of



[Continued from previous page] the Government, Mr. McCrillis, the counsel for the defendant offered to submit the case

[Center column]

to the Jury without argument, asking instruction to the jury in one or two points— The offer was accepted by the County Attorney.

Verdict, guilty.

State vs. Cornelius Sullivan. For larceny of a wolf skin robe from Abram Woodard. After evidence was out, this case was submitted without argument.

Verdict, guilty

Chas P. Stetson, County Attorney.

McCrillis.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Reported for the Whig.

Supreme Judicial Court—Criminal Term Hon. Jonas Cutting, J. Presiding. Chas. P. Stetson, Esq., County Attorney.

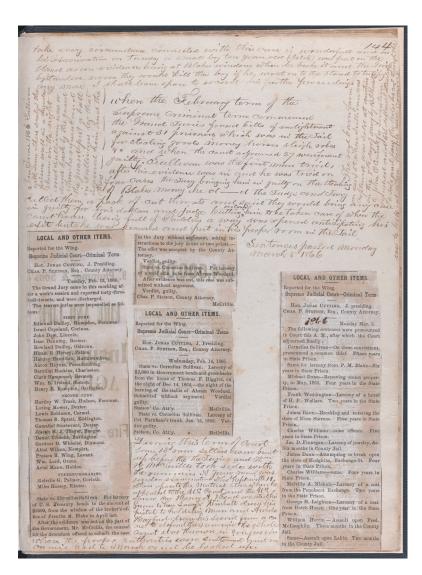
Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1866.

State vs. Cornelius Sullivan. Larceny of \$2,000 in Government bonds and greenbacks from the house of Thomas F. Higgins, on the night of Dec. 14, 1864,—the night of the burning of the stable of Abram Woodard. Submitted without argument. Verdict guilty.

Stetson' Co. Att'y. McCrillis. State vs. Cornelius Sullivan. Larceny of Col. Farnham's trunk, Jan. 15, 1866. Verdict guilty.

Stetson, Co. Att'y. McCrillis.
During this term of Court
some 13 rum sellers were brout
up before the Juries and W^m
H McCrillis took sides with
the rummies A young man was
under examination who kept with 11
others oposite the Mutual Store when he
appealed to the US Court and the US
officer Mr Henry A Head wanted his
man when Lawyer Kimball drew his
pistol to hold his man and Arvida
Hayford drew his sword from a ca

ne to defend the rummie the whole



court was thrown in confusion

when the proper authorities were sustained and ru mmie had to march and be locked up.

[Right column]

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Reported for the Whig.

Supreme Judicial Court—Criminal Term Hon. Jonas Cutting, J. presiding.

Chas P. Stetson, Esq., County Attorney.

1866 Monday Mar. 5.

The following sentences were pronounced in Court this A. M., after which the Court adjourned finally:

Cornelius Sullivan—On three convictions, pronounced a common thief. Fifteen years in State Prison.

Same for larceny from P. M. Blake—Six years in State Prison.

Michael Dunn—Receiving stolen property, in May 1862. Four years in the State Prison.

Frank Weddington—Larceny of a horse of H. F. Wallace. Two years in the State Prison.

James Dunn—Breaking and entering the store of Eben Stevens. Five years in State Prison.

Charles Williams—same offence. Five years in State Prison.

Jas. D. Finnegan—Larceny of jewelry, &c. Six months in County Jail.

James Dunn—Attempting to break open the store of Hodgkins, Exchange St. Four years in State Prison.

Charles Williams—same. Four years in State Prison

Melville A. Nichols—Larceny of a coat from the Penobscot Exchange. Two years in the State Prison.

George H. Leighton—Larceny of a coat from Hatch House. One year in the State Prison

William Herrin—Assault upon Fred. McLaughlin. Three months in the County Jail

Same—Assault upon Lakin. Two months in the County Jail.

145 Pools to Show My Sons
that my laborers in abstracting documents for them to ground
their political faith are no mere quess or viscous of short eighted
mess I preserve the tray is somery within more and shortine and
finale because the tray is somery within more and soomen who
are dead opposed to the countries good and me will be original non august 9th 1866 Andrew Tohnson was elected by accopting the Union Bunga august 9 " 186 Anolorew Common was aboutedly a confiting the Mining platform cered taking the orath to support the orbibliographic the was several action for the blaw out of home similar bornes to anot the that clate he has solved the solved and olafied Congress to anot the laws of the Constitution and the fand bud substituted his polary which is this whom he santhern state faced drawn they are some state faced at a first whom some signed the allegrance to the MS they were un a fit fruition to be admitted without for obtain as any legal state and awar to be admitted without for obtain as any legal state and awar to be a constituted without for obtain as only legal state and analy state head a right to seed to presentation our legal Congress some that before the secreted state contest he admitted they or must show that before the secreted state contest he admitted they or must show proof of Logaly by pressing specified acts as a granutte that they would not take up arms and relied against the government mondo musin browing trecitor gave the Southern State a new impulse and new strongth and the northern Casperbacks, thieves has abounten men, Prints, runsellers & pe Print, broken merohant and office seekers sourced the volument fulling and called a Convention of the Philadelphia to be iheld the 14th of this month and to State of at Philadelphia to be iheld the 1st the 1st of this month and the State disposed for all large and the disposed for the and the structure of free men may be seen below also at large and the disposed for the philadelphia the large and the structure of free men may be seen below also at large and the structure of free men may be seen below also at large and the structure of free men may be seen below also at large and the structure of free men, may be seen below also at large and the structure of free men, so the structure of the second o proof of logaty by pursing specified acts as a quarentes that the The Times is at liberty to publish Mr.
Merrill's record in their first or second edition, or both, if they feel particularly proud Refer to page 51 tion, or both, if they feel particularly groud of it.

