THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

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If you desire beauty you should use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Lyon's Kathairon is the best Hair Dressing in use.

oct 1 34-1m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. WILLIS, J. W LIPPITT & Co., and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 24, 1868—74-eod1w-1tw

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AND

INGERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES,

for sale by

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sept 3 30-3m

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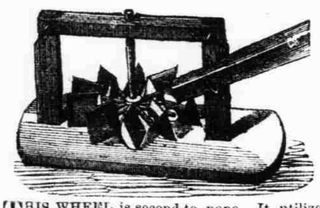
WATER WHEEL.



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Box 6711, P. O., New York.

july 16 23 3m

State of North Carolina,

CASTERET COUNTY.

SUPERIOR OURT.

Hannah L. BELL, Plaintiff.
against
William A. Thomas and James M. Holmes, Df'ts.

IN THIS ACTION, it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff, that the defendants, William A. Thomas and James M. Holmes, cannot, after due diligence, be found within the limits of this State, and that a cause of action exists against said defendants: it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., notifying the said defendants that they are summoned to appear before His Honor, the Judge of the Superior Court of Carteret county, at the Court House in Beaufort, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1869, then and there to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, as on failure to answer the same, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, James Rumley, Clerk of the Superior Court of Carteret county, at Beaufort, the 4th day of October, 1869.

JAS. RUMLEY, C. S. C.

oct 15 36-6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

Isaac B. Kelly, Plaintiff.
Against
Spaight Hill, Cathorn Hill, Frances Hill, Buckner L. Hill, Adolphus G. Moseley, Df'ts.
Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiff—

I. That the defendant, Spaight Hill, cannot, after diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post-office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiff, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office (Seal) at office in Kenansville, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court, Duplin County, N. C.

sept 24 33-w6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

James H. P. Rhodes, Benjamin F. Rhodes, Martha E. Rhodes, By their Guardian, Alexander D. McGowen, Pl'ff's
Against
Spaight Hill, Calhorn Hill, Frances Hill, Buckner Hill, Adolphus G. Moseley, D'fts.
Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the plaintiffs—

I. That the Defendant, Spaight Hill, cannot, after due di ligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., for six weeks successive y.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post-office by the said plaintiffs, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiffs, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office, (Seal) at office in Kenansville, this 18th September, A. D. 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court, Duplin County, N. C.

sept 24 33-w6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

Wm. H. Williams, Pl'ff.
Against
Spaight Hill, Calhoun Hill, Frances Hill, Buckner L. Hill, Adolphus G. Moseley, Def'ts.
Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiff—

I. That the defendant, Spaight Hill, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post-office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiff, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office, (Seal) at office in Kenansville, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court Duplin County.

oct 1 34-W6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

Isaac B. Kelly, Endorsee, Plaintiff, *against* Speight Hill, Calhoun Hill, Francis Hill, Buckner L. Hill, and Adolphus G. Moseley, defendants.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff:

I. That the defendant, Speight Hill, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That copy a of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the post-office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiff, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office at office in Kenansville, this 4th October, 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court
Duplin County, N. C.

oct 8 35-6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

Calhoun Hill, Pl'ff, *Against* Speight Hill, Defendant.
Order for service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, it appearing from the affidavit of the Plaintiff:

I. That the defendant, Speight Hill, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the post-office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiff, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the term of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office at office in Kenansville, this October 5th, 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court
Duplin County.

oct 8 35-6w

Superior Court---Bladen County.

Andrew S. Kemp, Executor of Neill Kelly, vs. W. A. Kelly, John E. Kelly, N. A. Kelly, Alice Kelly, Lucy J. Kelly, and M. A. Kelly, Heirs at Law of Neill Kelly.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

IT appearing to the Court that William A. Kelly, a defendant in this cause, is a resident of another State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for six successive weeks, once a week, notifying him to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said comty, on the first Monday in November, 1869, and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, and that in default thereof, the petition will be heard *ex parte* and a decree *pro confesso* will be rendered as to him.

