

Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1873.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

A hackneyed subject, the reader will say. Yes, it is quite so. The press, the rostrum and the pulpit have each wrung their changes upon it. But the evil continues unabated. Extravagance is still a characteristic of American habit.

Proverbs. SCOTCH. Do nothing in haste but gripping 'o fleas. Nothing comes of itself but dirt and long nails.

ITALIAN. To trust is well, but to trust nobody is better. The deed once done, there is an end.

DUTCH. Better stomach burst than good victuals spoil. Love others well, but love thy self most; give good for good, but not to thine own cost.

A scene witnessed by some travelers in the North of Norway, from a cliff one thousand feet above the sea, is thus described: "The ocean stretched away in silent vastness at our feet; the sound of waves scarcely reached our airy lookout; away in the North the huge old sun swung low along the horizon, like the slow beat of the pendulum in the tall clock of our grandfather's parlor corner.

When Brigham Young's children sing "Father, dear father, come home," the effect is said to be wonderful. The old man comes home without delay.

the home circulation. But there is no need of good sense in such extravagance anywhere. It is ruinous. A single dinner at Delmonico's the other day, for a few guests, cost the giver \$10,000. The extravagance of the wife of a once wealthy member of Congress, has recently brought him to ruin.

Our people should be more economical and practical. Men should be good providers and women good housekeepers, rich or poor. Economy and frugality would then prevail.

India has 1,600 Methodist Sabbath school scholars—800 of them in Lucknow. Over 2,000 children are in the American Methodist Sabbath school in Sweden.

The St. Louis Republican recommends an ambitious debating society in Kansas to take as its next subject "which is the butt end of a goat?"

A western paper informs the public that board for the summer can be obtained "at a large and shady back gentleman's residence. Paris has a band of robbers led by a boy of 15. They have committed eight thefts, with violence, and at least six murders. Three of the band are females.

The Persians say of noisy, unreasonable talk, "I heard the sound of the millstone, but I see no meal." It is easier to earn \$1 in this country than 30 cents in England.

The New York Senate has chosen Robert R. Livingston as the representative man of the State, whose statue is to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. The Buffalo church choirs are said to be the best "courting societies" in the State.

An American reporter spoke of Columbus as "a dimond in an oasis, who soared above all his contemporaries." A Detroit butcher has a sign hanging over his retail scales which reads: "A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight."—Proverbs, Chap. XI, 1st verse.

Miss Ella Lawson having passed the required examination has been made Bachelor of Science and Letters in Paris. James Bradley, of Milford, Connecticut, has stopped drinking. He took a horn of vitriol the last time.

A western editor says of a contemporary that "if he had written the inscription on the wall in Babylon, Belsazzar would have been a good deal more scared than he was." Another wants to know "what poor Daniel would have done." The passionate are like men standing on their heads. They see all things the wrong way.—Plato.

VARIOUS ITEMS

The greatest flood known for fifty years is devastating Thamesville and locality, in New York. Many families were compelled to move. Farm houses are inundated, and horses and cattle were compelled to struggle to reach places of safety.

Matue has had six feet ten and one half inches of snow this season. Thomas Jenicks, of Rhode Island, is retained by the Attorney General to assist in the prosecution against Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific. It is proposed to prepare a bill in equity in which the Government, as a creditor, will seek first to compel stockholders to pay into the treasury of the corporation the par value of full paid stocks as required by the charter, but which was issued for much less; secondly, to compel Credit Mobilier stockholders to restore to the company treasury their illegal and inordinate profits, which have endangered the credit of the Government loan to the road.

Ex-Senator Cole has informed the President and Sec. of State that he is not a candidate for any foreign appointment. The general impression now is that ex-Senator Nye will be appointed Minister to Japan. A resolution in the New York Assembly, on the 10th, was adopted ordering the arrest and bringing before the bar of the House, Wm. M. Tweed, Jay Gould and J. B. Dutcher, for refusing to appear and testify before the Erie Investigation Committee.

India has 1,600 Methodist Sabbath school scholars—800 of them in Lucknow. Over 2,000 children are in the American Methodist Sabbath school in Sweden. The St. Louis Republican recommends an ambitious debating society in Kansas to take as its next subject "which is the butt end of a goat?"

