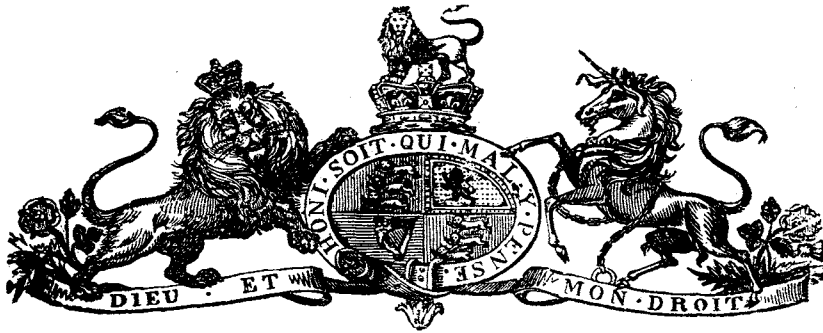


T A S M A N I A.



1880.

ANNO QUADRAGESIMO-TERTIO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ,

No. 10.



AN ACT to impose a Duty upon Beer. A.D. 1880.
[13 February, 1880.]

WHEREAS it is expedient, for the purpose of making good deficiencies in the Public Revenue, to impose a Duty upon Beer: PREAMBLE.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of *Tasmania*, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

1 This Act may be cited as “The Beer Duty Act, 1880.” Short title.

2 In the construction of this Act and any regulations to be made hereunder, and of any Act incorporated herewith, unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter, — Interpretation.

“Beer” means and includes ale, porter, and all other malt liquor or fermented beverage made in imitation of beer or malt liquor, and brewed in whole or in part from any other substance than malt:

“Brewer” means any person who occupies, carries on, or conducts any brewery as hereinafter defined, and includes any agent, superintendent, manager, foreman, or other person acting or apparently acting in the general management, control, or working of any brewery where the owner is not personally conducting the same; and also any company or association

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of persons, whether incorporated under any Act or not, exclusively or partially engaged in carrying on or conducting any such brewery as aforesaid :

“Brewery” means and includes any place or premises where any beer, as hereinbefore defined, is made ; and all offices, granaries, mash-rooms, cooling-rooms, vaults, cellars, warehouses, store-rooms, and other premises connected therewith, or in which any material to be used in the manufacture of beer is kept or stored, or where any process of manufacture is carried on, or where any apparatus connected with such manufacture is kept or used, and where any of the products of brewing or fermentation are stored or kept, shall be held to be included in and to form part of the brewery in connection with which they are used or to which they are attached or appurtenant :

25 Vict. No. 3.

“Collector” means the Collector or other the principal officer of Customs under *The Customs Act* at any place within the Colony, and any officer or other person appointed by the Treasurer for the purposes of this Act :

“Gazette” means “*The Hobart Town Gazette*,” and “gazetted” means published in such *Gazette* :

“Prescribed” means prescribed by this Act or by regulations made hereunder :

“This Act” includes regulations made as by this Act provided :

“Treasurer” means the Colonial Treasurer for the time being of *Tasmania*.

Administration of Act.

3 The Treasurer shall be charged with the administration of this Act, and shall have and may exercise the like powers and authorities in relation to the collection and management of the duty imposed by this Act as he now has and may exercise in relation to the revenue of Customs under *The Customs Act*, and every Act amending the same, and other Acts in force for the collection and management of that revenue, in so far as the same are applicable to the several matters and things in this Act provided.

25 Vict. No. 3.

Governor in Council may appoint officers.

4 For the purpose of levying and collecting the duty imposed by this Act the Governor in Council may appoint such officers as he deems requisite, and may appoint places at which the duty payable under this Act shall be paid, received, and collected.

Regulations.

5 The Governor in Council may from time to time make, alter, and revoke regulations for all or any of the purposes for which regulations may be made as hereinafter provided, and any such regulations may prescribe penalties not exceeding Fifty Pounds for the breach thereof.

All such regulations shall be gazetted, and shall take effect from a date to be named therein, and after such date shall have the force of law as if the same had been inserted in this Act, and copies thereof shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament forthwith, if sitting ; and if not sitting, then within Fourteen days after the commencement of next Session.

Brewers to send notice to collectors with certain information.

6 Every brewer at present carrying on ; or who shall hereafter desire to carry on, the trade or business of a brewer shall before continuing or commencing to carry on such trade or business send to the collector

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a notice in writing in the form or to the effect in the Schedule (1), setting forth the name or names and place or places of abode of the person or persons carrying on or proposing to carry on such trade or business, a description of the brewery premises, and the further particulars enumerated in the said form in the Schedule. A.D. 1980.

