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THE LONG WHITE SEAM.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

As I came round the harbor buoy,
The lights began to gleam,
No wave the land-locked harbor stirred,
The crags were white as cream;
And I marked my love by candle-light
Sewing her long white seam.
It's aye sewing ashore, my dear,
Watch and steer at sea,
It's reef and furl, and haul the line,
Set sail and think of thee.

I climbed to reach her cottage door;
Oh, sweetly my love sings!
Like a shaft of light her voice breaks forth,
My soul to meet it springs
As the shining water leaped of old,
When stirred by angel wings.
Aye longing to list anew,
Awake and in my dream,
But never a song she sang like this,
Sewing her long white seam.

Fair fall the lights, the harbor lights,
That brought me in to thee,
And peace drop down on that low roof
For the sight that I did see,
And the voice, my dear, that rang so clear,
All for the love of me.
For Oh, for Oh, with brow bent low
By the flickering candle's gleam,
Her wedding gown it was she wrought,
Sewing the long white seam.
[Good Words for October.

TWO SONG AND DANCE MEN.

BY FREDERIC WADSWORTH LORING.

[From Old and New for October.]

We were in the cars between White river Junction and Concord. In the seat beside me was a fat man of garrulous tendencies, who had made several attempts at conversation with me, all of which I had sternly repressed, being engaged at the time in looking over some old newspapers containing my celebrated series of articles on the agricultural resources of our country, as applied to the question of a protective tariff. As I laid the last paper down in my lap, the voice of my fat companion was again heard: "I am the man that can tell all about those men, sir; I made them what they are;" and a large hand pointed to the column of deaths, where I read:

"At White River Junction, January 12, 1862, Thomas Knight, aged thirty-five years and four months."

Who Thomas Knight was, I did not know, nor did I understand how, by any possibilities of English grammar, he could be alluded to as "those men." Accordingly I looked interrogatively at my companion.

"You know who Tommy Knight was, don't you?" he asked.

"Let me see," said I; "was he one of the Knights of"—

"No," said the fat man, interrupting me with a degree of asperity that was entirely uncalled for, and an indifference to grammatical rules that was simply shocking, "he wa'n't one of the Knights of nowhere. He was Knight of Knight & Cottle, he was. You must have known about *them*."

"My dear sir," I replied, "to say that I did not know about them, would be to say that I had traveled through the country with my eyes shut. Why, I've seen their names on every board fence from Portland to Peoria."

"Well, sir," said the fat man again, "I made them boys what they was; and, until they give up a performing, I was the one to whom they naturally turned for sympathy. They was the best song and dance men in the country; and it was to me they owed their success. Them words was Knight's, and likewise Cottle's also."

"What made them stop performing?" I asked.

"The old story, sir," said the fat man, solemnly.

"Oh, I see!" said I. "Drink."

"No, sir, you do not see," responded the fat man, warmly. "Nor was it drink. A steadier chap than Knight never stepped, unless it was Cottle; and both of 'em may be regarded as paragons. Paragons is what I should call 'em, sir, if allowed my choice of language."

"Out with your story," said I; "for I see there is one, and that you are dying to tell it."

"Well, it ain't much of a story, sir," said the fat man; "and, moreover, when I tells a thing I always tells it rambling; but if you'd like to hear about 'em, sir, why, I'm ready to accommodate."

It's a good many years ago, sir, since I run a show along the Mississippi river. We didn't locate in no one spot, sir, for no one spot would pay very long; and we couldn't stay more'n a month in a place without getting all chawed up in fights. We did the reg'lar minstrel business, with our headquarters, for the most part, in New Orleans. Well, one day we was to Natchez. Natchez is a pretty rough place, sir—about as bad as any place on the river; and one day there, I found a little shaver, about two feet high, hanging around the stage door.

"What do you want here?" says I.

"I want to join your show," says he.

"What do you suppose your father and mother will say?" says I.

"I ain't got no father nor mother to say nothing," he answered back again, as sharp as you please.

"What do you do for a living now?" I asks him.

"Another variety of what you does," says he; "I loafs."

Well, sir, the long and the short of it was that the little chap's manner pleased me—it was so quick you see—and I took him along with us. This was Knight, sir; him as afterwards went with Cottle. Well, he picked up no end of general information; learned to play the banjo when his little thumb wa'n't no bigger than a bean, sir, and the way he did catch the popular melodies up, sir, it really was surprising. Well, sir, he run on errands for us, and made himself really quite useful until, one day, when I was a sitting and meditating in the shade, we was at Plaquemine then, which is about as rough a place as there is on the river, sir, I says to myself, "Look here, Buster." I says to myself—Buster not being my real name, which is Briggs, but a nickname, which I often uses in conversing with myself—"Look here, Buster," I says, "double-clog dancing is just a springing up, ain't it?" Then I answers myself, affirmative, "Of course it is," says I. "Then, Buster," I says, "if you was to pick up some other little chap like that Knight there, and train him and Knight to dance together, in the course of time, they might come to do something really worth calling fine art." And I slapped my knee; and I rose up, and said I, "I'll do it." Well, I called Tom, and told him my plan, and Tom took to it wonderful; and I directed him to hunt up his own mate, so that he might be sure of getting some one congenial. Congenialness is a great thing, sir, whether in business partnerships or matrimony. So about a week after—we was in Cairo, Illinois, then, which is about the worst place on the river, sir—in come Tom with a little fellow, who was, without exception, the dirtiest and raggedist and hungriest looking pill I ever see. And yet, sir, that chap was Cottle. So I says to Tom, "Who's this?"