A western paper informs the public that board for the summer can be obtained "at a large and shady back gentleman's residence. Paris has a band of robbers led by a boy of 15. They have committed eight thefts, with violence, and at least six murders. Three of the band are females.

The Persians say of noisy, unreasonable talk, "I heard the sound of the millstone, but I see no meal." It is easier to earn \$1 in this country than 30 cents in England. New York city has ninety one Presbyterian churches. The first church of this denomination was organized 1706, and the first house of worship was built in 1719.

The New York Senate has chosen Robert R. Livingston as the representative man of the State, whose statue is to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. The Buffalo church choirs are said to be the best "courting societies" in the State.

An American reporter spoke of Columbus as "a dimond in an oasis, who soared above all his contemporaries." A Detroit butcher has a sign hanging over his retail scales which reads: "A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight."—Proverbs, Chap. XI, 1st verse.

Miss Ella Lawson having passed the required examination has been made Bachelor of Science and Letters in Paris. James Bradley, of Milford, Connecticut, has stopped drinking. He took a horn of vitriol the last time.

A western editor says of a contemporary that "if he had written the inscription on the wall in Babylon, Belsazzar would have been a good deal more scared than he was." Another wants to know "what poor Daniel would have done." The passionate are like men standing on their heads. They see all things the wrong way.—Plato.

OFFICIAL

Laws of the United States.

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

(General Nature—No. 28.) AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever a corporation created by the laws of any State, whose business is carried on wholly within the State creating the same, and also any insurance company so created, whether all its business shall be carried on in such State or not, has had proceedings duly commenced against such corporation or company, before the courts of such State for the purpose of winding up the affairs of such corporation or company and dividing its assets ratably among its creditors and lawfully among those entitled thereto prior to proceedings having been commenced against such corporation or company under the bankruptcy laws of the United States, any order made, or that shall be made, by such court, agreeably to the State law for the ratable distribution or payment of any dividend or assets of the creditors of such corporation or company while such State court shall remain actually or constructively in possession or control of the assets of such corporation or company shall be deemed valid notwithstanding proceedings in bankruptcy may have been commenced and be pending against such corporation or company. Approved, February 13, 1873.

(General Nature—No. 29.) AN ACT to provide for the appointment of a commission to complete the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain not completed under the act of August seven, 1846, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to carry into effect the first article of the treaty of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, between the United States and Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint the Secretary of State, or either of the assistant Secretaries, or the United States minister at London, or in his discretion, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commissioner to act jointly with such officer or commissioners as may be named by Her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of completing the determination of so much of the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain as was left uncompleted by the commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of August eleven, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to carry into effect the first article of the treaty of the thirteenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, between the United States and Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That goods, wares, any merchandise imported in French vessels from countries other than France, and which were on ship-board and bound to the United States on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are hereby relieved from liability to discriminating duty under the seventeenth section of the act of June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, revised on such goods by the proclamation of the President of the United States dated October thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in any such case, to refund such discriminating duty which may have been paid on such goods, wares, and merchandise, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Approved, February 14, 1873.

(General Nature—No. 30.) AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the differential duty on articles actually on ship-board in French vessels destined for the United States on the fifth of November, 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 goods, wares, any merchandise imported in French vessels from countries other than France, and which were on ship-board and bound to the United States on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are hereby relieved from liability to discriminating duty under the seventeenth section of the act of June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, revised on such goods by the proclamation of the President of the United States dated October thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in any such case, to refund such discriminating duty which may have been paid on such goods, wares, and merchandise, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Approved, February 14, 1873.

(General Nature—No. 31.) AN ACT to readjust the western boundary of Dakota Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of Dakota Territory lying west of the one hundred and eleventh meridian of longitude, which, by an erroneous definition of the boundaries of said Territory by a former act of Congress, remains detached and distant from Dakota proper some two hundred miles, be, and the same is hereby, attached to the adjoining Territory of Montana. Approved, February 17, 1873.

