

New Series No. 635.

24 College Place, New York.

Russia is afraid of American grain competition.

Saturday, June 19th, in a verdict of no
guilty on the ground of insanity. Currie
was released and is now a sane man.

There are 20,000 Gypsies in England.

It was on that day that the party and the American people.— (Cheers) He pledged his earnest and constant efforts until victory crowned his work in November next.

If the people should ratify their choice, Harcock would be inaugurated. (Partial applause.)

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, followed: the Democrats a few years ago named a man who was elected President, and today they had named the next. He waged a vigorous campaign. No campaign of defence, but one of constant aggression.

CINCINNATI, O., June 24, 1880.
PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATES HAN-
COCK.
Yesterday afternoon when Penn-
sylvania was called, the chairman
of the delegation said they had no
candidate to present, but one of
their delegates desired to present
the name of Dan Dougherty, of

—Tammany delegates and their friends to the number of 500, left New York City Saturday for Cincinnati, over the New York Central Railroad. Fifteen drawing-room cars, decorated with flags and mottoes, made up the special train. A band of music accompanied the delegation.

ROSADALIS
THE GREAT SOUTHERN
REMEDY for the cure of Scroph-
ula, Syphilis, Scrophulous Taint, Rheumat-
ism, White Swelling, Gout, Gottle,
Consumption, Bronchitis, and all diseases arising
from an impure condition of the blood,
skin or scalp.

ROSADALIS
CURES SCROFULA.

ROSADALIS
Cures Rheumatism.

ROSADALIS
Cures Syphilis.

ROSADALIS
Cures Malaria.

ROSADALIS
Cures Nervous Debility.

ROSADALIS
CURES CONSUMPTION

ROSADALIS
has the ingredients published on every
package. When it is your friend, and
you will tell you it is composed of the
best of medicines, it is a true friend, and is a
perfect Blood Purifier.

ROSADALIS is sold by all Druggists.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA
For MAN and BEAST.
Externcal and Internal.

THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER OF THE AGE

Mott's Liver Pills.
THE GREAT FORTNIGHTLY CATHARTIC
REGULATOR.

Dr. Rogers'
Vegetable WORM SYRUP
Instantly destroys WORMS, and is recommended
by physicians as the best WORM MEDICINE.

For sale by all Druggists.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.
24 College Place, New York.

proposition to establish a cotton factory in Greensboro. From what these gentlemen tell us, Greensboro will have a cotton factory at an early day with a capacity and capital nearly as large as can be found in any of the Southern States.

The donation of the land which is one of the conditions of the proposition is already ensured. The subscription being raised among our people to purchase the land is growing rapidly, and nearly every prominent merchant and business man in the city has or will subscribe to the fund.

We have it from Messrs. Fields & Cansey, prominent merchants, that they will subscribe \$150—a very handsome donation by the way—and waive all rights as to the location of the factory.

Mayor Dodson thinks that there is no doubt of the city's being willing to release from taxation the entire property of the manufacturing company for ten years.

We will refer to this subject again during the present week.

Raspberry Vinegar.—Pick and wash five pounds of raspberries and pour over them a gallon of the best white wine vinegar; let it stand 24 hours, then strain through a flannel jelly bag and put this liquor over five pounds more of raspberries. Let it stand again a day and night. Strain a second time through a flannel bag, and add 1 pound of lump sugar. Put in a three-gallon stone jar; set the jar in a pot of hot water and let it simmer for 20 minutes, skimming and froth that may arise. When perfectly cold, bottle and cork carefully. Keep in a cool place during the Summer.—*Sarah C.*

Russia is afraid of American grain competition.

How strange it will be when we willing to stay
Divided the weary day through;
Or getting tensely apart, as we may,
Sit chilly and silent, with nothing to say,
Or coolly converse on the news of the day
In a wearisome old married folks sort of way?
I shrink from the picture—don't you?
Ah, me!
How strange it will be!

Dear love, if our hearts do grow torn
At a cold;
As so many others have done;
If we let our love perish with hunger and cold;
If we dim all life's diamonds and tarnish
Its gold;
If we choose to live wretched and die
Unconsol'd,
'Twill be strangest of all things that ever
Was;
As happening under the sun!
Ah, me!
How strange it will be!

—

"Cotton," a new weekly journal published in New York in the interest of manufacturers and planters, says the while the trade in Philadelphia sells 150,000 bales of cotton, the value of cotton yarns handled there is much larger, at immense quantity of yarns being shipped there from the South, particularly from North Carolina and Georgia. We spin cotton into yarns and furnish the weavers of Philadelphia with warps. We might indeed, to turn nearly the whole of our crop into yarn before letting it go abroad but as yet this has been impracticable.

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—President Hayes, and his son, Webb, arrived at Columbus, Ohio, on Jan. 15th, and proceeded informally to the residence of their kinsman, Gen. J. G. Mitchell. A number of personal friends called upon them. The President and wife spent Sunday quietly attending church. In referring to his contemplated trip to California, the President says if he goes at all it will be as late as September, his idea being to reach Sacramento in time to attend the State fair, about the middle of that month. He will extend his trip to Oregon, and possibly farther North.

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—The trial at Marshall, Texas, of Currier for the murder of the actor, Porter, ended Saturday, June 19th, in a verdict of no guilty on the ground of insanity. Currier was released and is now a sane man.

condemning him, was asked why he did it, replied, "I'll teach him the truth of future punishment."

Merryman and Warmgrasp, said the speaker, will beat bad tempered people two to one. They have more money, and more goods, play with the prettiest children and the prettiest wives. A gloomy spirit will kill anything that is not immortal. Let a man ring out a song. People who could sing and would not sing ought to be sent to "Sing Sing." Because people mistreat you do not be discouraged. People will slander others, and share their heads ominously, and so realize and misrepresent, and in this way do great harm to honest, good men. He denounced in most scathing terms those jacobins and hyenas of society who were ever burrowing in the earth for unenviable matter.

Avoid unnatural domestic relations. If a man was unhappily married, he could not help him. He would have to do as the woman did when in trouble. She quoted the 12th chapter and 135 verse of Ecclesiastes, which said, "Grim and bitter is." A man once had three wives. One was sick, the other pretty, the other quarrelsome. He said his experience in marriage had given him "the world, the flesh and the devil." Solomon said a good wife was from the lord. We meet infer where the other kind comes from. A wife should know the different implements of the kitchen and not mistake a bread tray for a cradle.

After speaking for an hour or more, the lecturer closed one of the most bright, clear, witty and enjoyable addresses ever delivered in Richmond, by reciting a poem, the refrain of which was, trust in God and do the right. Prolonged and vehement applause followed, during which the lecturer bowed repeatedly.

There are 20,000 Gypsies in England.

The mortality in London is only 20 in 1,000.

gladly an aide and eminent statesman, would gladly vote for either, and then changed her whole vote to Hancock. (Immense cheers and excitement.) A great portion of the audience, in Convention, rose cheering, waving banners, fans, and tossing hats.

Hancock's banner was brought to the front of the platform and great enthusiasm. The band playing "Hail to the Chief."

Small banners of States voting for Hancock were brought forward to salute Hancock's large banner.

Virginia changed solid to Hancock. The chairman of many delegations followed to the front of the platform to rush in with changes.

Illinois solid to Hancock; Rhode Island solid for Hancock.

Before the official announcement of the result a motion was adopted and carried for a new "Hail to the Chief" of States.

The slogan at-Arm of Hancock. That the chairman and ordered no applause until the roll should be finished.

