

THE BRIDGTON SENTINEL,

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, LOCAL INTELLIGENCE, AND THE UNION.

BRIDGTON, ME., MARCH 5, 1864.

Bridgton Sentinel.

DAVID HALE, Editor.

DEATH TO COPPERHEADS AND INCENDIARIES.

BRIDGTON, ME., MARCH 5, 1864.

Election in Bridgton!

Union Triumph!

Copperheadism at a Discount!

The People repudiate the man who has scraped no lint!

RADICALISM AT FLOOD TIDE ONCE MORE!

The annual meeting of Bridgton was held on Tuesday, March 1st. The party which has opposed the war and denounced all who struggled for the maintenance of the government were confident they should continue to control the town.

Indeed it is reported that the Union made an appointment to meet him at his office on election, to transact some business to town affairs, "but in that morning seal."

The Democrats made every effort to bring out the large number of their ticket in order to its stimulating effect might be in future contests, and it must be that some of the Union men for their ability to rescue the town, but they had not sufficient faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the people. In every contest involving a moral principle, the masses may be relied on to give the right and right, so soon as they fully understand the questions submitted to them, and all efforts to influence information are sure to be rewarded.

The candidates for the various offices in town were as follows: For the Democratic ticket:

Moderator—Nathaniel S. Littlefield.
Town Clerk—J. M. Hayden.
Selectmen—N. S. Littlefield, John F. Potter, Hugh Bennett.
Treasurer—Alvin Davis.
Town Agent—Darwin T. Harris.
School Committee—L. W. Harris.

For the Union ticket:

Moderator—Nathaniel S. Littlefield.
Town Clerk—James R. Adams.
Selectmen—L. C. Nelson, J. P. Perley, G. E. Chabourn.
Treasurer—W. W. Cross.
Town Agent—S. M. Harmon.
School Committee—L. W. Harris.

The Union ticket had a majority of fifty-nine, being a gain of almost one hundred votes from last fall. It is the opinion of those who are acquainted with the past history of the town, that this result saved the town from an outpouring of bad grammar and personal abuse that must have been trying to fastidious ears. Dr. Pease on taking the chair did not deign to enlighten us on his past course, his future hopes and expectations nor the state of his family, but proceeded without remark to the performance of his duties. S. M. Hayden, the clerk for the past year, presided at the election of Moderator, and it is but just to him to say that his conduct was impartial and such as to meet the approval of all parties. Some have thought that had the "deal come round to the Grand Sachem he would have made a march" and "taken everything" and possibly that he might have had a "done hand."

Although repudiated at the ballot box, the field marshal of the democracy did not abandon the ground, but with a courage and tenacity worthy of a better cause stood by the wreck and contested every question whenever the measures advocated by him were such as to meet the approval of good citizens, they met with no opposition, but in almost every pitched battle of the day he was overthrown.

"I love thee Cassio, but never more be officer of mine."

These touching words of the Moor of Venice, are brought to mind by the result of this day's work. It was not from personal prejudice that the voters of Bridgton were led to take the action they did, but from the feeling that the public interest required that men should be put in office over whose loyalty events had thrown any suspicion.

We believe that such is their good nature, that they would willingly have conferred their honors on a man who has so often besought them to do so, could they have reconciled it with their duty as good citizens.

Willingly would we assuage the bitterness of your grief in this hour of disappointment with sympathizing

Conflagration.

On Wednesday night at about half past one o'clock, it was discovered that the Temperance Building which has long been the chief ornament to our village, was in flames. The fire was first seen by the watchman in the Mill of Rufus Gibbs, Esq., and had made such progress, that it was impossible to arrest it. Those who were first on the ground testify that there is every reason to believe from appearances that the fire originated in the wood pile which was in the basement of the building. The door of that part used as a printing office was found unlocked. At about nine o'clock in the evening, Mr. Phelps who occupied this office went in to procure some article, he used no light, saw no appearance of fire, and locked the door when he came out.

The flames made astonishing progress after they were seen, and it was but a short time before they leaped forth from every window and through the roof. They formed a magnificent spectacle, towering up against the murky sky of night.

I required the most strenuous exertions to save the house of Benj. Walker, Esq., from being burned and had there been a breeze the fire must have spread extensively and caused great destruction.

The building was built and owned by the Sons of Temperance. On the first floor were two large apartments very convenient in their arrangement for various kinds of business. The basement had been used as a store, but was unoccupied except that part directly under the Printing Office, where all the tenants kept their wood. A considerable amount of fuel was stored here, a part of it seasoned.

