THE TRI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—Daniel Webster.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866. NO. 18

Tri-Weekly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN. J. W. HOLDEN.

W. W. HOLDEN & SON,

Editors of the Standard, and authorized publishers of the Laws of the United States.

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Tri-Weekly paper,	1 year	$6 00
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Weekly paper,	1 year	3 00
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A Sugar, B Sugar, C Sugar.
Rio Coffee, Laguira Coffee, Java Coffee.
Oolong Tea, Gunpowder Tea, Hyson Tea.
English Dairy Cheese, Goshen Cheese.
Firkin Butter, in 15, 20 and 40 lb. packages.
Country Butter, (fresh) constantly on hand.
Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Pepper.
Cloves, Allspice, Ginger, Vinegar, &c.

ATTENTION EVERBODY!

SELLING OUT!!

QUIT BUSINESS.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUR business in Raleigh, we offer our entire stock of goods at a small advance on present New York prices.

Merchants wanting to assort up will find our stock of

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Notions,

well selected.

To parties wanting to engage in the business we will offer them a bargain that will pay them.

We buy and sell exclusively for cash.

Parties wanting credit need not apply.

If you want to buy goods cheap give MAXON & STRONG a call.

We will warrant all goods as represented.

MAXON & STRONG.

Raleigh, N. C., March 24.—3—tf.

Candy, Nuts, Oranges, Apples, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Dates, Cocoa Nuts, &c., For sale at E. A. WHITAKER'S.

THE CHOLERA.—The startling announcement that a vessel has arrived off Halifax with a large number of cases of cholera on board, is an admonition of duty to prepare for the inevitable presence of that scourge in the great cities of the country. For many months, it has been steadily approaching, on a route fixed and certain as if defined by engineer's surveys. Scientific men—familiar with the history of previous visitations—have watched its progress, and have been able to tell, with great precision, when and where it would next appear. It has been long known that our own country lay directly in the path of its circuit of the globe.

By what gate the epidemic will find admission, it is not easy to tell. Heretofore, its entry has been through the Northern ports, by the way of Canada and the river St. Lawrence. The appearance of the Atlanta in New York harbor last Fall, with many cases on board, induced the impression that the metropolis was likely to be first attacked in this visitation. But the disease did not spread beyond the fatal hull of that ship. Its presence in the bay was accidental and fortuitous. Scientists still assert that it will begin to ravage the British provinces first.

It is well to look our danger in the face.—The calm and philosophical appreciation of a grave hazard, is the surest guarantee of freedom from panic when it shall come fully upon us. Our authorities, and the people at large, have ample time to prepar for meeting the ghastly and unwelcome visitant. Science and research exhibit to us the methods by which its devastations may be measurably averted. Cholera thrives in filth, and holds high carnival among the votaries of vice and dissipation. Its first and almost its only victims will be those who blindly and criminally neglect those plain hygienic precautions which are always the conditions of good health. It will turn away instinctively where the brush and broom, water and soap, have been engaged in the work of purification and deodorization. It will crawl stealthily into the close alleys and miasmatic lanes; revelling in the charnel-houses of slime and pollution; writhing through the dark, dank atmosphere of crowded and ill-ventilated apartments; enfolding in its awful and fatal embrace the neglected bodies the children of poverty and inheritors of misery, and multiplying with ten-fold horrors, the wretchedness of pauperism.

Society owes a duty to itself and to those who are its least respected members, in such an emergency as now seems to impend before us. Dirt and degradation are antagonistic to divine law, and to moral good. The injunction to cleanliness comes with awful force and solemnity when it is enunciated from the mouth of an open grave. The sanitary ordinances of every city should be rigorously and unsparingly enforced. If long habitude in misbehavior has made some indifferent to the possible consequences, they must be forced to act, by the prompt interference of those who are entrusted with the power of municipal administration. Let the gutters be cleansed, the sewers opened, the heaps of garbage removed from the streets, first. Then let every house be subjected to a rigid inspection, and the inmates compelled to purify in every case where the conditions of pestilence are found to exist.

