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FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1880

Poetry.
"How Women Love Dress."
Two ladies on "kored" and on "bias,"
Were holding communion sweet.
When he mused upon feminine folly
And fashion's absurd excess;
And he said with a tone of melancholy:
"How women do love about dress."

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Were holding communion sweet.
When he mused upon feminine folly
And fashion's absurd excess;
And he said with a tone of melancholy:
"How women do love about dress."
"Just get any two of them started
And they'll talk for a month about
clothes."
It spoke like a hero strong-hearted,
Who all such things lightly leathers.
"And the way they oppress the poor
Who build all those dresses and things?
They'll like to make marks on their features
For a little mistake in the strings."

One glance from a proper position
Shuffles their fate to decide
The things are only a trifle
The towers a trifle too wide.
"Why, I told the outrageous old swindle
I wanted the linings half silk."

"Oh, hang all the sounderly tails,
The e-e-e-e-e half inch too high,
The trousers—they might be a sailor,
Now, would't it look like a guy?
E-e-e-e-e glances look him more and more
"Why, they look even worse from be.
"I'm done with the sounder, that's certain
Now, if I were I'd give a right
May I be strong—certain
The rest would'n't suit ears polite."

OUR CANDIDATES.
Sketches of the Democratic
Nominees for President
and Vice President.
William Scott Hancock, The
Soldier Statesman.
William H. English, The Pride of
the Hoosier State.

Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, son of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth Hancock, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., Feb. 16, 1824. He comes from sound Anglo-Saxon stock the ancestral line on the maternal side leading back to the English and Welsh, and on the paternal to the English Irish and Scotch. His father's family were Episcopians and Friends and his mother's Baptists. His mother's family have resided in Pennsylvania from the time of William Penn, and have been living in what is now Montgomery county for the past 150 years. In Hatfield township, may now be seen the old family homestead, with the figures 1764 on the gable end of the more recent part; the older part, built long before, falling into decay.
Gen. Hancock's father was a native of Philadelphia, and as a boy of 15 sought the field when the British threatened the city during the war of 1812. It was at Swede's Ford on the site of Norristown that Washington had crossed the Schuylkill in his campaign of Valley Forge, and it was here, in full view of the historic hills, that young Hancock's years were passed. Born and raised in a patriotic atmosphere,

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plere, with heroic blood in his veins, his martial spirit and love of justice soon gave promise of the brilliant future he was destined to achieve.
In 1840 he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and was there as a cadet with Grant, McClellan, Franklin, John B. Reynolds (who was killed at Gettysburg), Burnside, Reno (who fell at South Mountain), "Stonewall" Jackson, Longstreet, A. P. Hill, D. H. Hill, and other officers of distinction on both sides during the late war. Graduating in 1844, he was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, and assigned to duty on the Western frontier. He participated with his regiment in the war with Mexico, and was conspicuous for his gallantry at San Antonio, Chihuahua, Molino del Rey, and the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He served either as regimental quartermaster or adjutant, from June, 1848, to May, 1855, having been meanwhile promoted to first lieutenant. From June to November of that year he acted as Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the West, headquarters at St. Louis. It was there that he had married a few years before, the daughter of Samuel Russell, a prominent merchant of that city. Hancock was promoted to captain and assistant quartermaster in the fall of 1855, and served on the staff of Gen. Harney in Kansas and Nebraska during the memorable political troubles of twenty-five years ago. Afterwards he went with Harney to Utah, and rode across the continent to the Pacific coast. He was stationed in California until the outbreak of the rebellion.

His RECORD IN THE LATE WAR.
When the news of the firing on Fort Sumpter reached his distant post, he sent a request to the Governor of his State for assignment to a command of volunteers. There were many discordant elements in California at that time, and manifest sympathy with secession, which threatened to isolate the golden State from the Union. While awaiting a reply from the Governor of Pennsylvania he took an active part in encouraging the loyal sentiment.
His influence in Southern California was of signal influence in saving the State to the Union. Impatient at delay in hearing from the Governor he applied to Gen. Scott to be ordered East for active duty. His request was granted, and he was assigned as chief quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Robert Anderson, who was organizing an army at Louisville, Ky., before entering on those duties he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln a Brigadier General of volunteers, and assigned to a command in the Army of the Potomac. The four regiments composing his brigade were the Fifth Wisconsin, the Sixth Maine, the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania and the Forty-third New York. In the spring of 1862 he accompanied the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, and was actively engaged in the siege of Yorktown during the month of April. For his gallantry during the siege he was specially complimented in the dispatches of the Commanding General of the Army. The phrase "Hancock was superb" ran through the country from Maine to California. His subsequent conspicuous services at Golding's Farm, Garnett's Hill, White Oak Swamp, and other engagements during the Seven Days' Fight, which closed with the victory at Malvern Hill, led the General-in-Chief to urge his promotion to Major General of volunteers.
In the fall of 1862, after the return of the army of the Potomac from the Peninsula, he took part in the movement on Centreville, Va. In the Maryland campaign of the same year he commanded his brigade at Crampton's Pass, South Mountain, on the 14th of September. Three days afterward, on the battlefield of Antietam, he was placed in command of Gen. Richardson's division when that gallant officer fell mortally wounded.
At the battle of Fredericksburg in December he led his division in the assault on Marye's Heights, where he lost half his command in killed and wounded, and where he and all his aides were wounded. At the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, he covered the roads leading towards Fredericksburg, where his troops maintained their position to the last, and formed the rear-guard of the army in moving off the field. The General's horse was shot under him in that battle. Early in June he relieved Gen.