Alabama voted solid for Hancock, (hissee.)

Arkansas, California and Colorado, all voted solid for Hancock.

Connecticut changed to Hancock. Delegates from Tilden States were greeted with hisses from galleries.

Each State followed with a solid vote for Hancock, till Indiana was called, which State voted for Hendricks's, solid.

Iowa, 21 for Hancock; 1 for Tilden. Maryland, for Hancock; 14 for Tilden. New York, for Hancock, 29. Received, with cheers and hisses.)

All the remaining States went solid for Hancock.

The audience and Convention rose and cheered.

The band played "Hail Columbia."

Mr. Mack, of Indiana, moved to make Gen Hancock the nomination and the second reading of the deep feeling of his State for Hendricks, but they were loyal to the Democratic party and would do their duty manfully.

Speaker Randall was then presented on the platform. He said he was there to secure the nomination of Gen Hancock, (cheers.) He congratulated the Convention on its unanimity which had marked the proceedings.

The nomination made was strong, and would bring victory. It would bring Pennsylvania back to the Democratic roll. It was one that would be satisfactory to the party and the American people.—(Cheers.) He pledged his earnest, and constant efforts until victory crowned his work on the next.

If the people should ratify their choice, Hancock would be inaugurated. (Partial applause.)

His voice, of Pennsylvania, followed the Democrats a few years ago named a man who had elected President, and today they had named the next. He would be a vigorous man, a champion of defence, but one of constant aggression

in the State of New York. He has been ever having been actuated by any personal feeling, though in the anxiety of political contests they sometimes said things of each other for which, in their cooler moments, they were ready to atone. New Yorkers of each other.

Mr. New York could not be carried, except by unity in the Democratic party, and now that they had been separated, he felt it safe to promise that New York would give their electoral vote to the ticket made here.

Gen Hancock was not only a great soldier but a Statesman as well as a gentleman. (Cheers.)

In conclusion he said to the New York delegates sitting in the Convention let us return to our homes, organize our party, and let him who shall next refer to the troublesome and disreputant past be denounced as a traitor. (Great applause.)

For himself he promised to do all in his humble power for the success of the Democratic ticket.

Turning to the New York delegates he said, "Let us once for all take each other by the hand. We have a great work to do. Let us do it with one heart and one voice. (Applause.)"

Mr. Fellows, of New York came forward in response to calls, but was so hoarse as to be very indistinct.

He commended to-day's action as superb; to the very highest praise existing heretofore in the Democratic party and they were now united to fight one common foe. (Applause.) Let them had done it. It arose in strangling the discord and strife which had for years dominated this whole country. They had restored us to unity. (Applause.)

At the conclusion, he and Mr. Kelly shook hands formally, amid the greatest applause; the hand and organ playing "Auld Lang Syne."

The following Tammany men went on the platform with Mr. Kelly, Augustus Schell, Anasaj J Parker, Geo C Green and Saml North.

Mr. Watson from the committee on resolutions, reported a platform which was adopted unanimously.

A telegram was received from the home of Gen Grant, saying that by his order a brigade of Gen Grant is enthusiastic over the nomination of Gen Hancock.

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National Convention Notes.

[By telegraph to the Patriot.]

CINCINNATI, O., June 24, 1880.

PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATES HANCOCK.

Yesterday afternoon when Pennsylvania was called, the chairman of the delegation said they had no candidate to present, but one of their delegates desired to present the name of Dan Dougherty, of

votes for Winfield Scott Hancock. [Great applause.]

The New York delegation placed the name of Hon. Samuel J. Randall in nomination to-day—but Hancock won.

492 votes were necessary to a choice, but Gen. Hancock received all.

The national airs to-day at Cincinnati were "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie."

NOMINATION OF VICE PRESIDENT.

After order was restored, the roll of States was called for nominations for Vice President.

When Alabama was called, Mr. Pettis for the delegation from that State, placed in nomination the name of William H. English, of Indiana, for Vice President of the United States.

All of the States except Iowa seconded the nomination of Mr. English.

A motion to make William H. English, of Indiana, the nominee for Vice President of these United States, was carried with great enthusiasm.

APPOINTMENT OF A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Immediately after the nomination of a candidate for Vice President, the roll of States was called for the appointment of a National Democratic Committee for the next four years.

We hope to publish the list of names to-morrow.

The committee on resolutions reported to-day. The report was read by the Hon. Henry Waterson of Kentucky.

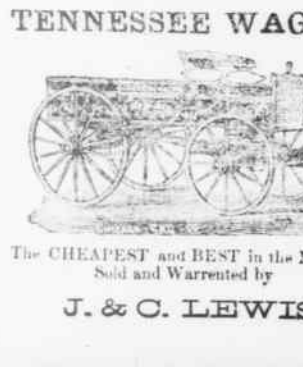
A committee of one from each State was appointed to notify the candidates of their nomination, and to request their acceptance.

Mr. Anthony was asked as usual, and had her petition read, on behalf of Woman's political rights.

ADJOURNED SINCE DIE AT TOCHUCK P. M.

After the usual vote of thanks to the President and other officers—the National Democratic Convention of 1890 adjourned sine die.

—Tammany delegates and their friends to the number of 500, left New York City Saturday for Cincinnati, over the New York Central Railroad. Fifteen drawing-room cars decorated with flags and mottoes, made up the special train. A band of music accompanied the delegation.



The Greensboro Patriot

B. T. FULGHUM, Editor and Proprietor.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.,

Wednesday, June 30, 1890.

Grand Ratification Meeting.

The Greensboro Democratic Club will meet to ratify the nomination of Hancock and English, at the Court House in Greensboro at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, July 1st.

The Band, and several good speakers will entertain us.

By order of the Ex. Com.

C. P. MENDENHALL,

Chairman.

Governor's Island appears to be the great Democratic summer resort this year.

Attorney-General Ward, of New York, decides that telegraph poles and wires are taxable as real estate.

Senator Matt W. Ransom is the North Carolina member of the Democratic National Convention appointed by the Cincinnati Convention.

The Raleigh News says: The Central Executive Committee, of which Capt Octavius C. M. is chairman, will meet in Raleigh on Thursday, July 1st, at one o'clock P. M.

General Hancock's campaign badge, according to Gen. McQuade, of New York will be a shamrock-shaped emblem, made of red, white and blue silk.

We are glad to know that our citizens will extend an invitation to the State Press Association which meets to-morrow at Asheville to hold its next annual session in this city.

General Bradley T. Johnson, of Baltimore, has been presented by Richmond admirers with a handsome silver punch bowl. The bowl is a very massive one. The interior is inlaid with gold and on either side leaves are beautifully engraved: cost \$500.

Major Charles M. Stedman, of Wilmington, is the North Carolina representative on the committee to inform the Cincinnati nominees of their nomination, which will take place at the New York Hotel in the city of New York on Monday, July 12th, 1890.

In speaking of the nomination of Hon. J. A. Gilmer for Judge of the 5th District, the Farmer and Mechanic, of Raleigh, says:

"Callant scion of a noble stock, crippled in frame but robust in mind, virtuous as brave, and brave among the bravest, John A. Gilmer, of Greensboro, was re-nominated. That a Rufin a Manning, and a Hays, were also urged for the place adds largely to the compliment."

The Charlotte Observer of this morning says: North Carolina will go Democratic by forty thousand majority in November. Indeed the bottom has dropped out of the Republican party. They no longer have the counsel, the inspiration or the enthusiasm of Tom Keogh to work in the inner chamber.

