Albany Register,

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[General Nature—No. 41.]

AN ACT to define the limits of the collection district of the Teche, in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the State of Louisiana described as follows, to wit, commencing at the town of Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville; thence down the western bank of the Mississippi river to the town of Donaldsonville, in the parish of Ascension; thence down the Bayon Lafourche, and along its eastern bank to the sea; thence westerly along the coast, including all the islands, bays, and so forth, to the mouth of the Sabine river; thence up the said Sabine river, and along its eastern bank to a point due west from the said town of Plaquemine; and thence to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby, constituted and created the collection district of the Teche.

Sec. 2. That the collector of said district shall reside at Brashear, in the parish of Saint Mary, which is hereby made the port of entry of said collection district of the Teche, and shall be entitled to receive a salary of one thousand dollars yearly, said salary to cover all expenses to the United States for house-rent and storage.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

[General Nature—No. 42.]

AN ACT for the the relief of S. P. Jocelyn.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the occurrence of a vacancy of the grade of first lieutenant in his regiment, Second Lieutenant S. P. Jocelyn, twenty-first infantry, shall be entitled to promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, with date of commission and relative rank in the army held by him on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy: *Provided*, That this act grants no back pay or additional pay in any manner whatsoever.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

[General Nature—No. 43.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for holding a circuit court of the United States in the western district of Missouri," approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri, which was created by the act of which this act is amendatory, is hereby vested with full and complete jurisdiction to hear, determine, and dispose of, according to the usual course of judicial proceedings, all suits, causes, motions, and other matters which were pending in the late circuit court of the United States in and for the districts of Missouri at the time the act of which this act is amendatory took effect, and also all other matters which have since arisen that pertain to said suits or causes, and also to make all orders and issue of all processes which said last-named court might have done if it had not ceased to exist; and said circuit court in and for said eastern district of Missouri is hereby vested with jurisdiction and authority to do all and singular that may in the due course of judicial proceedings pertain to any of said suits, causes, or unfinished business, as fully as the said circuit court in and for the districts of Missouri might have done if said act had never been passed.

Sec. 2. That the service of process, mesne or final, issued out of said circuit court of the United States in and for the district of Missouri, which service was held after the act of which this act is amendatory took effect, and all levies, seizures, and sales made thereunder, also all service, seizures, levies, and sales made under any process which issued as out of said court after the said act took effect, are hereby made valid, and all said processes are to be deemed returnable to said court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri as of the return day thereof.

Sec. 3. That either of said United States circuit courts in and for the eastern and in and for the western district of Missouri may order any suit, cause, or other matter pending therein, and commenced prior to the creation of said new court, to be transferred for trial or determination to the other of said circuit courts when, in the opinion of the court, said transfer ought to be made; and the court to which said transfer is made shall have as full authority and jurisdiction over the same from the date the certified transcript of the record thereof is filed as if the same had been originally pending therein.

Sec. 4. That the clerk of said circuit court in and for the eastern district of Missouri, and his successors in office, shall have the custody of all records, books, papers, and property belonging, or in any wise appertaining to said circuit court of the United States in and for the districts of Missouri, and, as such custodians and the successors of the clerk of said last-named court, they are hereby invested with the same powers and authority with respect thereto as the clerk thereof had during the existence of said last-named circuit court. Said circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district the United states in and for the districts of Missouri as to all suits, causes, and unfinished business therein or in any other wise pertaining thereto, except as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 5. That hereafter there shall be two regular stated terms each year of the district court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri, commencing on the first Mondays, respectively, of May and November, in lieu of those now fixed by law; and no action, suit, proceeding, or process in said court shall abate or be rendered invalid by reason of this act, but all of the same not previously disposed of or otherwise provided for by special order of said court shall be deemed returnable to, pending, and triable at the next term of said district court established by this act which may be held after this act takes effect: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal the powers heretofore granted for ordering special or adjourned terms of said court, or the powers and duties of the judge of said court in vacation and at chambers.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

[General Nature—No. 44.]

AN ACT to enforce the stipulations of the convention with Venezuela, of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the payment of adjudicated claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the adjudication of claims by the convention with Venezuela of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, pursuant to the terms of said convention, is hereby recognized as final and conclusive, and to be held as valid and subsisting against the republic of Venezuela.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

[General Nature—No. 45.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, namely:

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, professors, cadets, and musicians, two hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents; *Provided*, That the professors of the United States Academy whose service at the academy exceeds ten years shall have the pay and allowances of colonel, and all other professors shall have the pay and allowances of lieutenant-colonel; and the instructors of ordnance and science of gunnery and of practical engineering shall have the pay and allowances of major; and hereafter there shall be allowed and paid to the said professors ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each and every term of five years' service in the army and at the academy: *Provided*, That such addition shall in no case exceed forty per centum of said yearly pay; and said professors are hereby placed upon the same footing, as regards restrictions upon pay and retirement from active service, as officers of the army.

