The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Improve Your Farm.

Make up your mind to steadily improve the condition of your land; and above all, kill the weeds; grow more clover, peas and roots, and consume them all on the farm. Make more and better manure. Buy bran to feed out. Sell timothy hay, if need be, but never sell clover hay. Sell straw whenever, as now in this section, it is worth half as much per ton as bran. Study the chemistry of manures. There are many places where artificial fertilizers can be used to great advantage. Improve your stock; feed liberally. Raise a few thoroughbreds, and gradually work your way into the business; but do not be in a hurry. Set out choice fruit trees, and take care of them. Spend moderately. Live within your income. Do not discount your prospects. And again I say *kill the weeds*. Cultivate the land thoroughly. Make the weed-seeds grow, and then kill the young plants. I feel sure that the young farmer who follows this advice will not have to wait many years before getting his reward. I look upon it as absolutely certain that we shall get good prices for farm produce in the near future. I fear we shall get extravagantly high prices. I fear still more that few farmers will profit by them. Prices never have been and never can be high enough to make poor farming profitable. You must get your land in good condition now, and thus be ready to avail yourselves of the high prices when they come—as come they will.—"Walks and Talks on the Farm," in *American Agriculturist*.

Uses of Waste Paper.

Few housekeepers are aware of the many uses to which waste paper may be put. After a stove has been blackened, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of a tea kettle, coffee pot or tea pot bright and clean, than the old way of washing it in suds. Rubbing them with paper is also the best way of polishing knives and tinware after scouring them. If a little soap be held on the paper in rubbing tinware and spoons, they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, etc., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper instead of cloth is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not apt to mold if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit each can, is laid directly upon the fruit. Paper is much better to put under carpet than straw. It is thinner warmer, and makes less noise when one walks over it. Two thicknesses of paper placed between the other coverings on a bed are as warm as a quilt. If it is necessary to step upon a chair, always lay a paper upon it, and thus save the paint and woodwork from damage.—*Scientific American.*

Oat Meal in Drinks.

A year or two ago we presented some statements regarding the use of oat meal in water as a beverage. We find a reproduction of a commendation of the preparation in another journal. The Editor says:

"Last summer we attended a field trial of ploughs, and for drink in the field we had buckets of cold water with oat meal stirred in, which we found to be both victuals and drink and mighty refreshing."

The *Medical Journal* of Edinburg says that "in its raw state, when it is mixed up with water, it is becoming a favorite dish. The brose of 'Auld Scotland' is becoming a favorite dish—and we are glad to note this, because we believe it to be a healthy and muscle forming commodity—by the hunters and trappers of the west, who are substituting oat meal in this form for parched and Indian corn. The same brawny fellows—whose scorn of fatigue is known to all readers of travel and natural history—have found out that a very acceptable drink is made by putting about two teaspoonfuls of oat meal to a tumbler of water. This they, the hunters and trappers—aver to be the best drink they can use, as it is at once nourishing, unstimulating and satisfying."

Saving Seeds.

One reason why so many seeds saved from one's own garden fail to grow, is, they are not thoroughly dried before being put away. They may look dry and feel dry on the outside, and yet not be so; and if they are laid away damp, they mildew and then won't grow. We all know how annoying it is to be obliged to replant the garden after it is time the seeds are up. Always save your seeds from the largest and nicest vegetables, and you will raise better ones than you would if you had saved them as it just happens. Have paper bags made to keep your seeds in.—Write the name of each kind of seed, and date at which time it was gathered, plainly on the bag, and then there can be no mistake. When the bags are filled, put them away in a box where they will keep dry, and where the mice cannot reach them. You will thus have laid up a store for future use.—*Young Folk's Rural.*

HOW TO MAKE TOMATO FIGS.—Pour boiling water over the tomatoes in order to remove the skins; then weigh them and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; then pour off the syrup and boil and skim it until no scum rises. Then pour as before, then boil and skim again. After a third time they are fit to dry, if the weather is good; if not let them stand in the syrup until dry weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes and put them in the sun to dry, which takes about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine, white sugar between each layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years.—*Country Gentleman.*