"It's my mate," says Tom, very determined-like.

So, seeing his heart was set on having Cottle, I had him cleaned up, and begun to train 'em both. Well, both Tom Knight and Charley Cottle, they took to their work loving. They was born dancers, sir, both of 'em; but they never would have been what they was without the education and polish they got from me. I had 'em training over a year before I brought 'em before the public; partly to improve 'em as much as possible and partly because they were both very young, and I didn't wish to have them injured by the incensing of flattery.

Well, finally, one night, I brought 'em on the stage at Vicksburg—which is as ugly a place as there is on the river, sir—and they achieved an unparalleled success. I don't think I shall ever forget the burst of applause, when them two little pills stepped on the stage with their little red and white suits, and begun their clog together. The house, it kept encoring, and a encoring, till I was forced for to go on and beg them off, and then we took up from the stage, when they was through, more than fifty dollars in various denominations of coin, two bowie-knives, and a lot of faro chips, sir—which was flattering.

Well, sir, the years passed on, and the the boys grew up. Nothing keeps as it is, sir, but it either improves or it goes down. It was a treat to see 'em dance, sir. They kind of glided into one another's footsteps, till it seemed as though you was seeing two copies of one man before you. Then they looked alike, too, sir. They didn't at first, but being together constant so, sort of ameliorated them together. It is curious, sir, but Knight's hair, which was almost straight at first, took to curling like Charley's. Part,y this may have been due to the brushing, but partly it was owing to the association. Well, as they went on, they began to do double songs mixed into their dances, which is now very common; but they was about the first ones at it, sir. You may have heard 'em in "Courting 'Neath the Moon," perhaps, sir. Knight would come dancing in and sing—

"Why am I always singing,
I'm such a happy coon;
My love, I'm always bringing
To court beneath the moon.
My heart is just now swelling."—

Then he gave two or three steps to the right—

"Since I expect her soon.—

Then the same to the left, you see, sir—

"Sweet things to her I'm telling,
When courting 'neath the moon."

Then Cottle would come in, and they'd dance the interlude together; then Cottle would have his verse; and then they'd have a verse together as a duet, winding up with

"And when we both are married
We'll court beneath the moon."

If you never saw it, sir, it don't sound like much, perhaps; but if you were to see 'em with every step they took, coming in, click, click, in just such time, you see, and the one a finishing out the other's ideas in steps, you'd have acknowledged, sir, that it was just sublime; and that's the only word for it.

Well, sir, after a time they left me, and went away through the West and East, and became acknowledged star performers. I had opened a place in New Orleans, where I did well, considering the shortness of the season and the general toughness of the place, which is about as bad as all the other places on the river put together. Well, one day I found I'd laid up about enough to retire on; and I suggested to Mrs. Briggs the propriety of going North to locate, who looked at me approving, and so we went. Well, I'd just about got settled when some one sent me word that Knight and Cottle had separated. It made me uneasy, though I couldn't believe it at all; so I went on to New York to see 'em. I saw them dance; and it kind of seemed to me that they was each a trying for to beat the other, instead of going and behaving like a unit as in days gone by. Well, I went round behind to see 'em after the performance, and I says to them: "Boys," I says, "there's something wrong between you; and, if you don't look out, your prospects will be ruined. You're a pair of scissors together, you are; but look out not to lose your rivet, now, you mind that." Well, they laughed, and said it was all imagination; but at that identical moment, just as if it had been in a play, a woman went by, and I knew what the matter was. It was the old story, as I remarked before, sir, and I was not alluding to drink, but to love, which I considers much worse.

The woman's stage name was Bertha Middleton; and all I know is, that her father's name was Cooney; and a miserabler old beast, late at night, you never did see. He kept sober until his daughter had finished her songs, so as to go in and lead off the applause; and then he'd walk away to his beer when he'd see that her encore was all right. He was a low pill—that's what he was; and she took after him. I dare say I was prejudiced; but then, the moment I saw her, I knew she was the cause of mischief to my boys, and I felt that if she should go and interfere with their artistic prospects, I wouldn't get over it for one while. She was the vocalist at 333 Broadway, where Knight and Cottle was then engaged. Negro minstrelsy was a-wavering in its hold on the public, and so managers was taking to the variety business. They had a very good company, sir, where Knight and Cottle was. There was a few good pantomimists, and a small ballet, and this here Middleton girl, as she called herself, and three or four others who was miscellaneous. A trapeze performer, so Bob Coggins, the manager, told me, was soon to appear.

