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Poetry.

A "MALAY" STANZYL.

BY H. L. W.

He was a little Chinese man,
And she from Erin's Isle—
He had a pig-tail thick and long,
Which made aly Bridget smile,
He wore a shirt of cotton blue,
And shoes with wooden bottom;
Such brogans she had never seen—
She wondered where he got 'em.

One day in fun: poor Bridget clipped
Chin-Chin his pigtail off,
And then she laughed in simple glee—
At his bare poll did scoff.

"Yess talk about yere Flowery Land
Like some rich China Astor;
Yere not so rich wid all yez junkies
As our own Tony Pastor."

Like a strutting rooster Chin-Chin raved,
And swore he'd get his pigtail back,
But Bridget took Chin-Chin in hand
And laid this Shang-hi law.

SKETCH OF GEN. HANCOCK.

(Charlotte Observer.)

Gen. Hancock bears a family name which long before his birth had been made celebrated in revolutionary annals. To this family belonged John Hancock of Massachusetts, the first signer of the declaration of independence. In the great struggle for human liberty and the deliverance of man from the old thralldom of kings more than one ancestor of our subject, maternal as well as paternal, took part. That Winfield S. Hancock should be a lover of his country is a matter of inheritance. That he is a man who, although a soldier by profession, holds the law and constitution above the sword, is an honorable and patriotic feature of his character which is his own. His name shines, therefore, with no reflected lustre from the past.

Gen. Hancock was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. His father who was a native of the same county, participated in the war of 1812, and afterwards became a lawyer of prominence. The date of Gen. Hancock's birthday was February 14th, 1824. His early education was received at an academy in Norristown, where he spent the first years of his youth. He possessed as a school boy, those traits which sometimes foretell future eminence. Studious and thoughtful he laid the foundations of a great career.

Entering West Point at the age of 16 he graduated with credit to himself, the 30th of June, 1844. The close of the Mexican war—in which he had distinguished himself at Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and at the capture of the city Mexico—found him a second Lieutenant of infantry. From 1848 to 1861 he served in various capacities in the military service. In 1861, when the war between the United States and the Confederate States broke out, he was stationed at Los Angeles, Cal. He offered his services first to his native State of Pennsylvania, and then to the Federal government. The latter accepted them. Gen. Scott ordered him to Washington and President Lincoln commissioned him as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, September 23d.

Gen. Hancock's command was composed of four regiments, from New York Vermont and Wisconsin respectively. With these troops he repaired with the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula towards the end of March, 1862, when Gen. McClellan began his ineffectual campaign against Richmond from that direction. His brigade took part in a number of skirmishes and partial engagements that preceded the battle of Williamsburg on the 5th of May. It distinguished itself on that day, General Hancock assuming personal command and leading a charge. This sharing the danger of his men was one of the features of his military career; he never was unwilling to lead on occasions when his presence was needed to encourage his troops, and both as Brigadier-General and Major-General he gave to his soldiers the inspiring lesson of example and emulation. But all General Hancock's courage and skill could not alter the decrees of fate. He retired with the rest of the army of the Potomac from the long continued, bloody and disastrous Seven Days' Fight, leaving Richmond in the hands of her valiant defenders, but enjoying for himself the enviable consciousness of having deserved well of his country. The testimony to his devotion was shown when, after the battle of Malvern Hill, General McClellan recommended that he be promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers; and at the same time his services in the most active of campaigns were further rewarded by his obtaining the successive brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the regular army.

The months of August and September,

1862, found General Hancock with his army at Centerville, serving under Pope. He fought at South Mountain, and again on September the 17th, at Antietam. In this battle fell the General-Commanding the First Division of the Second Army Corps. During the progress of the battle General Hancock was appointed to the command of the division, and thus began his connection with the second corps, of which in the course of time he became the commander.

He was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers in the month of November, and at the head of his division he participated in the battle at Fredericksburg on December 13th; here he was slightly wounded. He shared in the defeat of Hooker at Chancellorsville in 1863, and his division did effective service in staying the ill fortunes of the day by protecting the rear of the retreating Union troops. In the month of June of the same year he was assigned to the command of the second army corps.

We next hear of Hancock at the great battle of Gettysburg which, by some Northern authorities, is held to have been the pivotal conflict of the war. The retreating Union forces were stayed at this point by his advice, and here was that Gen. Meade, who was in the general command, determined to make a stand against Gen. Lee's pursuing army. On the first day of the battle, July 1st, he was in immediate command until the arrival of Meade. On the second day his corps did exceptional service and was engaged with General Longstreet's corps. He had command of the left centre of the Union Army and before the close of the day he was severely wounded. In consideration of his services in these battles Congress voted him a resolution of thanks.