Colonel Forney having had the courage to speak his admiration of Hancock, is now finding out what all the little Republican organs think of him. He will be frightfully surprised to learn how good he was before and how outwitted he is now.

A man who wants to keep in with the organs—if there is such a man anywhere—must be careful how he expresses his opinion.

There are about 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 Jews scattered throughout the world—nearly 3,000,000 in the Russian dominions; nearly 1,000,000 in the Austrian empire; large numbers all over the German empire; about 700,000 on the north east coast of Africa; about three-quarters of a million in the United States; a quarter of a million in Abyssinia, called Falashas; large numbers scattered over the three Presidencies of India; a few in China; great numbers in Turkey; only about 30,000 or 40,000 in Palestine, though there are no less than 20,000 in Constantinople alone; only about 20,000 in Italy in Great Britain there are about 80,000, half of whom are in London.

Benjamin Jackson's corps flag has recently been unfurled in the building room of the War Department at Washington. A southerner called with two friends and asked to see it. It was handed to him. In silence he held it for some time, then on his knees he carefully spread it on the floor. When one of his friends asked him what he was doing he answered, tears streaming from his eyes, "Can't the father look at the son, or the son at his father? This flag my father held when he fell upon the battle-field; this flag my brother held—he, too, died; I also carried it." Whereupon he raised his hands to heaven and poured out a most fervent prayer. His friends had hard work to get him to give up the flag. A tattered end falling on the floor, the officer in charge picked up the piece and gave it to the man, and he departed.

Hancock and English.

The National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati has presented to the Nation a ticket that fully meets the demands of a law loving people.

The spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm with which the result has been received everywhere presage a realization of the patriot's dream of a free and well regulated government.

The people's belief in the patriotic sentiment and its influence is being carried out.

They see in the Democratic leaders men of the purest and noblest type, whose characters cannot be impeached; men who delight in upholding the rights of the people against the oppressions of the few.

fears of the nation's prosperity or of entertaining doubts of the perpetuity of our institutions, for they feel assured that the Democratic party will achieve a glorious victory in November next, and in that victory they see the dawn of a new era in which the civil authority will predominate, in which truth, honor, justice, dignity, economy, and all the nobler ideas of government will hold undivided sway.

Are there any reasons why the great Democratic party should not rejoice?

The sky was never so bright. The beams of a radiant sun, light up a broad and glorious country and wherever they fall, North, East, South and West, they find the hearts of an intelligent people aglow with the hope that the Union of the revolutionary fathers will be preserved: that the constitution of Jefferson will find another Hancock who will be ever ready to take the lead in upholding those principles around which the hearts of a free people are so fondly entwined.

The Cincinnati Convention.

Views of a North Carolina Delegate.

Col. Thos. Ruffin, of Orange county, Chairman of the North Carolina delegation at Cincinnati, was in this city last Saturday night on his way home from the Convention.

On being approached and asked to give his views for publication in the PATRIOT he cheerfully consented.

He said that the Convention was the finest body of men he ever saw. That every delegate seemed anxious that the business before the Convention should be carried through with harmony and dispatch.

The result was the spontaneous wish of the people. Gen. Hancock was nominated by the people—machine politics had no hand in the matter.

All seemed desirous of finding out who was the best man for the ticket, and when found out a determination was shown to nominate him.

He mentioned the fact that New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio had nothing to do with naming the man; that Gen. Hancock's nomination had already been secured when those States wheeled into line.

He said that the New York delegation never abandoned the idea of placing Mr. Tilden on the ticket, until it was found out that all was over. That, that delegation played off on Payne and Randall secretly hoping that a favorable opportunity would occur for bringing in Mr. Tilden. Indeed he was much surprised that Mr. Tilden was not nominated, for no name elicited more applause.

He said it was well for the country that Mr. Tilden was not our candidate: for he believed it would have been impossible for him to have been elected.

Mr. Thurman and Mr. Hendrick's behavior with great dignity and propriety—in fact he thought harmony prevailed with all and that there was no adverse feeling anywhere.

When the reunion of Tammany and Anti-Tammany took place, the scene was past description.

He never saw gratification more warmly exhibited. The magnificent hall was crowded, there being about eight thousand persons present; and the applause was deafening. Grave and dignified old men were so rejoiced that they were almost frantic.

Col Ruffin said that he believed the nomination gave the most entire satisfaction, and that the delegates at Cincinnati were not only highly gratified but even exultant. There never was a nomination made by any convention that created such enthusiasm throughout the whole country.

He affirmed, without hesitation, that Gen. Hancock was a far better candidate than Mr. Bayard would have been: and that Gen. Hancock could carry more doubtful States than any other man.

In short, he was the strongest man in the field. He was convinced of that fact before, and now the great enthusiasm had confirmed him in the conviction.

The speeches at the convention were short but very good.

Great surprise was manifested when it was discovered that the second ballot was the decisive one.

The fact of Mr. English being nominated on the first ballot and with such support as he had was enough to show that the Convention thought him to be the right man to place on the ticket with Gen. Hancock.

The east and the west are thus united, and are represented on the ticket by men admirably qualified in every respect for the positions to which the Democratic party intends to elect them.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

Col. Ruffin said that he thought the delegates from this State impressed every one with the propriety of their conduct.

On the first ballot, North Carolina gave Gen. Hancock nine votes.

On the second ballot the vote for him was entire.

He said that North Carolina deserves great credit for the part taken in securing the nomination of Gen. Hancock. For when it was found out that our delegation would vote as a unit for him, and was really in earnest, then for the first time many States came over to him, thus the tide was turned and North Carolina's favorite was nominated by an overwhelming majority.

The North Carolina delegates had in view the best interests of the whole country and seemed desirous to unite on the man they thought best fitted for the position.

There was not a jar or any discord in the body; all were determined in purpose and harmonious in action.

Annual Meeting of the State Press Association.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Press Association will be held in Asheville this week beginning on Wednesday June 30th. Of course the attendance will be large, at least we think so.

The Convention last year was held at Goldsboro, and quite a number of our editorial friends were in attendance. Yet there was a number of young men present who did not have any connection whatever with newspapers.

Editorial conventions should be composed of editors only, but in these days you find "Tom, Dick and Harry," always ready to get a free ride, and have a good time generally at the expense of the State press. Now all this is wrong.

A bonafide representative should be admitted to the Convention—but in the event he should fail to take an active part for the journal he may represent, then the representative in question should be excluded from the rights and privileges of the Convention.

By the way, wont there be lots of editors who will have to "eat crow" in accepting complimentary passes from Mr. Wm. J. Best, over the Western North Carolina Railroad? This is a funny world—made up of all sorts of people, and it takes all sorts of people to make a funny world.

We hope our brethren of the Press will have a real nice time. Our best wishes attend them—"May they live long and prosper."

A Few Plain Truths.

We do not presume to dictate, but we would like to place before the property owners of Greensboro a few plain truths for their consideration.

Every one desires or should desire, earnestly, that our beautiful little city should grow, and be made a thriving business center.

If property owners desire to enhance the value of real estate: there is only one way in which it can be done, and in a few words we hope to convince some of them that they are mistaken in the methods now employed to attain that end.

With almost all of the large property owners, it is the rule to hold land at an unreasonable price. As it is, there is but little demand here for real estate and these who would purchase are forced to go elsewhere or pay two prices for houses and lots.

"Oh, but there will be a demand after awhile," they say. We say there will not be until our people show a little enterprise in creating a demand. Do not sit quietly and wait for something to turn up but go to work and turn it up for yourselves as we suggest.