Well, I was around that establishment a good deal. Me and Coggins was old friends, and he wanted me to open there; but I says, "No, Bob Coggins," I says, "I have retired from the arena, and have done with them things forever." But I hung around there, to keep an eye on to Knight and Cottle's proceedings. Well, sir, that girl was as sharp as an axe, she was. She led Knight on, and she led Cottle on, as far as taking of presents from them was concerned; but her general behavior, sir, may be described as guarded. She never let neither of them come to the main question, sir; but she kept a playing with their hearts, and a bleeding of their pockets, as days rolled on.

After I'd been in New York about a fortnight, the trapeze performer arrived. He was down on the bills as "Signor Eric, the Aerovolant, who will indulge in the exhilarating pastimes of his native clime, on a trapeze!" but his real name was Hobbs; and if ever there was a low-lived, little English cockney, that 'Obbs, as he called himself, with a gross ignorance of pronunciation, was one. But he was quite handsome, sir, in a flashy sort of way, when arrayed for the trapeze, in salmon and blue fleshings. He was a dreadful coward, and if it hadn't have been for his mother, who was a very energetic woman, he wouldn't never have done nothing. I remember one morning he was a rehearsing on his trapeze. He hung from the end of a rope by his hands, desiring for to jump so as to fling himself over his trapeze, catching it with one foot, head downward. It was a mighty risky thing to do sir; and Hobbs he swung back and forth, holding on his rope, and looked doubtful. Mrs. Hobbs, she was sitting in the parquette under him; and says she, "what's the maiter, John 'Enry?"

"This is an ugly look-out, ma," says Hobbs, from above; "and I am doubtful about it."

Then Mrs. Hobbs she rose from her seat, pretty majestic, I can tell you, sir.

"Look 'ere, John 'Enry 'Obbs!" says she, dropping her aspirates awful, "if you flings your 'eart over that there trapeze, your legs they will follow."

And Hobbs tried again, and did it, sir.

Well, one Monday we were all in the greenroom, sir, in the morning, and Mrs. Hobbs she spoke up—

"I suppose I'm to congratulate you, Miss Middleton," says she, "and Mr. Knight or Mr. Cottle, likewise—but which I can not say."

"What do you mean by that!" says Miss Middleton.

"Well, I see you out walking on one of them's arm, last evening," says Mrs. Hobbs. "Which it was I can not tell, they looks so much alike, and it was dusky about that time; but in Hengland," says she, in her beastly cockney way, such things mean something."

Well, I looked at Knight, and I looked at Cottle, to see if I could make out which it was; and Knight looked kind of pleased, and ashamed, and Cottle looked so likewise. And then I saw how it was, and I slapped my knee, and I says to myself, "Buster," I says to myself, "she was out a walking with both of 'em last night."

Well, about an hour after, in comes Knight, and in comes Charley Cottle, both of them quite excited.

"See here, Joe," says Knight, "we think we had better take you into our confidence."

"I should say so," says I, ironically.

"Well, Joe," says Knight, "as ill luck would have it, we've both fell in love with the same girl."

"And that girl's name," says I, "is Cooney, otherwise Middleton."

"Well," says Cottle, "you always did keep your weather-eye open, and that's a fact, Joe. Now, we don't want to quarrel, and so we've come to ask your advice."

"My advice," says I, "is two-fold. First, that both of you give her up; which advice, I suppose, you won't follow."

"Which advice," repeated Tom Knight, "we certainly shall not follow."

"Then," says I, "since one of you must give her up, let him take her whom she seems to like most."

"That's me," says Knight, and "That's me," says Cottle, almost simultaneous.

"Here," says I, "arises a difficulty."

"Well," says Knight, "you heard what Mrs. Hobbs said, "didn't you?"

"I did," says I.

"Well, I was the fellow that was walking with her," says Knight, quite triumphant.

"You he!" says Charley Cottle, first a turning red and then a turning white.

At that, Knight raised his hand for to strike him; but I caught hold of him, and, before he could say a word, Cottle broke in,—

"Forgive me," says he, "but my temper got the better of me. It's the first word that has ever passed between us, and I can never forgive myself that it came from me. But, as sure as I'm alive, that girl was out walking with me last night."

"Look here, fellows," says I, "you mark my words, that girl is going back on one of you. You'd better find out which it is, to-night, and so have the affair settled."

Well, they finally agreed that this would be the best way, and so they left me. Of course, I went to the theatre that night, because I was anxious about them; but things kept a happening and a happening to detain me, and I never got there till full ten o'clock; and, as I went in, I met Coggins coming out, and saw at once that he was put out about something.

"What is the matter Coggins?" said I.

"The matter is," said he, "that the devil has broken loose here to-night. There has been a elopement and a accident; and I know no more what to do than I know how to fly."

Seeing it wasn't advisable to say no more to Coggins just then, I went behind the scenes, and there I saw Knight.

"Well, Joe," said he, "you told us this morning she was going back on one of us, and you was partially right."

"How, partially?" says I. "How, partially?"

"Because, Joe," says he, "she's gone back on both; she's run off with that Hobbs."