ANTIDOTE FOR POISONING BY PLANTS AND INSECTS.—A standing antidote for poison by oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolved in water, let stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications will never fail to cure the most aggravated cases. Poison from bees, hornets, spider bites, etc., is instantly arrested by the application of equal parts of common salt and bicarbonate of soda, well rubbed in on the place bitten or stung.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

A STRONG CEMENT FOR GLASS AND PORCELAIN.—Two parts of isinglass are soaked in water until well swollen; the water is then poured off, and the isinglass is dissolved in alchohol, by the heat. One part of mastic is then dissolved in three parts alchohol, and added to the above solution; then one part of gum-ammoniacum. The solution is well shaken, and evaporated to the consistency of strong glue, when it solidifies on cooling. For use, the cement and the articles themselves must be warmed.

TOMATO PUDDING.—Place pared and sliced tomatoes to the depth of an inch or more, in a bright tin basin. Sprinkle sugar over them. Next a layer of light bread in slices well spread with butter. Then a deep layer of tomatoes and sugar again, and lastly a layer of bread and butter on the top. Flavor with lemon or nutmeg. Bake from one to two hours, according to the size of your dish.

United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 59.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department 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 for the service of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said Department, in conformity to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as follows:

For inland mail transportation, fourteen million eight hundred and forty thousand and twenty dollars.

For pay of mail-messengers, six hundred and seven thousand one hundred and seven dollars.

For pay of route-agents, eight hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For pay of mail-route messengers, one hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For pay of local agents, ninety-five thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

For pay of railway post-office clerks, one million two hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

For pay of baggage-masters, two thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

For foreign mail transportation, three hundred thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of postmasters, five million seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay of clerks for post-offices, two million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For pay of letter-carriers, one million six hundred thousand dollars: and that commencing with the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, letter-carriers may be employed for the free delivery of mail-matter, as frequently as the public convenience may require, at every place containing a population of not less than twenty thousand within the delivery of its post-office: and that for the purpose of employing carriers where not already employed at such places, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. And for the more efficient organization of the free-delivery system the Postmaster-General may designate one of the present fourth-class clerks to act as superintendent of free-delivery in the Post-Office Department, at an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the salary hereby fixed shall terminate at the end of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

For wrapping-paper, thirty-three thousand dollars.

For twine, thirty-eight thousand dollars.

For letter-balances, three thousand dollars.

For office-furniture, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For advertising, seventy thousand dollars: Provided, That hereafter no payment shall be made to any newspaper published in the District of Columbia for advertising any other mail-routes than those in Virginia and Maryland.

For manufacture of adhesive postage-stamps, one hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For stamped envelopes and wrappers, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: Provided, That hereafter no envelope as furnished by the Government shall contain any lithographing and engraving, and no printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer.

For manufacture of Postal cards, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars.

For pay of distributing agents and assistants, fourteen thousand dollars.

For payments on account of mail depredations and for special agents, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For mail-bags and mail-bag catchers, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For mail-locks and keys, forty thousand dollars.

For post-marking and canceling stamps, twelve thousand dollars.

For preparing and publishing post-route maps, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For balances due foreign countries, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For rent of Post-offices, three hundred thousand dollars.

For fuel for post-offices, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For light for post-offices, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, sixty thousand dollars.

For registered package envelopes, fifty-six thousand dollars.

For official envelopes for postmasters, twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For envelopes for returning dead-letters, six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For fees to marshals, attorneys, and clerks of courts, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, eight hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, then the sum of five million three hundred and ninety-six thousand six hundred and two dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four: Provided, That all laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever, be, and the same are hereby, repealed from and after June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 66.]