Witness, H. P. Crowell, Clerk of the Superior Court for Bladen county, the 16th day of September, 1869.

H. P. CROWELL,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

sept 24 33-6w*

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

JUSTICE'S COURT, September 25, '69

Calvin C. Gore *against* Reuben Long. } Attachment.

REUBEN LONG WILL HEREBY TAKE notice that the said Calvin C. Gore has this day sued out a Warrant of Attachment against him for the sum of Ninety-One Dollars, due by former judgment as co-surety to Isaac Longe, returnable before W. J. Stanly, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Columbus County and State of North Carolina, on the 6th day of November, 1869, in the town of Whiteville, where and when he can appear and answer the said complaint.

W. J. STANLY, J. P.

oct 1 34-W6w

Wm. H. S. BURGWYN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

40 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

sept. 22 :01-6td2tw

STATE NEWS

A SUPPOSED DUELING PARTY ARRESTED.—Two gentlemen, who it is broadly hinted, were about leaving for the purpose of engaging in a duel, were arrested at the depot Monday morning, and bound over to keep the peace.—Salisbury *Examiner.*

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Henry W. Jones, a highly respected and much esteemed citizen of this city, expired at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. P. Moore, yesterday afternoon at one o'clock. He was seized with typhoid pneumonia about a week ago, and rapidly sunk under the attack. At the time of his death Mr, Jones was sixty-seven years of age—New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

KILLED BY A HORSE.—We regret to learn that a son of Mr. Peeler, the crier of the Court, was thrown from a horse on last Saturday and killed. The little boy was about 12 years old. He had been with his father to a shooting-match, and was taking home some beef on a horse, had arrived within a very short distance of his fathers' house, when the horse took fright, ran off, and threw him against the corner of the fence, with the above sad result.—Salisbury *Examiner.*

THE MARSHAL AND AIDS.—As the time for the State Fair approaches, everything connected therewith will prove interesting to our readers. Below we give the names of the Chief Marshal and his Aids:

Col. W. G. Lewis, of Edgecombe, Chief Marshal.

Aids—W. P. Hill, of Mecklenburg; Samuel Grier, of Cabarrus; B. C. Manly, of Wake; Wm. Capehart, of Chowan; Wm. H. Crenshaw, of Wake; John W. Blount, of Beaufort; George Little, Jr., of Wake; John Crow, of Wake; Samuel E. Westray, of Nash; C. Dowd, of Wake.

Raleigh *Standard.*

A CANDIDATE IN TROUBLE.—Martin Black, the irrepressible independent colored radical candidate for Mayor, in the coming election, got himself into hot water on Tuesday night. To be more plain, Martin got on a drunk (he was only following the example set by the leader of his party—General Grant). While in this condition a syren named Anne Loftin, decoyed him into her residence, and taking advantage of his obfustocated state, abstracted from his pants $160 in money. Martin says after doing this the woman locked him in the house and went away, leaving him no very pleasant meditations. Upon her returning some time afterwards, she entered the house, singing "Who's been here since I's been gone." The prospective Mayor thinks the song was a direct reflection upon himself, and is, naturally very indignant thereat.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

ANOTHER INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—One particular square in town seems to be under the special animosity of some rascal or rascals.

Three separate and determined efforts have been made to fire it, but fortunately as yet without success.

On Thursday night last another and even bolder trial was made.

About nine o'clock a light was discovered shining in the narrow lane between the old S. E. Moore place and the Store of R. A. Sizer—and upon examination, a number of boxes over which kerosene oil had been poured was found in flames. The boxes were speedily knocked in the street and no damage resulted.

When it is remembered at what an early hour this occurred, before the stores had been closed, and numbers of persons were passing on the street, it will be seen how daring was the attempt.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—H. D. Labouchere, a member of the English Parliament, is in the city, stopping at the Yarborough House.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Rev. D. R. Bruton, Principal of the Thomasville Female College, invented a rat trap, which we learn he has sold for $11,000.—Winston *Sentinel.*

GOING WEST.—We learn of several families of our county that are going to move West in the course of a few weeks. These families are among our best citizens, and are leaving, they say, because they cannot pay the enormous taxes that are now being imposed upon them, and make any money. We hear of others who wish to sell out and leave.—Winston *Sentinel.*

HENDERSON FAIR.—Owing to the pressure upon our columns we are compelled to postpone until the next issue our report of the Fair.