At first I felt like laughing, for I knew how roaring mad old Mrs. Hobbs would be; but when I looked at Tom Knight's face, I saw it was a serious thing.

"That isn't the worst, Joe," says he, "you see, Charley heard of the news before I come to the theatre, and he was afraid it would be pretty rough on me. He thought more of me than of himself, Joe, when it came to the worst; and so he rushed through the carpenter's room, down the stairs there, which are very rickety; and he stumbled over some rubbish, fell his length, and broke his leg in two places."

Well, sir, you might have knocked me down with a feather when I heard that. I just sat down to take breath.

"That isn't all, Joe," says Tom; "Coggins come to me and says that he was a ruined man without no vocalists, nor trapeze performer, nor double song and dance men, and couldn't I go on alone for a single dance. I told him it wasn't no use, I couldn't do nothing alone; but he teased and teased, and he seemed in such trouble that finally I gave in. Well, they applauded me, and I started all right; but I hadn't danced two steps when I begun to miss Charley, and I grew confused, and forgot my steps; and, Joe, Joe, they hissed me off."

And Tommy Knight, sir, he just laid his head on my shoulder, and he cried—cried like an infant; and I tell you, sir, I shouldn't have minded crying, too. Well, the long and the short of it was that Cottle he lay sick for two months with fever, brought on by the pain and the excitement together; and Tom Knight he stuck by him until they could move him up to my farm, where they come finally, and remained some time with me and Mrs. Briggs; and a more emacerated and hollow-eyed looking chap than Charley Cottle was then, you never see. It made me think of the day in Cairo, when Tom Knight first brought him to me, and said as how he wanted him for a mate.

One day in August, we was all a sitting around on the steps at my place, and Tom was a reading the evening paper, and suddenly he ejaculates out, and then stops.

"What's the matter?" says Charley Cottle. He was looking better than I'd seen him for a long time.

"Nothing's the matter," says Tom, appearing to be a reading of the paper very hard.

"Tom," says Charley, rising to his feet so sudden that it quite took Mrs. Briggs' breath away, "it's about her. Don't deceive me, Tom Knight, and don't treat me like a baby, but spit it out."

"Well," says Tom slowly, "Hobbs has fell off his trapeze and broke his neck; and they're going to give her a benefit in Montreal on Friday."

"Tom," said Charley, "we'll go on and dance for that benefit."

"Charley Cottle," says I, "you're crazy."

"No, I'm not, Joe," says he. "I'm in deadly earnest. The more I stays here, the more I gets to brooding and brooding. I must do something to rouse me."

"But this woman," says I, "is the cause of all your troubles, and, if you are wise, you'll keep away from her."

"Don't be afraid," says he; "there wont nothing never come between me and Tom again, this side the grave. If he wants her, I'll never stand in his way. But I requires something to rouse me. She's treated us badly, and now she's alone and destitute, and we can help her. Tom, I feel as though if I couldn't go on, and let her see that we didn't bear her no malice. I should die. Will you go, Tom? Oh, say! will you go?" and he clasped them bony hands of his together, until it seemed as though the blood would come.

"Yes, I will," says Tom Knight. "It's a bad thing for you, but it may be worse if you has to stay here with this longing on you. We'll start in the evening train to-morrow."

The next day Charley seemed just as fresh and gay as ever; and I began to feel that this might be a good thing, but Mrs. Briggs was very bitter against it. I didn't go on with them; but we read, in the paper, that they danced splendid, and their success was something astonishing. We had a dispatch from Knight, saying they was all right, both of 'em, in body, mind and heart—*heart* being underlined to ease the fears and forebodings of Mrs. Briggs. We expected them home Saturday, sir; but they never come. That night another dispatch from Knight arrived, just saying, "Come to the Junction at once: Cottle is dangerously ill."

It seems that a reaction just took him after his excitement, sir; and then he was as wild to get back to me and Mrs. Briggs as he was to get away. He was took sick in the cars; and, when they got to the Junction, back here, Knight didn't dare take no farther, he was so weak. He didn't say much when he saw me; but he kind of smiled, a weary sort of smile, sir, and looked kind of satisfied like. I felt worse about Knight that about Cottle; for Cottle seemed to be all settled and quiet. Well, he lay sinking gradually for about two days with railroad trains a coming and going on all four sides of the hotel; and when I was a complaining, on his account, of the noise one evening, he said:

"I like the noise, Joe," he says; "for it's like my life,—a coming and going, a coming and going, and never staying. And Tom and Joe, I wants you to promise me, if I die here, as most likely I shall, that you'll bury me here, where nobody knows me, and where so many comes and goes, and never stays."

Well, Tom thought he was growing sort of light-headed; but he promised him, and Charley turned over and went to sleep. He never come out of that sleep, sir; and them words was the last he spoke. The next look we took at him he was dead, sir; and I'm free to confess, sir, that I cried like a whale; but Tom, he seemed kind of stunned.

We had him buried quietly, as he had said, and then I went home. Tom couldn't be got to leave the place. I wrote to him, and I talked to him; and Mrs. Biggs, she wrote to him, and she talked to him; but it wa'nt no use.