As for Dr. Ladd, he has as many political records an each has lives. He has become the political compans from A. to Z, always contriving to talk pretty near "stiple and vote pretty near wrong. He always fields administrating to talk pretty near wrong. He always fields shadned out to discover a clanear to lique. Although of right institutes, his political suggesty is to notoriously poor that he keeps foundering on from Bad to worse. He has row reached the limits of human weakness; let us in cheatify hope that another year may find him a better political suggestion. In the proposition of the proposition of disappointed office seekers and expectant of disappointed office seekers and expectant of fee bolders. Particular Paul—Sagacious George.—go in and win. DELEGATES TO THE PPILADELPHIA CON-VENTION. A despatch has just been received from the Portland Convention announcing that Geo. W. Ladd, of this city, and Paul S. Merrill, of Shirley, have been elected del-egates to the Philadelphia Convention from this Congressional District. We expect to in our second edition.—Times.
Excellent nominations, truly. Better selections for such a Convention could not have been made, and as the Times will undoubtedly feel anxious to present its readers with the political antecedents of its representatives, we copy a letter written in 1861 by one of the delegates: Prospects of another war has been in my mind Since Led 1865 and I related my convictions to some who said for, thus said normal so one is now give a view said por, thus said normal so ones from your a view which covers the next frage which was finited the bill fag with which I shall keep as an eye of one and my conviction frame been drawnly my own observations in trading with passes have been drawnly my own ower name as the way mark and fourth rate younked who have exhibited the very mark by the dring their little trade into fish and copperhed done our

145 Proofs to Show My Sons that my labours in abstracting documents for them to ground their political faith are no mere guess or visions of short sighted ness I preserve the following making former records positive and finale because the day is coming when men and women who are dead opposed to the countries good and me will be my friends.

Mark what I write

Bangor August 9th 1866 Andrew Johnson was elected by accepting the Union platform and taking the oath to support the republican faith was sworn and took his seat after Booth blew out Abram Lincolns brains, since that date he has Joined the rebels and defied Congres to enact the laws of the Constitution and the land substituted his policy which is this. That when the southern states laid down their arms and signed the allegiance to the US they were in a fit position to be admitted without probation as any loval state and rebel states had a right to elect representatives & Senators and such had a right to seats in congress whereupon our loval congress said that before the seceded states could be admitted they must show proof of loyalty by passing specified acts as a guarantee that they would not take up arms and rebel against the government. Mr Johnson turning traitor gave the Southern States a new impulse and new strength and the northern Copperheads, thieves liars drunken men, Pimps, rum sellers Pope Irish, broken merchants and office seekers Joined the Johnson policy and called a Convention at Philadelphia to be held the 14th of this month and the State of Maine held a convention at Portland on the 8th and elected two delegates at large and the character of these men may be seen below also their sentiments in full as representing their party among us. Refer to page 51

Refer to page 51 See D this mark for delegate —— [Left column]

Delegates To The Philadelphia Convention. A despatch has just been received from the Portland Convention announcing that Geo. W. Ladd, of this city, and Paul S. Merrill, of Shirley, have been elected delegates in the Philadelphia Convention from this Congressional District. We expect to announce more news from the Convention in our second edition.—[Times.

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by one of the delegates:

Hat my laborers in abstracting documents for them to ground their frontite are no more quest or viscous of short eighted mess of preserve the trains of more making former record sportine and finalle because the tray is cornery within and above who have dead opposed to the countries good and me will be myshink mark what I write in the countries of the write in the countries of the write in the countries of the c on august 9th 1866 Andrew Tohnson was elected by accoping the Union Bengy, august 9 "18th Anolow Tohnson was desteady a confiting the Minim platform comed taking the oath touch for the opinhique faith was several action. Borth blew out of the similar faith was several that clute he has toined the sebels and olefied Congres to enact the law of the Congres to enact the law of the Sentential has polary which is this That when he southern state lawed draw they aways out signed the allograme to the US they were und a fit pointing to be admitted without for obtain as any legal state one and to the admitted without for obtain as any legal state and analy state head a right to elect representation our loyal compress said that before the second of the condition that the for the second of the world to any the second of the second of the admitted they or with the would not take up arms and relied acts as a guarantee that they would not take up arms and relied against the government.

