

THE DUBUQUE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Interesting Chapter of Internal Revenue History. In April, 1865, a large amount of liquor and high-wines, the products of a distillery at Dubuque, Iowa, was seized under the Internal Revenue Act.

The distillers, as run by Messrs. J. A. Rhombert & Co., who, from the time of its opening in 1864, pressed it night and day into a large product. The proprietors were taken back by the change of time, on which the tax of \$2 per gallon was to go into effect, a difference of one month against their interest and calculation.

At the time of the seizure, the amount of which the Government had been defrauded was a little over \$100,000. The seizure of the property by the revenue officers found it in the hands of innocent parties, who held it for large advances.

Messrs. Sturges & Sons, bankers, and the Dubuque Branch Bank, had made advances upon clear bills of lading of \$200,000. The total interest on these bills, at the rate of 7 per cent, amounted to \$370,000. When the distillery was seized, it was found to be fully stocked for the prosecution of a large business, and with respectable property.

Out of this act grew the most serious complications of all, for, pending the decision on the seizures previously made, coloring the whole machinery and materials under the view that the tax of two dollars must be collected on every gallon of high-wines made, the whole personal property at Dubuque, then in the United States Marshal's hands, was distrained for taxes.

The strict letter of the law, if carried out, meant forfeiture of all the property in the hands of the Government. But certain complications stood in the way. The spirits, under the first seizure, had been released under bonds of indemnity filed by the bankers interested.

The ordinary proceedings carried out would have left the Government a heavy loser, for sharing one-half with the informers, a sale in the West would have left a large balance unpaid, and Rhombert & Co. too entirely ruined for further resort.

The English Ministry. The English Ministry has undergone extensive modifications since Earl Russell assumed the Premiership in place of Lord Palmerston.

Indications of Lower Prices. All through the present month prices have been gradually but steadily tending downwards, with the single prominent exception of rents.

The Book of Common Prayer. The Archbishop of Canterbury has set his foot upon the project for the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, which has been agitated for some time past in England.

Another British Blunder. Lord Robert Cecil, a member of the British Parliament, made merry, in a recent speech, over his experiences in the United States.

First Veto of a South Carolina Governor. Under the old Constitution of South Carolina the veto power was not vested in the Governor, but the new Constitution has conferred in this respect to that officer.

Stock for the South. The war used up the farm stock of the South, and the West and the Northwest are now called upon to supply the demand which arises with the revival of peaceful industries.

Parisian Gossip. A Paris letter in a London journal says: "Rather a good thing was uttered here the other night by a clergyman." "What was it?" "The clergyman said, 'I wish that I were a horse, very old and attentive servant died the next day.'"

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Three Ladies Frozen to Death.

ST. PAUL, February 21.—Three persons were frozen to death, and three others badly frozen in Morton county, during the recent cold snap.

After remaining out two nights and a day the team got home, driven by one of the boys, the only one able to walk, having on the sled the girls rocked together in the cold embrace of death, another girl badly frozen, and the boys not quite so bad.

When it cleared so that they could see, they started for home, and arrived in the condition above stated. The names of those frozen to death were Mary and Louisa Landaker, and Amanda Plesher.

The Latest Freak of Fashion. The new Spring bonnet is announced and has created quite a sensation among the fair sex, and styled the "Gipsy" because it gives an adequate idea of its shape or construction.

It had been carefully preserved in Williamsburg not merely as a relic, but as a part of the history of the venerable town. It was removed by General Wise in April, 1863, and brought to Richmond, on the 28th of April.

A RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION.—There is on exhibition at a jewelry store in Baltimore a relic of the Revolution, of exquisite manufacture, well as of great value, in a gold metal box presented by Louis XVI, King of France, to Colonel John Laurens, of South Carolina.

Medical Report of Freedmen's Bureau. The following extracts from the report of Dr. Caleb W. Hornor, Chief Medical Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, will prove very interesting.

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INTERESTING ITEMS.

The New Freedmen's Bureau Bill.—The following text of the bill reported in the Senate last Friday, to continue in force the bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees:—

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the head of said bureau shall, from time to time, make an estimate of the number of freedmen, or by the adoption of any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, any persons heretofore held to slavery or involuntary servitude shall have been emancipated.

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MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. WONDROUS SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY. DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE.

Within the past few years, thousands of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected.

1. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuritis, Hysteria, Nervousness, Irritability of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. Diseases of the Liver and Gall Passages.—Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Diabetes, Urinary and Genital Organs.—Cystitis, Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Impotence and Seminal Discharge, etc.

3. Diseases of the Female.—Uterus Complicated, Dysmenstrual, Menstrual Pain, Painful Menstruation, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, etc.

4. Diseases of the Lungs.—Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Bronchi, Consumption, Tuberculosis, Pleurisy, etc.

5. Diseases of the Heart and Blood.—Anemia, Dropsy, etc.

6. Diseases of the Skin.—Scabies, Eczema, etc.

7. Diseases of the Eyes.—Iritis, etc.

8. Diseases of the Ears.—Otitis, etc.

9. Diseases of the Throat.—Tonsillitis, etc.

10. Diseases of the Nose.—Rhinorrhea, etc.

11. Diseases of the Mouth.—Stomatitis, etc.

12. Diseases of the Gullet.—Dysphagia, etc.

13. Diseases of the Stomach.—Indigestion, etc.

14. Diseases of the Intestines.—Dyspepsia, etc.

15. Diseases of the Rectum.—Hemorrhoids, etc.

16. Diseases of the Genitals.—Gonorrhoea, etc.

17. Diseases of the Urinary Organs.—Cystitis, etc.

18. Diseases of the Bladder.—Cystitis, etc.

19. Diseases of the Prostate Gland.—Prostatitis, etc.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, \$700,000.

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than \$500,000.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, \$1,000,000.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, \$1,000,000.

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