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[Illustration]
Transport, Ship Charles Thomas.

[Illustration]
Transport, Ship John Rice.

Arrival of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, Sunday half past 2 o'clock P M September 17 1865. During Friday & Saturday our city was in daily expectation of the arrival of the above last remains of the first Maine artillery 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 until about 7 A M on Sunday a signal gun was fired announcing their arrival. 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

A M. Many being already down in town they determined to see them arrive. 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^r
 Laughlin the Police announced that they would arrive 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 arrived and were not
 respected
 by the Colonel after all and they returned to their armory mad & disappointed &
 refused to enter the
 School yard to take dinner with the Regiment. At 1/2 past 2 another gun was fired
 to announce the arrival 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 decorated 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 corps 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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[Continued on next page]

[Continued from previous page]

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A.M. Many hearts already closed in town they determined to see them arrive. These
was a beautiful flag spread for them in the high school girls yard came banners
describing the battles they had been in at the entrance and my wife & I were awaiting
in the gate while James & I went to steamboat wharf to get a glimpse of their coming
high head. The Wharves & shores were a host and tedious as it was all waited till
noon when the steamers The John R. came up as far as Roberts Mill when she had lost
sight of the Charles Thomas at 6 P.M. She went down river to meet her when Paul
Laughlin the Pilot announced that they would arrive at 2 P.M. This gave some of the crowd
time to get some dinner while others remained determined not to be cheated a
gain. Our city companies & F.F.S. (see page 23) were in uniform awaiting to escort the
Regiment from the river to the night before the Regiment arrived and were not expected
by the school at all and they returned to their army much disappointed & as a result the
school gave to take dinner with the Regiment. At 12 o'clock 2. another gun was fired
to announce the arrival of the ship. I had started after dinner with Sunday School
for the steamer at which came when we arrived there the small ship The John
was slowly passing up to the western Railroad wharf near Dales Steam Mill
and the steamers Charles Thomas a huge hull darkened as it came gave her eyes at high
head anchored as she was so large the pilot was afraid she would strike being nearly
low water and a tug went to assist her. As soon as the John R. drew up
Paul Laughlin the Pilot of the Regiment on board of her came on shore veterans
like one formed a line on the east side of the western Depot & stretched their arms
the wind at this moment blew a gale from the west a cannon fired with drums &
drumsticks 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 prisoner but a number of citizens went to Charles clock (high head) and saw a
line to the Charles Thomas and hailed her and the officers with the drums
and drum corps and horns & balloons of the Regiment & a volley of musketry
up the steamers road to the street to the Depot when the two parties joined under
their Colonel Russell & J. Shepherd (formerly teacher of the girls high school) and
marched about 1/2 way to the depot & James & I went on about 1/2 way to the
point of Smiths block with a view up the center of maine st so as to see the inter-
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 returned
from the war marching in solid columns 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 saw 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 gave 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 beautiful 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 arsenal on Essex st to remain until paid off. While coming down maine
st I told Junior & Elmer to look and see that glorious body of Men as they never wou
ld 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 bystanders
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 be seen
on the next page (The Regiment contained parts of 6 other Regiments consolidated in
one

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 returned from the war marching in solid columns 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 beautiful 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 arsenal on Essex st to remain until 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 bystanders 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 be seen on the next page (The Regiment contained parts of 6 other Regiments consolidated in one

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 waiter 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 temporarily 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 Government 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.

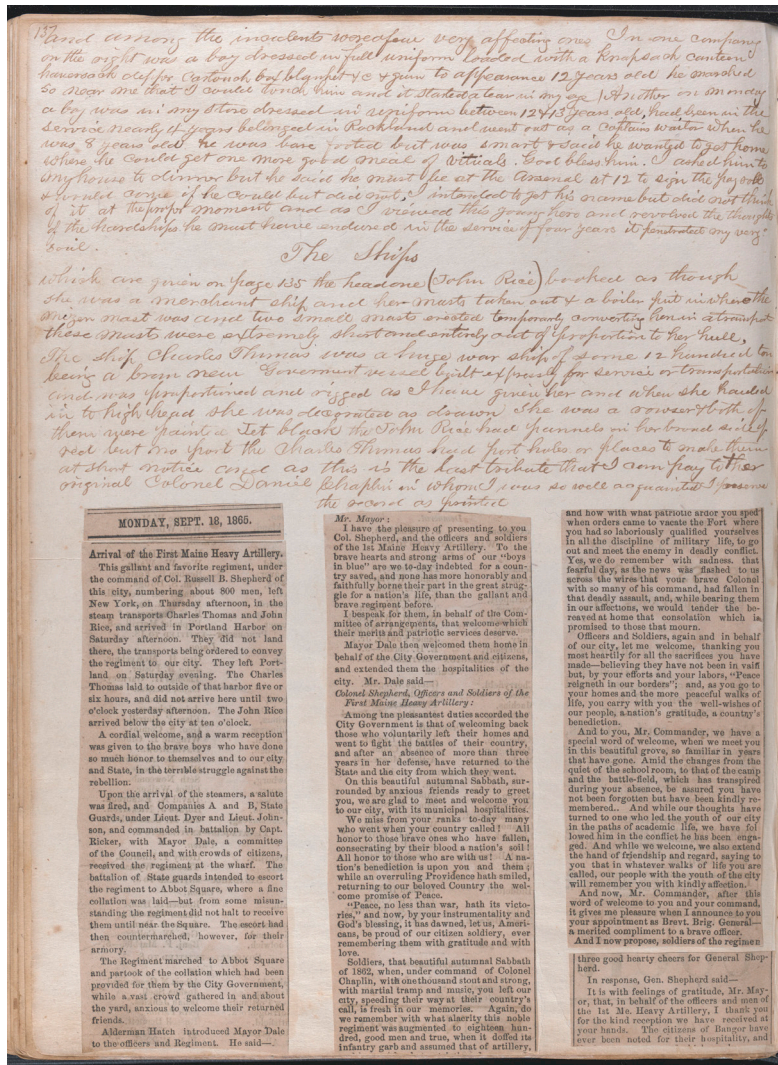
[Left column]

MONDAY, SEPT 18, 1866

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

[Continued on next page]



[Continued on next page]

In response, Gen. Shopherd 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

[Continued from previous page]
Colonel Shepherd, Officer and Soldiers of the
First Maine Heavy Artillery:

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.

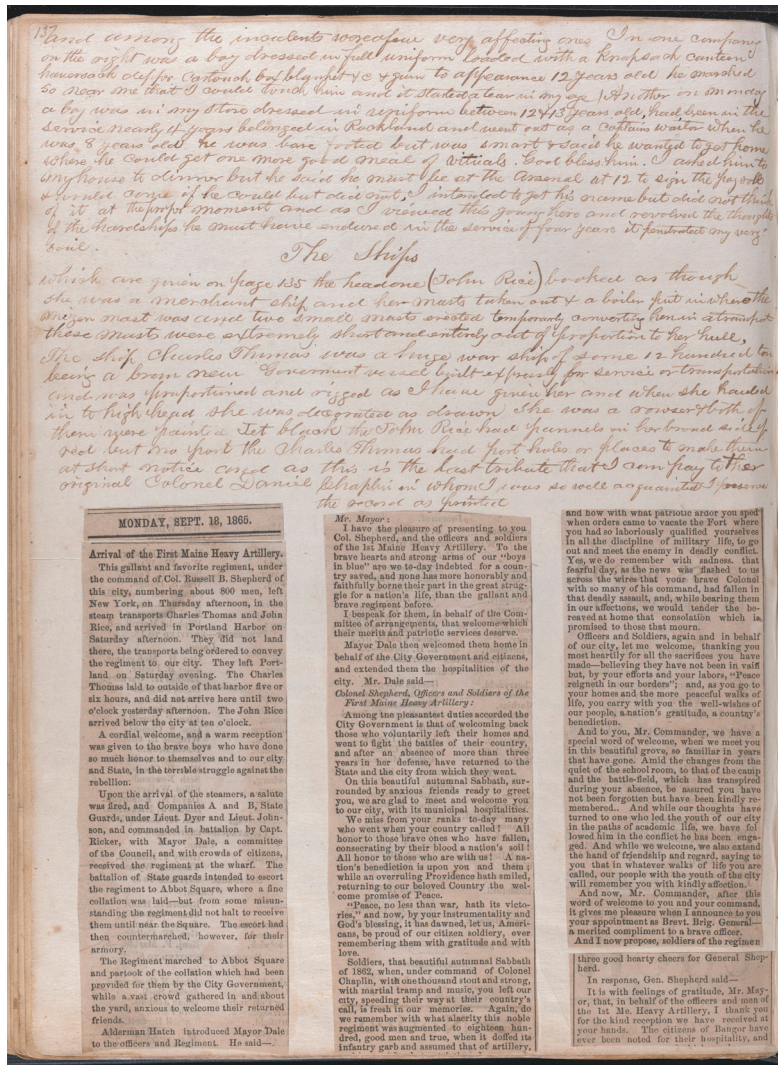
We miss from your ranks to-day many who went when your country called! All honor to those brave ones who have fallen consecrating by their blood a nation's soil! All honor to those who are with us! A nation's benediction is upon you and them; while an overruling Providence hath smiled, returning to our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