modernism browing traiting are the Southern State a new impulse and year strongth and the northern Capperfiedds, thieves from observation men Simps, runsellers & spe Vink, broken merchant and office seckers coined the removed palicy and called a Convention of the seckers coined the remove affect and the State of at Philadelphia to be held the 1st to gliss month and the State of at large and the characters fortand on the State two delivers at large and the characters from many he seem below also at large and the characters from many he seem below also the section of these money may be seen below also their sentiments in just as looking their special as the section of the proof of logaty by pursing specified acts as a quarentes that the The Times is at liberty to publish Mr-Merrill's record in their first or second edi-tion, or both, if they feel particularly proud Refer to page 51 tion, or both, if they feel particularly groud of it.

As for Dr. Ladd, he has as many political records an each hai lives. He has become the political compass from A to Z, always contriving to talk pretty mear "strip the and vota pretty near wrong. He always field and vota pretty near wrong. He always field submered to the control of See D this mark DRIEGATES TO THE PPILADELPHIA CON-YENTION. A despatch has just been received from the Portland Convention announcing that Geo. W. Ladd, of this city, and Paul S. Merrill, of Shirley, have been elected del-egates to the Philadelphia Convention from this Congressional District. We expect to this Congressional District. We expect to announce more news from the Convention to rescond edition.—Times.

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[Continued from previous page] [Center column]

Shirley, Jan 28, 1861.

Dear Sir:—I enclose \$20 on collections in Greenville.

You ask about the Republican times—if they suit me. As to that, the times are of their own making. When we plainly stated to them in every speech, that the triumph of their principles would lead to a dissolution of the Union, they laughed at us—tauntingly replied that the South could not be driven from the Union—and now, when the South ask for permission to peaceably retire from the Union, every Republican Governor and Legislature is tendering the resources of their States in men and money to coerce a few Southrons and their niggers to stay in the Union.

Damn 'Em!—When The Repub-Lican Army March To South Carolina. May They Be Met En Masse By The Whole South, And Have A Southern Welcome! I have no patience in the matter, if the Union is worth keeping, it is worth preserving. Even At The Sacrifice Of Cher-Ished Northern Principles.

P. S. Merrill.

[Right Column]

The Times is at liberty to publish Mr. Merrill's record in their first or second edition, or both, if they feel particularly proud of it.

As for Dr. Ladd, he has as many political records as a cat has lives. He has boxed the political compass from A to Z, always contriving to talk pretty near right and vote pretty near wrong. He always feels ashamed of his position, and has his political smellers out to discover a chance to jump. Although of right instincts, his political sagacity is so notoriously poor that he keeps floundering on from bad to worse. He has now reached the limits of human weakness, let us in charity hope that another year may find him in a better position.

145 Proofs to Show My Sons
that my laborers in abstracting documents for them to ground their political fuilty are no more quess or visions of short eighted mass I preserve the fallowing making former records spositive and finale because the tray is corners when men and women who are dead opposed to the countries grove and no will be originals would not take up as no and robel against the government. mr I of men turning tructor gave the Southern States a new impulse and peur strongth and the northern Capperhedds, theirs pears observed men, timple, or unsellers of feelich, broken more mont and office seekers coinsed the someon policy and called a Convention at Puladelphia to be held the 1st find on the the sold the of this month and the states at Puladelphia to the held the 1st fillend on the the and the states of mount hard a convention at Softendown on the state two delegates at large and the character of first men may be seen held or also at large and the character of first men may be seen held as a softendown the sentiments in full as softendown the sentiments.

Suntar, Jan. 29, 1861.

Merrills report in the second the sentiments in full as softendown the sentiments in full as softendown the sentiments. DRIEGATES TO THE PPILADELPHIA CON-VENTION. A despatch has just been received from the Portland Convention announcing that Geo. W. Ladd, of this city, and Paul S. Merrill, of Shirley, have been elected del-egates to the Philadelphia Convention from this Congressional District. We expect to or right natures, his positical sagacity is no notoriously poor that he keeps foundering on from had to worse. He has now reached the limits of human weakness; let us in charity hope that another year may find him in a better position to a party composed of disappointed offlee sackers and expectant of-fice holders, Particular Paul—Sagacious George.—go in and win. and fourth sale familes who have exhibited the very mark by throwing their little trade note fresh and supported store gran

[Continued from previous page]

Fit representatives to a party composed of disappointed office seekers and expectant office holders—Patriotic Paul—Sagacious George,—go in and win.