This is naturally the season of the year most favorable to the spread of those diseases which have their origin in local impurities. All the accumulated garbage of the winter is lying upon the streets. As the frost breaks out of the ground, and the hot beams of the April sun come streaming down, heaps of offal that have been frozen for months, are converted into masses of putrefaction, giving forth malarious vapors to taint the atmosphere. Hence the great importance of energy and fidelity in the discharge of duty on the part of our Health Commissioners and Street Inspectors, who will find in every direction abundant need for their services.

We observe that at the meeting of our Common Council last evening, a communication was presented from a number of physicians, asking special action for the ventilation of the wards at the Alms-House in view of the approaching epidemic. This is a significant hint in a particular direction of precautions which should be made general.

There is no occasion for panic. Experience teaches, that, dreadful as are the ravages of cholera, it is almost always preventable when right measures are taken to guard against its effects. It would be criminal to ignore the danger, or to neglect adequate preparations against it. But when proper advantage has been taken of those safeguards which science has provided, we can calmly await the attack of the scourge, convinced that they will fall lightly upon us. Beyond all things else, unnecessary alarm is to be avoided. In seasons of pestilence, panic always slays more victims than are destroyed by positive disease.—*Maj. General Jones.*

THE RELEASE OF C. C. CLAY.—The following are the memoranda in the case of C. C. CLAY, of Alabama:

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT recommends the release of CLAY because he thinks he may safely be left at large on parole or by amnesty. The manner of CLAY's surrender is sufficient guaranty for his obedience to any parole that might be taken by him to appear when called for. He recommends his release on parole not to leave the limits of his State without permission, and to surrender himself to the civil authorities for trial when called upon.

Hon. HENRY WILSON has no hesitation in recommending the release of CLAY upon parole, and has no doubt that he will be forthcoming when his presence is required by the Government.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS says that he would try CLAY as a belligerent unless he was in the conspiracy to assassinate Mr. LINCOLN, which he does not believe; he would confiscate his property and let him go.

R. J. WALKER has known CLAY many years, and pronounces him incapable of the crime of Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination. When his escape was certain, he surrendered himself in hopes of securing a trial. Among hundreds of loyal men who have conversed with him, none believe CLAY guilty of complicity in the assassination. There is a general desire that if not pardoned he may be paroled.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1866.

Major-Gen. N. A. Miles, Commanding, &c., Fortress Monroe, Va.:

ORDERED—That CLEMENT C. CLAY, Jr., is hereby released from confinement and permitted to return to, and to remain in the State of Alabama, and to visit such other places in the United States as his personal business may render absolutely necessary, upon the following conditions, viz.:

That he take the oath of allegiance to the United States and give his parole of honor to conduct himself in person at any time and place to answer any charges that may hereafter be preferred against him by the United States.

Please report the receipt and execution of this order. By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Adjutant General.

—The results of the first census ever taken of live stock in Spain has just been published. There are 36,000,313 animals, comprising 672,559 horses, 1,001,814 asses, 2,904,508 cattle, 22,054,969 sheep, 4,429,476 goats, 4,264,817 pigs, 8,104 camels. The area of Spain is about 125,000,000 acres, and its population 15,572,481 persons.

We publish below the Civil Rights Bill as it recently passed the Congress over the President's Veto:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof; or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the Act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by the act has cognizance of the offence. And with the view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act. And such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or the *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other persons or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and Territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 8 *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States."

SCALE OF DEPRECIATION!

The following Act, in relation to the scaling of Confederate Currency, from the time of its first issue to the end of the war, passed at the recent session of the General Assembly:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A SCALE OF DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

WHEREAS, By an ordinance of the Convention, entitled "An ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes," ratified on the 18th day of October, A. D., 1865, it is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide a scale of depreciation of the Confederate Currency from the time of its first issue to the end of the war; and it is further therein declared that "all executory contracts, solvable in money, whether under seal or not, made after the depreciation of said currency before the 1st of May, 1865, and unfilled (except official bonds and penal bonds payable to the State) shall be deemed to have been made with the understanding that they were solvable in money of the said currency," subject, nevertheless, to evidence of different intent of the parties to the contract; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following scale of depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate currency, for each month, and the fractional parts of the month of December, 1864, from the 1st day of November, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to-wit:

Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value, from November 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865:

MONTHS	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January,	....	$1 20	$3 00	$21 00	$50 00
February,	....	1 30	3 00	21 00	50 00
March,	....	1 50	4 00	23 00	60 00
April,	....	1 50	5 00	20 00	100 00
May,	....	1 50	5 50	19 00	....
June,	....	1 50	6 50	18 00	....
July,	....	1 50	9 00	21 00	....
August,	....	1 50	14 00	23 00	....
September,	....	2 00	14 00	25 00	....
October,	....	2 00	14 00	26 00	....
November,	$1 10	2 50	15 00	30 00	....
December,	1 15	2 50	20 00	....	....
December 1st to 10th inclusive,				35 00	
" 10th to 20th,				42 00	
" 1st to 31st,				49 00	

And, whereas, Many grave and difficult disputes may arise between executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and their legatees, distributees, wards and *cestuysque* trust, in the settlement of their accounts and trust, arising from the depreciation of Confederate currency, State treasury notes and bank notes, incident to and growing out of the late war; and that law suits and expensive litigation may be obviated.

Be it further enacted, That in all such cases, the parties are hereby empowered to form a full and perfect statement of the case on both sides, which case shall be committed to the determination of one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen by the parties, who is hereby authorized to consider and determine the same, according to equity and good conscience: *Provided, however*, That no part of this section shall be construed to estop or hinder any person from proceeding in the usual course of law, if he shall deem the same necessary.

A true copy. J. A. ENGELHARD,
Clerk of Senate.

THE STAMP ACT.

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Acknowledgment of deeds, Exempt
Affidavit, 5 cts.
(in suit or legal proceedings.) Exempt
Agreement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper, on which the same is written, 5 cts.
Assignment or Transfers, of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of patent right, 5 cts.
Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight, or on demand, 2 cts.
Bills of Exchange; Inland drafts or order payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cts.
For every additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 5 cts.
Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, Exempt
On receipt of goods on any foreign ports, 10 cts.
Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the considerttion does not exceed $500, 50 cts.
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, $1 00
Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars fractional part thereof, 50 cts.
Of personal property, other than ship or vessel Bond personal, for payment of money [see mortgage.]—Official, $1 00
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cts.
Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, 50 cts.
Bonds, county, city and town bonds, rail roads and other corporation bonds and script, are subject to stamp duty. [See mortgage.] Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cts.
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cts.
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, 5 cts.
Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cts.
General, 5 cts.
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of deeds or Notary public, 5 cts.
Of search of records, 5 cts.
That certain papers are on file, 5 cts.
That certain papers cannot be found, 5 cts.
Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cts.
Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cts.
Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cts.
Of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cts.
Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cts.
Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, 25 cts.
Of damage or otherwise, and all others certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cts.
Certified Transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cts.
Check Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cts.
Contract [See Agreement Brokers,] 10 cts.
Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed $500, 50 cts.
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, $1 00
For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, 50 cts.
Entry of any goods, wares or merchandize at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, 25 cts.
Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cts.
Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, $1 00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandize from bonded warehouse, 50 cts.
Guager's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gal. gross, 10 cts.
Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cts.
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cts.
To vote at an election if an incorporated company, 10 cts.
To receive or collect rents, 25 cts.
To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate, $1 00
For any other purpose, 50 cts.
Probate of will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2,000, $1 00
For every additional $2,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cts.
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of $1 00
Protest upon bill note, check or draft, 25 cts.
Promisory Note, (See Bills of Exchange, inland,) Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.
Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cts.
Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyance.
Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 10 cts.
Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 20 cts.
Exceeding 1,000 dollars, for every additional 1,000 dollars or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cts.
For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cts.
Writs or Legal Documents, writ or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cts.
Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is 100 dollars or over, 50 cts.
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for 100 dollars or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cts.
Writ or other process, appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cts.
Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed 100 dollars, 25 cts.
When the amount exceeds 100 dollars, 50 cts.
Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire.—Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed 10 dollars, 10 cts.
Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty, 50 cts.
Insurance, Life, when the amount insured does not exceed 1,000 dollars, 25 cts.
Exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000 dollars, 50 cts.
Exceeding 5,000 dollars, $1 00
Lease or lease of lands or tenements where the rents does not exceed 300 per annum, 50 cts.
Exceeding 300 dollars, for each additional 200 dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 300 dollars, 50 cts.
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.
Measurers' Return, if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cts.
Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cts.
Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500 dollars, 50 cts.
Exceeding 500 dollars for every additional 500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of 500, 50 cts.
Pawner's Checks, 5 cts.
Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than 35 dollars, 50 cts.
Costing more than 35, and not exceeding 50, 1 00
For every additional fifty or fractional part thereof, in excess of 50 dollars, 1 00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whom it is made, may stamp it before it is used; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scira facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promisory Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of five cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate on interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such a case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped.