Offer inducements to men of enterprise and energy to come to Greensboro. For we are sadly deficient in these two prime factors of thrift. Many enterprises have been driven to other places by our inactivity and close fist policy of our people: so we have been told.

Bring capital here, build more factories; when this is accomplished, when the business of the place will warrant it, the owners of property can realize such prices and rents as they may desire.

There is now a scheme on foot to establish a large cotton factory here. And we appeal to all who have the best interests of Greensboro at heart to take those steps necessary for securing the establishment of so great an enterprise. That some of our citizens are alive on this subject we know, but of another fact we are more deeply convinced and it is this, the large majority of our people seem to appear indifferent to anything that promises progress for Greensboro.

HANCOCK.

What the Politicians Say Regarding his Nomination.

Colonel John W. Forney, of Philadelphia: "I am of the opinion that General Hancock will be elected the next President of the United States. I think one hundred thousand Republicans will vote for him."

As to the course Colonel Forney will take in *Progress*, with respect to the nominations he is yet undecided.

Col. Forney to General Hancock: "I congratulate you for your nomination for President and predict your election and complete restoration of peace to all sections. Your life-long friend, JOHN W. FORNEY."

Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin: "In my judgment General Hancock was the most available man before the convention and certainly is the strongest man that could have been presented to secure the electoral vote of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, says: "It is a strong ticket."

Mr. J. Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, says: "It is a very, very strong ticket and hard to beat."

Mr. Booth said: "It is a strong ticket, and English secures Indiana."

James Hayes, an Irish Catholic leader and member of the City Council of Richmond, Va., says: "The nomination is a strong one. I wanted Bayard, but I'm in for the war with Hancock."

Hancock in the South.

[Philadelphia Times.]

During the year 1865 General Hancock was placed in command of the Middle Department, with headquarters at Baltimore, remaining there until July, 1866, when he was transferred to the Department of the Missouri, where he conducted several successful campaigns against the Indians, taking the field in person, after his manner, with fifteen hundred men.

In the following year, when General Sheridan was relieved by the President, from his command in Louisiana and Texas, where he had done nothing but increase the confusion of the civil war, Hancock was assigned to that department. He assumed the command in an order which at once inspired the confidence of the people among whom he had been sent. It read as follows:

Hancock's Connection With the Execution of Mrs. Surratt.

[Philadelphia Times.]

General Hancock was in command in the Valley when the country was thrown into excitement by the assassination of President Lincoln in 1865, and he was immediately summoned to Washington by President Johnson and assumed the military command at the capital. It was in this way he was associated with the trial by the military court, and the subsequent execution, of the alleged conspirators, including Mrs. Surratt. Much interest has been exhibited in this part of his service, and the prominence of his position has, in the minds of some ignorant people, made his connection with the execution of the prisoners more intimate than is true. It must be remembered that he was in command of a force in and about the capital of about 100,000 men, having, practically, only the Secretary of War and the President as his superiors. With the details of the guarding and care of the prisoners he had nothing whatever to do.

They were confined in the Arsenal, and the command there was General Hartung, who took the post by order of the Secretary of War. 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.

The execution had been ordered for the 8th day of July. On the 6th Messrs. Aiken and Clappitt, the counsel of Mrs. Surratt, went before United States Justice Wylie and procured a writ of habeas corpus. This was served by the Marshal of the District on General Hancock as the military head of the division. As was his duty he forwarded it to his superior, the President of the United States and the Commander-in-Chief, President Johnson at once issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, '65.

To Major-General Hancock, Commander, Etc.:

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the writ of habeas corpus has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this; and I do hereby especially suspend this writ and direct that you proceed and execute the order heretofore given you upon the judgment of the military commission, and you will give this in return to this writ.

The writ is returned to the writ and, accompanied by United States Attorney General Speed, General Hancock presented himself before Justice Wylie and made return to the writ. The execution took place the following day. General Hancock said that the only hope for Mrs. Surratt lay in the power of her daughter 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 word of peace, should go surely and swiftly. But no such words were spoken.

BISHOP KEANE OF RICHMOND, REFUTES THE CHARGES ABOUT GENERAL HANCOCK.

[New York Record.]

RICHMOND, June 21, 1890.—The Right Rev. Bishop Keane, of the Catholic Church, was found at his residence, next to St. Peter's Cathedral on Grace street. He received the Herald's correspondent courteously and pleasantly and in reply to an inquiry asking his opinion about the nomination of General Hancock, said he must decline an answer to that question, as he had nothing whatever to do with politics. The Bishop was then asked if the charges as to General Hancock's connection with the Surratt case would affect him with the Catholics. He answered that most unambiguously they would, and with Protestants as well as Catholics and all others, if the truth were not said. Since these charges, however, had been denied and had been disproved as preposterous and false he could not see how General Hancock could be affected by them.

Yr. correspondent then remarked that Father Walter, of St. Patrick's Church, in Washington, who had attended Mrs. Surratt through all her trials to the last, was said to have written a letter entirely exonerating General Hancock from all responsibility in the matter, and asked if the Bishop knew anything about that letter? He replied:—"I happened to be in Washington about the time a few months ago, when these charges were reiterated by the press against General Hancock. I was there for the purpose of delivering a lecture. Father Walter then had a consultation with me regarding those charges, and asked my advice as to what he should do in the premises. He stated in the most emphatic language that there was no truth whatever in the charges. Father Walter was the spiritual adviser and confessor of Mrs. Surratt. I told him it was his duty to truth and to history, as well to General Hancock, that he should write the letter which he did in reference to the matter."

"Of course," the Bishop again remarked, "the charges were preposterously false and devoid of even a shadow of truth." Bishop Keane said that he was the assistant of Father Walter at Washington for twelve years, up to the time he came to Richmond to take charge of the duties of this diocese. Father Walter has been in charge of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., for twenty years, and is now about fifty-four years of age.

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Another order has reference to the applications made at headquarters "implying the existence of an arbitrary authority in the Commanding General touching purely civil controversies."

The rights of litigants do not depend on the views of the General. They are to be judged and settled according to the laws. Arbitrary power, such as he has been urged to assume, has no existence here. It is not found in the laws of Louisiana or Texas. It cannot be derived from any act or acts of Congress. It is restrained by a constitution and prohibited from action in many particulars. The major general commanding takes occasion to repeat that while disclaiming judicial functions in civil cases he can suffer no forcible resistance to the execution of processes of the courts.

It readily can be imagined that the policy laid down by General Hancock provoked the active hostility of the carpet-baggers whom his predecessor had endeavored to establish in power by means of bayonets, and an effort was made in Congress, by hostile legislation directed against him, to make his position irksome and embarrassing. General Grant was brought into this fight and induced to revoke some of Hancock's orders. He was not turned aside from his course, for, as he wrote to a friend, "nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right"—but finally he made application to be relieved from his command, and in March, 1868, he was assigned to the Division of the Atlantic. Subsequently he commanded the Department of Dakota, but on the death of General Meade, in 1872, he resumed the command of the Atlantic Division, with headquarters at New York, where he has since resided.

Headquarters Fifth Military District.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 40.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 29, 1867.

1. IN ACCORDANCE with general orders No. 81, headquarters of the army, adjutant general's office, Washington, D. C., August 27, 1867, Major-General W. S. Hancock is hereby assigned command of the Fifth Military District and of the department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

2. The general commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances. In war it is indispensable to repel force by force and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be.

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 must be preserved. Free institutions while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offenses committed in this district must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil tribunals, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction. While the General thus indicates his purposes to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrection or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms.