[At bottom of page]

Prospects of another war has been in my mind since Dec 1865 and I related my convictions to some who said poe, others said no, and so on, I now give a view which covers the next page which was printed the 6th of aug ust which I shall keep as an eye opener and my convictions have been drawn by my own observations in trading with paddie and fourth rate yankes who have exibited the very marks by throwing their little trades into Irish and copperhead stores ever since last fall and sneaked around in rum and dog holes.

gust 6th 1866

August 6th 1866

146

[Left column]

The Purposes and Prospects of President Johnson.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following article from the Nation, an independent journal published in New York. We emphatically dissent from some of its criticisms, no do we agree with the writer in all the results to be arrived at. Still it is from as apparently unprejudiced and most respectable source, a significant statement of the purposes and prospects of the party of President Johnson. While the purposes may be well enough indicated in the article, the prospects are to our view altogether overrated. We have no fear for the Fortieth Congress. The loyal people of this country, who have just overpowered rebellion, will not so soon allow it the prospect of revival to life.

There is a strong impression afloat in political circles that there is trouble of some sort ahead during the coming year—trouble more serious than any which the country has yet had to encounter, and it is but right that the public should know exactly the nature of the danger into which, in the opinion of a great many men who are neither hasty nor simple, it is rapidly drifting.

There is now very little question that the President has fully resolved to commit himself to the cause of the South, and turn the Government over, so far as it is in his power to do so. He will make a vigorous effort to do this by the forms of law, and by a liberal use of corrupting official influences; but, he will not stop with these. He has entered upon a path which may and, unless there be more moderation in him than has yet been revealed, probably will lead him to an attempt to carry out his theories by force of arms, unless so thoroughly defeated in the elections this fall as to destroy all his hopes of dividing the North.

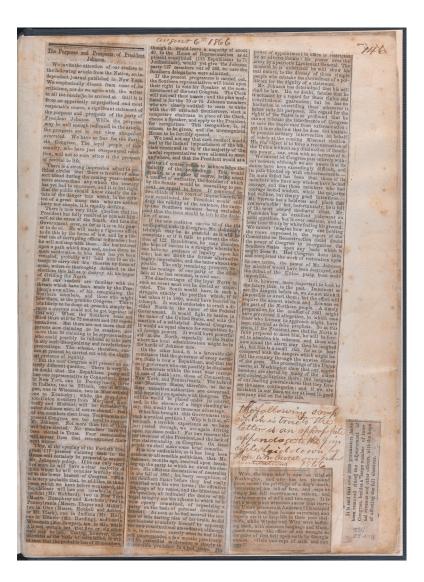
All our readers are familiar with the threats which have been made by the President's new allies, of his recognizing the



[Continued from previous page] Southern members, and those who might join them, as the genuine Congress. This is not likely to be done at present simply because a quorum could not be got together in that way. When the Southern seats are filled there will be 72 senators and 242 representatives. But there are not more than 31 persons now claiming to be senators, nor more than 93 claiming to be representatives who could possibly be induced to take part in any such disorganizing and revolutionary proceedings. The scheme, therefore, cannot at present be carried out with the slightest pretence of legality.

But the next Congress will present an entirely different question. There is very little doubt that the Republican party will lose one representative in Connecticut, three in New York, one in Pennsylvania, three in Indiana, two in Illinois, one in Michigan, one in Wisconsin, two in Missouri, and one in Kentucky; while the four Johnson-Union members from Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, will be heralded by other Johnson men, if not re-elected. Four of the members elect from Tennessee to the present Congress are too loyal to support Mr. Johnson. Not more than two of these will be-elected. No members have yet been elected in Texas. Four secessionists will appear from that reconstructed State next winter.

Thus, at the opening of the Fortieth Congress, 117 persons claiming seats in the House will certainly be prepared to support Mr. Johnson's policy. If he can only carry five more he will have a clear majority of those whom he will consider lawfully elected to the lower branch of Congress. Now it is very probable that, in addition to those losses which we have before mentioned, the Republicans will lose one member in Connecticut (Mr. Hubbard), two in New York (Messrs. Humphrey and Ketchum) two in Pennsylvania Messrs. Thayer and Miller), two in Ohio (Messrs. Hubbell and Ashley, or Mr. Clark), one in Indiana (Mr. Hill),



[Continued from previous page] one in Illinois (Mr. Harding), and one in Wisconsin (Mr. Sawyer), ten in all; while it is not certain but that five or six other seats may be lost. Taking, however, these estimates as the basis of calculation, it will be seen that the probable loss of 28 members,

[Center column]

though it would leave a majority of about 40, in the House of Representatives, as at present constituted (113 Republicans to 71 Johnsonians), would yet give the Johnson party at 127 members out of 242, in case the Southern delegations were admitted.

If the present programme is carried out, the Southern representatives will insist upon their right to vote for Speaker at the commencement of the next Congress. The Clerk will not call their names; and the plan meditated is for the 70 or 75 Johnson members who are clearly entitled to seats to unite with the 58 excluded Southerners, elect a temporary chairman in place of the Clerk, choose a Speaker, and apply to the President for recognition. This recognition is of course, to be given, and the unrecognized House to be forcibly ejected.