BLANKS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE JUST HAD PRINTED VARIOUS Blank forms for cases in the Superior courts as follows:

Indictmennt for Larceny,
Do Misdemeanor—Altering Marks.
Do do Unlawful Fences.
Do do Fornication and Adultery
Do do Assault and Battery.
Do do Disorderly House.
Do do Unlawful Retailing.
Do do Forcible Entry.
Do do Affray.

Price of the above blanks $1 per quire.

These, with various other Blanks, such as Land Deeds, Marriage License Bonds, and Indentures, are gotten up in superior style, with appropriate blank endorsements on back, and printed on good paper. They will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

Any Blanks, not on hand, will be printed to order at the shortest notice, at the

STANDARD OFFICE.

XXXIX CONGRESS.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION, CONVENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1865.

Senate.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, Norwich, Conn., *President Officio.*

JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, *Clerk.*

[Republicans (in Roman;) Democrats (in *italics.*)
The figures before each Senator's name denote the year in which his term expires. The members from the Southern States are not classified.—Total number of States, 36. Total number of Senators when the Senate is full, 72.]

ALABAMA.

1871 George S. Houston, ——.
1867 Lewis E. Parsons, ——.

ARKANSAS.

1871 E. —— Baxter, ——.
1867 William D. Snow, ——.

CALIFORNIA.

1869 John Conness, Placerville.
1867 *James A. McDougall*, San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.

1869 James Dixon, Hartford.
1867 Lafayette S. Foster, Norwich.

DELAWARE.

1869 *George Reade Riddle*, Wilmington.
1871 *Willard Saulsbury*, Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

1869 William Marven.
1867 ——.

GEORGIA.

1871 A. H. Stephens, ——.
1867 H. V. Johnson, ——.

ILLINOIS.

1867 Lyman Trumbull, Alton.
1871 Richard Yates, Quincy.

INDIANA.

1867 Henry S. Lane, Crawfordsville.
1869 *Thomas A. Hendricks*, Indianapolis.

IOWA.

1867 (vacancy.)
1871 James W. Grimes, Burlington.

KANSAS.

1867 Samuel C. Pomeroy, Atchison.
1865 James H. Lane, Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1867 Garret Davis, Paris.
1871 James Guthrie, Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

1871 † *Randall Hunt*, New Orleans.
1867 † *Henry Boyce*, Alexandria.

MAINE.

1869 Lot M. Morrill, Augusta.
1871 William P. Fessenden, Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1869 Charles Sumner, Boston.
1671 Henry Wilson, Natick.

MARYLAND.

1869 *Reverdy Johnson*, Baltimore.
1867 John A. J. Creswell, Elkton.

MICHIGAN.

1869 Zachariah Chandler, Detroit.
1871 Jocob M. Howard, Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1869 Alexander Ramsey, St. Paul.
1871 Daniel S. Norton, Mankato.

MISSISSIPPI.

1869 William L. Sharkey, Jackson.
1871 James L. Alcorn.

MISSOURI.

1867 B. Gratz Brown, St. Louis.
1869 John B. Henderson, Louisiana.

NEVADA.

1871 James W. Nye, Virginia City.
1869 William M. Stewart, ——.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1867 Daniel Clark, Manchester.
1871 Aaron H. Cragin, Lebanon.

NEW YORK.