Every such notice shall be verified by the declaration of the person sending or giving such notice, or if sent by more than one person, then by one of such persons; and every such declaration shall be in the form or to the effect in the Schedule (2).

7 Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to repeal, alter, or affect any provision contained in *The Licensing Act*, or any Act amending the same. Nothing in this Act to affect *The Licensing Act*.
21 Vict. No. 39.

8 Every brewer within one month after the commencement of this Act, and in the first week of the month of *January* in each succeeding year, shall execute a bond to Her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, to be approved by the Treasurer, in a sum equal to twice the estimated amount of the duty such brewer will be liable to pay during any one month, and conditioned— Brewer to enter into bond to pay duty and comply with Act.

1. That he shall pay or cause to be paid, as directed by this Act or as prescribed, the duty payable on all beer made by or for him before the same is sold or removed for consumption or sale, except as hereinafter provided :
2. And that he shall in all respects faithfully comply, without fraud or evasion, with the requirements of this Act and the regulations.

The Treasurer shall fix the sum for which such bond shall be given, and shall be guided therein by reference to the number of barrels of beer which such brewery produces or is capable of producing in each month. Treasurer to fix amount of bond.

9 Upon and after the First day of *March*, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, there shall be paid on all beer brewed or manufactured within this Colony, and sold or removed for consumption or sale, a duty of Threepence per gallon, which duty shall be paid by the brewer by whom such beer is made in the manner and at the time hereafter specified. Duty of Threepence per gallon.

10 All such beer shall be sold, or removed for consumption or sale, only in hogsheads or barrels, or in casks, vessels, or packages of such smaller sizes as may be approved by the Treasurer. Beer to be sold in certain vessels.

Any beer as aforesaid contained in casks other than hogsheads or barrels, or casks or vessels of sizes other than those approved by the Treasurer, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any collector or constable.

11 Every brewer shall from day to day enter or cause to be entered in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the kind and estimated quantity, in barrels, of beer made by him, and the actual quantity sold or removed for consumption or sale, specifying whether in hogsheads, barrels, or casks, or vessels or packages of smaller size. Book to be kept by brewer in which daily business to be entered.

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Books to be open
for inspection.

12 The books required to be kept by the last preceding section shall be open at all reasonable hours in the day-time to the inspection of any collector, who may take extracts therefrom or transcripts thereof.

Entries to be
verified by
declaration.

13 The entries made in such books shall, at the end of each month, be verified by the declaration of the person by whom they were made.

Such declaration shall be written in the book at the end of such entries, and be signed by the person making such declaration, and the same shall be in the following form or to the effect thereof—

“I declare that the foregoing entries were made by me, and that they state truly, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the estimated quantity of the whole amount of beer brewed, the actual quantity sold, and the actual quantity removed from the brewery occupied by _____ at _____ from the first day of the month of _____ to the last day of such month; and further that I have no knowledge of any matter or thing required by law to be stated in such entries which has been omitted therefrom.”

And every brewer shall also, in case the original entries in his books were not made by himself, subjoin thereto and sign the following declaration—

“I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing entries fully set forth all the matters required by law, and that the same are true in the several particulars thereof.”

Account to be
rendered to col-
lector of quantity
brewed.

14 He shall also render to the collector, on or before the Tenth day of each month, a true statement in writing, in duplicate, taken from the said books required to be kept as aforesaid, showing the estimated quantity, in barrels, of beer brewed, and the actual quantity sold or removed for consumption or sale during the preceding month.

Penalty for
evasion of duty.

15 Every brewer who evades or attempts to evade the payment of any duty or amount of duty payable under this Act; or fraudulently neglects or refuses to make true and exact entry and report of any matter or thing in the manner required by law, or to do or cause to be done any of the things by law required to be done by him as aforesaid, or who intentionally makes any false entry in the said books or either of them, or in the said statement, or knowingly allows or procures the same to be done, shall forfeit for every such offence all the beer made by him or for him and then in his custody or possession, and all the vessels, utensils, and apparatus used in making the same, and be liable to a penalty of not less than One hundred nor more than Two hundred Pounds.

Penalty for not
keeping books.

16 Every brewer who neglects to keep books, or refuses to furnish the statement and duplicate thereof, as provided by this Act, or refuses to permit the collector to examine the books and take extracts therefrom or transcripts thereof in the manner herein provided, shall for every such refusal or neglect be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds.