AN ACT to provide for the preparation and presentation to Congress of the Revision of the Laws of the United States, consolidating the laws relating to the post-roads, and a code relating to military offences, and the revision of treaties with the Indian tribes now in force.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a committee of three of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Revision of the Laws, with committee on the part of the Senate, is hereby authorized, by resolution, to be filed in the Department of Justice, to accept, on the part of Congress, the draft on Revision of the Laws of the United States prepared by the commissioners to revise the statutes, so far as the same has been reported by them, and may be hereafter reported by them, at the expiration of the time designated for performing that service, to wit, the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and to discharge said commissioners, from and after which all acts and parts of acts declaring the duties, powers, rights, and privileges of said commissioners, are hereby repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as an approval or adoption by Congress of any part of the work of the commissioners.

SEC. 2. That the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Revision of the Laws, together with such committee as the Senate may join, be, and they are hereby authorized to contract with some suitable person or persons, learned in the laws to prepare a bill revising and embodying in one act all the laws authorizing post-roads in force at the expiration of the present session of Congress; and also to prepare a bill codifying and regulating the laws in regard to military offences; and also to prepare a revision of all the Indian treaties now in force as laws.

SEC. 3. That said committee are also authorized to contract with some suitable person or persons, under the supervision of said committee and such regulations as may be by them prescribed, to prepare the revisions of the statutes already reported by the commissioners, or which may be reported before said fourth day of May, in the form of a bill, to be presented at the opening of the session of Congress in December next, embodying all the laws so revised and the bills and provisions herein provided for, with proper indexes, so that the same may be in form to be acted upon forthwith by Congress at said session.

SEC. 4. That said committee is further authorized to have such revisions and bills printed by the Congressional Printer from time to time, uniform with the revision already reported, and to distribute them, and also the consolidation and codification of the postal and military laws and treaties herein provided for, to members of Congress and others competent to judge of their merits, in order for their correction by such persons.

SEC. 5. That any moneys appropriated for the payment of the work herein provided for shall be disbursed by the Department of Justice, from time to time only so far as that Department shall be satisfied that the work has been well performed, and as said Department shall be satisfied that the work will be fully done and completed by the commencement of said session of Congress in December next.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 86.]

AN ACT for the suppression of trade in and circulation of obscene literature and articles of immoral use.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whoever, within the District of Columbia or any of the Territories of the United States, or other place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall sell, or lend, or give away, or in any manner exhibit, or shall offer to sell, or to lend, or to give away, or in any manner to exhibit, or shall otherwise publish or offer to publish in any manner, or shall have in his possession, for any such purpose or purposes, any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cest, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article, whatever, for the Prevention of conception, or for causing unlawful abortion, or shall advertise the same for sale, or shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed, any card, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind, stating when, where, how, or of whom, or by what means, any of the articles in this section hereinbefore mentioned, can be purchased or obtained, or shall manufacture, draw, or print, or in any wise make any of such articles, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in any court of the United States having criminal jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, where such misdemeanor shall have been committed; and on conviction thereof, he shall be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than five years for each offense, or fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, with costs of court.

SEC. 2. That all persons are prohibited from importing into the United States, from any foreign country, any of the hereinbefore-mentioned articles or things, except the drugs hereinbefore-mentioned when imported in bulk, and not put up for any of the purposes before mentioned; and all such prohibited articles in the course of importation shall be detained by the officer of customs, and proceedings taken against the same under section five of this act.

SEC. 3. That whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, for every offence, be punished as provided in section two of this act.

SEC. 4. That any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of this act shall be made, to the satisfaction of said judge: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed as repealing the one hundred and forty-eight section of the act of which this act is amendatory or to affect any indictments heretofore found for offenses against the same, but the said indictments may be prosecuted to judgment as if this section had not been enacted.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 75.]