By command of

MEJ. GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK.

This order, so distinctly declaring the subordination of the military to the civil power, was followed by others equally emphatic. An order dated December 5 contains the following language:

The Commanding General has been officially informed that the administration of justice, and especially of criminal justice, in the courts, is clogged, if not entirely frustrated, by the enforcement of paragraph No. 2 of the military order numbered special orders 125, current series, from these headquarters, issued on the 24th of August, A. D. 1867, relative to the qualification of persons to be placed on the jury lists of the State of Louisiana. To determine who shall and who shall not be jurors appertains to the legislative power, and until the laws in existence regulating this subject are amended or changed by that department of the civil government which the Constitution of all the States under our republican system vest with that power, it is deemed best to carry out the will of the people as expressed in the last legislative act on this subject. The qualification of a juror under the law is a proper subject for the decision of the Courts. The Commanding General, in the discharge of the trust reposed in him, will maintain the just power of the judiciary and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities to be embarrassed by military interference. It is ordered that said paragraph, which relates to the qualifications of persons to be placed on the jury lists

of the State of Louisiana, be and the same is hereby revoked.

An election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention was ordered in Texas at this time, and among other provisions was this:

Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by law, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanding posts will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities fail to preserve the peace.

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It readily can be imagined that the policy laid down by General Hancock provoked the active hostility of the carpet-baggers whom his predecessor had endeavored to establish in power by means of bayonets, and an effort was made in Congress, by hostile legislation directed against him, to make his position irksome and embarrassing. General Grant was brought into this fight and induced to revoke some of Hancock's orders. He was not turned aside from his course, for, as he wrote to a friend, "nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right"—but finally he made application to be relieved from his command, and in March, 1868, he was assigned to the Division of the Atlantic. Subsequently he commanded the Department of Dakota, but on the death of General Meade, in 1872, he resumed the command of the Atlantic Division, with headquarters at New York, where he has since resided.

General Hancock is not a new name in connection with the Presidency. He was before the Democratic National Convention which met in New York in July, 1868, soon after his service in Louisiana, Maine—which State has voted solidly for him at Cincinnati—presenting his name, Peasey is the candidate at that time being Asa Packer. Hancock started with 333 votes, and ran up and down with no considerable changes till the fifteenth ballot, when he received 794, and with lively gains received 1443 on the eighteenth ballot, when the convention adjourned to the following day. The chances at this time were that Hancock would be the choice of the convention. On the nineteenth ballot, taken on the next morning, Hancock had 1354; he reached 1424 on the next, and on the twenty-first was back again to 1354. Pennsylvania was the deciding vote, and Hancock was elected on the twenty-second ballot. Ohio broke for Seymour and effected his nomination, although Pennsylvania stood by Hancock to the last and was to the last supported by South Carolina. In the convention of 1876, at St. Louis, Hiestor Clymer, on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation, again presented General Hancock for the nomination. On the first ballot he had 75 votes—58 from Pennsylvania, 2 each from Alabama, Iowa and Texas, 5 each from Louisiana and North Carolina and 1 from Georgia. On the second ballot, when most of the States went for Tilden, Pennsylvania remained by Hancock with her 53 votes. Now, twelve years after his name was first presented for the Chief Magistracy, he proves an irresistible candidate before the convention and has carried off the prize in the most creditable way.

GRANT'S ILL TREATMENT OF HANCOCK.

It is well known that Gen. Hancock has not been on good terms with a few officers of high rank and rank since the end of the war. And it is equally well known that General Hancock's dissatisfaction at his treatment at the hands of General Grant was based upon good and sufficient grounds. The former's broad-gauge, statesmanlike administration of affairs in Louisiana was in such sharp contrast with the arbitrary course of Gen. Sheridan that Grant felt for his favorite, who was his imitator as well, and was led to give an unjustified rebuke to Hancock. Spiritless men like Hancock, whether they are soldiers or civilians, do not conceal honest resentment, and therefore Grant was made to know very soon the anger that he had kindled. This ill-feeling was in existence at the time of the death of Gen. Thomas, which event left four major Generals in the service. Hancock had served out a term of duty and Meade preferred to remain in Philadelphia, so that the succession to the command of the Department of the Pacific was between Hancock, the senior, and Schofield, the junior major general. According to precedent Grant should have sent Hancock to the Pacific, but remembering the Louisiana episode, he preferred Schofield. General Hancock always regarded this act as a degradation of rank, caused by spite. In April, 1870, General Sherman wrote to Hancock:

"The President authorizes me to say to you that it belongs to his office to select the commanding

generals of the divisions and departments, and that the relations you choose to assume towards him officially and private, absolve him from regarding your personal preferences.

In reply General Hancock wrote: "The rule that would place a junior major general in a higher grade of command than a senior major general, in time of peace, or which gave all the major generals save one (and he not a junior) divisions, and that senior major general a department with brigadier generals and colonels, and not allow him a choice of a department in his own division, is certainly a violation of the principle upon which rank is established, as well as the custom of military service in all countries governed by law, and would equally sanction that the lieutenant general, who now commands a division, might be placed in command of a department, while some one or all of the major generals had divisions. As the President leads me to believe that because I have not his personal sympathy my preferences for command will not be regarded, notwithstanding my rank, I shall not again open this subject."

RECENT SERVICES.

During the past few years General Hancock's service has not been eventful, but he has naturally occupied a prominent position in both military and social circles. In July, 1877, he came to Philadelphia to take command of the troops ordered here to quell the riots, and the prompt and efficient way in which he brought order out of chaos will long be remembered with gratitude. He is president of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of several other military organizations, and is always an honored guest at all assemblages of the soldiers of the late war.

Hancock's Home.

Men Who Played Soldier With Him—What His Townsmen Predict.

[Philadelphia Times, June 25.]

Soon after General Hancock assumed command of the Military Division of the Atlantic he is reported to have said to a friend: "Now, if the government will only remove my headquarters to Philadelphia I will be able to realize the desire of my heart by making my residence in Norristown, the home of my childhood."

Could General Hancock yesterday have witnessed the very general joy, without regard to party, that pervaded Norristown when the news reached there of his nomination for the Presidency, he would have had ocular demonstration that the home of his childhood was proud of the bright manhood of the strapping youth it had sent forth. Along the streets, in all the public places, in private offices, and everywhere in and about the town party feeling was laid aside in the general rejoicing over the nomination.

Old men, who had about reached the allotted "three score and ten" forgot their long years of bitter political strife as they shook hands and discussed their boyish recollections of "Winfield Hancock." It was no longer General Hancock to them, but old Ben Hancock's boy—"Winfield."

The old two-story stone house near the Montgomery Cemetery, that has been in so dilapidated a condition for years that it has not been habitable, where General Hancock's childhood days were spent, became at once a place of importance, and during a day not of importance who had passed it for years without giving a thought to the old structure stopped to gaze upon it. The academy where he was taught and old Eliphalet Roberts and the Rev. Samuel Aarons, the teachers who presided therein, though long since passed away, all came in for their share of praise.

A large body of Democrats convened in the hall of the Democratic County Association, where the announcement of the nomination was received with the wildest demonstrations of delight. Flags were hoisted on the building and displayed from the houses, while an impromptu meeting was organized and addressed by John W. Bickel, Horace G. Boyer and others. On the river front five hundred guns were fired,

Grandpa's Barn. Oh, how the place is steeping barn! When the doors stand open through the day. And the air is sweet, with the fragrance of hay. Where the grain lies over the slippery floor, And the horses are looking around, And the muckers flicker, now here, now there, And the breeze blows through with a merry sound.