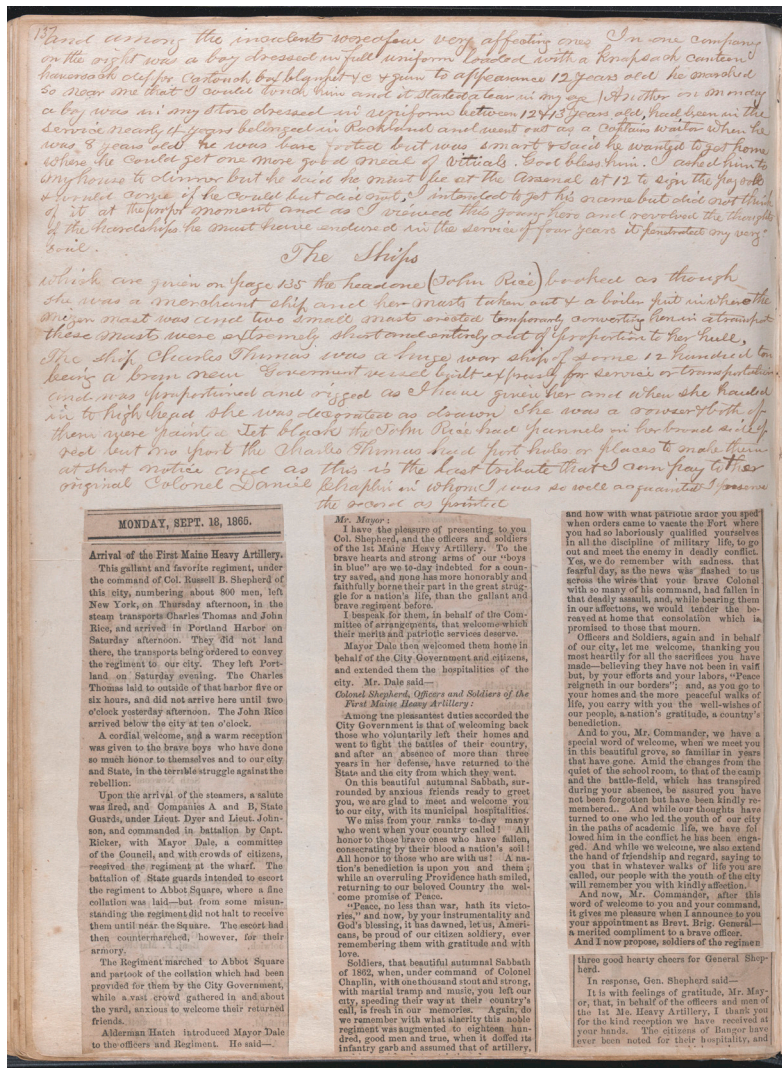
"Peace, no less than war, hath its victories," and now, by your instrumentality and God's blessing, it has dawned, let us, Americans, be proud of our citizen soldiery, ever remembering them with gratitude and with love.

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

[Continued on next page]





[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 followed 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

[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. Reynolds, 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 on next page]



[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

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 artily as it marched through maine st Bangor 42 platoons 18 & 20 men to a platoon~~~~~

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

[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 eve
ry privates cap & on the side of
every officers hat
- 10 the hacks containing the
sick & disabled Soldiers





[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 alliance 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 schools 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]

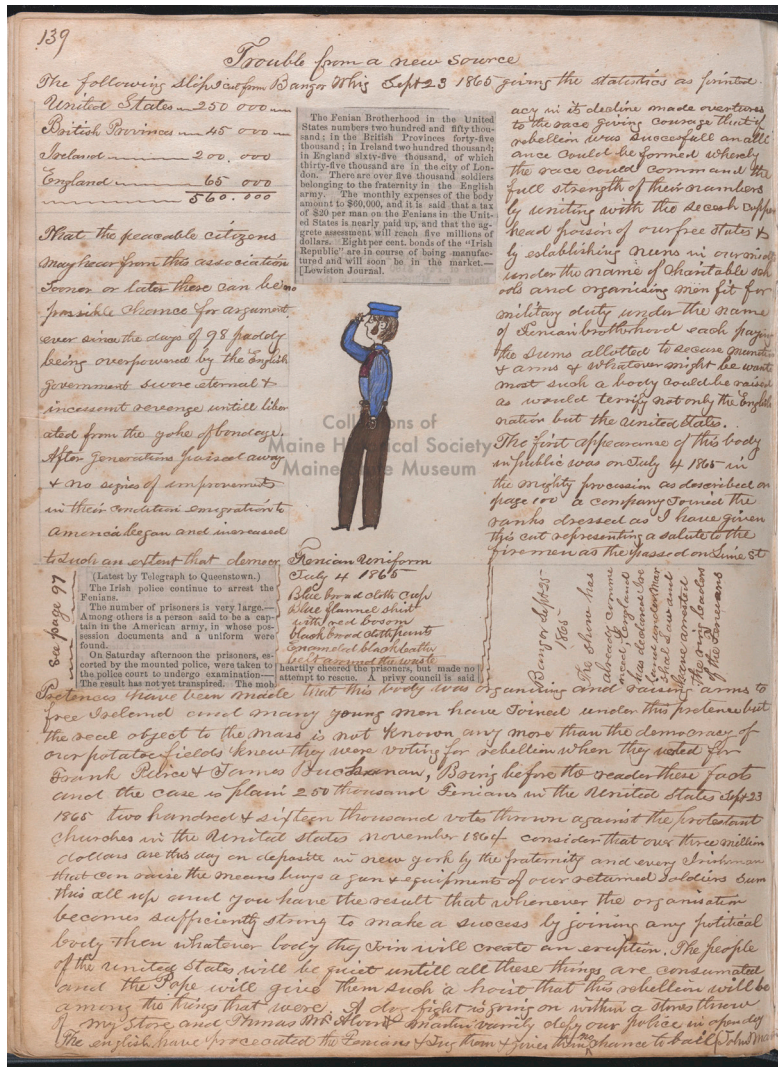
See page 97

(Latest by Telegraph to Queenstown.)

The Irish police continue to arrest the

Fenians.

[Continued on next page]



[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, escorted 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 [Sideways, center right]

Bangor Sept 25 1865

The show has already commenced, England has declared Ireland under Marshal Law and have arrested the ring leaders of the Fenians

[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 they 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 deposit 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 until all these things are consummated 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 prosecuted the Fenians & Jug them & given them ^ 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.

[Top right]

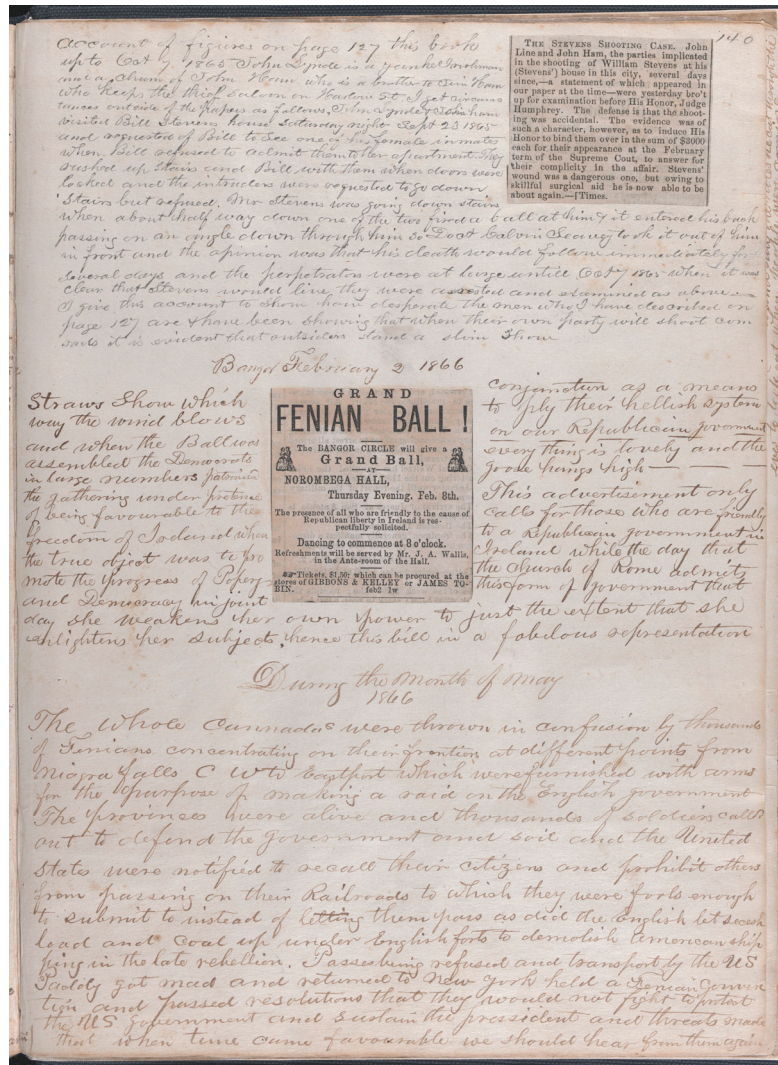
The Stevens Shooting Case. John Line and John Ham the parties implicated in the shooting of William Stevens at his (Stevens') house in this city, several days since,—a statement of which appeared in our paper at the time—were yesterday bro't up for examination before His Honor, Judge Humphrey. The defense 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 Court, 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