It was not until the opening of the campaign of 1864 that his wounds allowed him again to see active service. Up to March of that year he was on sick leave, and was engaged in recruiting the second army corps. With the opening of the campaign he was in the field under Gen. Grant and in command of his corps. He was present at the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, North Anna, and the second battle of Cold Harbor. He participated in the operations around Petersburg until June 19th, when he once more compelled to retire from service for a while owing to his wounds breaking out anew.

Gen. Hancock's last military command was an important one. He was detached from the Army of the Potomac on the 26th of November and was ordered to Washington. In a short while he was placed at the head of a corps of veterans numbering 50,000. His headquarters were at Winchester, Va., and his entire command, in which was included the army of the Shenandoah, numbered 100,000 men. The surrender at Appomattox, however, made further service in the field unnecessary.

He was still at Winchester when the assassination of President Lincoln occurred. Summoned to Washington, which city was included in his military division he was ordered to remain there by President Johnson until order should replace the excitement caused by the assassination of the President. It was in his capacity as military head of the division that he was compelled to look on and witness the murder of the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt by order of a military commission. But to his credit be it said that he made every effort, consistent with his position and duties, to save the life of his victim convicted under martial law. Mrs. Surratt and her companions were executed on July 8, 1865. When Mrs. Surratt's daughter, at his suggestion, endeavored to reach the ear of President Johnson to intercede for her mother's life, General Hancock assisted her to the extent of his ability in carrying out her wishes. But in vain. He hoped for a pardon for Mrs. Surratt through the prayers of the unfortunate woman's daughter, and on the day of the execution he stationed mounted soldiers on the line from the White house to the Arsenal grounds, where the execution was to take place, so that if the pardon was granted even at the last moment, he should know it promptly and in time to save Mrs. Surratt from the halter. No messenger of mercy came, and the indelible disgrace was attached to the government of the United States of hanging a woman innocent of crime.

Later in July General Hancock was transferred to the middle department. His headquarters were at Baltimore. He remained in command of this department until July, 1866, when he was put in command of the department of Missouri. About the same time he was made Major-General in the regular army, having already been breveted to the same grade for "gallant and meritorious service at Spotsylvania." While in the

West he conducted several campaigns against hostile Indians in the Indian Territory, Kansas and Colorado. His subsequent commands have been those of Louisiana and Texas, of Dakota and of the department of the East—the last his present charge, with headquarters on Governor's Island.

We have shown above the record that General Hancock has made for himself as a soldier, but it is not as a soldier that the Presidency of the United States will be conferred on him. Although a soldier himself, he has stood boldly and bravely forward in emergencies in defence of the civil law when threatened in time of peace by the military law. While in command of the "Military District" of Louisiana and Texas, with headquarters in New Orleans, in November, 1867, he found himself met with difficulties arising out of the results of the war. With admirable tact and a keen sense of justice of the laws of the country as well as to the people of Louisiana and Texas, he reconciled the differences that had previously prevailed and which had had the origin in the abominable carpet-bag governments that since the close of the war had blighted those States. Instead of an oppressor the Louisianians and Texans found in him a governor inspired by motives of the purest patriotism and of the highest justice. On assuming command, November 29, 1867, he issued his well known "General Order, No. 50," in which he laid down his programme as Governor of the District. This document was a revelation to an oppressed, robbed and humiliated people. In it he expressed his conviction that the people of Louisiana and Texas desired peace, and he declared his purpose to ensure it, by allowing the civil authorities to carry out the civil laws. There was everything in this "Order" to produce a profound sense of gratitude in the hearts of those to whom it was addressed. Following it came for a while the blessings of peace and prosperity, and but for the fact that the administration at Washington removed General Hancock from his sphere of just and beneficent government the period of misrule in Louisiana and Texas would have come to an end ten years ago. How honestly, how impartially, and how prudently he conducted the affairs of these two States is shown in the case of his controversy with the carpet-baggers so called Gov. Pease of Texas. This individual arbitrarily removed the judges and county officers whom he found in office and had appointed his own creatures to fill their places.

Gen. Hancock's first act on assuming command was to redress the injustice that had been done to the people of Texas, and in his "General Order No. 40" he repaired the wrong that Pease had committed. He declared that "the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property, should be respected"—"no noble sentiments that have never been forgotten by the American people. Again, in a letter to Pease, he said that "On them (the laws of Texas and Louisiana), as on a foundation of rock, reposes almost the entire structure of social order in these two States. * * * Power may destroy the form, but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword."