Application of
34 Vict. No. 2.

17 The provisions of “The Stamp Duties Act, 1870,” shall extend to the duty chargeable and payable under this Act, and to the stamps hereinafter mentioned, so far as the same are respectively applicable.

Beer Duty.

Suitable stamps shall be provided by the Treasurer denoting the amount of duty required to be paid on the hogsheads, barrels, casks, vessels, or packages of beer respectively liable to duty under this Act; and such stamps shall be sold only to brewers carrying on business. A.D. 1880.

It shall not be lawful for any person to use for the purposes of this Act stamps made and sold under any Act relating to the Post Office.

18 Every collector shall keep an account of the number and value of the stamps sold by him to each brewer; and there shall be allowed upon all sales of such stamps of the value of Five Pounds and upwards to any brewer, for use in his business, a deduction of Two and a half per centum. Collectors to keep account of stamps sold.

19 Every brewer shall obtain from a collector the proper stamps, and shall do the following things,— Brewer to affix stamp upon spigot or tap-hole of cask.

1. Affix upon the spigot or tap-hole in the head of every hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle in which any beer is contained, when sold or removed from such brewery (except in case of removal under permit or bond as hereinafter provided), a stamp denoting the amount of duty payable upon such beer, in such a way that the said stamp will be destroyed upon the withdrawal of the liquor from such hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle, or upon the introduction of a faucet or other instrument for that purpose.
2. At the time of affixing such stamp cancel the same by writing or imprinting thereon the name of the brewer by whom such beer was made, or the initial letters thereof, and the date when cancelled.

20 Every brewer who refuses or neglects to affix and cancel the stamp required by this Act in the manner aforesaid, or who affixes a false or fraudulent stamp to any hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle containing beer, or knowingly permits the same to be done, shall upon conviction pay a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds for each hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle in respect of which there is any refusal or neglect or any fraud. Penalty for refusal or neglect to affix and cancel stamp.

21 Whenever any brewer, carrier, or other person sells, removes, receives, or purchases, or in any way aids in the sale, removal, receipt, or purchase of any beer contained in any hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle from any brewery, upon which the proper stamp, or permit in case of removal, required by law, has not been affixed, or on which a false or fraudulent stamp or permit is affixed, with knowledge that it is such, or on which a stamp or permit once cancelled is again used, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds. Penalty for certain offences.

22 Whenever any retail dealer in beer knowingly and wilfully withdraws or aids in the withdrawal of any beer from any hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle containing the same, without destroying or defacing the stamp affixed thereon, or withdraws or aids in the withdrawal of any beer from any hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle upon which the proper stamp has not been affixed, or Penalty for withdrawing beer without destroying stamp.

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on which a false or fraudulent stamp is affixed, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds.

Beer may in certain cases be removed upon permits issued by collector.

23 Any brewer may, upon obtaining a permit as hereinafter provided, remove or cause to be removed from his brewery to a depôt, warehouse, or other place occupied by him, and used exclusively for storage or sale of beer in bulk, any quantity of beer of his own manufacture not less than Five barrels at a time, without affixing the proper stamps on the vessels containing such beer at the brewery.

Every such permit shall be granted, upon application, by a collector under such regulations as may be prescribed.

To be stamped when leaving depôt.

The brewer of such beer shall stamp every cask or vessel containing the same when it leaves such depôt or warehouse, in the same manner and under the same penalties as he would be liable to if no such permit had been granted.

Treasurer to prepare permits.

24 The Treasurer shall cause permits to be prepared in such form as he may think suitable, and shall cause a sufficient supply thereof to be kept on hand by each collector, who shall dispose of the same and keep an account thereof in like manner as he is required to do in the case of stamps.

How permit to be affixed to cask.

25 Each permit must be affixed to every vessel or cask removed as aforesaid, and must be cancelled or destroyed, under the same penalties and liabilities as provided herein as to stamps, and in like manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed.

Beer removed without notice to be forfeited.

26 If any beer be delivered, carried, or conveyed from any brewery or place of storage contrary to this Act and any regulations prescribed in respect of the removal of beer the duty on which has not been paid, then such beer, the packages containing the same, and the boat, cart, carriage, or other conveyance in which the same may be found, together with all horses or other animals made use of in such removal or conveyance, and any chattels, articles, or things made use of for the purposes of such removal, carriage, or conveyance, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any collector or constable.