For repairs and improvements, timber, plank, boards, joists, wall-strips, laths, shingles, slate, tin, sheet-lead, nails, screws, locks, butts, hinges, glass, paint, turpentine, oils, bricks, varnish, stone, lime, cement, plaster, hair, blasting-powder, fuel, iron, steel, tools, mantels, and other similar materials, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of citizen-mechanics and labor employed upon repairs that cannot be done by enlisted men, eight thousand dollars.

For fuel and apparatus, namely: coal, wood, stoves, grates, furnaces, ranges, fire-bricks, and repairs of steam-heating apparatus, fourteen thousand dollars.

For gas-pipes, gasometers, and retorts, and annual repairs of the same, six hundred dollars.

For fuel for cadets, mess-hall, shops and laundry, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For postage and telegrams, three hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, paper, envelopes, quills, steel pens, pencils, erasers, wax, and ink, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and ferriages, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For printing-type, materials for office, diplomas for graduates, registers, and blanks, seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of pressman and lithographer, one hundred dollars.

For clerk to disbursing officer and quartermaster, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerk to adjutant, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For clerk to treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For department of instruction in mathematics, namely: For repairs of instruments, forty dollars; text-books, drawing-materials, and stationery, for instructors, thirty dollars.

For department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics, namely: For tan-bark for riding-hall and gymnasium, three hundred dollars; and for repairing apparatus for same, fifty dollars; for repairing camp stools, tents, and furniture, fifty dollars.

For department of civil and military engineering: For models, maps, repairs of instruments, text-books, books of reference, and stationery for use of instructors, five hundred dollars.

For department of drawing: For models for free-hand drawing for second class, forty-five dollars; mounting and framing the same, seventy-five dollars; architectural and topographical models for third class, forty dollars; mounting and framing the same, thirty dollars; tar-board for mounting models, fifteen dollars; colors, paper, brushes, and pencils, twenty dollars.

For department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology: For chemicals, including chemical apparatus, glass and porcelain ware, paper, wire, and sheet metal, and ores, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, including material for practical instruction in photography; rough specimens, files, alcohol, lamps, blow-pipes, pencils, and agate mortars, for practical instruction in mineralogy and geology, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; fossils illustrating the different rock-formations, for daily use in section-rooms, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; gradual increase of the cabinet, five hundred dollars; repairs and improvements in electric, galvanic, magnetic, electro-magnetic, and magneto-electric, apparatus, and additions to pneumatic and thermic apparatus, eight hundred dollars; carpenters' and metal work, and materials for the same, sixty dollars; pay of mechanic, to be employed in chemical and geological section-rooms, and in the lecture-room, one thousand and fifty dollars; completing repairs and improvements in laboratory, lecture-rooms, and mineralogical rooms, three hundred and ninety-five dollars; models and diagrams, one hundred dollars; books of reference, text-books, and stationery, for use of instructors, and contingencies, two hundred and fifty dollars; compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.

For department of natural and experimental philosophy: For instruments and apparatus to illustrate the laws of mechanics and of solids and fluids, three thousand dollars; instruments and apparatus to illustrate the laws of acoustics and optics, four thousand dollars; instruments and apparatus to equip one field observatory, two thousand five hundred dollars; one break-circuit chronometer for mural-circle room in the observatory, five hundred dollars; lathe, forge, tools, and equipment of work-shop, seven hundred and fifty dollars; repairs and contingencies, eight hundred dollars; compensation to mechanic and assistant in charge of apparatus one thousand dollars; compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.

For department of practical engineering: For mining material, twenty-five dollars; lumber for prodling, twenty-five dollars; stationery and drawing material, twenty-five dollars; theodolite-transit, two hundred and fifty dollars; repairs of instruments, twenty-five dollars.

For department of Spanish: For text-books and stationery for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

For department of French: For text-books and stationery for the use of instructors, fifty-five dollars.

For department of law and ethics: For text-books and stationery for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, four thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That three members of the House of Representatives of the Forty-third Congress, whose credentials in due time of law have been duly filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives in accordance with the act of Congress approved March third eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be appointed, by the Speaker of the present House of Representatives, members of the board of visitors, at the next annual examination to be held at the Military Academy.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For gas, coal-oil, and candles, for lighting the academy, cadet-barracks, mess-hall, hospital-offices, stable, and sidewalks, four thousand dollars; water-pipes, plumbing, and repairs, two thousand dollars; cleaning public buildings, not quarters, five hundred and sixty dollars; brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, and cloths, two hundred dollars; chalk, crayons, sponge, and slates, for recitation-rooms, one hundred dollars; compensation of librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; compensation of non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics, fifty dollars; compensation of soldier writing in adjutant's office, fifty dollars; pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus for the cadet-barracks, chapel, and philosophical academy, including the library, one thousand five hundred dollars; pay of assistant of same, seven hundred and twenty dollars; pay of five firemen, two thousand two hundred dollars; increase and expense of the library, books, magazines, periodicals, and binding, two thousand dollars.