The just course of General Hancock in the South offended the carpet-baggers and their Radical friends in Congress who endeavored by hostile legislation, directed against him, either to have him retired from the military service or to make his position as Commander of the Fifth Military District irksome and embarrassing. Finally the issue of obeying a wrong or resigning his Governorship was presented to him. He chose the latter course, and in a letter to a friend, in which he spoke of his difficulties, he said: "Nothing can intimidate me from what I believe to be honest and right." He made application to be removed from his command on February 27, 1868, a victim of Radical partisanship, whose name had become a tower of strength in the land.

General Hancock was brought out in 1868 as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. In the national convention of that year he received 144 votes. Again, in 1876, he received at the St. Louis convention 75 votes for the same nomination. It will be seen, therefore, that as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880 he has a Presidential record which does not lack the important element of the confidence of hundreds of thousands of his fellow-citizens in his availability as the man to lead the Democracy to victory. It may be remarked, in conclusion, that he has a large following throughout the country, and that he is the choice of Louisiana and Texas and of several other districts in the Southern States for President.

An Erie county girl says that one hug is worth a dozen love letters. This Erie county girl seems to place a good deal of value on a dozen love letters.—Peck's Milwaukee Sun.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

CHARLESTON SWAIN Co. N. C. June 21, 1880.

Mr. Editor:

In our last letter we gave a sketch of the route from Waynesville to Dehart Springs. With your permission, we will add a few facts in regard to this section. This spring noted for its medicinal properties, is situated on the right bank of Tennessee in a warm, uninviting spot, hemmed in on every side by high rugged cliffs and towering mountains. During the heat of the day it is quite difficult to find a cool, pleasant place; but early in the morning and late in the evening, when the rays of the Sun are intercepted by the peaks and mountains, a breeze rises from the river and causes one to forget his midday feelings. The number of visitors is 40. Others are coming in daily, showing that the merits of this *Pool of Sileam* are beginning to be better appreciated. It is a considered an unailing remedy for dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney affliction, and impurity of blood. Each visitor experiences an eruption of the skin and feels that there is an urgent demand for sharp-pointed fingers. The Tennessee River is the only stream in which an Eastern man can bathe with comfort, pleasure, and profit. The others are too cool except to those injured to their clear, shaded, cold spring-water. There is at the croquet ground a perpendicular cliff 120 feet high, from which a fine view of the Tennessee River can be obtained. Mr. A. tells us that a deer being closely and unrelentingly pursued by his dogs unthoughtfully bounded over the eminence, reaching the ground below, a mass of jelly. His pack of dogs eagerly chasing, with difficulty checked their speed and thereby escaped total annihilation. On the left bank of the Tennessee, there is a long shelving rock facing the South called the sheep house. This rock is formed of layers, and its top hangs over sufficiently to ward off the winter's wind or screen from the summer's sun. Many species of birds build their nests on the side of it and other birds along this meandering stream, beyond the reach of man. There is, three hundred yards from this point an excavation, two hundred feet deep, supposed to have been made by Spaniards digging for gold. Five miles north of the spring can be seen a fertile peninsula of two hundred acres. The isthmus which connects this to the mainland is only fifty yards while the distance, following the channel of the river is one and three quarter miles. This is valuable property requiring only a few yards of fencing and supporting with its spontaneous grass a large number of sheep. Leaving our invalid friends, we move up the Tennessee River, and give Major Tom Redman a call. He is a fearless daring man and possesses the unenviable reputation of being the adviser and chief of the dealers in blockade whiskey in the West. His favorite weapon is the pistol; and with this being a most excellent shot, he has killed three men and wounded several, always leaving the field victorious and not even singed by a ball. This monarch wears an impressive breast-plate of iron and such a number of pistols that he can fire one hundred and twenty times without reloading. He can kill the smallest bird on the wing. We found him to be pleasant and friendly but always on the lookout and cautious. The news from Raleigh has just arrived. The nomination will receive the solid support of the West. Mr. Tate, the popular and polished young gentleman from Alamance, is making a tour through the Indian settlements, in search of medicinal plants and roots, in the interest of the exemplary business firm of Faucett & Meadwell. His health is rapidly improving.

On one occasion the Confederate and Union armies were drawn up in battle array. "Stop a moment," said the leader of the former, stepping to the front and speaking through the trumpet: "If James A. Garfield occupies a position in the opposing lines I'll give him a house and lot if he'll come over and fight on my side." "Is there a carriage house attached to the premises?" inquired Mr. Garfield after a brief pause. The reply was "No." "Very well," said Mr. Garfield, rising in his stirrups: "then I spin your base offer and will immediately proceed to knock thunder out of you." The two armies came together, and in a few minutes Mr. Garfield exhibited the head of the Confederate leader on the point of a fence rail. "May this," he said, wiping the blood from his sword with the leaf of burdock; "may this ever be the fate of tyrants!"