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

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

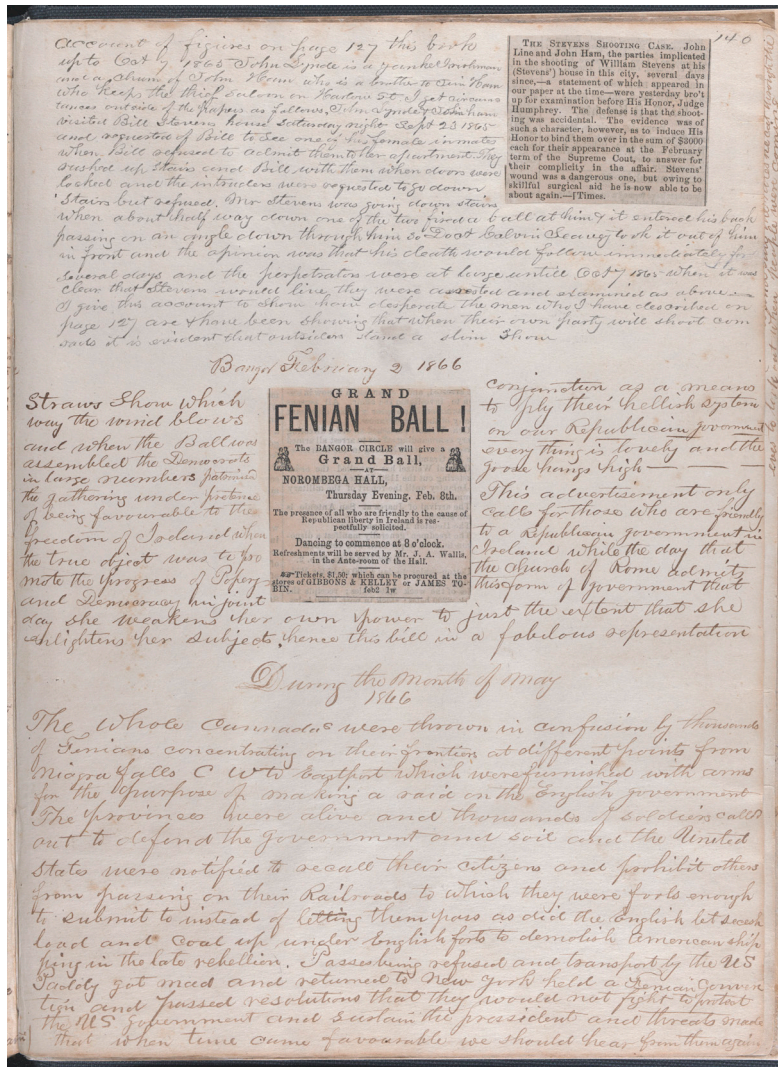
[Right column, middle]
conjunctun as a means
to ply their hellish system
on our Republican government
everything is lovely and the
goose hangs high — — —

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,
At
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

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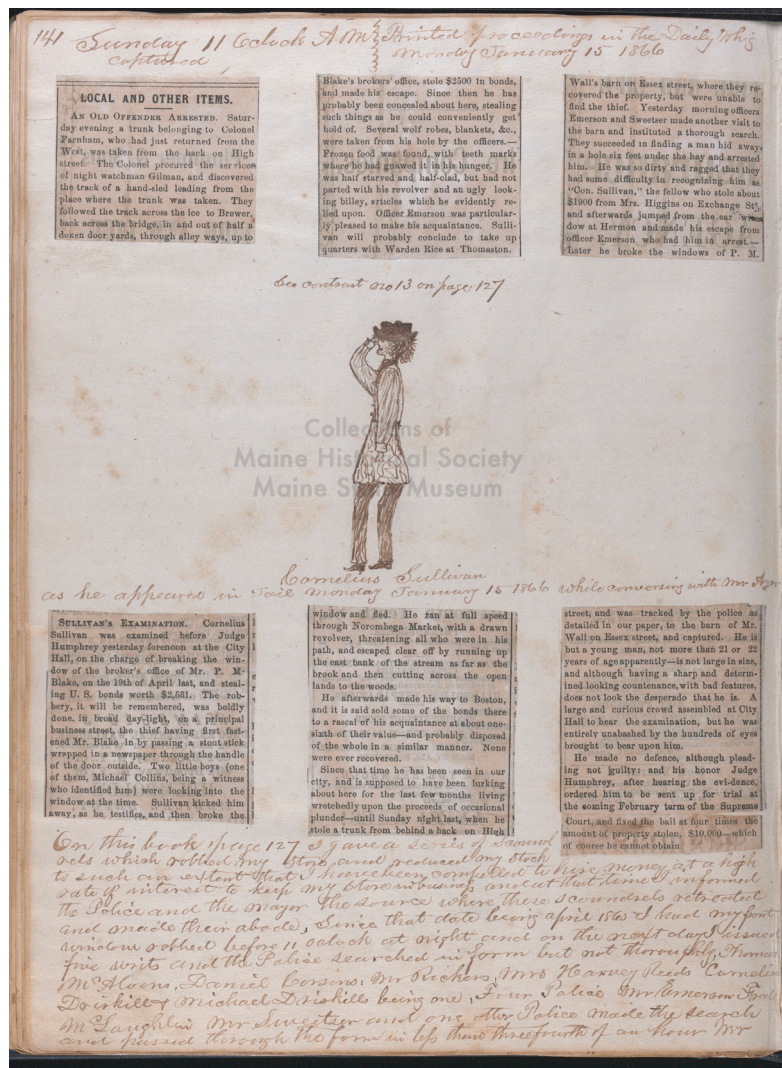


[At bottom]

During the Month of May
1866

The whole Cannada^s were thrown in confusion by thousands of Fenians concentrating on their frontiers at different points from Niagara 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 secess 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 conven tion 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.



[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

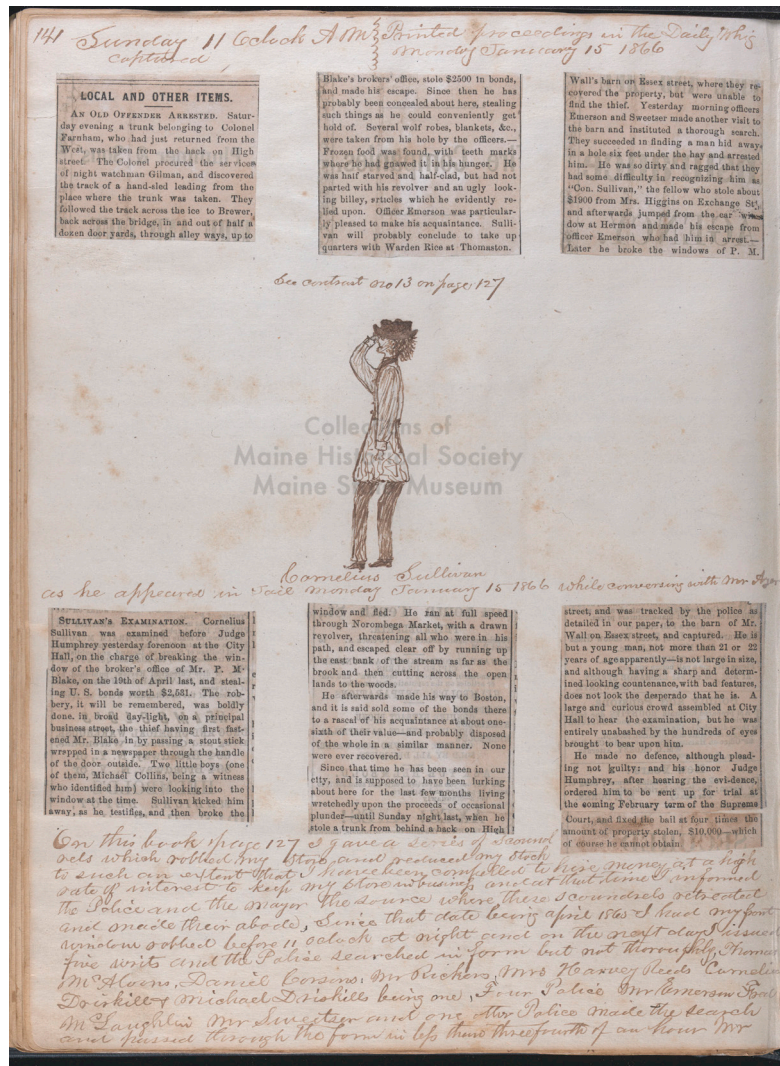
as he appeared in Jail Monday January 15 1866 while conversing with Mr. Ayer

[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

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

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 evidence, 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 scoundrels 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 afloat, 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 o'clock 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

Farnham the City Marshall told me that if I wished not
 to have my goods stolen I must watch and shoot the thieves I 142
 told him the 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 M^o Aloons house and in a moment I
 saw perhaps five or six Irishmen all young roughfs looking through the
 barn door and laughing 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 sense 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-
 ored 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 there 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
 precision 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 posse found Sullivan stored in Pat walls barn on
 East 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 dragged 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 scarce 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

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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 permission 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. As I was going down with a revolver in his hand concluded 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 looked 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 window it was harranged by the Irish what a smart fellow he was being almost the same time that Lee and his whole army went up the secesh spout. Considerations 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 knowing frozen bread and living without hot drinks for months solitary and alone almost in sight of his own house. The probability is that he 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 endeavored to create 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

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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