The swallows twitter and chirp all day, With fluttering wings, in the old brown eaves. And the robins sing in the trees which lean To brush the roof with their rustling leaves.

O for the glad vacation time, When grandpa's barn will echo the shout Of merry children, who romp and play In the new-born freedom of school let out!

Such scaring of doves from their cozy nests, Such hunting for eggs in the loft so high, Till the frightened hens, with a cackle shrill, From their hidden treasures are fain to fly.

Oh, the dear old barn, so cool, so wide! Its doors will open again ere long To the summer sunshine, the new-mown hay, And the merry ring of vacation song.

For grandpa's barn is the jolliest place For frolic and fun on a summer day, And on old time, as the years slip by, Its memory never can steal away. (Mary D. Brice in Harper's Young People.)

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Testimony of the President of the Confederacy in the Dorsey suit.

Mrs. Dorsey, General Early thinks, was a Woman of Extraordinary Intellect.—Her Filial Regard for Mr. Davis.—Mr. Davis's Account of His Acquaintance with Mrs. Dorsey.—Mrs. Dorsey's Account of Her Acquaintance with Mr. Davis.

[New Orleans Times, June 18th.]

Yesterday, Hon. Jefferson Davis, Gen. Jubal A. Early, and Mr. I. U. Payne, appeared in the Second District Court, in answer to a summons issued to that effect, to give their testimony in the matter of the succession of Sarah A. Dorsey, in order that it may be preserved in perpetuum rei memoriam. Hon. Jefferson Davis, during the testimony, time ago saying forth that he had come to fear that Stephen Percy Ellis, Mortimer Dahlgren, and Inez Ruth Ellis Peckham, intended to attack the last testament of Sarah A. Dorsey, deceased, on the following grounds:

First, That the testatrix was not of sound and disposing mind when she made said will. Second, That she was at the time of making said will under undue influence of a person. Third, That the motive in inducing her to make said will was illegal and contrary to public policy.

At 11 o'clock yesterday the depositions of the witnesses began.—Messrs. E. H. Farrar and C. L. Walker for plaintiff, and W. R. Mills for defendants.

JEFFERSON DAVIS CALLED AND SWORE.

By Mr. C. L. Walker: "I am Mrs. Dorsey's nephew. I reside in Harrison county, Miss., at Beauvoir. I met Mrs. Dorsey when she was a little girl, about 1845, in Natchez. With intervals our intercourse has been continuous since that time. I knew her father and her maternal grandfather very well. I knew her husband. Mr. Dorsey's plantation and mine were on opposite sides of the river. I had been interested in this part of the country from 1835. Mrs. Dorsey's ancestors by the maternal side were the pioneers of the country on St. George Lake.

By Mr. Farrar: "I want to live at Beauvoir, I think, in 1876. My wife and unmarried daughter were abroad, and I thought that my own health would be better on the seashore. Mrs. Dorsey heard my intentions, and she invited me to come to Beauvoir. I told her that I would not stay at her house without compensating her. I rented a cottage from her at \$50 per month. Mrs. Dorsey acted as my amanuensis on hearing that writing was painful to me; this continued until the return of my wife from Europe. I became the owner of Beauvoir in January, 1878.

"Mrs. Dorsey had a desire to go to Europe. She proposed to me to take all of her property and furnish her with enough money to pay her expenses abroad. On her leaving for New Orleans she sold Beauvoir to me, and I gave my note to let in payment. A supplemental deed was attached to the original transfer, as there had been no mention made of a vendee on the part of Mrs. Dorsey. I told you that at Beauvoir after I bought it, I held the power of attorney from her; she was very much embarrassed in business affairs, and I think was

"VICTIMIZED IN BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

"She asked me to act as her attorney, and put the request on the ground of friendship, which I could not resist. I acted under that mistake when Mrs. Dorsey was unable to attend to her business. When she came to New Orleans, in 1879 for advice and for the relief of her health. The troubles in Texas arose from the fact that she had leased certain property there; had taken notes for the rent, and several of them had been protested for non-payment. I never received any money under the power of attorney.

"Mrs. Dorsey had the most brilliant of intellects, a great knowledge of languages and the natural sciences. She wrote fluently and well. As an amanuensis she put down things as they were said. Her mind was well balanced and under her own control. These reports about my using undue influences with her are a bundle of contradictions and falsehoods—this was said with great violence and in an agitated manner, false as to her, false to me, and false in

every particular. She was an independent woman; if I had been seeking for bequests, I could have gotten them for large amounts. I stopped subscriptions gotten up for my benefit in Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia. I have but little left, but among my possessions is independence of character.

"I never talked to Mrs. Dorsey about making her will.

"I never knew that I was her legatee; I first learned that she had made her will when she came to New Orleans. She said, 'I shall expect you to my friend to see that my wishes are faithfully carried out.' I promised, I afterwards wrote to her to ask for instructions to carry out her will. She replied when near her end. She left instructions with Mr. Payne and he gave them to me after the return of the party who had taken her remains to Natchez. When the will was produced I took for the first time knowledge of its contents.

"Mrs. Dorsey was perfectly well acquainted with my private affairs. She knew that unless I recovered my property, then under litigation, I would lose everything. She knew more about my public career than I did myself. I never tried to be the hero of my own stories—never told her about my career. We used to talk a great deal about matters. We differed on many points; she always got the best of the argument. There was nothing of obstinacy about her.

"I know A. Mortimer Dahlgren; met him at Beauvoir. He stayed there until Mrs. Dorsey came to New Orleans. When he first came to Beauvoir he showed a disposition to attend to local affairs. He took charge of the newspaper at Hanksboro, which was afterwards removed to Pass Christian. As his own affairs improved his interests in his sister's affairs decreased. He was the youngest child of the family, and his sister (Mrs. Dorsey) took great interest in him. He was ungrateful to her. He asked me for a general letter of introduction. I did not give it then, and not until it was asked for by Mrs. Dorsey. I extended an invitation to him to remain at Beauvoir.

"Mrs. Dorsey never spoke to me except kindly of her relation. She had a great deal of pride, and she disliked to speak of anybody. There was a difficulty between her and Dahlgren. They were reconciled, however, at my solicitation.

"IN REGARD TO HER RELIGIOUS BELIEF and the adoption of the Aryan philosophy, I talked frequently to her. We frequently read the Episcopal Church service on Sundays. She was baptized a Roman Catholic because her faith was one. When she came to age she became an Episcopalian. At her last moments her friends wanted to send for a priest but she asked for Dr. Kram, of Christ church. He and Dr. Leacock came. Mrs. Dorsey was an Episcopalian. I think

"I never noticed instability of opinion in Mrs. Dorsey; never noticed any tendency to vacillation. Her father was a good Democrat, and she died one. She did not believe that the Confederacy was still in existence, but its truths were eternal and would prevail. I believe so too—if that's insanity, both of us were crazy! (Spoken with vehemence.) I think she was up to the highest standard of endurance on that subject. I talked to her about the surgical operation. Dr. Chopin said it would require a minute examination to decide whether the operation was necessary. I was opposed to it.

"I don't think she believed that the operation would terminate fatally. She was encouraged to believe that it would cure her. The cancer was in her breast. I had reason to think that she would survive me. If our cases had been reversed, I would have done for her what she has done for me. I knew nothing about the charges published. I think Mrs. Dorsey and Mrs. Peckham were entirely alienated before the former's death. When Mrs. Dorsey was dying she asked me to give her 'sister Lucy money to buy'—then her voice failed. I asked her if she meant mourning, and she nodded her head in assent.