AN ACT providing for the payment to the government of Japan the sum due on account of rents for lands and buildings occupied by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in Japan, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and is hereby, authorized to pay to the government of Japan, through its resident diplomatic representative in the United States, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, any sum not exceedment of Japan by that of the United States, on account of rents for lands or buildings occupied for hospital purposes, jail, and court-house, by the United States in Japan.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of State, through the minister resident at Japan, be, and he is hereby, authorized to rent, furnish, and keep suitable buildings with grounds appurtanant, in Jedo or such other place as he may designate, for a court-house and jail, at an annual cost not exceeding five thousand dollars: Provided, That the period for which the said buildings shall be rented shall be for two years, with renewals for two years as the Secretary of State shall determine.

SEC. 3. That a further sum, not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby, also appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of a suitable law-library for the use of said legation in Japan, the selection of such library to be made by the Secretary of State.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 77.]

AN ACT to provide for the establishment of a military prison, and for its government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, a prison for the confinement and reformation of offenders against the rules, regulations, and laws for the government of the army of the United States, in which shall be securely confined, and employed at labor, and governed in the manner hereinafter directed, all offenders convicted before any court-martial or military commission in the United States, and sentenced according to law to imprisonment therein.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War shall organize a board of five members, to consist of three officers of the army and two persons from civil life, who shall adopt a plan for the building of such prison, and who shall frame regulations for the government of the prisoners, in accordance with the provisions of this act. The said commissioners from civil life shall hold their offices for the term of three years, and shall be paid five dollars a day while on duty, and necessary travelling expenses; and the said officers of the army shall, at all times, be subject to removal by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That one of the inspectors of the army shall, at least once in three months, visit the prison for the purpose of examining into the books and all the affairs thereof, and ascertaining whether the laws, rules, and regulations relating thereto, are complied with, the officers are competent and faithful, and the convicts properly governed and employed, and at the same time treated with humanity and kindness. And it shall be the duty of the inspector, at once, to make full report thereof to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That the prisoners shall be supplied with ample and clean bedding, and with wholesome and sufficient food, but when in hospital or under discipline their diet shall be prescribed by proper authority. The prison shall be suitably ventilated, and each prisoner shall have a weekly bath of cold or tepid water, which shall be applied to the whole surface of the body, unless the surgeon shall direct otherwise for the health of the prisoner.

SEC. 5. That no officer of the prison, or other person connected therewith, shall be concerned or interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, purchase, or sale made on account of the prison.

SEC. 6. That any soldier or other person employed in the prison who shall suffer a convict to escape, or shall in any way consent to his escape, or shall aid him to escape, or in an attempt to escape, shall, upon conviction by a court martial, be confined therein not less than one year.

SEC. 7. That all prisoners under confinement in said military prisons undergoing sentence of courts-martial under the rules and articles of war for offences committed during the said confinement.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 72.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the seventh section of the act entitled, "An act to further prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: That it shall be the duty of the several collectors of customs and internal revenue to report within ten days to the district attorney of the district in which any fine, penalty or forfeiture may be incurred for the violation of any law of the United States relating to the revenue, a statement of all the facts and circumstances of the case within their knowledge, together with the names of the witnesses, and which may come to their knowledge from time to time, and such district attorney shall cause the proper proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines, penalties, and forfeitures by law in such case provided; and for the expenses incurred and services rendered in all such cases the district attorney shall receive and be paid from the treasury such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem just and reasonable upon the certificate of the judge before whom such cases are tried or disposed of: Provided, However, That the annual compensation of such district attorney shall not exceed the maximum amount now prescribed by law; and if any collector shall in any case fail to report to the proper district attorney as prescribed in this section, such collector's right to any compensation, benefit, or allowance in such case shall be forfeited to the United States, and the same may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be awarded to such persons as may make complaint and prosecute the same to judgement or conviction.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 80.]

AN ACT to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other lines of transportation within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no railroad company within the United States whose road forms or any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals shall be conveyed from one State to another, or the owners or masters of steam, sailing, or other vessels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals from one State to another, shall confine the same in cars, boats, or vessels of any description, for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading the same for rest, water, and feeding, for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented from so unloading by storm or other accidental causes: Provided, That when animals shall be carried in cars, boats, or other vessels in which they can have proper food, water, space, and opportunity for rest, the foregoing provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

SEC. 2. That the penalty created by the first section of this act shall be recovered by civil action in the name of the name of the United States, in the circuit or district court of the United States, holden within the district where the violation of this act may have been committed, or the person or corporation resides or carries on its business; and it shall be the duty of all United States marshals, their deputies and subordinates, to prosecute all violations of this act which shall come to their notice or knowledge.