WINFIELD S. HANCOCK. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.
THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

Couch in command of the Second Corps, and later in the same month was assigned by Mr. Lincoln to be its permanent commander.
Hancock guarded the rear of the army on the march to Gettysburg. Reynolds was in advance in command of three army corps, and after he had fallen on the first day, Gen. Meade sent Hancock forward to take command of the forces on the battlefield. Upon his arrival he checked the enemy's advance and sent word to Gen. Meade that the position should be held, as Gettysburg was the point where the great impending battle should be fought. In accordance with these suggestions Gen. Meade hurried forward all his forces. On the second day Hancock commanded the left center of the arms, and reconstructed the line of battle pierced by the enemy in many places, so that night his position stood intact as in the morning. On the third day it was his high fortune to repulse the assault of Gen. Longstreet, but only after a contest of the most stubborn and sanguinary character. Five thousand prisoners, thirty-seven stand of colors, and many thousand stand of arms were among the trophies of this victory. At the moment of his triumph Hancock fell dangerously wounded. While lying on the ground on his line battle, he sent an aide to Gen. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac: "Tell Gen. Meade," he said, "the troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's assault, and we have gained a great victory. The enemy is now flying in all directions from my front." The officer who conveyed this message to Gen. Meade, added that Gen. Hancock was dangerously wounded. "Say to Gen. Hancock," said Gen. Meade, "that I am sorry he is wounded, and that I think him for the country and for myself for the service he has rendered to-day." By a joint resolution of Congress Gen. Hancock received the unanimous thanks of that body for his "gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory" at Gettysburg. The resolution passed by Congress was as follows:
For the skill and heroic valor, which at Gettysburg, repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, the veteran army of the rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are likewise due, and are hereby tendered, to M. J. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.

After the battle he was borne to the field hospital and thence to his father's home at Norristown, Pa., where he lay for many weeks and suffered great agony from his wound. The bullet was finally extracted, but he was unfit for duty until the following December. In December, although his wound was still unhealed, he reported again at Washington for active duty in the field. At this time after the battle of Mine Run, he was prominently talked of in cabinet councils for the command of the Army of the Potomac and was

retained in Washington with that view but with characteristic nobility and magnanimity he disclaimed all desire for the position and urged the retention of Gen. Meade. Resuming command of the Second Corps, which was in winter quarters, he was ordered by the authorities at Washington to proceed North to recruit the decimated ranks of that celebrated corps preparatory to the ensuing spring operations. Accordingly he established his headquarters at Harrisburg, and visited other States in enlisting volunteers. His high reputation and great popularity made him eminently successful in this service. While discharging this duty, the City Council of Philadelphia tendered him a reception in Independence Hall, and he also received the hospitalities of New York, Albany, Boston and other cities.
In March, 1864, he returned to the field and assumed command of his corps, whose numbers had been augmented to 30,000 by consolidation with the gallant old Third Corps. He was a prominent figure in the battle of the Wilderness. On the 10th of May he commanded the Second and Fifth Corps at the battle of the Po. On the 12th the Second Corps pounced upon the enemy's position, near Spottsylvania C. H., in a dense fog at the hour of daylight in the morning. Hancock commanded his corps in this assault, by which he captured the enemy's works, nearly 5,000 prisoners, twenty pieces of artillery, more than thirty colors, several thousand stand of small arms and other paraphernalia of war.
He again assaulted the enemy's position in front of Spottsylvania, May 18, and on the 19th repulsed an attack made upon one of his divisions by Ewell's Corps. He was an active participant in the engagement of North Anna, Tolopotomy and Cold Harbor, and in the early and later operation of the army near Petersburg that year. During all this time he was suffering severely from the wound received at Gettysburg, which had never fully closed, compelling him to often leave his horse and ride in an ambulance until contact with the enemy again summoned him to the saddle. On the 27th of July, 1864, he crossed the Deep Bottom, on the north bank of the James River, and in conjunction with Sheridan's cavalry, at tacked and carried a portion of the enemy's works, capturing four pieces of artillery. In August he made another expedition to Deep Bottom. In these operations, which continued a week, he had a series of sharp engagements, during which he broke the enemy's lines and carried off more of his artillery. On the 25th of August, two divisions of his corps were sent to destroy the railroad at Ream's Station, thirteen miles distant from the established lines of the Union army at Petersburg. The remainder of the troops held their position in the general line. Anticipating trouble at that separate operation, Hancock was not easy until he had proceeded to join that portion of his command in person. The issue showed that his anxiety was justified.