The upper story contained the large and convenient room known as Temperance Hall, and two small offices—one used as a barber's shop and the other as an ante room. The Printing Establishment which was in one of the rooms on the first floor, was owned by A. L. Phelps, Esq. The premises were worth about twelve hundred dollars, and was insured for seven.

It was purchased by Mr. Phelps, of Capt. H. C. Little, in November last. Nothing was saved not even the books, as it was found impossible to enter any part of the building. The other apartment was occupied by Mrs. J. T. Barker and Mrs. Octavia Brown, as a Milliner's Shop. All the household furniture of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Barker was stored here. The stock in trade was worth about a thousand dollars, there was no insurance on the furniture or stock, all was consumed. This loss falls heavy on the owners and they are entitled to consideration by the public.

Mr. L. B. Moody, who had a barber shop in front of the hall, lost about one hundred dollars worth of various articles. The building was worth fully four thousand dollars and was insured for sixteen hundred. The smoking ruins of this beautiful structure were a gloomy spectacle on the following morning, and the whole town looked desolate. It is to be hoped that it will be soon rebuilt as it is required by increasing business of the place.

It is hard to believe that the destruction of this structure cause pleasure to any yet it is credibly reported that persons were overheard to say, "that it was the best thing that could be done for the place." An influence had always gone out from it, favorable to virtue and morality.

LYCEUM.—The last meeting of the Bridgton Lyceum was held on Saturday, Feb. 27th, in the Temperance Hall. This favorite place of assembly is gone, but the last exercises performed there were of a character to make us regret their enforced discontinuance. A. A. Strout, Esq., lectured on the life and character of Aaron Burr. He treated the subject in a masterly manner, setting forth the leading events in the life of that able and ambitious man and deducing therefrom reflections for the guidance of others. The style of composition showed an acquaintance with the best models. We expected to give some passages from the lecture, and they were put in type, but the all devouring flames swallowed them up. A paper was read by Miss Hattie J. Nelson which was universally regarded as a production of very great excellence. A dramatic scene was then represented in which Miss Mattie A. Pease, Miss Julia Stone, Byron Kimball and J. L. Bennett took part. Miss Stone acted the principal part. She showed much dramatic skill.

The Lyceum during the past season has afforded much amusement and we believe some instruction to our village. Our criticisms on the various exercises of the course, we believe, have in the main been just, they were intended to be so all the time, and nothing to denounce. It gives us pleasure to bestow merited praise. We naturally incline to it and it causes us to speak of base and unworthy actions with more readily believe in human

To Our Patrons.

This issue which comes to you to-day is no malignant spirit, no condemned ghost from the realms of Orcus, and black night, but the imperishable soul of that *Sentinel* which for twelve weeks has stood guard over the interests of the town and suffered no abuse or villainy to pass unchallenged. Those of its accessories and assistants which were material were melted away and consumed in a sublime conflagration, but the *Sentinel* still survives, and defiantly shakes its clenched hand at all its foes.

Possibly we may be obliged to suspend its publication for a few weeks, expect it again. It is inevitable. So long as the hosts of slavery and disunion pitch their tents over against us it will not desert its post but stand ready to give warning against their inroads.

This Newspaper was first published about three months ago. It was designed to disseminate useful information and to foster sound political principles. There were numerous predictions of a speedy collapse by those who were particularly desirous of bringing about such a result; but our subscription list rose almost at once as high as that of its predecessor and continued steadily to increase.

The character of our journal began to be understood, it was received with general favor by the public and latterly we have received numerous compliments from our readers on its character, and there were indications that very many names would be added to its list. Whether it has materially changed the opinion of the town on political subjects, we cannot say. It is undeniable, however, that an unexpected revolution has occurred in town in the direction towards which it pointed, though candor compels us to say that the only wonder in the matter is that we should so long have tolerated men who have used the language and acted the part that some have

at having an expected victory wrested from their grasp and turned to bitter defeat, concentrated all their rage and hate upon the *Sentinel* and determined to accomplish its destruction at any sacrifice to others we have no opinion and express none. Such a course would be analogous to that adopted by the Southern Democrats who when they were defeated in an election strove to destroy the fabric of government and bring ruin on a whole people in order to dislodge their opponents. We have before had exhibitions of the spirit that animates some persons, and we have traced out secret intrigues so that no manifestations of hostility surprise us. We recollect the warnings given Southern friends that a dangerous character was among them, and that some of those pleasing methods used by them for regulating public opinion, would be eminently proper to put in practice. It is true that this rests on better evidence than the testimony of those who made the suggestion, which we acknowledge to be of the most doubtful kind. No notice was taken of this amiable request. The same amount of corn and pork was freely proffered. Sable attendants made the same profound salams and all the famed hospitality of the chivalry was continued just the same as ever.