Forging stamps or dies a felony.

27 Every person who makes, sells, or uses any false or counterfeit stamp or permit, or any die for printing or making stamps or permits, which is in imitation of or purports to be a lawful stamp, permit, or die of the kind before mentioned in this Act, or who procures the same to be done, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding Four years.

Provision for disposal of damaged beer.

28 When beer has become sour or damaged, so as to be incapable of use as such, brewers may sell the same for manufacturing purposes, and may remove the same to places where it may be used for such purposes in casks or other vessels unlike those ordinarily used for beer, containing respectively not less than Twenty-five gallons each, and having the nature of their contents plainly and legibly marked upon them, without affixing thereon the permit, or stamps required.

All casks, &c., to be branded with name of brewer.

29 Every brewer shall, by branding, mark or cause to be marked upon every hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle containing the beer made by him, before it is sold or removed from the brewery, the name of the brewer by whom such beer was brewed, and the place where it was brewed.

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Every brewer who fails to comply with the requirements of this Section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds for each cask or other vessel not branded by him as aforesaid. A.D. 1880.

Every person other than the owner of such cask, or some person lawfully authorised by him so to do, who knowingly and wilfully removes or defaces such marks therefrom, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds for each cask or other vessel from which the mark is so removed or defaced.

30 When a brewer purchases beer finished and ready for sale from another brewer in order to supply the customers of such purchaser, the purchaser may, upon written notice to a collector of his intention so to do, and under such regulations as may be prescribed, furnish his own vessels, branded with his name and the place where his brewery is situated, to be filled with beer so purchased and to be so removed; but the proper stamps shall be affixed and cancelled, as required by this Act, by the brewer selling the same before removal. Brewer may purchase beer from another brewer.

31 When malt liquor or tun liquor, in the first stages of fermentation, known as unfermented worts, of whatever kind, is sold by one brewer to another for the purpose of producing fermentation, or enlivening old or stale beer, or other fermented liquors, it shall not be liable to the duty imposed by this Act upon the seller thereof; but such sale or transfer shall be subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed. Certain kinds of liquor not liable to duty.

32 The absence of the proper stamps from any hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle containing beer, after its sale or removal from the brewery where it was made, shall be notice to all persons that the duty has not been paid thereon, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the non-payment thereof. Absence of stamps, notice that duty not paid.

And if any hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle containing beer is found after sale or removal from the brewery where it was made not having the proper stamps thereon as required by this Act, every such hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture as hereinafter provided; but this provision shall not apply to any hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or receptacle containing beer removed or sold under permit issued under this Act.

33 Where in any case a collector is satisfied by oath or affidavit, or otherwise, that beer upon which duty has been paid has been spoiled or rendered unfit for use after its removal from the brewery in which it was made, and has been returned to such brewery, such collector may at any time within Thirty days after the return of such beer allow to the brewer who has paid duty on such beer stamps equal in value to the duty which has been paid upon the beer so returned. Allowance to be made for beer spoiled after sale.

34 Every person who knowingly removes or defaces the stamp or permit affixed upon any hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle in which any beer is contained, in any manner not authorised by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds for each such vessel from which the stamp or permit is so removed or defaced, and to render compensation to the owner of such beer for all damages sustained by him by reason of such removal or defacement. Persons improperly defacing stamp liable to penalty.

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Persons with-
drawing beer
from unstamped
vessels liable to
penalty.

35 Every person who withdraws any beer from any hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle upon which the proper stamp has not been affixed, for the purpose of bottling the same, or who carries on, or attempts to carry on, the business of bottling beer in any brewery or upon any premises having communication with such brewery, except as may be prescribed, shall be liable to a penalty of One hundred Pounds, and all chattels and utensils used in such bottling or business shall be liable to forfeiture.

Power of entry
on breweries,
public-houses, and
warehouses,
where beer kept
or sold.

36 Every brewery and every warehouse, store, or premises, whether connected with a brewery or not, where any collector shall have reason to believe any beer liable to duty under this Act is stored, kept, or sold, and every public-house and every store or cellar attached thereto, shall be open at all times to inspection by a collector, who shall have power at any time in the day-time, and with or without assistants, to enter into and search every such brewery, warehouse, store, public-house, cellar, or other place herein mentioned, and to examine and take an account of all vessels or packages in which beer is contained or is supposed to be contained.

Penalty on person
causing obstruc-
tion.