SEC. 3. That this act shall not go into effect until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 68.]

AN ACT to authorize the unlading of steamships at night.

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 collector of customs (with the concurrence of the naval officer, if there be one) of any port at which the steamship from a foreign port or place may arrive, upon or after the issuing of a general order, to grant, upon proper application therefor, a special license to unlade the cargo of said vessel at night, that is to say, between sunset and sunrise; but before any special license is granted, the master, agents, or consignees of the vessel shall execute and deliver to the said collectors a gold and sufficient bond, to be approved by him, conditioned to indemnify and save the said collector harmless from any losses and liabilities which may occur: And provided, That any liability of the owner of any such steamship to the owner or consignee of any merchandise landed from said vessel shall not be affected by the granting of such special license; and the collector, under such general regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, shall fix a uniform and reasonable rate of compensation for like service, to be paid by the master, owner or consignee, whenever such license is granted, and shall collect and distribute the same among the inspectors assigned to to superintend the unlading of the cargo.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 81.]

AN ACT to make San Diego, in the State of California, a port of entry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardo, and San Diego, in the state of California, are hereby detached from the collection district of San Francisco; and all the territory, ports, harbors, rivers, and waters, of said counties shall constitute a collection district by the name of the San Diego district; and the city of San Diego, on the bay of San Diego, is hereby established as the sole port of entry for said district; and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a collector, to reside at said port, whose compensation shall be three thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to appoint such inspectors, weighers, gangers, measurers, and other officers as may be necessary for the collection of the revenue at said port; and the collector of said port may, with the approbation of said Secretary, appoint inspectors, whose compensation shall be one thousand dollars each per annum, for each of the ports of San Pedro and Santa Barbara, which shall continue to be ports of delivery.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 82.]

AN ACT relating to the fractional parts of a barrel containing fermented liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eighteen of the act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended by striking out the proviso to said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "In estimating and computing the internal tax on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other fermented liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, the fractional parts of a barrel shall be halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, and eighths; and any fractional part of a barrel containing less than one-eighth shall be accounted one-eighth; more than one-eighth, and not more than one-sixth, shall be accounted one-sixth; more than one-sixth, and not more than one-fourth, shall be accounted one-fourth; more than one-fourth, and not more than one-third, shall be accounted one-third; more than one-third, and not more than one-half, shall be accounted one-half; more than one half, and not more than one barrel, shall be accounted one barrel; and more than one barrel, and not more than sixty three gallons, shall be accounted two barrels, or a hogshead.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 85.]

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on the face value of all bonds hereafter issued by the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company under the provisions of an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall, at the option of the company, be either in gold, or other lawful money of the United States, bearing interest, at like option of the company, either in gold or other lawful money of the United States: and any mortgage heretofore executed by said company, securing bonds payable in any lawful money of the United States other than gold, and the bonds recited therein, and to secure which said mortgage was given, are hereby legalized, and said mortgage and bonds shall have the same effect as though they had been authorized by the act to which this is a supplement: Provided, That in all other respects the requirements of that law in regard to such mortgage and bonds have been fully complied with.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 73.]

AN ACT to regulate the taking of testimony in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no witness shall be compelled to appear or to testify before any commissioner or officer appointed to take testimony under letters rogatory, issued or to be issued from any court in any foreign country, in any suit or proceeding in which the government of such foreign country shall be a party of record or in interest, except for the purpose of answering specific written interrogatories issued with and accompanying such letters rogatory, and addressed to such witness: Provided, That when counsel for all the parties attend the examination, that may consent that questions in addition to those accompanying the letters rogatory may be put to the witness, unless the letters rogatory, exclude such additional interrogatories.