By withdrawing troops from the intrenchments at Petersburg, and sending them round to the railroad, the enemy concentrated in his front, soon outnumbering the Union forces three to one. Here Hancock fought another heroic fight at close quarters, his horse being shot from under him in the assault. Two months later he fought the battle of Boydton Road, where he captured a thousand prisoners and several stand of colors.
At the request of Secretary Stanton, and by order of the President, he was ordered to Washington to recruit and command an army corps of veterans to consist of 50,000 men. While the recruiting was in progress he was summoned to the front, and assigned to the command of the Middle Military Division, with headquarters at Winchester, Va. A force of 35,000 men was organized for the purpose of moving upon Lynchburg in case Lee should retreat to that point, or to embark on transports to join Gen. Sherman on the Southern sea coast in case Lee should fall back on Danville; but the surrender of Lee and the capture of Richmond removed the necessity of any such movements. This, the last of his active military service, while marked with no shock of opposing forces, was, nevertheless, destined to be a period of great excitement to himself, as well as to the country. While his headquarters were still in the Valley of the Shenandoah, in April, 1865, the conspirators against the life of the President and his Cabinet consummated, in part, their plot, and President Lincoln was murdered. Secretary Seward was nearly stabbed to death, and the country was panic-stricken by the evidence of a deep laid plot to destroy the government by the abominated method of secret and concerted assassination. A feeling of universal fear and distrust prevailed the North. Happily, this feeling was only temporary, but while it lasted it was universal and real. Gen. Hancock was summoned to Washington. The extent of the conspiracy became known, and the measures taken by him to confront the secret peril were thorough, and contributed greatly to allay the terror.
General Hancock remained in Washington, by order of President Johnson, during the days of the trial of the conspirators, and until after their execution. Much interest has been exhibited in this part of his service, and the prominence of his position has, in the minds of some, made his connection with the execution of the prisoners more than is true. It must be remembered that with the details of the guarding and care of the prisoners he had nothing whatever to do. A military commission, ordered by the President, tried the prisoners, found them guilty, condemned some of them to death, and the findings of the military court were approved by the President. It was unquestionably to be lamented that they should have been thus tried. The conviction of the guilty could in all probability have been effected by a jury. But the nation was in a bloody struggle for existence, and martial law prevailed. It was particularly to be

lamented that one of the condemned persons was a woman, and the regret is deeper when, in calmer times, people who considered the case carefully are convinced that, as far as the crime of assassination is concerned, she was guiltless. The execution had been ordered for the 8th day of July. Gen. Hancock saw that the only hope for Mrs. Surratt lay in the power of her laughter to move the President's heart, and he so informed the daughter and gave her every facility in his power to gain access to the President. So great was his anxiety in regard to the looked for pardon or reprieve that he placed a line of mounted sentinels from the White House to the place of execution, that the words of grace, if spoken at the last minute, should assuredly and swiftly. But no such words were spoken, and to the now almost universal regret of the people, Mrs. Surratt died.
After the close of the war, in July, 1865, Gen. Hancock was assigned to the command of the Middle Military Department, with headquarters at Baltimore, and in August, 1866, to the command of the Department of Missouri. In the latter capacity his services were of great importance in harmonizing the conflicting elements in Missouri, arising out of the occupation of the State by troops under the State authorities, and the presence of the men of the Southern Confederacy, who had just returned to their homes. While still in the Southwest he was also engaged in a campaign against hostile Indians in Kansas and Colorado. At this time it was intended to place him in command of one of the military districts of the South created under the Reconstruction act of Congress. By remaining in the field and taking no part in political affairs, Hancock, although conservative in his views had won the good will alike of Republicans and Democrats. The desire to retain it was more inviting to him than the opportunity to wield the unlimited power which the suggested assignment presented. Hence he sought to be excused from such duty in the South, and at first his inclinations were respected. Subsequently, however, in opposition to his wishes, in the latter part of 1867 he was assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, comprising the State of Louisiana and Texas, with headquarters at New Orleans. Congress had invested such commanders with despotic powers, and it was easy for them to issue military mandates in the decision of all important questions, civil or military, involving the rights and interests of citizens, instead of following the more circuitous but more constitutional course of civil methods. In this crisis he was called upon to decide whether in his administration he would use the civil authorities or, disregarding them, resort to military commissions for the trial of all offences. His predecessor in this command had construed the Reconstruction act to give the commander of that district absolute power in the States of Louisiana and Texas. Hancock held to the supremacy of the civil over the military authority.
Gen. Hancock remained in command of the Fifth Military District only about six months, and it was at his own request that he was relieved. In a letter to a friend in Congress, announcing that the time had come when he had to choose between obedience to what he regarded as wrong, or resignation, he closed with the noble sentiment: "Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right." On the 27th of February, 1868 he applied to be relieved from his command, and was shortly afterward assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, where, with the exception of three years in command of the Division of Dakota, he has since remained.

