

# North

# State.



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[WHOLE NO 387

## ECLECTIC MAGAZINE

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### [SPECIAL NO. 59.]

Instructions to suppress the unauthorized production of Alcoholic Spirits and Vapors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Office of Internal Revenue,  
Washington, July 25, 1868.

The provisions of section four of the act of July 20, 1868, are as follows:

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That distilled spirits, spirits, alcohol, and alcoholic spirits, within the true intent and meaning of this act, is that substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirit of wine, which is commonly produced by the fermentation of grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, including all dilutions and mixtures of this substance; and the tax shall attach to this substance as soon as it is in existence as such, whether it be subsequently separated as pure or impure spirits, or be immediately, or at any subsequent time, transferred into any other substance, either in the process of original production or by any subsequent process; and no mash, wort, or wash fit for distillation, or the production of spirits or alcohol, shall be made or fermented in any building or on any premises other than a distillery duly authorized according to law; and no such mash, wort, or wash so made and fermented shall be sold or removed from any distillery before being distilled; and no person other than an authorized distiller shall, by distillation, or by any other process, separate the alcoholic spirits from any fermented mash, wort, or wash; and no person shall use spirits or alcohol, or any vapor of alcoholic spirits, in manufacturing vinegar or any other article, or in any process of manufacture whatever, unless the spirits or alcohol so used shall have been produced in an authorized distillery and the tax thereon paid. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be fined, for every offence, not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than two years: Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to fermented liquors."

The object of this section was evidently to enable the Internal Revenue office to suppress all manner of distillation of spirits not expressly authorized by law, and to collect the tax on all alcoholic spirits manufactured. The laws existing

prior to this act were found to be inefficient, and all efforts to secure a uniform enforcement of them were frustrated by a disagreement among the courts in different sections of the country as to the proper construction of such laws. The meaning of this section, however, cannot be a matter of doubt. Under it, no article into which alcoholic spirits or alcoholic vapors enter as an ingredient can be lawfully manufactured, except such spirits or alcohol have been produced in an authorized distillery and have paid the tax.

The largest class of cases affected by this section is that of the manufacturers of vinegar by various processes of distillation. Many of these manufacturers have been honestly engaged in the business of making vinegar with no intention to defraud the revenue; while many others, under the pretence of making vinegar alone, have been committing flagrant and intentional frauds. Between these two classes Congress has made no discrimination, and the provisions of this section were intended to close all such manufacturers.

In order that equal and uniform justice may be done to all persons engaged in this business, Assessors and Collectors will at once take steps to advise those in their respective districts of the terms of the law, and the purpose of the Department to require full compliance with its provisions; and if any carries on, or attempts to carry on, the business prohibited by this section, after being so advised, they will institute proceedings under its penal provisions.

E. A. ROLLINS,  
Commissioner.

### [SPECIAL NO. 60.]

Concerning Monthly Inventories of Dealers in Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Office of Internal Revenue,  
Washington, July 25, 1868.

Section 78 of the Act of July 20, 1868, requires every dealer in manufactured tobacco having on hand more than twenty pounds, and every dealer in snuff having

and deposit in his hands, with the Assistant Assessor of the proper division an inventory, taken under oath, setting forth the amount of such tobacco and snuff respectively, and to make and deposit a like inventory with the Assistant Assessor on the first of each month thereafter, as provided by law.

All smoking, fine cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, and after the first day of July, 1869, all other manufactured tobacco of every description is to be taken and deemed to have been manufactured after the passage of the act, and is required to be put up in packages and stamped as provided by law.

Section 94 requires every dealer in cigars, of either foreign or domestic manufacture, having on hand more than five thousand at the passage of this act, immediately to make, under oath, and file with the Assistant Assessor of the proper division, a true inventory of all cigars in his possession, and to make and file a like inventory on the first day of each month until the 1st of April, 1869, at which date all cigars of every description are to be deemed to have been manufactured after the passage of this act, and are required to be stamped accordingly.

Blank forms for inventories (No. 75) will be forwarded in a short time, and assessors will, as soon as the blanks are received, require their assistants to proceed at once to notify all dealers, and call upon them for the inventories required by law, and thereafter inventories must be returned on the first day of each month. These inventories must be immediately forwarded by the Assistant Assessors to the Assessor, who is required to transmit abstracts of the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

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JOHN H. ENNIS,  
Druggist.

July 8, 1868.

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### MY LAST LOVE.

BY AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

Now silver streaks the locks of gold,  
In whiteness of departed years;  
This heart may well be calm and cold,  
And closed to passion's hopes and fears.

Yet of some mountain I have read  
That might the stormy clouds aspire;  
Eternal snows upon its head,  
And in its breast eternal fires!

How could I think a sudden glance  
Would thrill me, in my wintry time,  
With all the glow of young romance,  
And all the force of manhood's prime!