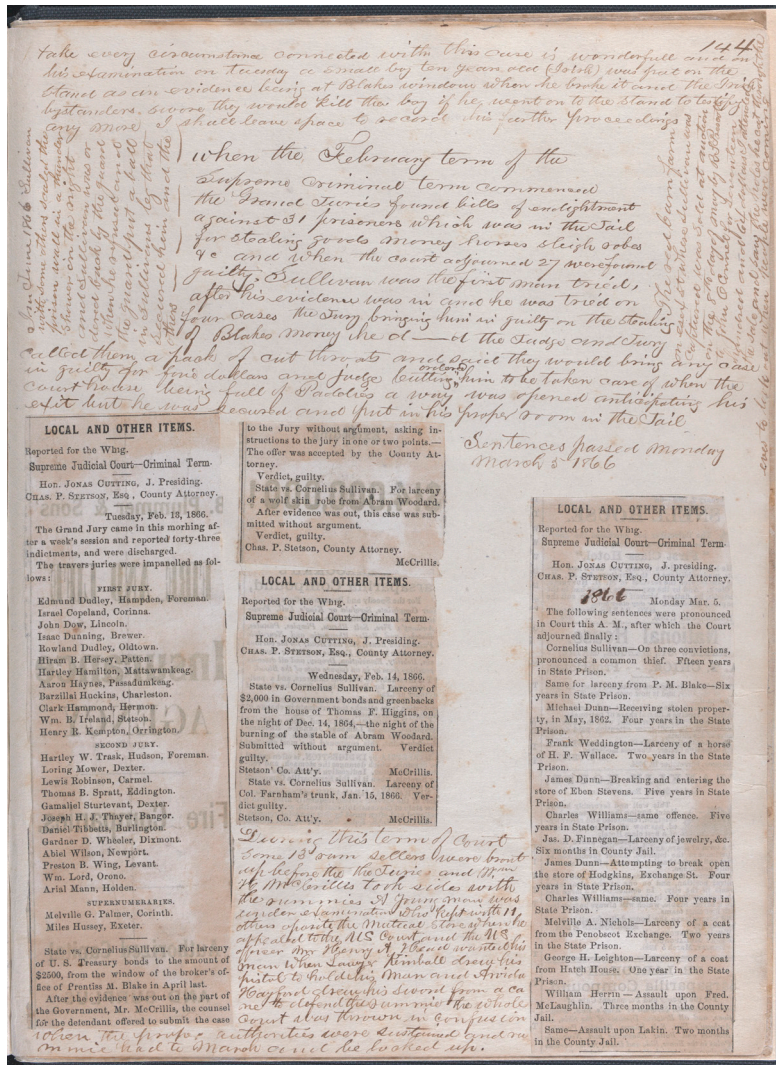
[Sideways at left top]

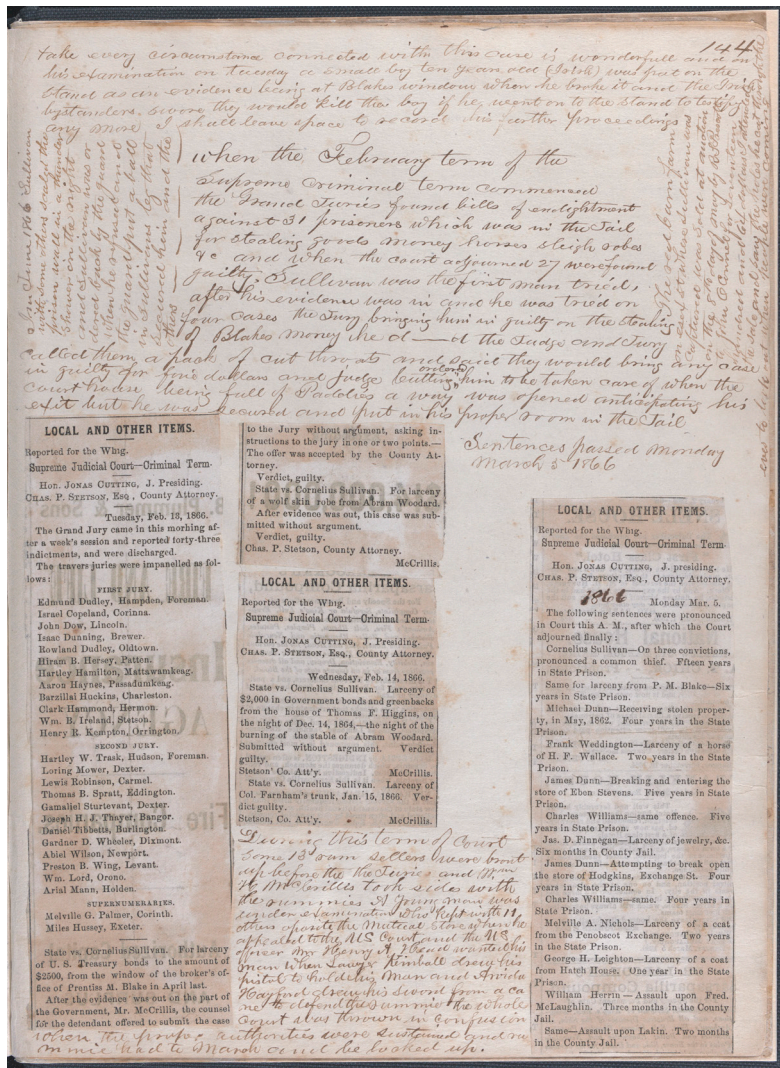
In June 1866 Sullivan with some others scaled the prison wall in a thunder shower in the night and Sullivan was ordered back by the guard when he refused and the guard put a ball in Sullivans leg that secured him and the others.

[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 on next page]





[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 follows:

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 on next page]

[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 in-
struction to the jury in one or two points—
The offer was accepted by the County At-
torney.

Verdict, guilty.
State vs. Cornelius Sullivan. For larceny
of a wolf skin robe from Abram Woodard.
After evidence was out, this case was sub-
mitted 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.

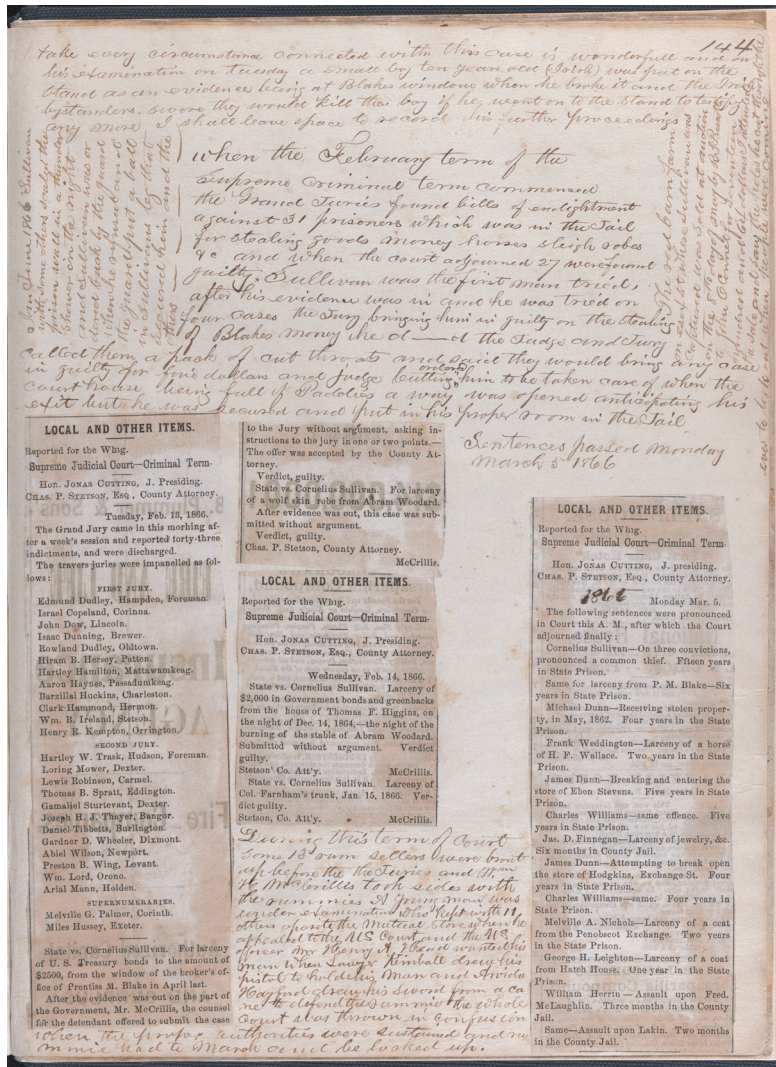
Stetson' Co. Att'y. McCrillis.
State vs. Cornelius Sullivan. Larceny of
Col. Farnham's trunk, Jan. 15, 1866. Ver-
dict guilty.

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

[Continued on next page]



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1444

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Supremes Criminal 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.
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William Herrin—Assault upon Fred. McLaughlin. Three months in the County Jail.
Same—Assault upon Lakin. Two months in the County Jail.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.
Reported for the Whig.
Supreme Judicial Court—Criminal Term.
Hon. JONAS CUTTING, J. Presiding.
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Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1866.
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Harley Hamilton, Mattawamkeag.
Aaron Hayes, Passadumking.
Bartholomew Haskins, Charleston.
Clark Hammond, Hermon.
Wm. B. Ireland, Stetson.
Henry B. Knapp, Orono.
SECOND JURY.
Harley W. Trask, Hudson, Foreman.
Loring Mower, Dexter.
Lewis Robinson, Carmel.
Thomas B. Spratt, Edgington.
Ganahel Sturtevant, Dexter.
Joseph H. J. Thayer, Bangor.
Daniel Tibbatts, Burlington.
Gardner D. Wheeler, Dismont.
Abel Wilson, Newport.
Frederic B. Wing, Levant.
Wm. Lord, Orono.
ARRESTED JURY.
Ariel Means, Holden.
SUPPLEMENTARIES.
Melville G. Palmer, Corinth.
Miles Hussey, Exeter.
State vs. Cornelius Sullivan. For larceny of U. S. Treasury bonds to the amount of \$1500, from the window of the broker's office of Freddie H. Blake in April last. After the evidence was out on the part of the Government, Mr. McCrillis, the counsel for the defendant offered to submit the case. The Judge refused. The authorities were continued until Monday, March 5, and the trial took place.

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 \$2000 in Government bonds and greenbacks from the house of Thomas P. Higgins, on the night of Dec. 14, 1864—the night of the burning of the stable of Abram Woodard. Submitted without argument. Verdict guilty. McCrillis.
State vs. Cornelius Sullivan. Larceny of Col. Farham's trunk, Jan. 15, 1866. Verdict guilty. McCrillis.
State vs. Cornelius Sullivan. Larceny of a horse of H. F. Wallace. Two years in the State Prison.
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court was thrown in confusion when the proper authorities were sustained and rummie had to march and be locked up.