We understand that it was a grand success, and large numbers of visitors were in attendance. We hear on every side the address delivered by Gen. Mat. Ransom spoken of in the highest terms.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

GIN BURNT.—On last Thursday evening the Gin house of Wm. O. Bennett, three miles from this place, was burned to the ground. The gin and about three thousand pounds of cotton were consumed. It is supposed there was a match in the cotton, which ignited and set the whole on fire.—Wadesboro' *Argus.*

RESIGNATION.—The Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, after a ministration of twenty-eight years as pastor of Trinity Church, in Tarboro', has been compelled to resign that position in consequence of ill-health. Mr. C. is held in high esteem by the people of Edgecombe, and they part with his services sorrowfully.—Raleigh *Standard.*

THEFT AND ARREST.—On Thursday last a negro man entered the store of Warren Prior, stole two silver watches and passed out of the back door unperceived. Mr. Prior soon missed the watches, and put D. Wemyss town detective, on the hunt who succeeded in a few hours in arresting the negro. He gave his name as Daniel Leach, and had the watches which were returned to Mr. Prior. The negro is now in jail.

Fayetteville *Eagle.*

It is reported, says the Charlotte (N. C.) *Bulletin*, that General Wade Hampton and D. H. Hill are negotiating for the purchase of the Military Institute to re-open it as a first class Southern Institution.

A. J. MCDONALD, a highly respectable citizen of Summerville, Harnett county, was instantly killed on Tuesday last by an accidental discharge of his gun.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

CARPET BAGGERY IN THE SUPERLATIVE.—In the case of Backalan vs. M. S. Littlefield before the Superior Court of Wake, on Tuesday, it appeared that M. S. Littlefield, State Printer of North Carolina, was a non-resident of the State!

This we would call carpet-bagism in the superlative degree. All the carpet-baggers who have squatted down on the State get offices.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE CHAMPION BALE.—Edgecombe, Wake and Mecklenburg counties, each intend to send a "champion bale" of cotton to the State Fair, and each says it will carry off the premium. What say the planters of Carteret, Craven, and Lenoir? The prize is within their reach, if they will take pains to secure it.

Newbern Jour. of *Com.*

THE ROCKY MOUNT MILLS.—An advertisement in another column announces that the cotton mill at Rocky Mount, belonging to the Messrs. Battle, is again in operation, after a temporary cessation from the effects of the late fire which destroyed the buildings adjoining, and this mill is now prepared to furnish cotton yarns and shirtings of the best quality at the lowest rates.

We are pleased to understand from the Messrs. Battle that their own estimate of their late losses was too heavy, as the total losses will not probably be over $25,000.

Weldon *News.*

STATE FAIR.—As the time for the Fair approaches the evidences of a fine exhibition of Stock, Agricultural products, Manufacturers &c. increase. The Secretary is receiving by every mail letters containing lists of articles to be entered, we predict a large concourse of visitors from all parts of the State, and our prediction is based upon the expressed purpose of members to be present. All our citizens, whose homes will not be filled with friends, should receive visitors for a compensation. If we hope to have our State Fair succeed this year, and in future years, the good people of Raleigh must interest themselves to provide accommodations for those who come from a distance; the assurance that all who might come would find a place to sleep would in itself do much to increase the number of visitors. Uncertainty on this point must keep many away, and the experience of those who come to this Fair, will have an effect upon the attendance at future Fairs.

We learn that the Executive Committee are canvassing the city to ascertain who will accommodate visitors, and that they propose to keep a list of such persons at the office of the Society, (second story Holleman's new building, near the market.) for the convenience of visitors.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

A Frequent Cause of Deafness.