"I never had nothing in the world but Charley," said he; "and, dead or alive, I shall stick to him until my time comes too."

Well, his time did come, sir, as you can see by that paper. He stopped there at the Junction, never talked to nobody, never read the newspapers, but just ate what they put before him, and walked around sort of moping. He went reg'ler to Charley Cottle's grave, but never staid there any time at all—just looking at it as if to make sure it was still there, and then coming away again. He always seemed to be waiting for something; and, as most folks who stops over at the Junction is just waiting for trains, no one never noticed him as singular. He sort of dropped off, about four months after he lost Charley; and he was buried beside him, up there.

I don't know, said the fat man in conclusion, as this is much of a story; but then it always struck me as curious how them chaps growed into each other, so to speak; and seeing that in your paper brought up old times, so that I couldn't help speaking about it. Well, sir, here we are at Concord, and I must leave you. Good day, sir.

An exchange says: Andy Johnson has kicked the lid off of his political coffin, and is sitting bold upright therein, enlightening the skeletons, bats and owls of his vault about "my policy" and secession.

The Sleeping Beauty.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday, says:

Miss Godsey, concerning whom so much has been written, and whose case is exciting the deepest interest of the medical profession in St. Louis, is still the object of great wonder to those fortunate enough to see her, as well as those not so blessed. Her friends have removed her from Mrs. Davis' on Walnut street, and she is now located on the corner of Eighth and Olive. Various surmises have been made by physicians as to the cause of her extraordinary condition, but as yet, none of the committee appointed to investigate and examine into the matter has given his opinion. That will be reserved until Saturday night next.

Miss Godsey, or "the Sleeping Beauty," as she is called, does not present that appearance of thinness one would naturally expect in a person who had been asleep hnd prone upon her back for twenty-one years. On the contrary, her face is full, and, save being undeveloped, bodily and mentally, she looks like a woman grown. Her face is very sallow, caused no doubt by coffee, of which she is very fond, while her hands, which are small and delicate, are white. A peculiarity about these last named is the fact, vouched for by her neice, a lady of some nineteen or twenty years, who is her constant attendant, that the nails have never been cut. The continual flutter of her hands is paintully noticeable, while the recurrence of the hiccupy periods, usual before awakening, are as regular as clockwork. Miss Godsey wakes regularly thirteen times in twenty-four hours, and takes very little nourishment.

A very remarkable feature of her waking spells, which last usually not more than five minutes each, is the contrast in her breathing. While awake, the respiration is loud; asleep, she seems to be without breath at all, and on a glass, held to her mouth, there appears not the slightest vapor. Another peculiarity is the slight pause made after every sixth hiccup. She complained yesterday afternoon, upon awaking at sunset, of suffering severe pain in her shoulders, attended by headache. This is very strange, when it is considered that while asleep she can receive the whole length of a needle in her body and not feel it.

The result of the investigation by the committee of physicians will be looked for with lively enterest, and it is to be hoped they will take steps to make the examination thorough and searching.

"One by One."

The death of Cornelius Wendell, announced yesterday by telegraph, removes a conspicuous lobby mark, from congressional society. He was as genial a buccaneer—figuratively speaking—as ever scuttled a committee or cut the throat of an appropriation bill; and for many a year was cock of the walk that lead from the Capitol to the treasury department. Fair and fat and florid; about six feet high and square-built with a sunny blue eye and a bearing at once quick and mild, Cornelius beamed on the two houses and bagged them. What a kind, offhand, straightforward, devil-go-easy method it was to be sure! His personal integrity was undoubted; and he laid his hand on the government with a daring which suspected nothing, least of all, himself. He regarded the annual budget as a thing to be neatly trimmed and pared before it could be fit for planting in the fiscal system. He used to call the members of the Senate his "pet lambs," and the representatives his "young men," and, if he took with a ready palm from the public crib, he was liberal to the poor and did a deal of charity with his money.

He had a clear head and a warm if not a well-balanced heart. It is doubtful whether there is a human being who is the worse off on his account. There are thousands of people who will regret his death, and the stories which the event will cause to be told must lean, as his faults did, to virtue's side.

What a by-gone world his hearty image calls up before the mind! What troops of famous shadows of that old bandy-legged, high-backed time! The dreamy, gold-dusty curtain of October rolls back, and, though they be cast in shadow, there they are, those old heroes whom he bought and sold very much like cattle.

It seems but yesterday. The fight for the public printing was at its fiercest. He lifted five fingers on which he had pasted the names of five senators. "They will vote so and so," he observed, giving his cigar a placid whiff. "How do you know?" He smiled like a child. "I brought 'em," he said gently. So he had, this dear, delightful freebooter upon an inland but tempestuous sea; this king of the lobby cannibals, in whose train statesmen trotted like pages, and whose glance was always worth a hundred votes.—*Louisville Courier.*

The Pension Department.