Yet passion, in its wildest fire,  
Is worthless to this love of mine;  
For youth pursues its own desire,  
And I am left to pine.

And all I sought—yet comes at last,  
Unthought, and of thy best grace,  
My comfort, for all the sorrows past—  
My hope, all future to efface!

Hope—such as angels may confess—  
And comfort—such as angels give—  
For near thy sainted loveliness  
All earthly feelings cease to live!

And those the purest love inspires,  
Our nature's best must yield to fate—  
Impulses, longings, fond desires,  
And dreams of bliss—too late—too late!

Yet if too late for earthly ties,  
In those of heaven we are entwined—  
Thy beauty may but mock my eyes,  
But mine the beauties of thy mind!

Immortal as the mind they grace!  
Unfading as the love they wake!  
While these return my soul's embrace,  
All other dreams I can forsake!

A Talk with Seymour.—The Louisville Journal says: "I have just seen Col. R. C. Mason, of Virginia, who spent day before yesterday with Mr. Seymour, at Uti-ca. He thinks the financial question is not generally understood, and is confident that the West will approve his views when they come to be known more fully. Mr. Seymour is of the opinion that Grant will make a poor run in all of the Middle States and that he will lose several of the New England States. His own majority in New York, he believes, will be upward of one hundred thousand. He is very sanguine of a peaceful campaign and triumphant election. Col. Mason tells me that all along the railroad line in New York, and at every station and village, the enthusiasm for Seymour and Blair was very great. It is this city it is certainly gaining ground. Every day adds new confidence to the Democrat and witnesses the Radicals angrier and more skeptical."

### HORSES IN BATTLE.

The extent to which a charger can apprehend the perils of a battle field may be easily underrated by one who confines his observations to horses still carrying their riders; for, as long as a troop horse in action feels the weight and hand of a master, his deep trust in man keeps him seemingly free from great terror, and he goes through the fight, unless wounded, as though it were a field day at home; but the moment that death or a disabling wound deprives him of his rider, he seems at once to learn what a battle is—to perceive its real dangers with the clearness of a human being, and to be agonized with horror of the fate he may incur for want of a hand to guide him.

## Careless of the more thunders of guns, he shows plainly enough that he more or less knows the dread ac- cent that is used by missiles of war whilst cutting their way through the air, for as often as these sounds dis- close to him the near passage of bul- let or round shot, he shrinks and cringes. His eyeballs protrude. Wild with fright, he still does not most commonly gallop home into camp— His instinct prompts rather to tell him that what safety, if any there is for him, must be found in the ranks; and he rushes at the first squadron he can find, urging piteously, yet with vio- lence, that he too by right is a troop horse—that he must and he will "fall in." Sometimes a riderless charger thus bent on aligning with his fel- lows, will not be content to range himself on the flank of the line, but dart some point in the squadron which he seemingly judges to be his own rightful place, and strives to force himself in.

Riding, as it is usual for the com-  
mander of a regiment to do, some  
way in advance of his regiment,  
Lord George Paget was especially  
tormented and pressed by the rider-  
less horses which chose to turn round  
and align with him. At one time  
there were three or four of these  
advancing close abreast of him on  
one side and as many as five on the  
other. Impelled by terror, by grega-  
rious instinct, and by their habit of  
ranging in line, they "closed" in up-  
on Lord George so as to besmear his  
overalls with blood from the gory  
flanks of the nearest intruders, and  
oblige him to use his sword.

### PENDLETON'S ANECDOTE.

In his speech at Milwaukee, Mr. Pen-  
dleton told the following anecdote:

In 1865, after the surrender of the Con-  
federate troops, after the war had been  
brought to a close, we had an Indian war  
ever heard of it here in Wisconsin, and  
yet it cost you \$35,000,000. A Republi-  
can member of Congress—and I quote  
from Republican authority, my friends—a  
Republican member of Congress had occa-  
sion to investigate that subject, and his  
report is published in the Congressional  
Globe. He details some of the circum-  
stances of this war. He tells us how the  
money was expended. He tells us of the  
death of each Indian cost the people  
of the U. S. \$2,000,000. [Laughter and  
cheers.] He tells us of an expedition of  
a certain valiant colonel from his own  
State, I believe, who was burning with  
military ardor. He enlisted a thousand  
men. He obtained from the Government  
of the United States a thousand horses.—  
He obtained excellent and abundant arms.  
He loaded his ample train with Commis-  
sary stores, which cost the Government  
\$6,000,000. He went upon his expedi-  
tion; he returned; he made his report.—  
He reported that he had lost all his hor-  
ses, that he had lost all his wagons; that  
he had expended all his ammunition; that  
he had eaten up all his provisions, and  
that he had killed one Indian. (Up-roar-  
ious laughter and cheers.)