37 Every person who shall obstruct, resist, or molest any collector in making any search as aforesaid, or prevent the same being made, or the taking of any account as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One hundred Pounds.

Before whom
declaration to be
made.

38 Every declaration required to be made by or under this Act may be taken before a collector or a Justice of the Peace; and every person knowingly and wilfully making a false declaration shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and on conviction shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

Procedure for
penalties and
forfeitures.

39 All proceedings for any penalty or forfeiture under this Act may be prosecuted in the manner provided by *The Magistrates Summary Procedure Act*.

Onus of proof
on party charged.

40 In all legal proceedings taken against any person for any breach of or non-compliance with the provisions of this Act the onus of proving that such person was exempt from the operation of any penalty imposed by this Act shall in all such cases rest upon the defendant.

Evidence of ap-
pointment of
officers.

41 Every collector employed on any duty or service relating to the administration of this Act shall be deemed the collector appointed for that duty or service; and the evidence of any collector that he is such collector shall be sufficient proof at or upon any trial, hearing or examination in any Court, or upon any proceeding taken under or by virtue of this Act, that he was authorised to do the particular act or thing in respect of which such evidence shall be given.

Disposal of
penalties.

42 Every penalty recovered under this Act shall be paid into the Colonial Treasury; and the same or any portion thereof may be paid and distributed to and amongst such persons by whose information or exertions such penalty has been recovered as the Governor in Council sees fit, and if not so disposed of shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

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43 Where by this Act any beer, utensils, machinery, articles, goods, chattels, or things are declared liable to be forfeited, or to be forfeited, the same may be forthwith seized by any collector or constable, and may be taken or conveyed to any warehouse or place such collector or constable may think fit, and shall be sold and disposed of at such time and manner as the Treasurer may direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the Colonial Treasury and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

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Disposal of forfeitures.

44 The Governor in Council may order to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in respect of any seizure made under this Act, to the person or persons making the same and to any person by whose information such seizure was made, such rewards as the Governor in Council may see fit, not exceeding the value of the goods or things so seized, and for which purpose the value shall be taken to be such as the Governor in Council may think fit.

Rewards to persons making seizures.

45 The Governor in Council may mitigate or remit any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred or awarded under this Act, upon such terms and conditions as he may think fit, and may direct the restoration of any utensils, machinery, articles, goods, or chattels seized under the provisions of this Act; and a return of the particulars of all such mitigations, remissions, or restorations shall be laid before Parliament at its next sitting after such mitigation, remission, or restoration.

Power to mitigate penalties and restore property.

46 There shall be allowed upon the exportation of beer manufactured in the Colony a drawback of the duty paid thereon under this Act; and such drawback shall be claimed and paid in the same manner in all respects as drawback is claimed and paid upon goods imported into this Colony under any law in force relating to the Customs.

Drawback on beer exported.

47 If any person shall have been compelled to pay duty under this Act upon or in respect of any beer which he has contracted to sell or deliver under any contract or agreement entered into prior to the Thirteenth day of *January*, 1880, such person shall be entitled to add so much money to the contract price as he shall have been compelled to pay for duty under this Act, and may sue for and recover the same accordingly. But the power hereby conferred shall not subsist for a longer period than Six months from the said Thirteenth day of *January*, if any such contract or agreement shall endure so long.

Duty paid on beer contracted to be sold before 13th Jan., 1880, may be recovered by seller.

48 No action or suit shall be commenced against any collector or other person for anything done in the execution of this Act until One month next after notice in writing is delivered to him, or left at his usual place of abode, by the plaintiff, his attorney, or agent, in which notice shall be clearly stated the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the plaintiff, and the name and place of abode or business of such attorney or agent; and if any action or suit is commenced against any such collector or other person and no such notice is given, such collector or other person may call upon the plaintiff to establish to the satisfaction of the Court, on affidavits on both sides, that such action or suit is brought for some act, matter, or thing not done in the execution of or by reason of his office, and if the plaintiff fails so to satisfy the Court, such action or suit shall discontinue: Provided always, that if the

One month's notice of action to officer before process.

Beer Duty.

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plaintiff so satisfies the Court, he shall not be allowed on the trial of such action to give evidence of any cause of action other than such as is disclosed in his said affidavit.

Evidence limited to subject in notice.

49 Upon the trial of any action brought in pursuance of such notice, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to a verdict without proving on the trial that such notice had been duly served, and in default of such proof the defendant in such action shall receive a verdict with costs; nor shall any such plaintiff be at liberty to produce any evidence of any cause of action except such as has been distinctly stated in such notice.