A few days since a young lady consulted me in regard to an apprehended deafness. She stated that for upward of a year she had noticed an increasing deafness in the right ear. At first she thought little of it, believing that it was a temporary disability, but as she experienced more and more difficulty in hearing, she began gradually to realize the dreadful possibility of approaching deafness. For months she concealed her condition, but at length it became apparent to her friends, who, to her great mortification, addressed her accordingly. On careful examination, I found a large amount of wax in the external ear, and as I could discover no other cause and as it was neither hereditary nor the result of recent or former disease, I attributed her deafness to an impaction of wax against the ear drum (tympanum). As I anticipated, she quickly and sharply retorted, rejecting my opinion as an imputation upon her cleanliness, I assured her that it was rather an evidence of her special care of her person, for in my experience this form of deafness more often occurred in those who took great pains to keep their ears clean. It happens in this wise: The ear-wax (cerumen) is secreted constantly along the whole extent of the external ear tube, but only in sufficient quantity to slightly lubricate the passage. In the natural and healthy state of the parts, this wax gradually hardens, disintegrates, and falls from the ear tube unnoticed. Whenever the ear tube is irritated, the wax is secreted in large quantities, and escapes from the passage in masses. Many persons clean their ears daily, generally by using a wet cloth twisted, or upon a stick, hair pin, or something similar. This frequent stimulation leads to an excessive secretion of wax, which is not allowed to dry and disintegrate, owing to the constant agitation, but is crowded to the back part of the tube and plastered over the drum by the screwing of the cloth. While the external part of the tube is thus kept clean, the internal part becomes clogged with a collection of wax, and finally the drum is so covered that it ceases to vibrate with its usual rapidity. Indistinctness of hearing is the first evidence that the drum is beginning to be interfered with by the wax, and as the layers of fresh wax increase, the vibrations diminish in intensity, and the dullness of hearing increases.

The treatment proved that the cause of her deafness had been correctly stated. A few drops of almond oil were put in the ear at bed-time to soften the wax, and the next morning the ear tube was thoroughly washed out with soap and water by means of a syringe. Large quantities of wax escaped, with hardened masses, followed by that remarkable acuteness of hearing that for a time makes all loud sounds in these cases painful.

Cases of this kind are very numerous. I have known a judge leave the bench on account of growing deafness, due to accumulations of wax around a mass of cotton introduced a long time previously into the ear. The ear should never be cleaned except with soap and water, carefully introduced by a syringe. By this means the ear is not irritated, the wax is thoroughly removed, even from the surface of the drum, and no harm can result.—*Note Book of an Eminent Physician in Hearth and Home.*

RUTH'S STORY.

In love! Of course you are; what good-looking young fellow ever goes through his first London season without a slight attack of the malady?

Well, but, Rue—

Well, but, cousin Fred; I don't want to hear anything more about it. I am tired of love; everybody's in love—Hester is in love, Godfrey is in love, you're in love, and, in fact, I'm the only person who is *not* in love.

And Ruth, who had the downiest peach-colored cheeks, colored a most beautiful rich crimson.

What color is red? sung out her cousin triumphantly, and then they both laughed, Rue the heartiest, for when didn't she laugh, this same Rue?

It was a large square room in a country house, a comfortable, old-fashioned drawing room, and the time was the sweet month of June. The window lay open, and a great scent of roses filled the air both within and without. Far into the distance stretched the green of meadow-fields, the boundary of hedges, and beyond a range of purple hills.

Well, as you won't listen to my love-story, may I speak of something else?—When is Mr. Urquehart coming to stay here?

Next week, Ruth answered, briefly.

May I abuse him Rue?

As much as you please, Fred.

May I really? How kind! But I shan't; it wouldn't be fair. Where's Hester?

In the garden.

I shall join her there; perhaps she may listen to my love-story.

Perhaps she may.

And Ruth laughed again, and then he went out of the room.

Rue, mamma says you are to mend my frock. Look here; I tore it by mistake trying to get some ferns in the grove.

Rue turned her head from the window, where she had been following with sad brown eyes the tall figure of cousin Fred, as he went off across the terrace to join Hester in the garden.