"TELL INEZ I HAVE FORGIVEN HER."

she said later. Mrs. Prentiss, who was present, said: 'Give her your eyes flashed fire, but she spoke not, and I never saw Mrs. Peckham and Mrs. Dorsey much together. Mrs. Dorsey had a good temper; when people quarreled with her she let them go, and when they recovered she received them cordially. I never tried to alienate Mrs. Dorsey's affections from her relations. Mrs. Dorsey once promised to give Dahlgren a piece of land in Arkansas, but he would not go there; in lieu he took money from her. She was omniscious after knowledge; I never gave out any motives why Mrs. Dorsey gave me the bequest. I am sorry that these reports have gotten out, for I have received volumes of letters asking for assistance. Beauvoir was bought by Mrs. Dorsey for \$3,500; very few improvements have been made on it since.

By Mr. Mills: "I never saw Mrs. Dorsey during the war. Was not acquainted with the family of General Dahlgren. Mrs. Peckham made an attack on me and wanted me to leave Beauvoir. She told me that remarks were going about of my saying there, and showed me a letter wherein it was stated that my presence there had given rise to a great many unpleasant remarks. I think that she instigated the author of the letter to write what I read. I answered her in such a manner as led me to expect a visit from her male relatives, which has not occurred yet.

"I am seventy-two years old, and was born in Todd county, Ky. The testimony was here closed.

There are 70,000 Germans in St. Petersburg.

the cherries, cork and tie up carefully when cold. They will be fit to eat in a week, and will keep for an indefinite time.—*Mattie Rogers, Athens, Ga.*

New Advertisements.

JEWELRY AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT

To the People of Greensboro and surrounding Country:

Having opened in your midst a first-class Watch-Making and Jewelry Store, I respectfully ask a share of your patronage. Having served a long apprenticeship with one of the most celebrated Watch and chronometer makers in the country, and having had Thirty Years Experience in this business, I confidently believe I can give Entire Satisfaction to all who may entrust their work to my care. I shall keep constantly on hand a Good assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry of all kinds, Spectacles, Silver and Plated Ware, and Everything in my Line. Fine Gold Rings and Hair Jewelry Made to Order. My Store is the Book Store of C. D. Yates under the Benbow House. Old Gold and Silver Bought or Taken in Exchange. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 9, 1879-ly.

J. W. Scott & Co.

Wish to Buy Your WOOL, SASSAFRAS OIL, COUNTRY BACON, MEAL, DRIED CHERRIES, and ALL DESIRABLE PRODUCE.

They are prepared to offer GROCERIES on as Good Terms As any house in this section of the State

Scott, Small & Co., OFFER PRINTS, PIECE GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, And a FULL LINE of NOTIONS at BOTTOM PRICES. May 25th, 1880.

Hints for the Household.

Receipts for the Table.

[New York Times.]

Cherry Bounce—People kind of laugh at me because I give yards with receipts, but I can't think of a good thing to eat or drink without spicing it with something else. I never drink a glass of cherry bounce without thinking of my old granny, as lived at the jumping-off point of Long Island. There used to be a lot of straggling cherry trees, that had a hard time to live, that bore a half wild kind of fruit on them, which was grandmother's cherry-bounce trees—that is when I did not eat the cherries. They were kind of bitter fruit, and was only sour though when I couldn't get 'em. They used to bloom so fragrantly that you could smell 'em sweet out at sea. People used to come high and low to get that bounce. This is the way she made it. It wasn't brandy she used, but whiskey, and old-fashioned whiskey at that. I have seen her making it many a time in June, a fusing around, and me a picking fruit, only I most eat two cherries to one the poor old soul got. To every gallon of cherries which she put dry in a gallon jar she poured in enough whiskey to cover them. There they sat, a-giving their flavor to the liquor for three solid weeks. Then she poured off the clear liquor and put it aside. Next the cherries that were bursting their skins with the liquor, she mashed without breaking the stones, and strained it through a jelly-bag. This, when clear, she added to the first purings off. For every two quarts of liquor coming from the cherries, she took a pound of white sugar and dissolved that in a jar of water, giving it a slight boil, only enough to meet the liquor. This she mixed with liquor, stirring it well. There used to be honest old bottles in those days, with no false bottoms to 'em, with a bulge in the neck, and put her stuff in them, and was particular about corking of them. When you poured it out it was a dark, rich claret-color—full of fragrance. A good many people declared they had never tasted such delicious stuff. Grandma used to say that cultivated cherries never was good for bounce, and that wild cherries made it better. Hallelujah people call this cherry cordial, but I say it's cherry bounce.—*Bob, the Sea Cook.*

Salt and Water Cucumbers.—Put 50 freshly picked cucumbers in a stone jar, separating each layer with fresh grape leaves, and a sprig of sweet fennel. Pour over them a pickle made by boiling a pint and a half of salt in a gallon of water, and a tablespoonful of cayenne pepper; only let it come to a boil; have it perfectly cold before putting in the cucumbers; cover well with grape leaves; put a clew piece of light wood and a brick on top; keep the cucumbers down; they will ferment, be slightly acid, and be ready for use in three weeks. This is a Holland receipt.—*Aunt Joe.*

Brandy Cherries.—Choose fine, firm fruit, wash, pick the stems off, stick the cherries in two or three places with a needle; pour over them a syrup made by boiling a pound of sugar (to every pound of cherries) in a gill of water, add a pint of brandy for every four pounds of sugar; pour the syrup hot over

Miscellaneous

BORENS HORSE POWERS.

I am prepared to furnish my Horse Powers at either my Foundry near New Garden, or delivered at the depot in Greensboro.

After a trial of nine years I have no hesitancy in saying it is a FIRST CLASS MACHINE.

Orders left with Mr. John Wharton in Greensboro will be promptly filled. I have on hand 22 machines ready for delivery.

A. P. BOREN, New Garden, P. O., Guilford Co., N. C. May 20th, 1880.

The "Farrar" Turbine Water Wheel, Patented February, 3rd, 1880.

Richmond Advertisements.

Purcell, Ladd & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, DEALERS IN French Polishes! Fine and Cylinder Window Glass, Agency for Virginia Springs, Waters, Orders Promptly Executed. 1216 Main Street, Corner Thirteenth, RICHMOND, VA.

Kerosene Oil by the Barrel or Car Load. April 21, 1880.

Davenport & Morris, RICHMOND, VA., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, Syrup, Flour, Fish, Bacon, Powder, Ale and Porter, Soda, Starch, Soap, and Candles, Tobacco, and ALL LEADING ARTICLES IN THE GROCERY TRADE.

Particular attention given to the filling of orders. December 3, 1879 6m.

Watkins, Cottrell & Co., 1307 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA. Importers and dealers in FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AND SADDLERY HARDWARE. May 10, 1880.

CONFECTIONERIES. BUY THEM OF THE VETERAN CONFECTIONER, LOUIS J. BOSSIEUX, 1112 Main Street, A House of Forty years' standing, and the only original manufactory of the imitable DOUBLE REFINED STEAM CANDY.

We make the WHOLESALE BUSINESS A SPECIALTY. We give the manufacture of candies strict attention and making an article of Clarified Fruit Candies, superior to anything made for wholesale purposes in these United States.

We sell Candies at Baltimore prices. We sell Sugar and Molasses Cakes at Baltimore prices. We sell Soda Water, Butter and Sugar Cakes at Baltimore prices. We have the Largest Stock, to which we add by every steamer. We offer you INDUCEMENTS found nowhere else.