Officer may tender amends.

50 It shall be lawful for any collector or person to whom such notice is given, at any time within One month after service of such notice as aforesaid, to tender amends to the plaintiff, or his agent or attorney, and in case such amends be not accepted, to plead such tender in bar of the action, together with the plea of "Not Guilty," and other pleas, with leave of the Court, where such leave must be obtained according to law; and if upon the trial of such action the jury finds the amends so tendered sufficient, they shall give a verdict for the defendant.

Officer omitting to tender amends may pay money into Court.

51 In case any such collector, or other person as aforesaid, neglects to tender amends, or shall not have tendered sufficient amends before the action brought, it shall be lawful for him, by leave of the Court in which such action shall be brought, or a Judge thereof, at any time before the trial of the said action to pay into Court a sum of money by way of amends, and plead such payment into Court.

Actions to be brought within Three months after cause arises.

52 Every such action against any collector or person as aforesaid shall be commenced within Three months after the cause of action arises; and if such action be brought in respect of any seizure made by such collector or other person, such cause of action shall not be deemed to have arisen until the day after the trial of the information with respect to such seizure; and the defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence on the trial thereof; and if the plaintiff is nonsuited or discontinues, or if upon a verdict or demurrer judgment is given against him, the defendant shall be entitled to costs, and have such remedy for recovering the same as any other defendant now has in other cases where costs are legally recoverable.

Insuits on account of seizures, Judge may certify probable cause in bar.

53 In case any action or other proceeding is brought against any person whatsoever on account of any seizure under this Act, and a verdict is given for the plaintiff, if the Court or Judge before whom such action or other proceeding is tried, certifies on the record or other written proceeding that there was proper cause for such seizure, then the plaintiff shall not be entitled to more than Two Pence damages, nor to any costs; and the production of such certificate, or a copy thereof, verified by the signature of the officer of the Court having charge thereof, shall be sufficient evidence of such certificate.

Beer Duty.

SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1880.

(1.)

NOTICE BY BREWERS.

To the Collector of Customs at

Date— 188 .

NOTICE is hereby given that [*state the full Christian and surname of the person giving the notice, or all the names of such if a copartnership, or the corporate name if a corporate body*] of _____ in *Tasmania*, intend, under the name or style of _____ to carry on or engage in the business of brewing in the building owned by _____, situate in _____ street, in [*Hobart Town*] in *Tasmania* aforesaid.

Name of every person carrying on the }
business, with place of residence. }

Description of all buildings on the }
brewery premises, and description of }
wall, fence, or other outside bound- }
ary of premises. }

Number of wort boilers and other per- }
manent vessels, and capacity of each. }

Manner of boiling worts, whether by }
direct action of fire, or by steam. }

Average number of brewings per }
month, statement of the total quan- }
tity of beer made and sold or re- }
moved from the brewery during the }
year immediately preceding the date }
of this notice. }

(Signed)

(2.)

DECLARATION VERIFYING NOTICE.

I, _____ of _____
in _____, declare that the several statements set forth in the
foregoing notice are true and correct in the several particulars thereof.

(Signature.)

Declared before me this _____ day
of _____ 18 .

Collector
[or
a Justice of the Peace].

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the eastern coast of North America. These settlers were mostly from Europe, and they brought with them the culture and customs of their home countries. Over time, these settlers and their descendants became the foundation of the new nation.

The early years of the United States were marked by a struggle for independence. The colonists fought a war against Great Britain, and in 1776, they declared their independence. This was a bold move, and it led to a long and difficult war. The war ended in 1781, and the United States was born as a new nation.

The new nation faced many challenges. It had to establish a government, and it had to deal with the issue of slavery. The Constitution was written in 1787, and it provided a framework for the new government. The issue of slavery was a major point of contention, and it led to the Civil War in 1861.

The Civil War was a turning point in the history of the United States. It ended slavery, and it established the United States as a single nation. The war was a blood conflict, and it cost the lives of millions of people. But it was a necessary war, and it led to a new era of progress and growth.

The United States has come a long way since its founding. It has become a world power, and it has made many contributions to the world. It has a rich and diverse culture, and it has a strong economy. The United States is a land of opportunity, and it is a land where dreams can come true.

CHAPTER I. THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION

1. THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS

The first settlers came to the eastern coast of North America in the early 17th century. They were mostly from Europe, and they brought with them the culture and customs of their home countries.

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