(General Nature—No. 32.) AN ACT prohibiting gift enterprises 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 so much of the act of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia entitled "An act imposing a license on trades, business, and professions practiced or carried on in the District of Columbia," approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as authorizes gift enterprises therein and licenses to be issued therefor, is disapproved and repealed; and hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to engage in said business in any manner as defined in said act or otherwise; and any person or persons so doing, on conviction thereof in this police court of said District, on information filed for and on behalf of said District, in the manner provided for in the sixteenth section of the act creating the police court in said District for the enforcement of laws or ordinances of the late corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and the levy court, shall pay a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of said District for a period of not less than one nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court; Provided, That any party deeming himself aggrieved by the judgment of said court may appeal therefrom to the criminal court of said District in the manner provided for in other cases of convictions in the said police court, and the judgment of said criminal court shall be final. Approved, February 17, 1873.

(General Nature—No. 33.) AN ACT in relation to mineral lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That within the States hereinafter named deposits or mines

of iron and coal be, and they are hereby, excluded from the operations of an act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and said act shall not apply to the mineral lands situated and held within the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and that said lands are hereby declared free and open to exploration and purchase, according to the legal subdivisions thereof, as before the passage of said act; and that any bona-fide entries of such lands within said States, since the passage thereof, may be treated without reference to the provisions of said act. Approved, February 18, 1873.

(General Nature—No. 34.) AN ACT creating an additional land district in the Territory of Arizona.

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 Territory of Arizona embraced in the following-described limits, to wit: commencing at the eastern boundary of the Territory, at the intersection of the first standard line north; and running thence west on that line to the western boundary of the Territory; thence south with said boundary line to the southern boundary of the Territory; thence east on said line to the eastern boundary of the Territory; and thence north on said line to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate land district, to be called the Gila and district, the office of which shall be located at such place in said district as the President of the United States may direct, which may be changed from time to time as the public interest may require. Sec. 2. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or in the recess of the Senate, a register and a receiver of public moneys for said district; and said officers shall reside in the place where said land office is located; and they shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and receive the same emoluments as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to land offices of the United States in other Territories. Approved, February 18, 1873.

(General Nature—No. 35.) AN ACT to provide for obtaining information of the condition of banks organized under State laws.

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 Comptroller of the Currency to report annually to Congress, under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities, exhibiting the condition of the banks, banking companies, and savings-banks to the jurisdiction of officers of the different States and Territories, and where such reports can be obtained, the deficiency shall be supplied from such other authentic sources, as may be available. Sec. 2. That, in order to carry the provisions of the first section of this act into effect, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized, if it should be necessary, to employ one clerk of class four, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner now provided by law. Approved, February 19, 1873.

(General Nature—No. 36.) AN ACT to remit the excise taxes upon alcohol used by universities and colleges for scientific purposes.

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 to grant permits to incorporate or charter scientific institutions or colleges of learning to withdraw alcohol in specified quantities from bond without payment of the internal-revenue tax on the same, or on the spirits from which the alcohol had been distilled, for the sole and exclusive purpose of preserving specimens of anatomy, physiology, or of natural history belonging to such institutions, or for use in any chemical laboratory of such institutions; Provided, That application for permits shall be made by the presidents or curators of such institutions, who shall file a bond for double the amount of the tax on the alcohol to be withdrawn, with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and conditioned that the whole quantity of alcohol so withdrawn from the bond shall be used for the purposes above specified, with such other requirements and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. And if any alcohol so obtained shall be used by any officer, as aforesaid, of such institutions for any purposes other than that above specified, then the officers or sureties shall pay the tax on the whole amount of alcohol withdrawn from bond, together with a like amount as a penalty in addition thereto. Approved, February 21, 1873.

(General Nature—No. 37.) AN ACT authorizing the nomination and appointment to the retired list of the navy of certain volunteers on the active list of the navy who are disabled in consequence of wounds received during the late war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, upon the retired list of the navy, with the rank of master, L. R. Chester, formerly an acting ensign in the navy. Approved, February 21, 1873.

(General Nature—No. 38.) AN ACT making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repairs of certain fortifications, and other works of defense, for the 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 fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and so far as necessary for the residue of the current fiscal year, for the following fortifications and other works of defense, namely: For Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, forty thousand dollars. For Fort Scammon, Portland harbor, Maine, fifty thousand dollars. For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars. For Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars. For Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, thirty-five thousand dollars. For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, sixty-five thousand dollars. For Fort on Dutch island, Narragansett bay, Rhode Island, forty thousand dollars. For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, sixty-five thousand dollars. For Fort on Willett's point, East river, New York, forty thousand dollars.