SEC. 2. That no witness shall be required, on such examination, or any other under letters rogatory, to make any disclosure or discovery which shall tend to criminate him either under the laws of the State or Territory within which such examination is had, or any other, or any foreign State.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 74.]

AN ACT to restore Absalom Kirby as second assistant engineer in the navy.

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, by and with the advice of the Senate, to restore Absalom Kirby to his original position on the active list as a second assistant engineer in the navy of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 67.]

AN ACT fixing the time for the election of Representatives for the State of California to the Forty-fourth Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on the first Wednesday in September, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, there shall be elected in each congressional district in the Sate of California, one Representative to represent said State in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, August 14, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 15	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR 6 50	AR 9 20
6 20	7 50	Long Siding	6 45	9 15
6 25	8 00	McConnellstown	6 35	9 05
6 40	8 05	Pleasant Grove	6 29	8 58
6 51	8 50	Marklesburg	6 15	8 45
7 01	8 20	Coffee Run	6 05	8 35
7 08	8 35	Rough and Ready	5 58	8 29
7 15	8 41	Cove	5 49	8 20
7 18	8 50	Fishers Summit	5 46	8 17
7 35	8 53	Saxton	5 30	8 00
7 50	9 10	Riddlsburg	5 15	7 45
7 55	9 25	Hopewell	5 10	7 38
8 10	9 32	Pipers Run	4 58	7 26
8 15	9 45	Braller's Siding	4 50	7 20
8 21	9 50	Tatesville	4 43	7 12
8 26	9 57	B. Run Siding	4 38	7 06
8 32	10 01	Everett	4 33	7 02
8 40	10 15	Mount Dallas	4 25	6 55
9 00	11 35	BEDFORD	4 05	6 35
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 9 20	LE 7 40	Saxton	5 25	AR 7 55
9 25	7 55	Coalmont	5 10	7 40
9 40	8 00	Crawford	5 05	7 35
9 50	8 10	Dudley	4 55	7 25
AR 10 10		Broad Top City	4 35	

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD: MAIL	EXPRESS	PASSENGER	MAIL	STATIONS.	EASTWARD: HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 23	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 08	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 51
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 43	3 25	12 10	11 50	Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 06	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 50	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The **Fast Line** Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The **Pittsburg Express**, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 40 A. M. and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 A. M.

The **Pacific Express** Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The **Southern Express**, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The **Pacific Express**, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a. m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a. m.

The **East Line**, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 55 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 40 A. M.

The **Cincinnati Express**, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The **Philadelphia Express**, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.20 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after June 30, 1873, Passenger Trains will leave Bedford, as follows, viz:

6.35 a. m. Huntingdon Mail.
9.30 a. m. Mt. Dallas Accommodation.
10.10 a. m. Cumberland Express.
1.40 p. m. State Line Accommodation.
4.05 p. m. Huntingdon Express.

Trains arrive at Bedford, as follows, viz:

From Huntingdon, at 11.15 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
From Bridgeport, at 8.30 a. m. and 3.05 p. m.
From Cumberland at.....7.25 p. m.

W. H. BROWN,
Superintendent Bedford Division.
G. CLINTON GARDNER,
General Superintendent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, August 30th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. P. M.	SOUTHWARD.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 4. P. M.
Orbisonia LE	8 30	3 20	Mt. Union LE	11 50	5 30
Shirley	8 55	3 45	AughwickMill	12 15	5 55
AughwickMill	9 10	4 00	Shirley	12 30	6 10
Mt. Union AR	9 35	4 25	Orbisonia AR	12 55	6 35

A. W. SIMS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1873

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.50, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.50, 9.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.50, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad, returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.20 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18, a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua 5.15 8.35 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 p. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.10 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m. 2.55 and 6.30 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.00 and 7.40 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phoenixville at 9.05 a. m., 3.55 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.30 a. m., 12.40