[Right column]

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

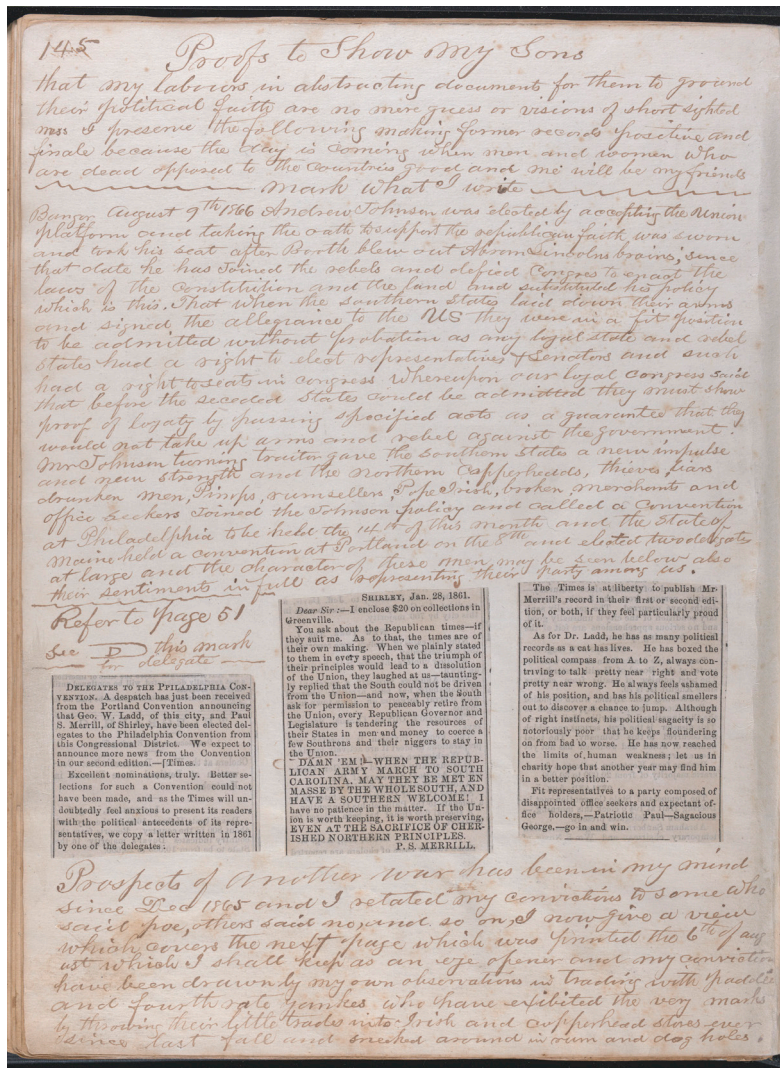
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that my labours in abstracting documents for them to ground their political faith are no mere guess or visions of short sighted men & preserve the following making former records positive and finale because the day is coming when men and women who 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 Congress 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 loyal state and rebel states had a right to elect representatives & Senators and such had a right to seats in congress whereupon our loyal 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

See D this mark

for delegate —

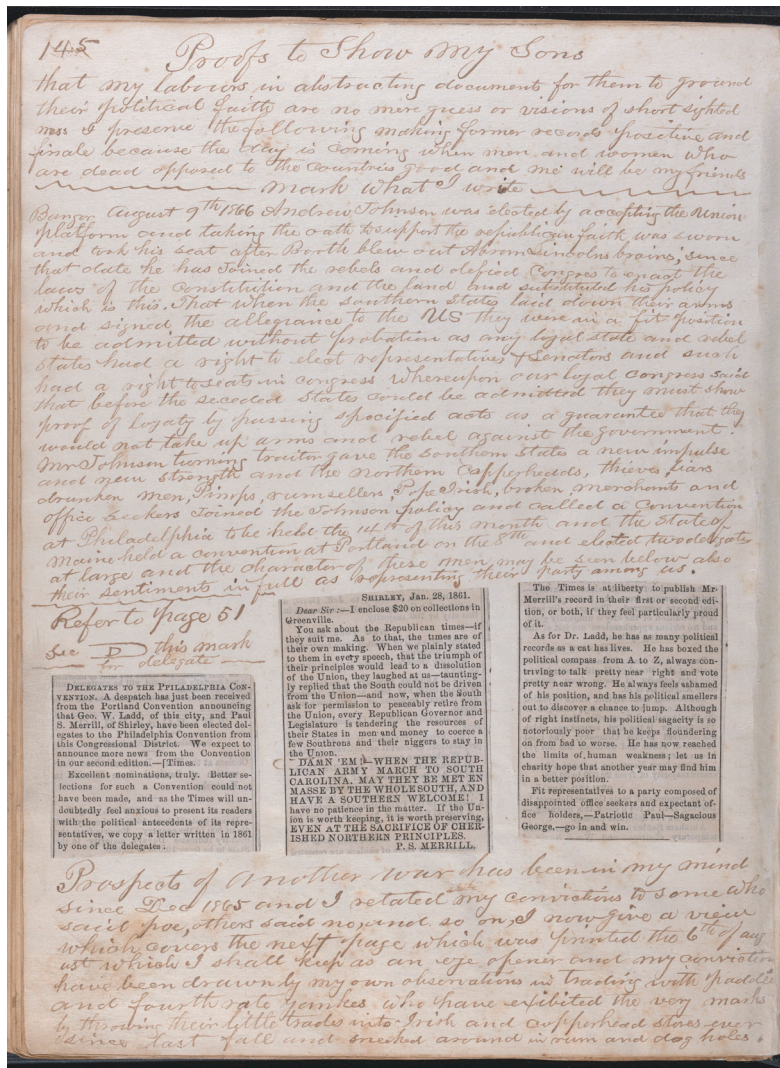
[Left column]

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.

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:

[Continued on next page]



[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 Republican 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 Cherished Northern Principles.

P. S. Merrill.

[Right Column]

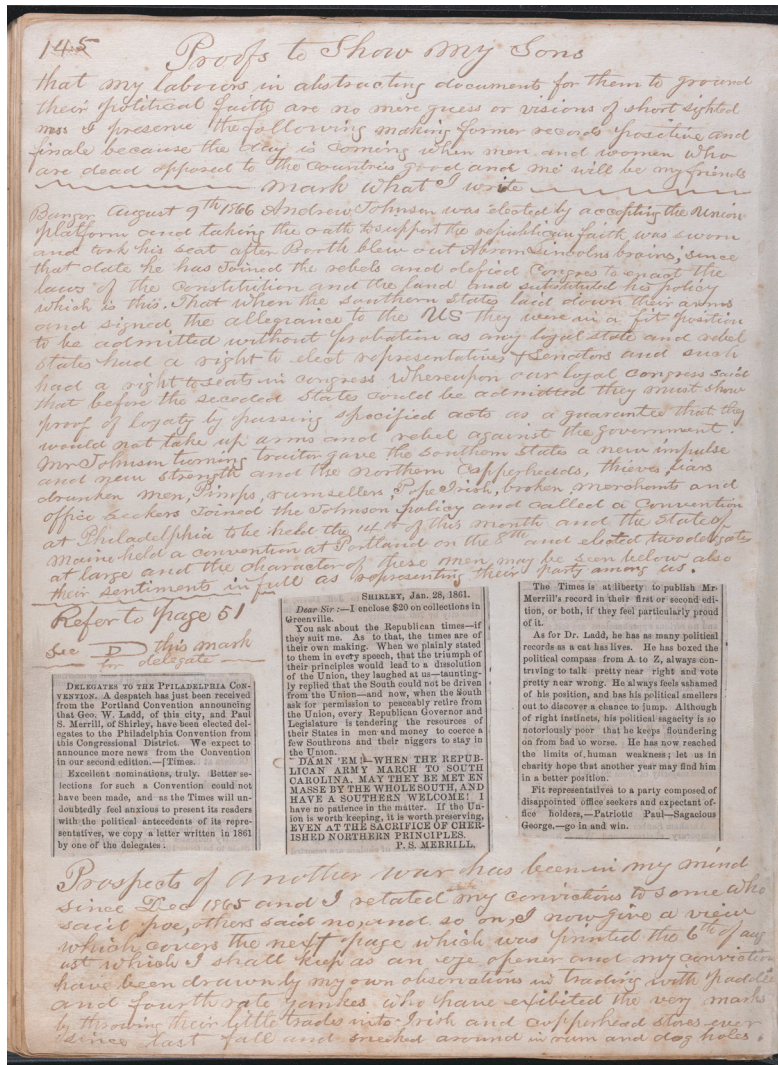
The Times is at liberty to publish Mr. Merrill's record in their first or second edition, or both, if they feel particularly proud of it.

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.

[Continued on next page]



[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 exhibited 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.