"Wouldn't you like to have a bow?" said the bold young archer as they scattered down the field, and he murmured "Yes," and the absorbed archer said: "What kind of bow would you prefer?" She quivered a little as she replied archly, "I think I should prefer yew," and then the young man took it in, and although he was an arrow-chested youth he went to the target and heaved a ball's sigh.

A liquid called Naboli has been invented, which is said to render dental operations entirely painless. It is only necessary to apply it to the tooth to be extracted or filled. Its influence does not extend beyond the tooth to which it is applied, and no damage can flow from its use.

An exchange says: "The best plays have the most villains in them." Then why doesn't somebody dramatize the Republican party?

Gleanings.

The color line: Analgesic. The good mother, and the respectable slipper always make a spanking team.

A beautiful young girl is confined in the Virginia State prison for house stealing.

A pastor at Austin, Texas, preached on a Tight Squeeze, or the Round Dance.

"Blaine" is the name of a new town in Kansas. It is so called because it has just been laid out.—Boston Post.

The Chicago hotel keeper's idea of heaven is that it is one perpetual convention.

New York's population, according to the census of 1880, promises to reach nearly a million and a half.

Whitaker will defend, and will begin his discourse with the quotation, "Lead me your ears."—Buck's.

A leading hotel in Dundee, Scotland, is furnished throughout with furniture made in Grand Rapids, Mich.

A ship tips over when she don't have ballast enough, and a man when he has too much.—Waterloo Observer.

It can scarcely be possible that the handsome stockings now worn by ladies are intended for show, only when being hung upon the clothes line.

The book "Success with Small Fruits" will not tell about the success of the boy who eluded the dog in the strawberry patch.

The reason some men get along so slowly in this world is because they spend two-thirds of their time talking about what they are going to do, and during the other third they have to sleep.

An enterprising dress-maker has discovered that one woman didn't know what her husband does, and she said a great many women who don't know what their husbands do.

The Grant men didn't want Bob Ingersoll to address the convention. They were afraid he'd tell the delegates there is no Hell, and to encourage the Blaine men to go ahead with their wicked schemes.

Fourteen girls, students in the Elmina college, are writing a "continued story," which one of the Allegheny county papers is publishing from week to week. Each girl signs her initials to the chapters which she writes.

Lynch law appears to have a good deal of backbone till you probe for it. Then you can't find it. For instance, an Arkansas mob released a horse thief, whom they intended to hang, on his opening a barrel of beer.

There is a negro woman in Emanuel county, Ga., known as Hannah Redd, who, was a grandmother at 25 years. She gave birth to a girl when only 19 years old, and the daughter when about that age became a mother herself.

In a railway accident near San Francisco, a runaway couple, who were married, while the stern uncle, who had caught up with them and was watching their cooing from a seat in the next car, his leg.

A committee on tableaux at a centennial celebration in Vermont, based on a suggestion to "put the pretty women in a row to take part in the tableaux," every woman in the place came to time. That committee knew how to get plenty of help.

An exchange says: "A cow is a much currying as a horse, and the result will be found in the milk-pail." Of course it will, if a man is foolish enough to set the milk-pail under the cow while he is currying her. The best way to turn the pail bottom up, or leave it at the house till you are done currying.—Brooklyn Eagle.

When you are out in the forest with a young girl and you come across a snake, you may be able to induce the lady to allow you to carry her home and the date on the reptile's shell, but when, in after years, she thinks of the snake, she's bound to worry, for, say, come, and she will find that turtle, and she'll hate you for your part in the snake-story.

Thirty small boys, the Dallas boys, were arrested for holding negro-minister shows in an unoccupied building, which on the knowledge or consent of the owners. The Mayor fined them from 50 cents to \$1.25 each, and then, because he remembered he had once been a boy himself, he paid the fines and sent the offenders home.—Louisville Courier & Journal.

He came into the sanitarium with a large roll of manuscript under his arm, and said very politely: "I have a little thing here about the beautiful summer yesterday which I would like inserted in your paper, if you please." "Plenty of room," said the doctor, "yourself," replied the editor, "then print the waste-basket toward your manuscript."—New York.

The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune says that a Republican newspaper announced that at a Republican Convention held in Michigan the capital of West Virginia, the delegates were instructed to vote for Blaine. Probably just now the same paper is informing its readers that Mr. Blaine, Esq., has been nominated at the city of Ohio for President of Chicago.

The king of dentists, he calls himself, is a Philadelphia curiosity. He wears a jeweled crown, and gorgeous robes, rides in a resplendent chariot, and extracts teeth without charge. While a glib-tongued attendant sounds his praises, the king takes out teeth for all who apply, sometimes pushing them out with the point of his sword. What he sells as a tooth destroyer at fifty cents a bottle.