An experience of Forty Years—A large and daily increasing trade—An acknowledged credit. A large capital and small expenses are some of the reasons that enable us to offer our goods at Baltimore Prices, and in some instances AT LESS.

Gen. S. Pearson, of N. C., will be pleased to see his friends at this house. LOUIS J. BOSSIEUX, 1112 Main St., RICHMOND, Va. March 24, 1880.

WATT PLOWS THE BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES. GUARANTEED TO WORK IN ANY LAND WITHOUT CHOKING, AND WITH LESS DRAUGHT THAN ANY OTHER PLOW IN USE. TRY THEM AND BE CONVINCED. If they do not do what we claim return at our expense. Farmers, Look to Your Interest! We caution you in buying castings for our plows to carefully see that each and every piece has this our

WATT & CALL, Richmond, Va. The GENUINE are sold in Greensboro by WHARTON & WHARTON, Sole Agents. March 24, 1880.

Buggies! Buggies! Buggies! I now have on hand a half dozen finished NO-TOP BUGGIES and am daily finishing up a full assortment of all the various styles made by me. I can furnish my friends good buggies at once, or on short notice. I will make it to the interest of all parties wanting first class work to call on me before purchasing elsewhere. J. A. RICHARDSON, Jamestown, N. C. May 10th, 1880.

W. B. BOGART, Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Notions, and Gents Furnishing Goods. Odd Fellow Hall Building. After a routine of a few months it is with the most happy feeling that I again resume business. I cordially invite my many friends and former customers to call and examine my ELEGANT NEW stock which is now ready for the season. I shall receive new goods every week which your attention will be called. April 25, 1880-ly W. B. BOGART.

NEW STORE! Having just returned from the Northern Markets I am now offering a new stock of staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes, HATS AND NOTIONS. on East Market Street, opposite Platt's. I have bought my goods for Cash, low, to sell them. LOW FOR CASH OR BAITER. I hope my old friends and customers will give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere. W. E. BRYAN, April 2, 1879, 172-ly.

To all Whom it May Concern. Fully appreciating past favors, we invite the attention of the citizens in and about Greensboro to our First Class Boot and Shoe Making Establishment, and respectfully solicit their patronage. We have on hand FOUR-EXCELLENT JOURNEMENTS, as well skilled in the above art as any in the State. If anyone doubts it let him give us an order and we will guarantee a perfect fit or money refunded. Please give us a trial and we will be glad to see you. Just opposite the North State office. S. R. JONES & C. O. Greensboro, April 21, 1880.

Gray's Specific Medicine. TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases of the male system. BEFORE TAKING, follow AFTER TAKING, a sequence of Self-Abuse, or Loss of Memory Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Connecting at Greensboro with trains on H. & D. and N. C. R. R.

WORTH & HAMMOND, BUSH HILL, N. C. DEALERS IN LUMBER, &c., &c. We have now on hand 125,000 Feet of DRIED LUMBER, which we will sell at satisfactory prices. All orders will receive prompt attention. Location of Mills convenient to the North Carolina Railroad. Mr. J. T. Redding, is our regular authorized agent, at Bush Hill. Correspondence solicited. For Sale in this city at the Drug Store of W. C. Porter & Co., and R. G. Glens. Feb. 18-6m.

BANNER WAREHOUSE. FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO, LEA BROTHERS, Proprietors, DURHAM, N. C.

Ship in Tierces or Boxes, Lightly Pressed, And Give FULL INSTRUCTIONS by Mail. PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN And Returns Promptly Made. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. December 17, 1879 6m.

LOST. Near the depot, a pocket book, with portions of three thousand Mile Tickets, with D. Holiday & Co., also my name on them. A liberal reward will be paid on leaving them at the Central Hotel. E. T. BAKER. Greensboro, June 8, 1880.

JUST OUT. Hood's Great Book OF THE WAR. ADVANCE AND RETREAT. Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies. BY GENERAL J. B. HOOD, Late Lieutenant-General, Confederate States Army, published for The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund BY GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, New Orleans, 1880.

The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to the Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care, support and education of the ten infants deprived of their parents last summer at New Orleans, (the melancholy incidents of which and bereavement are still fresh in the public mind.)

The book is an elegant octavo, containing 366 pages, with a fine photographic likeness and a fine steel engraving, most expressive for this work, four large maps of battle fields, bound in handsome gray English cloth, at Three Dollars, or in a fine sheep binding, with Marbled Edge, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents—in half bound Morocco, library style, Four Dollars, or in best Levant Turkey Morocco, full gilt Stems and Edges, Five Dollars.

On the receipt from any person remitting by mail or express, of the amount in a registered letter or by a postal order, draft, or check, a copy will be immediately sent free of postage, registered as second class matter.

The volume is published in the best style of typography, or elegant paper, with illustrations, executed as highest specimens of art. The author, the subject, the purpose, all these render it worthy a place in every library,—on every desk,—or upon the book shelf of every house in the country.

Agents wanted in every town and county in the United States, and a preference will be given to honorably discharged veterans from the army.

To the ladies, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, the sale of this book among their circle of friends, will afford an excellent way of contributing substantial aid to no desecrated cause.

For terms, rates to agents, etc., address with full particulars, GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Publisher, on behalf of the Hood Memorial Fund, New Orleans, La. Jan-28-'80.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE. North Carolina Road. TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 16, '80.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 45, Daily.	No. 19, ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3:50 am	4:10 pm	.....
" Salisbury	6:03 am	5:55 pm	.....
" High Point	7:31 am	7:08 pm	.....
Arr. Greensboro	8:10 am	7:57 pm	.....
Leave Greensboro	8:20 am	.....	.....
Arr. Hillsboro	10:23 am	.....	10:23 pm
" Durham	11:02 am	.....	11:02 pm
" Raleigh	12:20 pm	.....	11:50 pm
Leave " "	1:40 pm	.....	1:40 pm
Arr. Goldsboro	6:00 pm	10:00 pm	.....

No. 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the E. & D. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45—Connects at Greensboro with the E. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 16, '80.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 46, Daily.	No. 18, ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10:10 am	6:34 pm	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12:25 pm	10:40 pm	.....
Leave Raleigh	3:30 pm	.....	7:00 am
Arr. Durham	4:44 pm	.....	8:00 am
Leave Durham	5:20 pm	.....	11:00 am
Arr. Hillsboro	7:40 pm	.....	3:15 pm
Leave " "	8:20 pm	6:24 pm	.....
Arrive High Point	8:25 pm	7:24 pm	.....
" Salisbury	10:40 pm	9:50 pm	.....
" Charlotte	12:20 am	11:17 am	.....

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with Salisbury, with W. N. C. R. R. for all points South and South-West. At Charlotte with C. & A. R. R. for all points South and South-West. At Charlotte with C. & A. R. R. for all points South and South-West.

SALEM BRANCH. Leave Greensboro daily ex. Sunday 5:50 pm. Arrive Kernersville " " 10:00 pm. " " " " 10:00 pm. Leave Salem " " 5:00 pm. Arrive Kernersville " " 5:40 pm. " " " " 7:00 pm. Connecting at Greensboro with trains on H. & D. and N. C. R. R.

Sleeping Cars Without Charge. Run both ways with trains Nos. 45 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and on train Nos. 12 and 13 between Boston and Savannah.

Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, Southwest, West, North and East. For emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address J. R. MACMURDO, Gen. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.