For pay of librarian's assistant, one thousand dollars.

For contingencies for superintendent of the academy, one thousand dollars.

For furniture for cadet-hospital, one hundred dollars.

For buildings and grounds: For repairing and opening roads, one thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the dam at the foot of Crow's Nest mountain, two thousand four hundred and eight dollars and six cents.

For preparing site and constructing foundation and beginning superstructure for cadet's new hospital, twenty thousand dollars.

For commencing system of sewerage leading from barracks of troops three thousand dollars.

For remodeling battery Knox, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, February 28, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 46.]

AN ACT to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed in the city of Washington the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the fisheries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the legislature of Prince Edward's Island have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at the city of Washington on the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as contained in articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence and thereupon, from the date of such proclamation and so long as the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty, all fish-oil and fish of all kinds, (except fish preserved in oil,) being the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty.

Sec. 2. That whenever the colony of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth of said treaty, inclusive, to that colony, and the legislature thereof, and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated articles, being the produce of the fisheries of the colony of Newfoundland shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said colony of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, of the said treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, and shall be so admitted free of duty, so long as the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth, of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty.

Sec. 3. That from the date of the President's proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth, of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty, all goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been, or may from time to time be, specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe; and, under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, from such possessions, through the territory of the United States, for export from the said ports of the United States.

Sec. 4. That from the date of the President's proclamation, authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth, of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty, all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise from one port or place within the territory of the United States, upon the Saint Lawrence, the great lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land-carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the government of Her Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States: *And provided further*, That the President of the United States may by proclamation, suspend the right of carrying provided for by this section, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in the said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as provided in article twenty-seventh of said treaty: *And provided further*, That in case any export or other duty continues to be levied after the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory, in the State of Maine, watered by the river Saint John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick, that then, and in that case, the President of the United States may, by proclamation, suspend all rights of carrying provided for by this section for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

Sec. 5. That this act shall not take effect until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and shall not apply to any article of merchandise therein mentioned which shall be held in bond on that day by the customs officers of the United States.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

Special Ordinance No. 8.

Relating to building a Hose and Bell Tower, and to fencing the lot on which the Engine house stands.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Albany:

SECTION 1. That a tower be built on the lot where the Engine house stands, and that said lot be fenced in with a board fence, five boards high, and capped.

SEC. 2. The tower to be for the use of the Fire Company to hang the bell in, and to draw up the fire hose in for dripping.

SEC. 3 Said tower to be built of good, sound timber, with four sills 8x8, 14 feet long; four posts 6x6, 30 feet long; 12 cross-beams 6x6, and four cross-beams 4x6, the length of said beams to be as follows: 4, 12 feet long; 4, 7 feet long; 4, 6 feet long, with braces and with rafters; and a square roof of four eaves, and the whole tower to be weatherboarded with good planed weatherboarding, and to be painted down to the lower cross-beams, and to have apparatus for drawing up the hose, and also a rigging for suspending the fire bell in a good and substantial manner; and that a platform, 8 feet wide, be built from the Engine house to the said hose tower.

SEC. 4. In order to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, a contract shall be let, as by ordinance provided, for furnishing materials, building and completing of said hose tower and platform, and the fence around the said lot, on which the Engine house stands. The said contract to specify the way and manner of said building as by this ordinance provided, and that the same be completed by the 20th day of June, 1873.

SEC. 5. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after five days from its publication.

Passed the Council April 22d, 1873.

COLL. VAN CLEVE, Mayor.

Attest: JOS. HANSON, Recorder.

MODOC WAR.

Latest From the Front.

YREKA, April, 18.

Some Modocs have escaped from the Lava Bed. A party of ten Modocs murdered Eugene Hovey, of Yreka, yesterday at noon, near Peace Tent. Took four horses. Excitement intense. Settlers being notified.

Government mail carrier, who left yesterday morning, brought no dispatches.

News of Hovey's murder brought to Ball's by Hendrick's, this morning; thence here by Buckman.

Dispatches from Lava Bed up to 6 P. M. of the 17th, have been received. Our troops have possession of the Modoc strong-hold.

The Indians left for the hills southeast of Lava Bed.

The Cavalry are in hot pursuit.

First Sargeant of troop K, First Cavalry, captured Modoc battle flag.

Scarfaced Charley and Sconchin are killed.

Fifteen Indians got between troops in the field and camp, and killed Eugene Hovey, of Yreka, scalped him and mutilated his body fearfully, taking four horses and one mule, and left for the mountains.