This is a dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat:*

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The annual accounts of the pension office for the fiscal year ending June 20, have been completed. The expenditures of the previous year were $28,442,000; for last year, although 25,000 pensioners were added to the rolls, in arrears in each case of from $500 to $1500, the expenditures were $642,000 less, or $27,780,000. The estimates for the year were $31,000,000. The causes which have led to this are minors attaining sixteen years of age; biennial and special surgical examinations, and the reductions resulting from the energetic investigation of frauds which have developed the fact, among many others of importance, that a large number of pensions have been drawn where the real pensioners have been dead for a number of years. A good result of the active measures taken against all claim agents who have been in regular practice is shown by the fact that where eight clerks were required a few months since in the special service division, two would now be able to do the whole work. It is believed at the pension office that contrary to general expectation, the amount needed to meet the demand on the pension rolls, will in future decrease, and that the maximum of expenditure was reached a year ago.

The great trouble among American youth, says an eminent author, is the lack of application and thoroughness in what they undertake. Anything that can not be learned with superficial study is given the go-by for something less tedious and irksome. Study and hard labor are looked at from a wrong stand-point, and as a consequence, the clerkship ranks are full of unemployed and half-starved young fellows, and the professions are overflowing with mediocrity, while good mechanics find plenty of work at living prices. The evil spoken of is seriously felt. Those who work at a trade do it in so loose and careless a manner that they are not competent to do the work they promise to do. Among the loudest declaimers for the rights of labor are men and women who can claim no rights that belong to labor well performed.

"A Surgeon" writes: "The greatest event of the war, in the matter of saving life, was, perhaps, the tying of the carotid artery in the case of a wounded soldier bleeding to death on the hideous day of Sedan, by a surgeon amidst a hurricane of bullets; that was an American volunteer surgeon. The soldier has recovered, snatched from the jaws of death. The American was helped by an Irish surgeon. This is one of the most desperate operations in surgery, requiring the steady, minute precision of a watchmaker mending a Geneva watch; steady fingers, exquisitely accurate eye, chloroform to still the patient, minute dissecting away of nerves and fibres to get at the artery. Yet our American and Irish friends did not flinch, though the hospital itself was smashed by cannon balls!"

A man living in Belmont, Maine, named Cunningham, has fasted since election day—fourteen days—and declares that he will eat no more. He is a single man, and had been for some time past supported by his relatives till the past summer, when some aid was procured from the town unknown to him. On going to deposit his vote, it was challenged and excluded. This produced such an effect on him that he has resolved to seek death in the way above mentioned.—*Boston Herald.*

There is refreshing simplicity in the account which a Santa Fe editor gives of his fight with General Heath: "Having nothing to defend myself with," says the shot-at, "we made the best possible time—and our friends say it was good—to our office."

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-first Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 188.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of said State."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of said State," be amended so as to strike out the words "by way of Canyon City," in the first section of said act, and insert instead thereof the words "by way of Camp Harney."

Approved, July 15, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 189.]

AN ACT to provide for the compensation of grand and petit jurors in the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represesentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That here after the grand and petit jurors in the several circuit and district courts of the United States shall each receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day for each day's actual attendance at court, and for the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from the same; and the sum of five cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled from their residence in going to and returning from said court by the shortest practicable route.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be summoned as a juror in any circuit or district court more than once in two years, and it shall be sufficient cause of challenge to any juror called to be sworn in any cause that he has been summoned and attended said court as a juror at any term of said court held within two years prior to the time of such challenge.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the act of Congress, approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act concerning the selection of jurors in certain courts of the United States," and the act of Congress approved March nineteen, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to amend the act approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act entited an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States,'" be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved July 15, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 190.]

AN ACT relating to the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Georgia having complied with the reconstruction acts, and the fourteenth and fifteenth articles of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, having been ratified in good faith by a legal legislature of said State, it is hereby declared that the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive the people of Georgia of the right to an election for members of the general assembly of said State, as provided for in the Constitution thereof; and nothing in this or any other act of Congress shall be construed to affect the term to which any officer has been appointed or any member of the general assembly elected as prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Georgia.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, as prohibits the organization, arming, or calling into service of the militia forces in the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 15, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 191.]

AN ACT to provide for inventories and accounts of the property of the United States in the public buildings and grounds belonging to the United States in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, and the Adjutant General, and the Commissioner of Agriculture, each severally as soon as practicable to make a full and complete inventory of all the property belonging to the United States in the buildings, rooms, offices, and grounds occupied by each of them, and under their charge. And hereafter to keep in proper books such inventories and accounts, adding thereto an account of such property as may be procured subsequently to the taking of the same; and also an account of the sale or disposal of any such property.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Architect of the Capitol extension shall make out an inventory, and keep a like account thereof, as provided in section one of this act, of all property in and about the Capitol, and Botanical garden, and the President's house and grounds.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the officers hereinbefore required to make and keep such inventories and accounts, to make out an annual report thereof on the first day of December to Congress: Provided, That this law shall not apply to the books, pamphlets, papers and documents in the library of Congress, nor to the supplies of stationery and fuel in the several public offices and buildings, which shall be accounted for as now provided for by law.

Approved, July 15, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 192.]