1867 Ira Harris, Albany.
1869 Edwin D. Morgan, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

1869 *William Wright*, Newark.
1871 *John P. Stockton*, Trenton.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

1867 John Pool, Windsor.
1871 Wm. A. Graham, Hillsboro'.

OHIO.

1867 John Sherman, Mansfield.
1869 Benjamin F. Wade, Jefferson.

OREGON.

1867 *James W. Nesmith*, Salem.
1871 George H. Williams.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1867 Edgar Cowan, Greensburg.
1869 *Charles B. Buckalew*, Bloomsburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

1869 William Sprague, Providence.
1871 Henry B. Anthony, Providence.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

1867 John L. Manning, ——.
1871 Benjamin F. Perry, Greenville.

TENNESSEE.

1869 David T. Patterson, ——.
1871 J. S. Fowlr, ——.

TEXAS.

1861 ——.
1871 ——.

VERMONT.

1867 Luke P. Poland, St. Johnsbury
1868 George Edmonds, ——.

VIRGINIA.

1867 John C. Underwood, ——.
1871 Joseph Segar, ——.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1869 Peter G. Van Winkle, Parkersburg.
1871 Waitman T. Willey, Morganton.

WISCONSIN.

1867 Timothy O. Howe, Green Bay.
1869 James R. Doolittle, Racine.

House of Representatives.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, South Bend, Ind., *Speaker.*

EDWARD McPHERSON, Gettysburg, Pa., *Clerk.*

ALABAMA.

C. C. Langdon, ——. Joseph W. Taylor, ——.
Geo. C. Freeman, ——. J. M. Sheid, ——.
Cullen A. Battle, ——. T. J. Jackson, ——.

ARKANSAS.

W. Byers, ——. J. M. Johnson, ——.
Lorenzo Gibson, ——.

CALIFORNIA.

Donald C. McRuer, San Francisco. Wm. Higby, Calaveras.
John Bidwell, Chico.

CONNECTICUT.

Henry C. Deming, Hartford. Augus. Brandagee, New London.
Samuel L. Warner, Middletown. John H. Hubbard, Litchfield.

DELAWARE.

John A. Nicholson, Dover.

FLORIDA.

Ferdinand McLeod, ——.

GEORGIA.

Solomon Cohen, ——. E. G. Cabanniss, ——.
Phillip Cook, ——. J. D. Matthews, ——.
Hugh Buchanan, Columbus. J. H. Christy, Athens.
W. T. Wofford.

ILLINOIS.

John Wentworth, Chicago. S. M. Cullom, Springfield.
John F. Farnsworth, St. Charles. *Lewis W. Ross*, Lewistown.
Elihu B. Washburne, Galena. *Anthony Thornton*, Shelbyville.
Adger C. Harding, Monmouth. *Samuel S. Marshall*, Mc Leansboro'.
E. C. Ingersoll, Peoria. Jehu Baker, Alton.
B. C. Cook, Ottawa. Andrew J. Kuykendall,
Henry P. H. Bromwell, Charleston. Vienna.
S. W. Moulton, (*at large*) Shelbyville.

INDIANA.

William E. Niblack, Vincennes. *Daniel W. Voorhees*, Terre Haute.
Michael C. Kerr, Albany. New Godlove S. Orth, Lafayette.
Ralph Hill, Columbus. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend.
J. H. Farquhar, Brookville. Jos. H. Defrees, Goshen.
George W. Julian, Centreville. Thomas N. Stillwell, Anderson.
Ebenezer Dumont, Indianapolis.

IOWA.

James F. Wilson, Fairfield. John A. Kasson, Des Moines.
Hiram Price, Davenport. Asahel W. Hubbard,
W. B. Allison, Dubuque. Sioux City.
Josiah B. Grinnell, Grinnell.

KANSAS.

Sidney Clarke, Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

Lawrence S. Trimble, Paducah. Lovel H. Rousseau, Louisville.
Burwell C. Rivier, Hopkinsville. Green Clay Smith, Covington.
Henry Grider, Bowling Green. G. S. Shanklin, Nicholasville.
Aaron Harding, Greensburg. W. H. Randall, London.
Samuel McKee, Mount Sterling.

LOUISIANA.

Louis St. Martin, ——. John E. King, ——