We need not say that such conduct would lead to the instant impeachment of the officials concerned in it, if the majority of the lawful representatives were allowed to meet anywhere, and that the President would as a matter of course, refuse to acknowledge the validity of the proceedings. This would equally, as a matter of course, bring about a conflict of authority, the decision of which by the Senate would be unavailing to prevent an appeal to force. If convicted by two-thirds of the court of impeachments, as now constituted, the President would still deny the validity of the sentence, the twenty-two Southern senators being excluded, and thus the issue would be left to the decision of arms.

If the new coalition carries 93 of the 184 undisputed seats in Congress, Mr. Johnson's triumph may be as peaceful as it will be



[Continued from previous page] complete; or if it fails to prevent the election of 122 Republicans, he may abandon the hope of success in a struggle wherein he can have no pretence of legality upon his side; but we think the former alternative highly improbable, and the latter almost impossible. The only remaining prospect unless the courage of one party or the other fails at the last moment, is *civil war*.

The disadvantages of the loyal North in such an event must not be denied or underrated. The South would have, in such a struggle, exactly the position which, if it had taken it in 1860, would have insured its triumph. It would undertake to crush a divided North in the name of the Federal Government. It would fight its battles in the name of the United States, and with the sanction of a self-styled Federal Congress. It would an equal chance, for recognition by all foreign powers. It would have powerful aid at the North, especially in the States where the local administration might be in the hands of Johnson men.

On the other hand, it is a favorable circumstance that the governor of every northern State is now a Republican, and that the only governors who can possibly be displaced by Democrats within the next year (except in case of death) are those of Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania. The bulk of the Northern States, therefore, as far as their executive authorities are concerned, will certainly co-operate with Congress. The militia would be placed under its control, and, in the absence of a large standing army, this would be an immense advantage.

What has brought this Government into such a critical position? Why is it that, after such a terrible experience as we have just passed through, we are again driving upon the same rocks? For two reasons: the perverseness of the President, and the lack of true statesmanship in Congress. On these points we shall make some brief remarks.

It is now undeniable, as it has long been evident to all sensible politicians, that Mr.



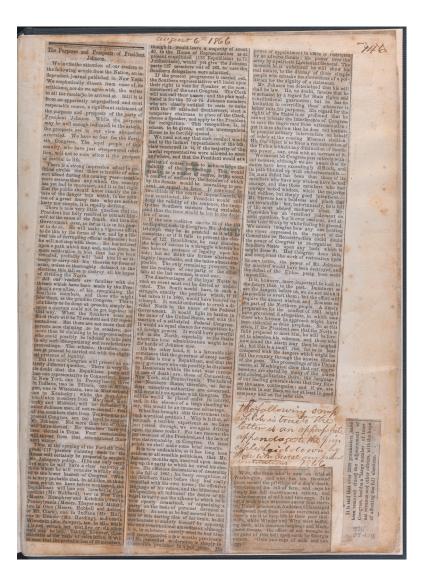
Johnson, months ago, resolved upon breaking up the party to which he owed his election. His officious declarations of neutrality in the fall of 1865; his hasty recognition of the Southern States before they had really complied with his own terms; the offensive language of his vetoes and the bitterness of his speeches, all indicated the desire of his heart to carry out the scheme to which he is now openly committed, of organizing a party on the basis of personal devotion to himself. As soon as he had secured the success of this darling idea of his brain he did not hesitate to stultify himself by opposing the new constitutional amendment, although it is, in substance, exactly what he had himself recommended a few months previously. All his pretended moderation is simply indispensable prudence in a bad cause. His

[Right column]

power of appointment to office is restricted by an adverse Senate; his power over the army by a patriotic Lieutenant General. The moment he is unfettered he will show his real nature, to the dismay of those simple people who mistake the shrewdness of a politician for the dignity of a statesman.

Mr. Johnson has determined that his will shall be law. He, no doubt, fancies that he is actuated by a regard for State rights and constitutional guarantees; but he has no hesitation in overriding these whenever it better suits his purposes. His regard for the rights of the States is so profound that he cannot tolerate the interference of Congress to save the negro race from extermination; yet it is so shallow that he does not hesitate to promise military intervention on behalf of rebels at the coming Missouri election. His real object is to force a reconstruction of the Union without any diminution of Southern power, nay, even with an increase of it.

We cannot let Congress pass entirely without censure, although we are aware that its duties have been exceedingly difficult and its path blocked up with embarrassments.—



Its main defect has been that those of its members who have any wisdom have lacked courage and that those members who had courage lacked wisdom, while the majority had neither, but simply good intentions.— Mr Stevens has a boldness and pluck that are invaluable; but unfortunately he is full of the absurd mediaeval ideas. Mr. Fessenden has an excellent judgment on most questions, but is over cautious and allows time to slip by while feeling his ground. We cannot imagine how any one holding the views expressed in the report of the Committee on Reconstruction could doubt the power of Congress to re-organize the Southern States upon any basis which it might deem fit. Had Congress done this, and the work of restoration upon its own terms, the power of Mr. Johnson for mischief would have been destroyed, and the defeat of the Union party been made impossible.