AN ACT to confirm title to certain lands in Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title of the United States to all lots, outlots, tracts, pieces, parcels, and strips of land in St. Clair county, State of Illinois, lying and situate outside of the United States surveys as noted in the field-notes of the United States surveyors, and on the Mississippi river near surveys seven hundred and sixty-six, six hundred and twenty-four, and five hundred and seventy-nine, and near and adjacent to fractional sections one, two, eleven, and twelve, town [ship] one north, range ten west, third principal meridian, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed and granted to said St. Clair county, in said State: Provided, That nothing herein shall apply to the ancient French commons in said county.

Approved, July 15, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 193.]

AN ACT to provide for the reports of the receipts and expenditures of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States severally to report to Congress on the first day of each regular session, and at the expiration of their terms of service, a full and complete statement of all their receipts and expenditures as such officers, showing in detail the items of expense, and classifying them under the proper appropriations, showing the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting in a clear and concise manner the exact condition of all public moneys by them received, paid out, and in their possession as such officers.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the officers hereinbefore named, and of the Sergeant-at-arms, Postmasters of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, to make out a full and complete account of all the property belonging to the United States in their possession, at such dates and at the expiration of their terms of service, as provided in section one of this act.

Approved, July 15, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 194.]

AN ACT donating for school purposes a certain lot of land with the building thereon erected, known as the Old Indian Dormitory, in the village of Mackinac, Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to grant and convey to the trustees of the public schools for the village of Mackinac, Michigan, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a certain inclosed lot of land with the building thereon erected, known as the Old Indian Dormitory, situate in the said village of Mackinac, to be used for school purposes only. And whenever the same shall be converted to other uses, it shall revert to the United States.

Approved, July 15, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 195.]

AN ACT for the creation of an additional land district in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the districts of lands now subject to sale at Humboldt and Marysville, in the State of California, as are contained within the following boundaries, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Shasta district, bounded as follows: On the north and east by the boundary lines of the State; on the south by the fifth standard parallel north; and on the west by the line between ranges ten and eleven west of the Mount Diablo base and meridian, the location of the office for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and may be changed by him from time to time, as the public interest may seem to require.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver for said land district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of the office, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation, as is, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law in relation to other land officers in said State.

Approved, July 15, 1870.

(PUBLIC—No. 196.)

AN ACT to disapprove of certain acts of the legislative assembly of Idaho Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the revenue laws passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Idaho, January thirteen, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as provides for a special license, or tax, to be collected of or paid by Chinamen, or persons of the Mongolian race, who may be engaged in mining, or holding mining claims in said Territory, and so much of all other laws of said Territory as discriminate between persons of said race and other persons, in regard to taxation, are hereby disapproved of and annulled.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the act passed by the legislative assembly of said Territory, on the fifteenth day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act creating the office of district attorney for each county in this Territory, and defining their duties and providing for their compensation," be and the same is hereby disapproved and annulled.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the legislative assembly of said Territory that provide for the payment of salaries or extra compensation out of the territorial treasury to officers holding commissions by federal appointment in said Territory, or which provide any compensation to the members of the legislative assembly, or the clerks, or attaches thereof other than that paid by the United States, are hereby disapproved of and annulled; and the legislative assembly is hereby prohibited from making any appropriation from the treasury of said Territory to any such officers or persons, under any pretence of adding to or increasing their compensation as fixed by the United States.

Approved, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. XLIV.—An Act to facilitate the Administration of Justice in the State of Texas.

WHEREAS the present incumbent of the office of district judge for the eastern district of the State of Texas is incapacitated by sickness and paralysis from performing the duties of his office, and has remained so incapacitated for a long period, which incapacity is believed to be permanent, by reason of which the government and citizens of the United States have been unable to have their business transacted in that court, and have suffered great loss and inconvenience therefrom: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the resignation of the district judge for the eastern district of the State of Texas, being tendered and accepted by the President of the United States, the salary now received by said judge shall be continued to him during his natural life, payable in the same manner and form as if he actually performed the duties of his office.

Approved, April 5, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 102.]

Joint Resolution amendatory of "Joint Resolution for the Relief of certain Officers of the Army," approved July twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the army," approved July twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be so construed and amended that in all cases arising under the same, the person to whom the commission shall have issued shall be considered as commissioned to the grade named therein from the date when the commission was issued by competent authority, and entitled to all pay and emoluments as if actually mustered at that date: Provided, That, at the time of the issuing of the same, he was performing the duties of the grade to which he was commissioned, or from such time after the issuing of his commission as he may have actually entered upon such duties.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That persons held as prisoners of war by the enemy, or who may have been in hospital by reason of wounds or disability at the time of the issuing of their commissions, shall be entitled to the same pay, emoluments, and benefits under this resolution as if actually performing the duties of the grade to which they were commissioned.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, That this resolution shall not be construed to apply to cases in which, under the laws and army regulations existing at the time, there could have been no lawful muster into service even after the actual receipt of the commission.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 63.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Commissioners of Quarantine, or other proper authorities of the State of New York, the steamer "Illinois," for quarantine purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to place gratuitously, for an indefinite period, at the disposal of the commissioners of quarantine or the proper authorities of the State of New York, to be used for quarantine purposes, the steamer "Illinois," which said steamer was turned over to the quarantine commissioners under authority of joint resolution of March *twenty-one* [twenty-four], eighteen hundred [and] sixty-six, and has ever since been in their possession.