A rider who was employed by the over-  
land Express Company whose soul was  
also filled with martial ardor, when he  
came into the settlement, reported that  
his colonel had—under a mistake, I sup-  
pose—for he himself killed that one In-  
dian. [Renewed laughter.] The war  
between this express rider and the valiant  
Colonel waxed warm, until some hunters  
in the neighborhood came to hear of it and  
brought the contest to an untimely end  
by declaring they knew the Indian to be  
still alive. [Boisterous laughter and  
cheers.]

### The Negro Guard over the Body of Thaddeus Stevens.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Great disgust is felt by the people, Rad-  
icals included, at the intrusion of any mil-  
itary guard whatever to obstruct the view  
of the dead body of Thaddeus Stevens.—  
This business of directing the current of  
curious sight-seers, or, indeed, ox wor-  
shippers at the shrine of a terrible  
Constitution breaker and violator of law  
political or party purposes, belongs, if it  
belongs at all, exclusively to the Capitol  
police. Therefore, a negro battalion of  
many colored hues, in uniform, has no  
place where should be only the graver  
habitations of mourning and woe. This  
stage trick of Echenek and the like will  
as thoroughly disgust the people as have  
nearly all recent acts of the expiring Rad-  
ical monster. Mr. Stevens was a civilian.  
Therefore, if any body of military could  
decently, not to say legally, intrude with-  
in the Capitol, it should be one from Lan-  
caster, Pennsylvania. When the bodies  
of such pre-eminent statesmen and ben-  
efactors of their race as John Q. Adams

and Henry Clay were lying in state in  
this city, there were no guards but the  
people.

We have heretofore done full justice to  
that feature of Thaddeus Stevens' char-  
acter which discarded mean acts in party,  
and was especially scornful of what pushed  
from the door of Congress the public  
editor. "But the present tricks and acts of  
Jacobins to turn his death to partisan ac-  
count by extraordinary demonstrations in-  
consistent with the solemn occasions of  
the death of any man must be exposed.

Last night the Capitol was in a blaze  
of light over the dust of one who, be it  
remembered could never, in the immortal  
day of the patriot statesmen Clay and  
Webster, make a hair's advance in acts  
"outside of the Constitution" to produce  
sectional strife and a people's woe. Henry  
Clay was the grand champion of the com-  
promise acts that twice saved the Union  
from war and the States from wretched-  
ness.

This city was plunged in grief by the  
deaths here of William Henry Harrison  
and Zachary Taylor, soldiers of the Re-  
public, and its Chief Magistrates; but no  
pompous and improper illuminations, tow-  
ering to the clouds, were then thought fit  
emblems to mark the sorrowful event.

### PRIDE AND POMP.

The shows of life have an immense  
influence on public opinion. Intellig-  
ent as we may think ourselves, we  
are all more or less influenced by  
conventional aunts and trappings. In  
England the wisdom of a judge  
would be counted folly if he came to  
court without his wig; and a beadle  
out of his accustomed livery, and  
minus his truncheon, could inspire no  
awe in charity-school urchins and  
parish paupers. As the fine old co-  
undrum says, "What is majesty de-  
vested of its externals? Simply a  
jest." We Americans care less for  
such matters than any other people;  
but nevertheless we do care for them.  
A brigadier is more to us with his  
shoulder straps than without them.

MEMS. OF OLD SERMONS.—"There  
are," says Dr. Doran, "manuscript  
sermons existing a couple of centu-  
ries old, in the margin of which 'them,  
hem,' is written, to indicate where  
the preacher, after raising his strain  
to a height which should seem to au-  
thorize the relief, might cough, mere-  
ly for the effect of the thing. M.  
Ferguson, states that he had seen in  
the manuscript sermons of an old  
preacher these words in the different  
parts of the margin: 'Here fall back  
in your seat,' 'Start up,' 'Use your  
handkerchief,' 'Shout here like the  
very devil,' and Balzac says that an  
old cleric of his time, teaching a  
young student how to construct a  
sermon, confined himself to obsery-  
ing, 'Shake the pulpit stoutly; gaze  
at the crucifix fiercely; say what you  
can to the purpose; and you'll not  
preach badly.' The Abbe Boisrobert  
ought to say that a clever preacher  
ought to know when to cough, spit or  
sneeze with effect, as any one may be  
the means of extricating him from a  
difficulty."

A gentleman who was on his death-  
bed, surrounded by a conclave of  
physicians, appealed to them in pite-  
ous tones, "My dear sirs, whatever  
you do, please let me die a natural  
death!"

If half the pains were taken by some  
people to perform the labors allotted to  
them that are taken by them to avoid it,  
we should hear much less said about the  
troubles of life, and see much more ac-  
tually completed.