What a sad child you are, Kit; you're always a bundle of rags. Hand me my work-box. Here, kneel down and keep quiet.

Stitch, stitch, stitch went the needle and thread, Kit eager to be off, following with her eyes every bird that drifted by the window, every figure that crossed the terrace.

I see Hester and Fred, broke out the child. Hester and Fred are always together now, ain't they? Rue, may I go?

Yes; run off, and don't make a mess of yourself.

Away flew the little girl, and Rue fell to her stitching and her thoughts once more. "Always together now." Those words had given her quite a little start, and her thoughts made a journey back into a time when some one had been her property, and not Hester's at all. All that was changed now, She saw them coming toward the house laughing and talking; and as they came over the grass her thoughts were with other summer times. It was all over now. The blue dappled sky, the forest of trees, thousands of roses blossoming just as they used in those other long days; and the man whom she had loved was far, far away—dead, perhaps, with a vast sea rolling between them. Ruth will never love another man more; she is carrying the memory of that one beloved one with her to a grave.

I am very fond of Rue; I wonder does she know it, or is there any use in my telling her so? Fred said to Hester.

Don't ask me; Rue's a problem which the family have never been able to solve, Hester answered.

Do you think she likes Urquehart.

I havn't an idea.

Do you know what I think of him, Hetty?

What?

That he's a snob and a fool. Shall I give you a little sketch of his way of living? He spends Sunday in bed, reading John Bull and Bell's Life, with a cigar.—He drinks more brandy, diluted in soda and water, than any three other men put together. He is well dressed, I confess, but he owes Mr. Poole a little account which that gentleman may go whistle for, I can tell you. There is always a delicate odor of *mille fluer* and *bouquet d'amour* about him, which becomes quite oppressive when he takes out his pocket-handkerchief. He stands in the window of the Junior Carlton half the afternoon to show passers-by that he is a member. His own brougham takes him to dinner parties. He never gets up until three o'clock p. m., and he is never in bed before four or five o'clock a. m. There are some Hebrew gentlemen who claim acquaintance with him. He pretends to teach me billiards, and I could give him fifteen in twenty. I don't believe he ever handled a gun or a bat in his life; and he owns a grand little Arab that he's afraid to mount. In fact, he's a snob and a sneak, and I mean to tell him so some day.

He's gentlemanlike in his manners, Hester said, quietly.

Ah, that's just it! I should like to write a pamphlet for young men, with a few hints how to get on with ladies. Walk as if you had a chronic pain below your waistcoat; look as if your collar would cut your head off if you turned to one side; speak, as—

Fred, you're jealous, I'm afraid.

Whereupon Fred began to laugh again, he was such a good-humored fellow.

Rue, papa wants you in the study, a round-faced boy popped his head into the drawing room to say, and Rue put by her work and hurried away.

Well, papa?

Come over here. What do these bills mean?

She went over, and bent her head over a pile of papers on the table. Well she knew those bills; she had pored over them dozens of times.

The housekeeping papa.

I know that, he answered, tartly; but I tell you one thing, we must curtail our expenses, or I shan't be able to keep a roof over your heads soon. Why here's twenty pounds for a pack of children who ought to live on bread and milk.

Then Ruth, the drudge of the family, was allowed to gather up the unpaid bills and carry them off.

Rue do you mean to accept Mr. Urquehart?

Not before he asks me, Fred.

But when he does?

You shall stop behind the curtain and listen, my inquisitive cousin.

Rue, it's wrong of you to flirt with him if you don't mean to have him in the end.

Why, Fred, I've been flirting with you all my life, but I don't mean ever to marry you, even if you ask me, dear old fellow.

She laughed, but the tears came to her eyes. What was one to say to such a girl, laughing one minute, crying the next?—When he thought of her he grew provoked with her. Could she feel at all like other people? Could she even feel sorrow, or would not the sunshine break though her tears?

You have no heart, Rue.

None, Fred. Now you have got that foolish idea into your head that because I laugh a great deal, and see the ridiculous in so many things, I cannot ever be serious.