Our total loss of troops five killed and twelve wounded.

Meacham is improving rapidly.

The Warm Spring Indians were first in the stronghold, and killed and scalped all the wounded they could find.

YREKA, April 22.

A courier arrived late last night, leaving at 2 P. M. on Sunday, at which time there was heavy firing near where Hovey was killed, supposed to be an attack upon Indians attempting to reach water. Previous to this there has been no change in affairs since Thursday morning.

Waiting for return of the cavalry, which is in pursuit of a band of Modocs that had gone south or southeast. Cavalry expected back Sunday night.

It is positively known that in the last fighting seventeen Modocs were killed—not known, as yet, how many were wounded.

Six soldiers killed and some twenty wounded.

It is now said that the Modocs moved all their women and children before the massacre.

An old squaw, recently captured, confirms the report that Meacham killed Sconchin.

It is now feared that the Modocs have escaped from the lava bed, and will commence a series of horrible outrages upon settlers.

All the settlers upon Rogue and Willow creeks are preparing to move into town.

The Klamath river Indians were out at Crystal creek in Scott Valley, last week, all painted up dancing war dances.

Mr. Meacham is doing finely, and will be removed to Capt. Ferris' ranch, near Linkville, in a few days, where his wife went, not being permitted to go to headquarters.

YREKA, April 22—6 P. M.

Following just received from the Lava Bed: The pack train leaving the camp for Col. Mason's camp at lava bed, under escort of Lieut. Howe and twenty men, was attacked yesterday at about 10 A. M. Prior to this, an escort from Col. Mason's camp, coming to meet it, was attacked at the head of a long cave. Lieut. Leary and men sought shelter behind the rocks, and drove the Modocs back. When Lieut. Howe came near them, they (the Modocs) attacked his party, but were again driven back.

Lieut. Leary lost one killed and —— wounded.

Train arrived safe, but was fired on as it entered the lava bed, and again on its return.

When returning, on this side of the cave, Howe was again attacked by the Modocs, who followed him to camp, keeping up a continuous fire upon his party. The Modocs came up to within one hundred yards of camp, firing at the pickets, and then sent a volley into camp. Major Thomas sent a shell into their midst, which scattered them. There were eleven Indians in the attacking party.

Arms were distributed to all in camp, and we were ready for them; but they soon fled into the rocks.

The Warm Spring Indians will be armed to-day, and will start in to hunt out the Modocs.

The Modocs are scattered in small parties, and will be difficult to follow.

The roads are not safe to Yreka.

The whole country is in a great ferment.

Mr. Irwin telegraphs from Yreka, 22d inst., to Gov. Grover. Indians are believed to be located in the lava bed, about four miles south of old stronghold. Number of Indians killed, eighteen. They can leave the lava beds at any time they choose and raid upon settlers. The travelers and settlers are in danger of being massacred. The prospects of closing the war soon are very poor.

The President was at St. Louis on the 22d inst. He was to start for idaho Springs, Colorado, the Thursday following.

Henry Frolich was hanged at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 18th, for murder.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACKSMITHING!

—AND—

General Repair Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RETURNED to Albany, and taken his old shop on corner of Elsworth and Second streets, announces his readiness to attend to all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING, MILL & MACHINE FORGING, ETC.

Also, has on hand and for sale, the

COQUILLARD WAGON,

Strayer Force-feed

GRAIN

STAR MOLINE,

and other PLOWS

WOOD'S REAPER & MOWER,

which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

HORSE SHOEING—All round, $2; Resetting, $1.

GIVE ME A CALL.

All work entrusted to me will receive prompt attention, and be executed in the best possible manner, with good material. A share of public patronage is solicited.

☞ Shop on corner Elsworth and Second streets, opposite Pierce's Ferry.

10v4 F. WOOD.

Arctic Soda.

HAVING ADDED VASTLY TO OUR facilities for dispensing this delightful and health-giving beverage, we would announce to our former patrons, and the public generally, that we are fully prepared from one of those elegant

Tuft's Arctic Fountains,

to supply soda of the best quality in unlimited quantities to all who may favor us with a call.

BOTTLED SODA!

—AND—

Sarsaparilla!

WILL, DURING THE

SPRING and SUMMER,

be delivered to families ordering throughout the city.

Dealers Supplied at Liberal Rates.

A. CAROTHERS & CO.,

Notice.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD Company, Land Department, Portland Oregon, April 5, 1872.—Notice is hereby given, that a vigorous prosecution will be instituted against any and every person who trespasses upon any Railroad Land, by cutting and removing timber therefrom before the same is BOUGHT of the Company AND PAID FOR.

All vacant Land in odd numbered sections, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, within a distance of thirty miles from the line of the road, belongs to the Company.

I. R. MOORES,

82v4tf Land Agent.