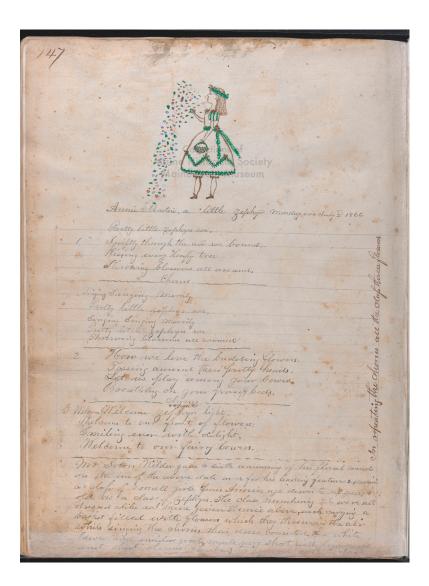
It is, however, more important to look to the future than to the past. Imminent as are the dangers before us, we do not think it impossible to avert them; but the effort will require the utmost wisdom and firmness on the part of the Northern people. A timely preparation for the conflict of 1861 might have prevented it altogether, in which case those who foresaw its approach might have been ridiculed as false prophets. So at this crisis, if the President sees that the North is fully prepared to meet him, he will be forced to abandon his schemes, and those who now sound the alarm may then be laughed at; but this is a small risk for us to bear compared with the dangers which might befall the country through the unwise silence of the press. The proceedings of the Union caucus at Washington show that our apprehensions are shared by many of the oldest and coolest politicians there; the language of our leading generals shows that they foresee the same contingecies; and if we are mistaken in our fears we err at least in good company and on the safer side.

the following scrap which is true to the letter is an appropriate appendage to the prin ciples laid down by those who curse our present institutions 1866

Wirz, the brute who is now on trial at Washington, and who has ten thousand times earned the privilege of a dog's death, complains of his bill of fare, and says he simply has full Government rations, and "only two cups of milk and two eggs. It is but a week since witnesses swore that starving Union prisoners at Andersonville scraped undigested food from human excrement and eagerly ate it to keep life in their poor skeletons, while Winder and Wirz were buffeting back, with obscene language and blackguard threats, the offers of aid brought to the gates of that hell upon earth by Georgia women. "only two cups of milk and two eggs!"

[Sideways at right] Nov 20th 1866.

It is said that over 2000 postmasters have been removed since the adjournment of Congress, besides a large number of internal revenue and other officers, with the hope of affecting the fall elections.



147 [Illustration]

Annie Martin, a little zephyr Monday eve July 2^d 1866

- 1 Pretty little zephyrs we,
 Swiftly through the air we bound,
 Kissing every leafy tree
 Throwing blossoms all around,
 Chorus
 Singing Singing Merrily
 Pretty little zephyrs we,
 Singing Singing Merrily
 Pretty little zephyrs we
 Throwing blossoms all around
- 2 How we love the budding flowers, Tossing around their pretty heads, Let us play among your bowers, Breathing on your grassy beds. Chorus

repeat

Welcome, Welcome zephyrs light, Welcome to our feast of flowers: Smiling ever with delight, Welcome to our fairy bowers.

Mr Solon Wilder gave a sixth anniversary of his floral concerts on the eve of the above date and for his leading feature excercise a class of small girls from Annies age down to six years old as a class of zephyrs. The class numbering 26, were all dressed alike as I have given Annie above, each carrying a basket filled with flowers which they threw in the air while singing the chorus. their dress consisted of a white lawn and similor goods, made very short with low necks and short sleeves (arms bare) trimmed with cedar

[Sideways at right]
In repeating the chorus all the class threw flowers

Ammie was taken sich while in her clop and with day to perform her part. The weather was fine but she was and sich at the stomach, on reaching and was laid when a cost had in the nursey and was mod cleering her whole sichness, there was but one thought informed, and that was if she should die she is a little angels he has furnished me a list of as many of the little zephyns and in all present someonher and when all save to school she willfill a descript a days, it must be in mind that Mr. Millen delection for a days affect always enhances his best singing behaved yers and of journants 2 Many Malclen 13 Freat 2 Mand Patten 3 Hola makerny 14 Annie Chalmers 3 Ada Makenny 4. Annie martin 5 Annie Cutter Hellie Elder Minnie Smart Mellie norton Mellie norton 10 Nellie Doynton

48

as represented by the green festoons the peak adorned with a white rose a wreath around the head & a rose in front, a red rose at the bosom, and heavy sash around the waist with streamers behind all of color, and three green cedar bands running up & down the puffs on the shoulder and a large red rose at the centre of the evergreen sash behind, short drawers peaked, white hose, black kid slippers with straps around the ankle buttoned in the centre, each holding a basket on the left side filled with fresh rose leaves honey suckles & such kinds of white flowers.