[Left column]

## The Purposes and Prospects of President Johnson.

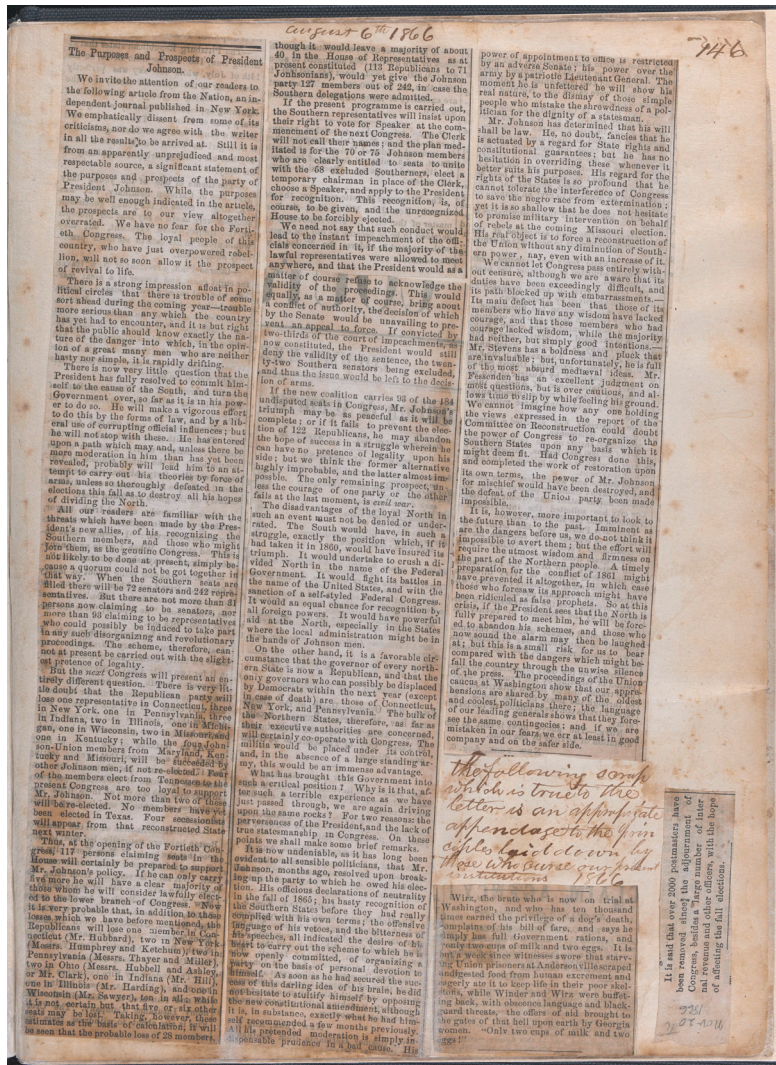
We invite the attention of our readers to the following article from the Nation, an independent journal published in New York. We emphatically dissent from some of its criticisms, no do we agree with the writer in all the results to be arrived at. Still it is from as apparently unprejudiced and most 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 Fort-eth 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.

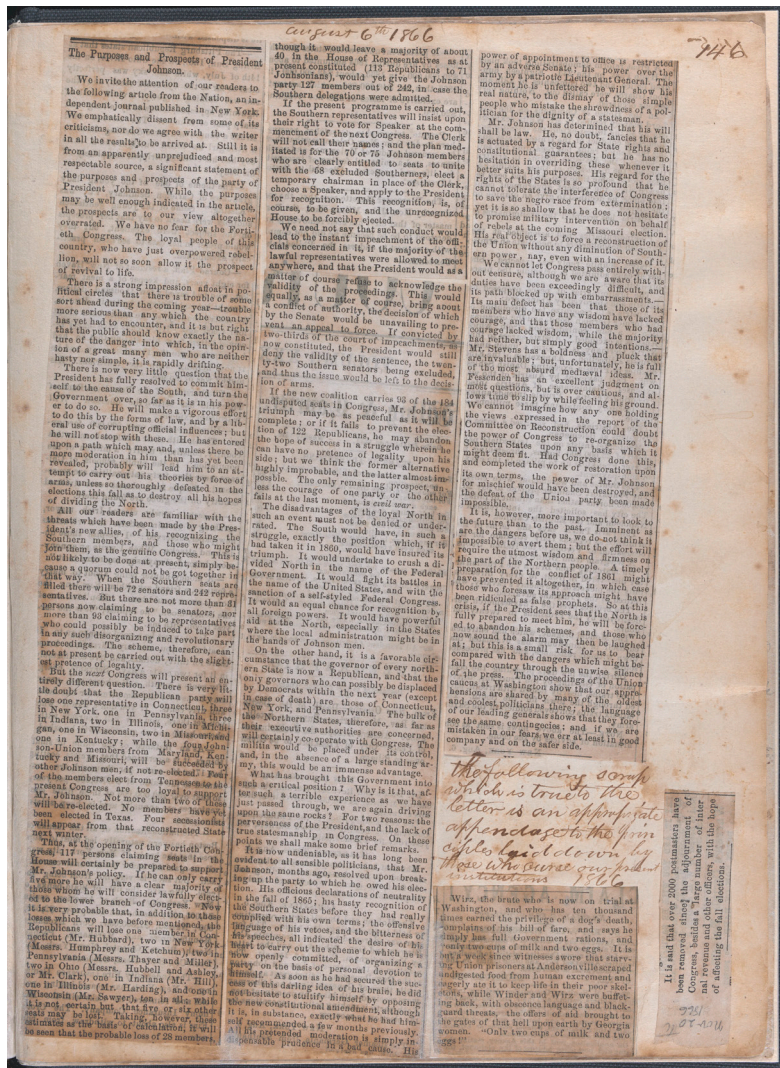
There is now very little question that the President has fully resolved to commit himself to the cause of the South, and turn the Government over, so far as it is in his power to do so. He will make a vigorous effort to do this by the forms of law, and by a liberal use of corrupting official influences; 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

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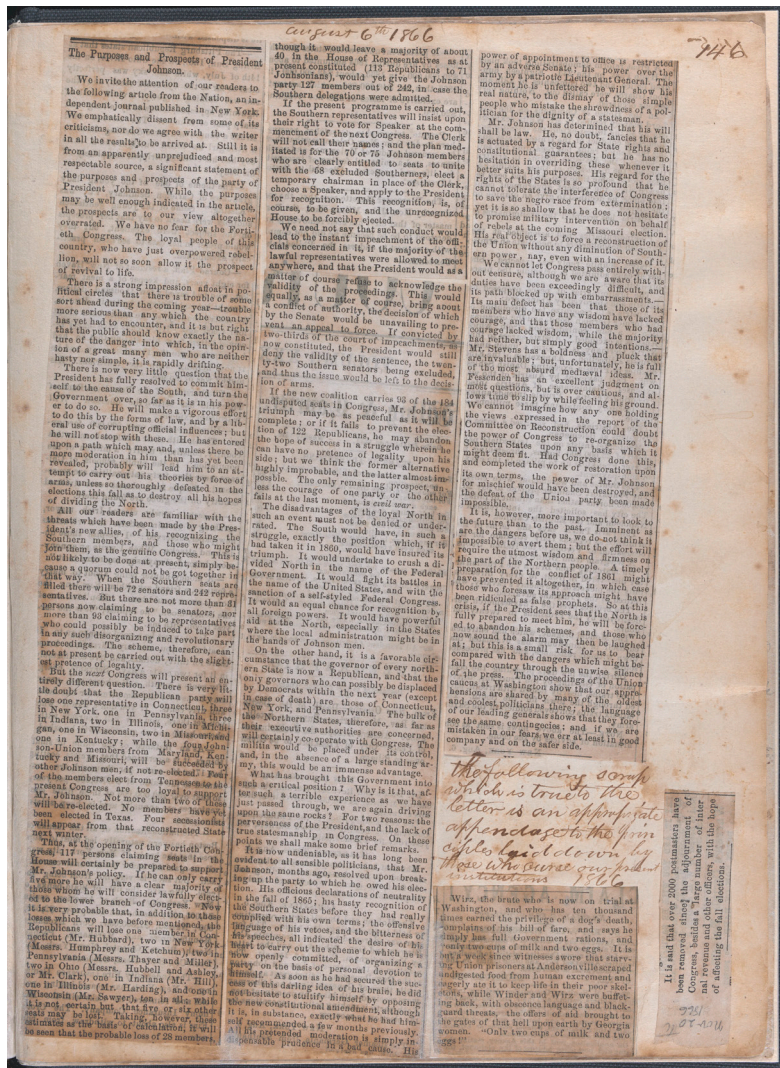
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Southern members, and those who might join them, as the genuine Congress. This is not likely to be done at present simply because a quorum could not be got together in that way. When the Southern seats are filled there will be 72 senators and 242 representatives. 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 on next page]





[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.

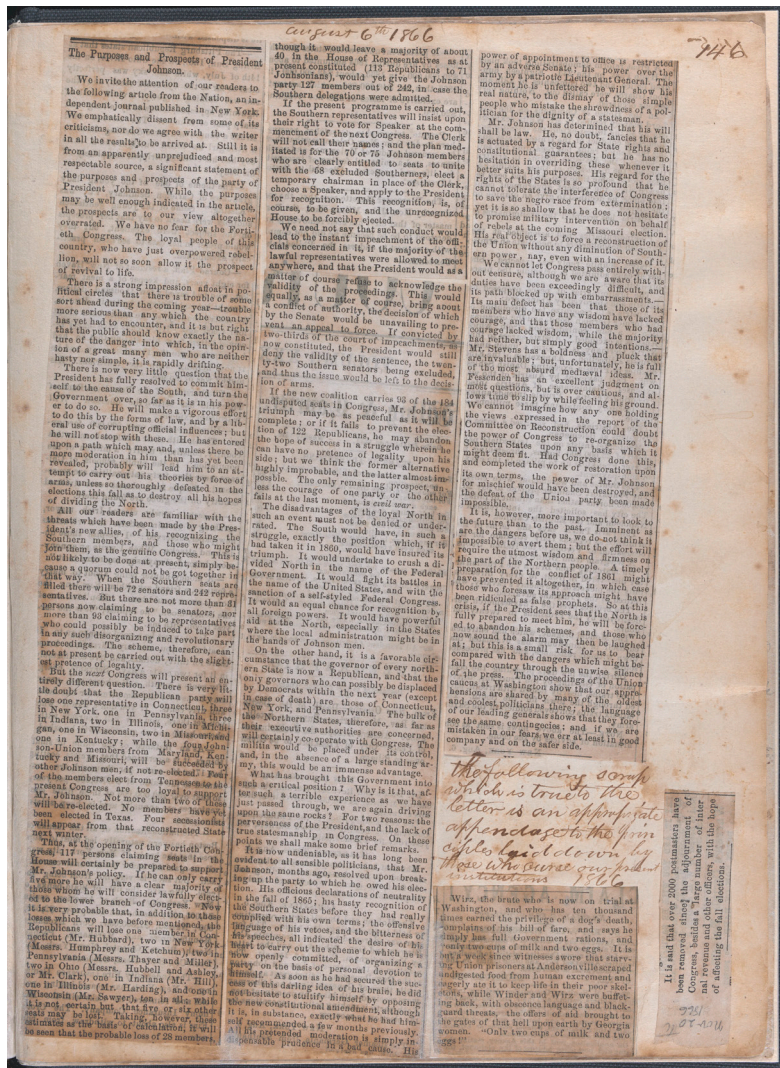
If the present programme is carried out, the Southern representatives will insist upon their right to vote for Speaker at the commencement of the next Congress. The Clerk will not call their names; and the plan meditated is for the 70 or 75 Johnson members who are clearly entitled to seats to unite with 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

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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.