It would be hard to find a subject to make you think seriously upon, he answered, shaking his head.

Do you think so indeed? Then you are unjust to me. You think I have no heart.

And had she—was she indeed so foolish? Ah, Fred! cousin Fred!

She was a girl who had no sort of shyness about her, who was as full of fun and frolic as a summer's day is of sunshine; who might be met running about the house after the children, singing and laughing with them; or who held sage Lord Burleigh councils as to how the cold leg of mutton might be cut up and hashed to the best advantage; who laughed sometimes until the tears came into her eyes at her own queer observations, and who ten minutes later, was to be found dreaming in a morbid fit of the blues out in the starlight. The jolliest, kindest young soul that ever lived, whom the children loved and the servants worshipped. Other girls may have done more in their lives, but few so many little kindly offices for others.—Where she got her spirits from was a mystery to every one, for never was there a more lamentable Castle Rackrent of a place than the Hermitage, her father's place. A sickly invalid mother, who seldom left her room, who left a house and nursery full of children to a girl of seventeen. A poor book-worm of a father, who lived apart from the family in a sort of world of his own, who only came upon the scene when there was a bill to be paid, or a whipping administered to one of the children.

I don't know why I have taken this last chapter of Ruth's life to write about, except that I was in need of some little remembrance of her, for she and her pleasant ways have fallen out of my life. Of what avail was all the love that my little Rue had gotten to herself when the time came that God's hand was stretched out to gather the sweet spring flowers and bear them away to His own eternal garden, away from the "evils to come?" Whether cousin Fred loved her, whether the children and their father could spare her, whether Hetty began to find out that life at the Hermitage without kind, patient Ruth would become simply drudgery? No human love could avail. She died.

The children stole in and kissed her white face, and then began to cry. Cousin Fred, away with his regiment in a far country, felt as if he didn't want ever to see the Hermitage again because Rue was gone out of it.

The years go over, and children's voices sound, laughing and singing, through the rooms, and in the garden. But Ruth never joins in their play, or peeps in to whisper "Hush!" and a caution that poor "mamma has a headache." Some one plays and sings in the library of evenings where she used to sing, but her young voice is singing in the celestial songs among the choirs of angels. Ruth's canary, a frail little bird with a poor worthless life, sings all day in its cage in the drawing-room; but the strong heart of its mistress is still forever and forever!

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The Political Situation in Texas—The Truth About the Brenham Convention—The Democratic Platform—The Nominees Views of Democratic Newspapers—A Military Government Less Objectionable than Radical State Rule—The Hamilton Version of Affairs—Sentiments of Davis and Hamilton—A Slander Nailed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1869.

The Texas newspapers which came to hand last night contain much that is of interest in regard to political affairs in that State. They expose, moreover, the falsity of Radical telegrams concerning the Democratic Convention at Brenham. So far from the Convention being composed of five editors only, the five editors were the executive committee appointed by the Convention to inform Mr. Stuart of his nomination. The animus of the Convention was opposition to the adoption of the Constitution proposed for the subjection of the State to the rule of an incompetent minority; opposition to the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, and adherence to the ancient principles of the Constitution as maintained by the Democratic party of the nation. Mr. Stuart's letter of acceptance has the ring of true metal, and the platform upon which he has placed himself is straightforward and manly. It is declared that the States have the right to regulate the franchise within their borders; that European and American emigration should be encouraged; and that "we pledge them our protection, *irrespective of birthplace or political principles;*" that a system of internal improvements should be promoted by grants of the public domain, and that separate schools should be established for the education of the white and colored children of the State. The concluding resolution reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we prefer the continuation of military government to the restoration of the State on the proposed dishonorable terms, and deem it infinitely less objectionable than Radical State rule."