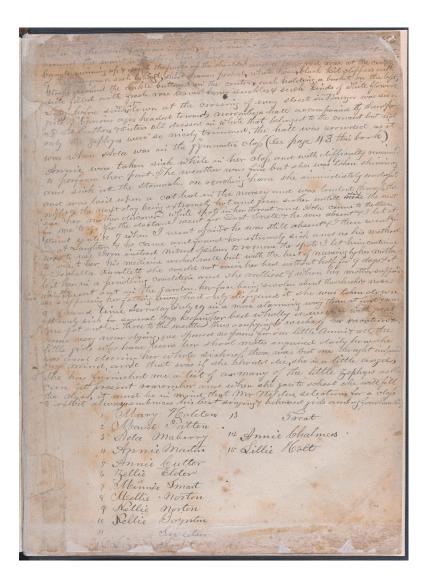
went

Long before sun ^ down at the crossing of every street in Bangor was seen girls of various ages headed towards norombega hall accompanied by their pare nts or brothers & sisters all dressed in white that belonged to the concert but not only the zephyrs were so nicely trimmed. the hall was crowded as it was when Ada was in the gymnastic class (see page 43 this book.)

Annie was taken sick while in her class and with difficulty remained to perform her part. The weather was fine but she was taken shivering and sick at the stomach. on reaching home she immediately undressed and was laid upon a cot bed in the nursery and was tended through the

night & the next day being extremely hot and grew sicker untill nine ^ the next eve her mother discovered white spots in her throat and Ada came to the store for me to go for the doctor. I went for Doct Snell & he was absent & I let it stand untill 9 when I went again & he was still absent & I then went for Doct Laughton & he came and found her extremely sick and as his method was to use Iron instead nitred of silver to remove the spots I let him continue to visit her, his medicine worked well but with the best of nursing by her mother & Isabella Randlett she could not raise her hed without help for 9 days & it left her in a pindling condition and she rallied & when her mother supposed she

her able ^went out in the garden, her face being swolen about the cheeks & nose



we supposing her falling away had only disfigured it she was taken down a second time Sunday July 29 in a more alarming way than at first & was extremely sick for several days keeping her bed wholly a week & with great care got out in three to the weather thus ocupying 6 weeks of her vacation & came very near dying, we spared no pains for our little Annie & all the little girls who have been her shool mates enquired daily how she was and during her whole sickness there was but one thought impressed on my mind, and that was if she should die, she is a little angel, She has furnished me a list of as many of the little Zephyrs as she can at present remember and when she goes to school she will fill the class. it must be in mind that Mr Wilders selections for a class to exhibit always embraces his best singing & behaved girls among four hundred

1 Mary Holden 13 Treat

2 Maude Patten

3 Ada Maberry 14 Annie Chalmers

4 Annie Martin 15 Lillie Holt

5 Annie Cutter

6 Zellie Elder

7 Minnie Smart

8 Mellie Norton

9 Nellie Norton

10 Nellie Boynton

11 Sweetser

12 Lizzie Treat



149 no 2 the bonnet white no 3 the pug of hair

[Six small, one large illustrations] Fashions August 1866 In Bangor

The above couple in the centre with figures numbered give the fashion as it prevails exact on this day while the Johnson convention is in session at Philadelphia. I draw this picture as a closing scene to this volume Bangor Tuesday August 14 1866 and as I have given an outline of much political and social matters during the changes which have been brought about by the rebellion for five years the above cut bring us down a long step towards a state of fashion and society intro duced daily and supported by the moneyed men and women who as a duty to themselves and their children should look upon such steps with contempt and indignation, instead of being the first to demoral[?] and debase new England energy thrift and learning. I have given on page 125 the hoop skirt its origin and the affects on a well disposed people. I give the above figure which is a (so called gentleman and lady in a walk on and through our public thoroughfare which occurs now by thousands and the style which appears in our Orthodox and other churches by hundreds every feature except the lighted cigar which yearly grows more common for street promenade It now takes 20 yards to make a full dress with a small cape as indicated at the black line figure 8, the hoops have been extended at the bottom to from 5 to 6 feet across, the length in many cases touches the ground. A white skirt is worn over this balloon ruffled on the lower edge See figure 3 The dress being so cumbersome and bulky, a female before she can walk draws up the front in folds and when drawn up so she can walk draws the [?] up over the hoop often showing the calf of the legs through the hoops. the boots are made high up over the ankles and a red lace cord in front [?] around the calf tied in front ending with two small tassells. A black or blue belt around the waist with a huge buckle in front a pair of driving gloves the hair done up in a huge pug See figure 11 worn

a

with red riband and ^ patch just large enough to cover the top of the head with wide riband tied over the ears & under the chin with loose ends and a rosett on the forehead see figure 4, these patches are girls

called gypsie Queens and are worn by ^ & women from 6 to 50 years old. Joseph Kents wife, 50 years old wore one to our church last sabbath the above cut gives her features. This sight has already [torn] so com