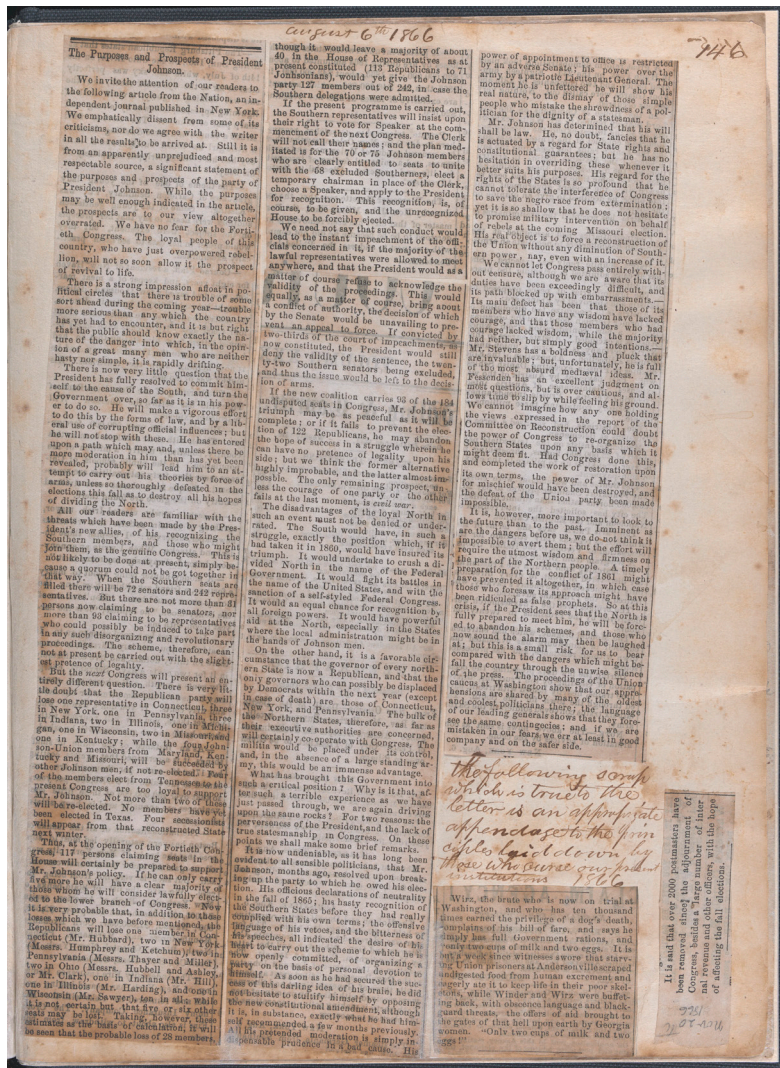
On the other hand, it is a favorable circumstance that the governor of every northern State is now a Republican, and that the only governors who can possibly be displaced by Democrats within the next year (except in case of death) are those of Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania. The bulk of the 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.

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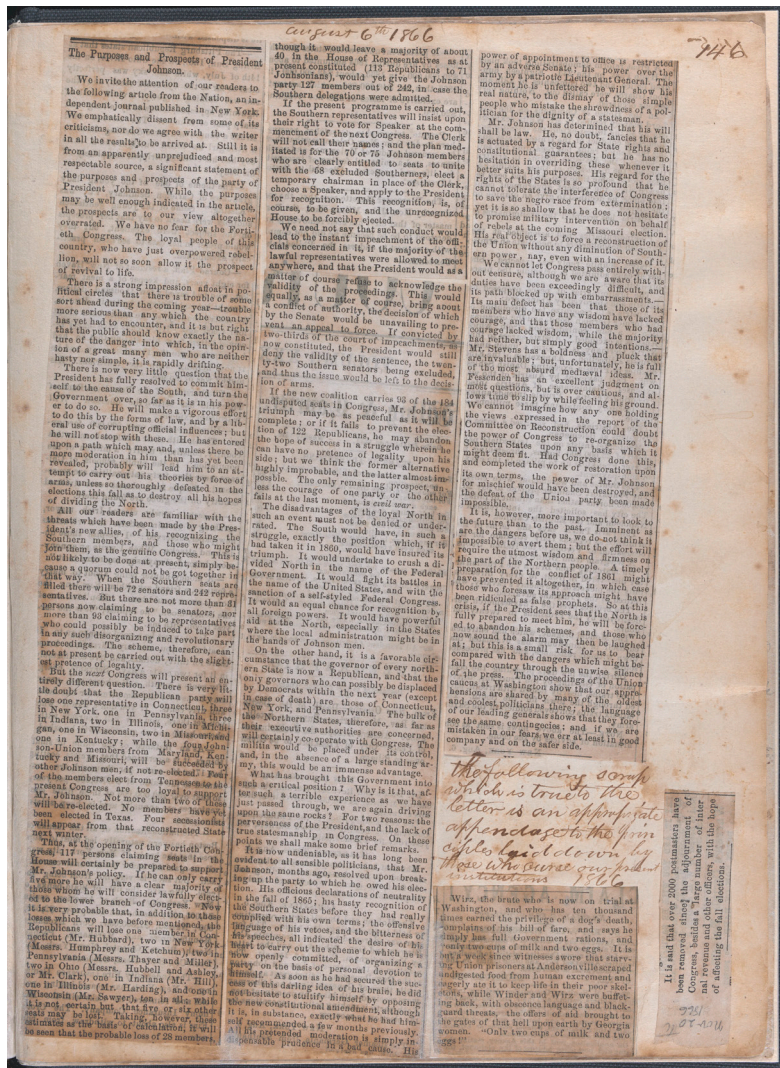
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Johnson, months ago, resolved upon breaking up the party to which he owed his election. His officious declarations of neutrality in the fall of 1865; his hasty recognition of the Southern States before they had really complied with his own terms; the 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.—

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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 contingencies; and if we are mistaken in our fears we err at least in good company and on the safer side.

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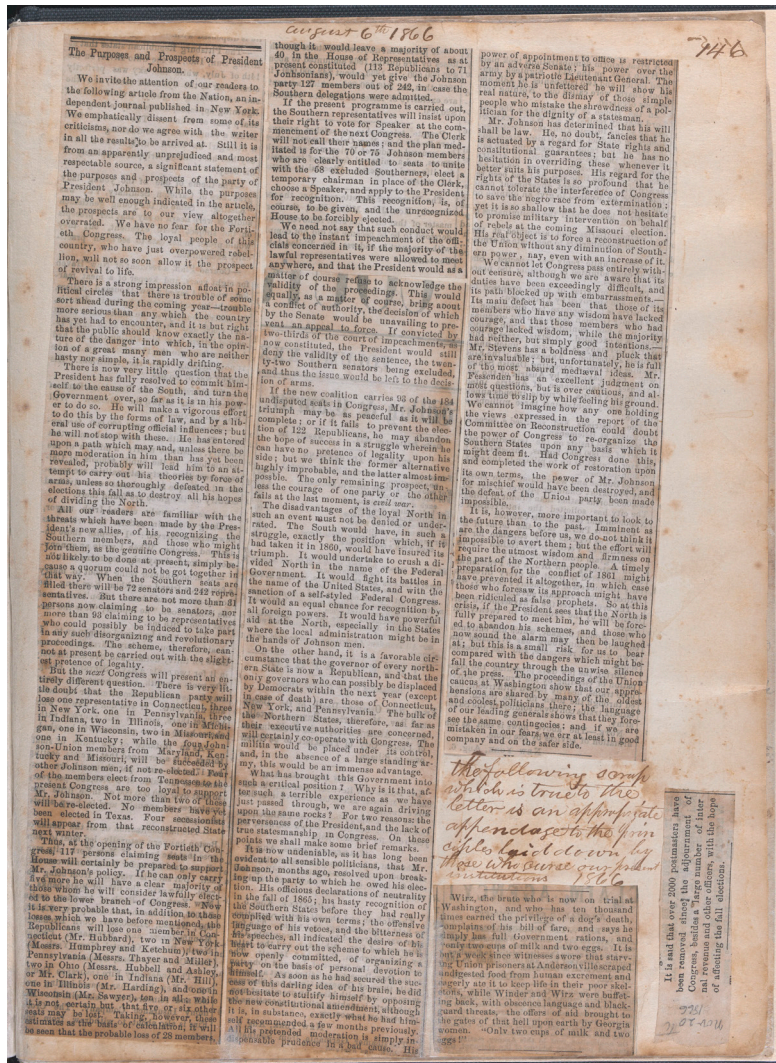
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the following scrap which is true to the letter is an appropriate appendage to the principles laid down by those who curse our present institutions 1866