Approved, May 23, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 66.]

A RESOLUTION to provide for the appointment of an Examiner of Claims for the Department of State, and for additional Clerks in the Department.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a suitable person learned in the law, to be called the examiner of claims for the Department of State, who shall receive the annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and hereby is, authorized to employ three additional clerks for indexing the books, papers, and documents of the department; two of them to be clerks of the fourth class, and the other of the third class; and for the payment of such examiner and clerks, and for the compensation of extra and temporary clerks, whose employment may be necessary, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated.

Approved, May 27, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 69.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to correct an error in the enrollment of a joint resolution therein named.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the joint resolution "authorizing the sale of certain lands at Springfield, Massachusetts, and for other purposes," approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be so amended that it will read, "That Byers Street, heretofore opened," etc., instead of "Ryers Street," as it was erroneously enrolled.

Approved, June 6, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 70.]

A RESOLUTIOF to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the Bark "Live Oak" and to the Ship "Agra," of Boston.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue an American register to the British bark Live Oak, owned by citizens of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and to the ship Agra, of Boston, owned by Thomas B. Wales and Company.

Approved, June 7, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 72.]

A RESOLUTION in Relation to the compensation of assistant Marshals for taking the census of 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the compensation of assistant marshals in taking the census of eighteen hundred and seventy, whenever, in his judgment, such increase shall be necessary: Provided, That in no case shall such increase exceed fifty per centum of the amount of compensation now allowed by law, and no such additional allowance shall be made except when by reason of the sparseness of the population the compensation heretofore allowed by law is not sufficient, nor shall the entire compensation be more than eight dollars per day, exclusive of mileage, for the time actually employed.

Approved, June 9, 1870.

OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States of America.

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela: Concluded at Caracas, April 25, 1866; Proclaimed by the President of the United States, May 29, 1867.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Caracas, on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

The conclusion of a convention similar to those entered into with other republics, and by which the pending American claims upon Venezuela might be referred for decision to a mixed commission and an umpire, having been proposed to the Venezuelan government on behalf of the United States of America, as a means of examining and justly terminating such claims; and it having been thought that the adoption of the contemplated course will secure at least some of the advantages attending arbitration, so strongly recommended in article the 112th of the federal constitution of Venezuela, while it will preserve unimpaired, as reciprocally desired, the good understanding of both nations, the citizen first vice-president in charge of the presidency has accepted the above proposal, and authorized the minister for foreign relations to negotiate and sign the proper convention. Thereupon said minister and Mr. E. D. Culver, minister resident of the United States of America, also duly empowered for that purpose, have agreed upon the following:

ARTICLES OF CONVENTION.

ARTICLE I.

All claims on the part of corporations, companies or individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of Venezuela, which may have been presented to their government, or to its legation in Caracas, shall be submitted for examination and decision to a mixed commission, consisting of two members, one of whom shall be appointed by the government of the United States and the other by that of Venezuela. In case of death, absence, resignation or incapacity of either of the commissioners, or in the event of either of them omitting or ceasing to act, the government of the United States or that of Venezuela respectively, or the minister of the United States in Caracas, by authority of his government, shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancy.

The commissioners so named shall meet in the city of Caracas within four months from the exchange of the ratifications o this convention; and before proceeding to business they shall make solemn oath that they will carefully examine and impartially decide according to justice, and in compliance with the provisions of this convention, all claims submitted to them, and such oath shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The commissioners shall then proceed to appoint an umpire to decide upon any case or cases concerning which they may disagree, or upon any point of difference that may arise in the course of their proceedings. And if they can not agree in the selection, the umpire shall be named by the diplomatic representative either of Switzerland or of Russia, in Washington, on the previous invitation of the high contracting parties.

ARTICLE II.

So soon as the umpire shall have been appointed, the commissioners shall proceed without delay to examine the claims which may be presented to them under this convention, and they shall, if required, hear one person in behalf of each government on every separate claim. Each government shall furnish, on request of either commissioner, all such documents and papers in its possession as may be deemed important to the just determination of any claim.

In cases where they agree to award an indemnity, they shall determine the amount to be paid, and issue certificates of the same. In cases where the commissioners can not agree, the point of difference shall be referred to the umpire, before whom each of the commissioners may be heard, and whose decision shall be final.

The commissioners shall make such decision as they shall deem, in reference to such claims, conformable to justice, even though such decisions amount to an absolute denial of illegal pretensions, since the including of any such in this convention is not to be understood as working prejudice in favor of any one, either as to principles of right or matters of fact.

ARTICLE III.

The commissioners shall issue certificates of the sums to be paid to the claimants, respectively, by virtue of their decisions or those of the umpire, and the aggregate amount of all sums awarded by the com-