90	
n	that it has become by justing met any amount of the
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	suffering accuss som those who are not able but some a immulate
	To comply and correspond with this dispaceful turnout
	To comfuy and courses fond with mis dispacquit in
	on the Bast of the should be somthe Lamale a main to fill his
	the thole man metal and last waling
	part of a gentier sour sours process a socray man ace figure
	gat of a genteel man must procare a recody hat see figure
	to the the the total to the self
	bund, ment raise a moustatio and have it collect, black fray 15 cents for a organ and so the winis his fromenace, support white most and fine high healed book, are not and a cont as given at you 6 and when the observed his persons looks as inforcer as his mind
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	+ I like Birth hooled boots see no y and a coat as given at ficine to
	home and destable
	and when Mus disessed his flendens looks as inforter as his mind
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	enter will ether mide on
	his become impaired, no gentleman will over smoke a cijan while either riching or traveling with a lady. No lady will either riche or traveling with a lady no lady will either riche or with a man with this eyan or gife, this is rule, sense and
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	more and allas randow Re Saw duchman or & Land of the
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	to the care of the second of the company with females
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	an horse & beiggy & gave a contre st girl who has since been in
	to ble a mid now both style with a crear in his mouth The
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	discuse was taren franchica of a firm
	They ratte it other sor on an expursion to a nount Desert a dance was
	A + 1 to whom one A the fair women evalor class the the
4	trouble a viole New york style with a organ in his mouth. The discuss, was taken from him by Frank Wood, Hoummuts & James, Bes atts & other son an expension to Mount Desert a dance was participated in when one of the face women exclaimed (clo thorowawythat
	Curar it makes me so sich) some three gent smoking while domain another
	It's halomen to similes who are rich and should be an example, but who have
	Mortie pated in When one of the face we man a salarmed (of the mountaint of aging it makes one is sich) some those good smoking while domaing another who bedinged to families life are one and should be an example, but who have welly gone buck to the dark and the state.
	really gone visite a survey
	Now to my Sons and daughters
1	to my daughters fint because they are the oldest,
	July 1
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	If a jentleman offers to accompany you on a pronuncite
	I for the pury you on a pronuncade
	or a ride with a pipe or a eyar in his mouth, ask him to
	Alan daniel time of the contraction
	please excuse you untill such a time as he shall adhere
	to the rules of a gentleman and common respect by our set
	-the to the state of the state
	then you may consider the is in a state of progress outher than a fort to fasteren continueted by a foreign people.
9	than a food to Lashim contracted by a Lacing houble
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31	To my boys,
	If you have any aespect for your bringing up
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4	ha if more
3	in her company out does or in, Of you ever smoking
3	to long the same of the same o
	The presence of ladies do it by first asking their consent
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1	and receiving it. during all my 30 goars in a storex town.
	I never waited when a Somala greature hil al
	If I till information the whom but
	what first refere affecting before them land away my hole
	I never weather upon a female custom high a low but what I first before affecting before them laid away my fife, this pratice has become a part of my very notare.
4	a frant from nature.
	Slot me.
g	John Martin

mon that it has become disgusting and any amount of 150 suffering occurs from those who are not able but strive to immitate. To comply and correspond with this disgracefull turn out on the part of the (should be) gentle female a man to fill his part of a genteel man must procure a rowdy hat see figure 9 a little square or round top Straw or Panama with wide black band. must raise a moustatio and have it collored, black, pay 15 cents for a cigar and smoke in his promenade, support white pants and fine high heeled boots, see no 7 and a coat as given at figure 6 and when thus dressed his persons looks as inferior as his mind has become impaired. No gentleman will ever smoke a cigar while either riding or traveling with a lady. No lady will either ride or walk with a man with his cigar or pipe, this is rule, sence and ItornId be decisive. This fashion was seen in our Streets in 1865 Joseph [torn] on a boy who resided in centre st went to New York being some [torn] ars old and staid there about a year. While there in visiting central park and nibloes garden he saw duchman and foreigners prostitute &c who cared for no one smoking cigars while in company with females he caught the disease & came to Bangor & swelled up so that he hired an horse & buggy & gave a centre st girl who has since been in trouble a ride new york style with a cigar in his mouth. The disease was taken from him by Frank Wood, Hammatts & Farras, Prescotts & others so on an excursion to Mount Desert a dance was participated in when one of the fair women exclaimed (do throw away that cigar it makes me so sick) some three gent smoking while dancing and those who belonged to families who are sick and should be an example but who have really gone back to the Turks and Arabs.

Now to my Sons and daughters to my daughters first because they are the oldest, Rule,

If a gentleman offers to accompany you on a promenade or a ride with a pipe or a cigar in his mouth, ask him to please excuse you untill such a time as he shall adhere to the rules of a gentleman and common respect to your sex then you may consider he is in a state of progress rather than a fool to fashion constructed by a foreign people.

To my boys,

If you have any respect for your bringing up smoke at home. Never impose upon a lady by smoking in her company out doors or in. If you ever smoke in the presence of ladies do it by first asking their consent and receiving it. during all my 30 years in a store & tavern I never waited upon a female customer high or low but what I first before appearing before them laid away my pipe. this practice has become a part of my very nature.

John Martin