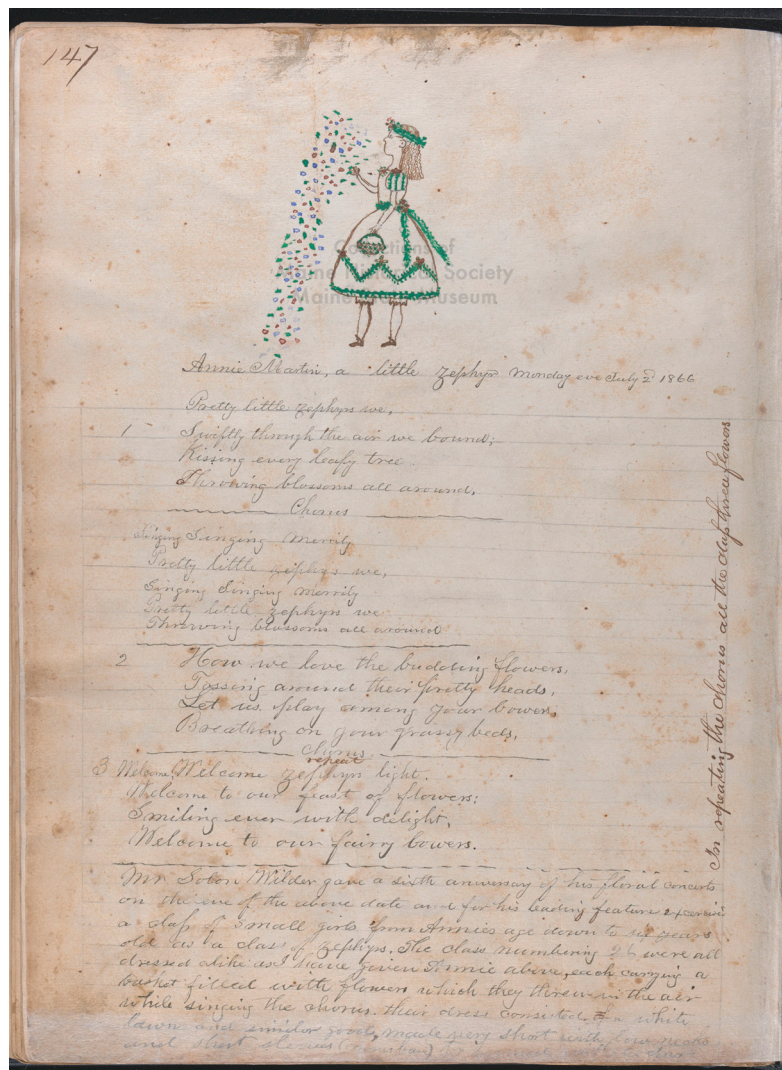
Wirz, the brute who is now on trial at Washington, and who has ten thousand times earned the privilege of a dog's death, complains of his bill of fare, and says he simply has full Government rations, and "only two cups of milk and two eggs. It is but a week since witnesses swore that starving Union prisoners at Andersonville scraped undigested food from human excrement and eagerly ate it to keep life in their poor skeletons, while Winder and Wirz were buffet-ing back, with obscene language and black-guard 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 20<sup>th</sup>  
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<sup>d</sup> 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

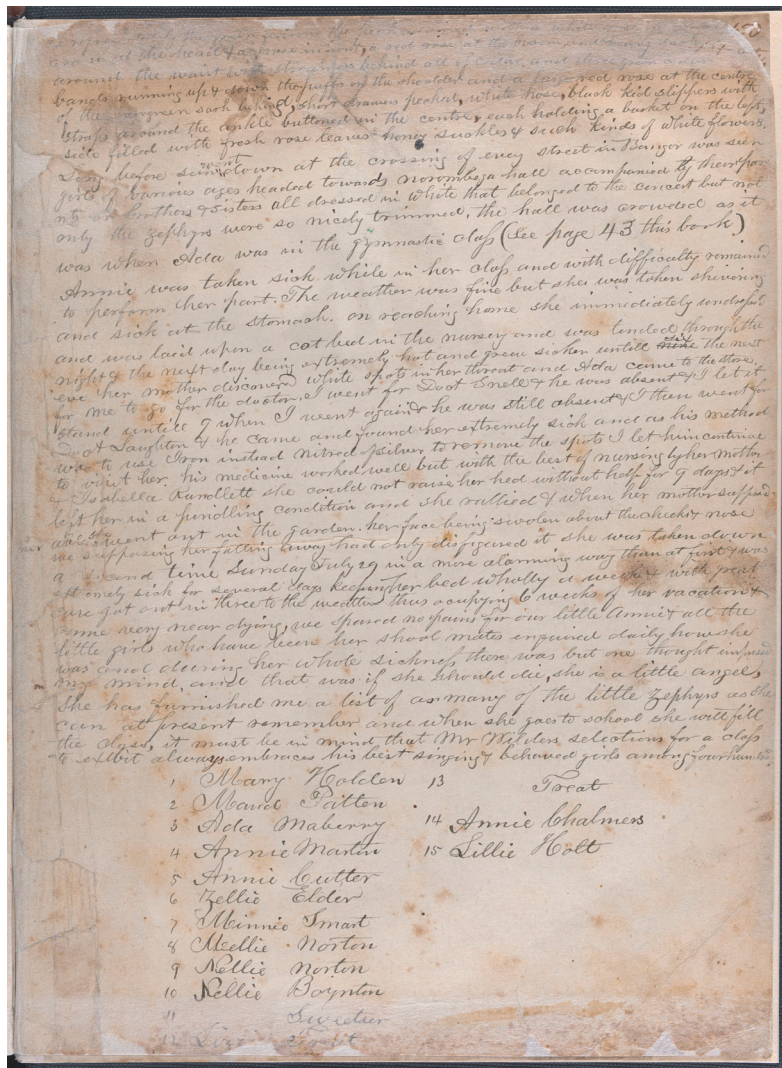
repeat

3 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 exercised a class of small girls from Annes 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 similar 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



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 parents 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

six

night & the next day being extremely hot and grew sicker until 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 until 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 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 head without help for 9 days & it left her in a pindling condition and she rallied & when her mother supposed she

she

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

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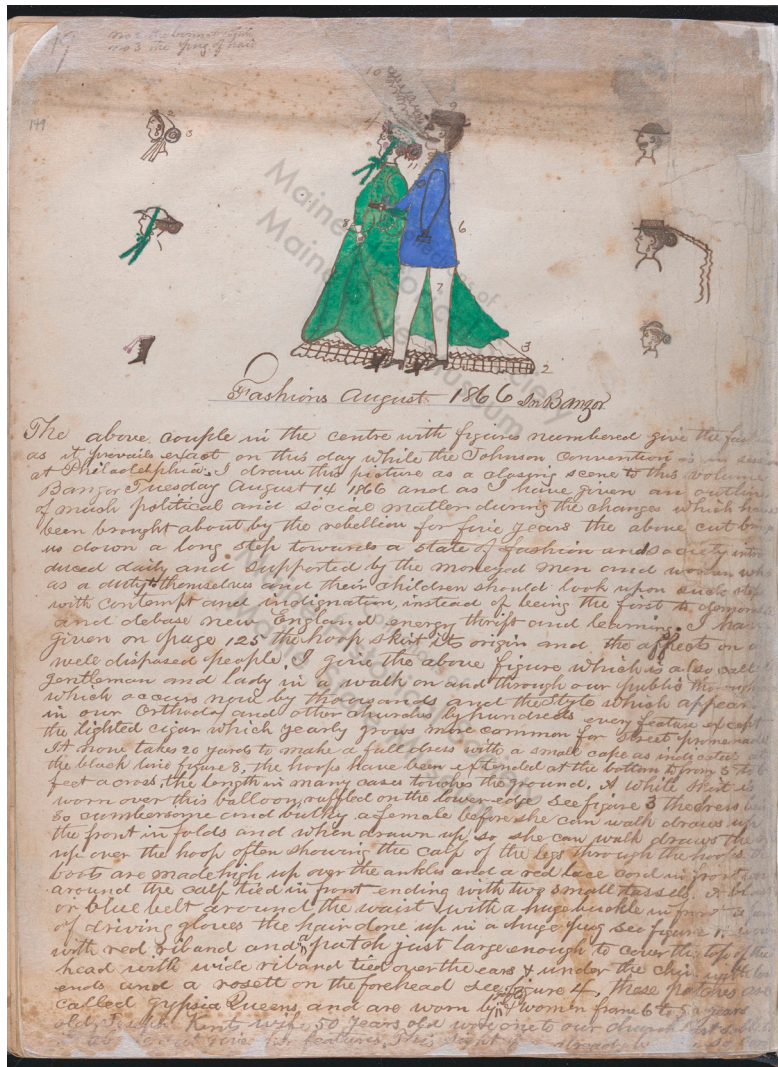
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- |    |                |    |                |
|----|----------------|----|----------------|
| 1  | Mary Holden    | 13 | Torot          |
| 2  | Maurice Patten |    |                |
| 3  | Sela Mahoney   | 14 | Annie Chalmers |
| 4  | Annie Martha   | 15 | Lillie Holt    |
| 5  | Annie Cutter   |    |                |
| 6  | Kellie Elder   |    |                |
| 7  | Abimio Smart   |    |                |
| 8  | Neellie Norton |    |                |
| 9  | Kellie Norton  |    |                |
| 10 | Kellie Boynton |    |                |
| 11 | Sweetest       |    |                |
| 12 | Sweetest       |    |                |

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 occupying 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 introduced 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 demoralize 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 tassels. 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 with red riband and a 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 rosette on the forehead See figure 4, these patches are

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



that it has become disgusting and any amount of 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 colloed, black, pay 15 cents for a cigar and in the middle of 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 [torn]d be decisive. This fashion was seen in our streets in 1860 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 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 yourself 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

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