The movement is more formidable than the Radicals cared to confess. The Houston Times says: "The action of the Brenham Convention will be *immediately* sustained by the following highly influential newspapers: The Galveston Civilian, Jefferson Times and Republican, Marshall Flag, Paris Press, Bonham News, Denton Monitor, Jasper News Boy, Victoria Advocate, Indianola Bulletin, Lavaca Commercial, Hemstead Countryman, La Grange States Rights Democrat, Rockport Transcript, Gonzales Inquirer, Gonzales Index and Brenham Banner. Thus, with the Times, we have seventeen Democratic newspapers of Texas pledged to the support of our action in advance, and in less than ten days from this, writing from all their mastheads will be seen unfurled the names of all the Brenham nominees for all the State offices."

The full ticket is as follows: For Governor, Hamilton Stuart, of Galveston; Lieutenant Governor, James M. Armstrong, of Jasper; Treasurer, J. G. Killough, of Fayette; Comptroller, E. Downey, of Cameron; Commissioner of Land Office, James P. Rector, of Gandaloupe.

It is announced that General Hamilton, in view of the changed aspect of the political campaign, has suspended his personal canvass of the State, and returned to his home at Austin for the purpose of consultation with his friends, and consideration as to the best course to be pursued.

The Galveston *Civilian* says: "There is but one road open with honor to General Hamilton. He should withdraw from the canvass at once and in a manly way, and acknowledge to the people the true position of affairs. He should tell them that under the changed circumstances of the times political reconstruction of the State is possible only by submission to the unworthy and ignominious terms imposed by the Radical clique who rule in Washington. He has refused to accept these. Will he counsel the people of Texas to accept what he has rejected? We cannot and will not accept them. Rather than accept Davis and his infamous conditions, we prefer to live under military rule for the rest of our lives. But this will not be the result. It is becoming evident to all thinking and reflecting men that the shortest path to a restored State Government is that which combines an adherence to principles, with persistence in self-respect, and obedience to the dictates of honor."

The intentions of the Administration or rather of Congress, with regard to Texas may be readily surmised. The Civilian publishes a letter from a "distinguished politician now in Washington," who, it is said, "has facilities for an inside view of the controlling motives ruling the Radical clique now holding control of the Government," in which it is stated that "There can be no doubt as to the intention of Congress and the Administration to reconstruct Texas and all the Southern States, as far as possible, in the interest of Republican principles and ideas, and to maintain their ascendancy at least until after the election in 1872. The only division is as to the method of securing this result."

There can be little doubt of the truth of this statement. It is confirmed in every quarter, and by every act of the Administration. It shows, too, how useless it is for the southern people to submit to humiliation and dishonor, with the hope that they may thereby secure their proper place in the Union, and their rights as citizens. Better a military government than voluntary dishonor, and the sacrificing of self-respect.

A prominent Texan here, a member of the Hamilton party, has received the following:

"The news from Texas is that Hamilton is carrying all before him. The published speeches of General Davis show that he places all upon his *ab mitio* theory that all official acts were void during the war. He is unconvinced by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States against him. He still adheres to his notion that all who bore arms during the rebellion should be disfranchised—does not deny his opposition to the Constitution, though it gives equal rights to all, of every color, but says he should vote for it.

"The speeches of Hamilton declare his adherence to the principles which governed him during the war, and his determination to have peace by making all men equal before the law. Stuart is said to be disqualified under the Fouteenth amendment, and is receiving very little support."

A recent despatch from this city to a Western paper reads as follows:

The Cuban agents here do not utterly repudiate the idea that Higgins and his crew showed the white feather and ran into Cape Fear river with the intention of being captured, and intimate that they were bought up in advance by Spanish agents.

It is about time the "Cuban agent" humbug was exploded. There are no "Cuban agents" here, nor have there been any such gentlemen at the date of many of the despatches which purport to emanate from such a source. This is not, however, the most objectionable feature of the present despatch. I have the honor of knowing some of the officers of the Hornet personally, and others by reputation, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing the charges preferred against them in this despatch to be false, slanderous and cowardly. Those who know the gentlemen who comprise the majority of the Hornet's officers cannot fail to resent any imputations upon their honesty or their bravery, from whatever source they may emanate; and if these mythical "Cuban agents" were one-half as brave, or a tithe as honest, they would not now be fighting shadows in Washington. Y.

Outrages in Florida.

A number of