A PERSONAL SKETCH.
A volume of camp and field anecdotes might be written illustrative of the man, but it is not needed to understand him. Gen. Hancock's personal characteristics might almost be drawn from the foregoing simple record of his life. He appears the very beau ideal of the soldier. His figure is tall and finely shaped. His eye is clear, blue, inquiring, benignant in repose, but inspiring in danger and earnestness. In manners, so man ever surpassed him. He is the embodiment of knightly courtesy. To his subordinates he was kindness itself. He put one at his ease, gave confidence—made a man think better of himself—made him think that he

amounted to more than he suspected. This was one of the secrets of Hancock's success on the field. Hancock's reproof, on the other hand, was not a thing to be wished for twice. He was severe in his requirements, and sometimes made his colonels and generals wish they were anywhere but under the plain severity of his talk. Yet after the lesson was taught, the wound was healed by some attention so kindly and so gracious, that the object of it felt at last that he had gained by the transaction. Thus he was to his subordinates. What he was to his superiors is a matter of history. No more loyal executor of orders ever bestowed a horse.
This sketch cannot better close than with the language of Hancock's first division commander, that splendid veteran and stubborn fighter, who was himself generally in hot water with his official superiors, Maj. Gen. "Baldy" Smith. Said the latter of Hancock: "He was the most loyal subordinate I ever knew. He always tried to carry out his orders in their spirit, as well to his orders, and whatever he might think of them, when he received them they became his own and a part and parcel of himself."

HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.
William H. English is by birth an Indiana man, having first beheld the light in Scott county of that State, on Aug. 27, 1822. He was liberally educated, passing three years at the university of South Hanover. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, beginning the practice of law in 1846, though much of his time was devoted to agriculture. Previous to this he had entered into political life as a member of the grand old Democratic party. He was clerk of the Indiana State House of Representatives in 1848 and from 1844, to 1848 was connected with the treasury department; was clerk of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1850; was elected to the Legislature in 1851, serving as Speaker, and was elected to Thirty-third Congress as a Democrat, by a vote of 8,654 to 7,094; was re-elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress by a vote of 8,931 to 9,345. Was again re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress by a vote of 10,577 to 7,927 and was a fourth time chosen to that office, by a vote of 9,293 to 7,434 for his former competitor, Wilson. Mr. English is quite wealthy and possesses unbounded popularity in his own State and throughout the West. His candidacy will strengthen the party in Illinois, where the splendid State ticket headed by Trumbull has already struck terror among the Republicans.
A Talk for our Girls.
Don't imagine, now, that this is to be a "set lecture"; we only desire a bit of homely talk with our fair readers. You all desire to keep the eyes bright, the cheeks rosy and the heart light. There is no surer recipe for this than constant occupation. Give yourself, then, some clearly defined, daily occupation. Without an aim in life you are one of the miserable drones who drift aimlessly about, all unconscious of the true sublimity of living. The noblest woman that ever achieved eminence, would be but half a woman if she failed to remember the tiny items of domestic life. Do not then neglect the little home duties. Sweep, dust, tidy your own room, cut the lettuce and apparatus for dinner, make up the light rolls for supper, see that the table linen is laid smooth, the silver and glass polished, seek for opportunities to relieve the dear mother of burdens which are often too heavy.— Depend upon it, girls, there is a wondrous charm about a tidy breakfast table and a well dressed mutton chop. Men grow satiated of beauty, trial of music, and are often too wearied to enjoy conversation; but they never fail to appreciate a well swept hearth and a good dinner.
There is no need in the busy homeworld for you to complain of having the blues, as, alas! I have heard girls do. We are out of patience when we hear seventeen and eighteen year-old girls talk about "having the blues." Why, it is almost more than we can bear to hear rheumatic old maids and care-worn wives speak of being blue; but from fresh young lips, where all roses should bloom, it is too abominable. We suggest a diet of brooms, algar, or a game of croquet for such cases.
Dear girls, it is not the blues; you are only troubled with having "no settled purpose" in life. Don't let any active exertion slip by. Your lives are only lent you. In the "sometimes" you must give an account of this "lended" trust. See to it now; that when the call comes you may bring in your hands something more than the "waste" of a wasted life.

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