If the *Sentinel* is obliged to suspend for a short time, it is less to be regretted because the contest in which it took part has been decided, and another one will not commence for several months, before which time it will have got all its machinery into working order and will be ready to lend its support to freedom and truth.

We lately had the pleasure of meeting with Wm. A. Pidgin, Esq., of the Oxford Democrat. The Democrat is one of the most vigorous newspapers in the state, and the position that Oxford County has held on the questions of the day is owing, in a high degree, to its influence.

The Pioneer states that at Presque Isle, a few days since, Mrs. Parks, wife of W. J. Parks, fell into the fire in a fit, burning her face and her head in a most shocking manner. There was no person in the house at the time except herself and her three little children. It is said that when assistance came she begged her friends to put an end to her sufferings. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

The shoe-peg manufactory of Samuel Robinson of North Monmouth, Me., was totally destroyed by fire, Thursday night, with machinery, stock, &c.; also about 175 barrels shoe-pegs ready for shipment.

Mr. Chas. R. Phillips, formerly a well known citizen of Waterville, died at Stockton, Cal., on the 31st December, aged 39 years and 3 months.

Gen. Seth Williams, Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. Meade, is on a visit to his parents in Augusta.

Provost Marshal Low has received orders to make arrangements for a draft in the Penobscot District. The credit of the district is 1,778; quota 2,356. Deficit to

A Trip to Amitigonpontoak Falls.

MR. EDITOR: Claiming an ex-editor's privilege, we left the Seoggin country 2 1/2 miles from Songe Pond, and took a ride last week to Amitigonpontoak Falls, where are situated the flourishing towns of Auburn and Lewiston. It seemed amusing to us to hear the white aborigines of the latter place speak of our city, since we can well remember the time when there were no more than two or three old looking buildings in the whole territory. But one has only to visit the business portions of the place, to ascend an eminence overlooking the thickly settled streets and the long row of factory buildings to realize that a city indeed is this same Lewiston. As perfectly natural, we first directed our steps to the Journal office, whose editor, Dingley, we know you will join in saying, knows how to edit a paper. He has both a Daily and Weekly, and most industriously collects all the local news of the place. On leaving the office our eye caught the sign of Judge May whom we well knew as a resident of the Kennebec county. He has a pleasant residence at the junction of the Pejepscot and Namascontekasis rivers a little below Worumbo's fort. We next took a turn up to Bates' College, where we found President Cheney deeply interested in the welfare of his students. We were highly pleased with the deportment of the students. The school is open to both sexes, though they are entirely separate except at recitations and meals. The young gentlemen sit opposite the young ladies at the table, where they learn the thousand little graces and courtesies of life so necessary for the welfare of both in youth and age.

We next visited the Androscoggin Mill where cotton truly seemed to be king, and abundant. In the weaving room may be seen twelve rows of looms an eighth of a mile in length. Standing at one end of this room, a full grown man appears at the other and whistles down the line.

The room seemed redolent of oil and gases, and the girls did not present that Yankee like aspect generally which was formerly to be seen in our factories. Many of them were quite young and of foreign accent. Efforts are making to open an evening school for the children of the operatives, a most worthy object.

Hesitating whether to take the cars up to Rokonoko, or go down to Sawacock, we finally recrossed the bridge, took a glance up the Amosoggin, and took the cars near the burying ground of the Anasagiticooks and proceeded towards Casco. Crossed the Westecusteg river where we spent our boyhood, and not long after the Presumpscut, and stopped at Casco where is now a large city. Across the harbor is Poorpoondack, to the west is Spurwink, and north-west is Saccarib. These are all delightful places and worthy a visit. But fearing lest if we write any more proper names we shall be met by the same lady who told us the other day that she did not dare to run her tongue out for fear of losing it in attempting to pronounce the Indian Geographical names of the Androscoggin. N. T. T.

[Oxford Democrat.]

FROM THE 29TH REGIMENT. Our correspondent in the 29th, writes us under date of New Orleans, Feb. 19th, a history of the voyage of the regiment. As we have heretofore published extracts from Capt. Nye's diary, we omit this part of our correspondent's letter. Of the voyage from Key West to New Orleans our correspondent says:

Left Key West for New Orleans Feb. 13 1864. Had a very fine voyage. Arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi, Feb. 16, about 4 o'clock in the morning. First I knew of it was, some one sung out around, but soon got out of that scrape. The Captain came to the solemn conclusion that he had best wait for a pilot. After waiting about an hour a pilot came on board, and carried us over the bar and then left us. We then had to wait for a River Pilot. We laid at anchor all night. Could not go up the river it was very foggy. Started the next morning at 4 o'clock, a splendid morning. Arrived at Fort Jackson (about 30 miles up the river) at 9 A. M. Just before we came to the Fort, we heard a big gun which meant, "hold in." So we waited until an officer came off and said "all right," before we went any farther. Got up as far as Quarantine grounds at 10 A. M. Landed two sick men. Telegraphed to N. O., to see if the Regiment should go any farther. Some of the men went ashore and got some oranges, the best I ever saw. Could get them for mere nothing. At 12 the news came "go on," and we pulled up the anchor and started once more. Some of the Plantations on the banks of the river look finely. The negroes cheered at every plantation. We arrived at New Orleans at 11 P. M., went on shore the next morning. I should think from the appearance of things that business is very full. The Colonel received barracks at Algiers from N. O., and I

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The Coroner's inquest in the case of the passengers lost by the Bohemian disaster, have made report. They find that the disaster occurred from an error of judgment on the part of the commanding officer, who calculated that he was further off shore; and state that a more easterly course would have been wise, even had the ship been where he supposed. They also find that the disaster probably would not have occurred, had a bell-boat been placed upon Alden's rock. They consider it strange that with two steamers due, the company's pilot should not have been where he could see the steamer's signals. The promptness and efficiency of the officers, after the ship struck is highly commended. Some thirty persons are now known to have perished. The people of Portland, who praiseworthy liberality provided for the wants of the survivors, who have been forwarded to their destinations.

Gen. Fremont has written a letter to the Chairman of the House Military Committee, relative to his absence from command. He says that ever since he was relieved, he has had assurances that a command would be arranged for him, both from the President and Secretary of War. Since that period, he has devoted every dollar of his pay to alleviating the distress occasioned by the war. It has simply passed through his hands back to the people from whom it was received.

S. J. COURT. The March Term for Oxford County, will commence on Tuesday next. It is expected that Judge Dickerson will be present.

The Portland Courier says that Arnold the unseated member from Bristol backs from the

Patriotism.

MR. EDITOR: Having noticed, many acts of patriotism in the various prints of the day, I wish to call the attention of your readers to one fact. The widow of the late James Young of Byron, (now the wife of Edmund Irish of Hartford) has seen the effects of war in deeper colors than most of mothers. But her trust in God, that He will overrule "This cruel war," for good, supports her, although she is in a situation for deep reflection, being confined by a broken limb. She was left a widow with eight sons and two daughters when they most needed a father's care and labor.

A list of her sons. Not one for Canada. George Ingraham, aged 32 years, enlisted in the 35th Mass. Reg.

Charles, aged 29 years, enlisted in the U. S. Navy for five years. The time has now expired, leaving the mother in ignorance as to his fate, not having heard from him for a long time.

James Ellmore, aged 25 years, enlisted in the 5th Me. Reg., died at Fairfax Seminary Dec. 8th, 1862. Interred at Buckfield.

Delance, aged 23 years, enlisted in the 8th Me., Co. C.

Henry, aged 20 years, enlisted in the 10th Me. Regiment, returned with the regiment in May, reenlisted in the 29th Me., Co. H.

Volney E. aged 16 years, now pleading for liberty to enlist.

Horace Nelson, aged 14 years, enlisted in 29th Me. Reg., Co. H.

Charles S. Emerson, oldest daughter's husband, Capt. in 1st Me. Reg., 3 months men. Capt. Co. H., 10th Me. Reg., came home as Major, now Lieut. Col. 29th Me.

Richard, aged 9 years, willing to help Uncle Abe, when he is old enough, if he does not strangle the monster before. Being a constant reader of the Maine Farmer, which has published *DRIVERS*, I wish they would publish this to see if in all its large circle of loyal readers, a circumstance of equal patriotism can be found. All the sons were tillers of the soil. May they live to see all the workers of the ground freemen under our glorious flag. HARTFORD.

[Oxford Democrat.]

A COPPERHEAD PLAN. On Tuesday, in the U. S. Senate, Garret Davis offered an amendment, requiring the President to disarm all the colored soldiers in the service. He would have a few employed as teamsters, and to mend forts, but the 100,000 bayonets now supported in the field by colored hands must be stacked, and no more arms delivered to such. This in tenderness to rebel feelings. But these muskets must be borne, and either colored or white-muscle must do it. And as between the two, this Senator prefers that a call should go forth for a draft of a hundred thousand of our young men, rather than allow them to remain at their business, and substitute the negroes, who have at present no other employment. How very tender of the peculiar institution!"

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