THE TRI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

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

VOL. I. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866. NO. 27.

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.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Tri-Weekly paper,	1 year	$6 00
" "	6 months	3 50
" "	3 "	2 00
Weekly paper,	1 year	3 00
" "	6 months	1 50
" "	3 "	1 00
" "	5 copies 1 year	12 00
" "	10 " 1 "	22 00

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

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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.

Miscellaneous Selections.

EASTERN ORIGIN OF MODERN UTILITIES.—The following extract from Draper's last work, "Civil policy in America," shows the Eastern origin of much that is useful and admirable:

"In times of which history has failed to preserve any account, that Continent (Asia) must have been the scene of prodigious activity. In it were first developed those fundamental inventions and discoveries which realy lie at the basis of the progress of the human race—the subjugation of domestic aulmals, the management of fire, the expression of thought by writing. We are apt to overlook how much man must haxe done, how much he must have added to his natural powei in pre-historic times. We forget how many contributors to our own comforts are of oriental origin. Their commonness hides them from our view.

"If the Europeau wishes to know how much he owes the Asiattic, he has only to glance at an hour of his daily life. The clock which summons him from his bed in the morning, was the invention of the East, as also were clesydras and sun-dials. The prayer for the daily bread, that he has said from infancy, first rose from the side of a Syrian mountain. The linens and cottons with which he clothes himself' though they may be very fine, are inferior to those that have been made from time immemorial in the looms of Ihdia. The silk was stolen by some missionaries, for his benefit, from China. He could buy better steel than that which he shaves himself, in the city of Damascus, where it was first invented.

"The coffee he expects at breakfast was first grown by the Arabians, and the natives of Upper India prepared the sugar with which he sweetens it. A school boy can tell the meaning of the Sanscrit words, *sacchara candu*. If his tastes are light and he prefers tea, the virtues of that excellent leaf were first poiated out by the industrious Chinese. They also taught him how to make and use the cup and saucer in which to serve it. His breakfast tray was lacquered in Japan.

"There is a tradition that leavened bread was first made of the waters of the Ganges. The egg he is breaking was laid by a fowl whose ancestors were first domesticated by the Malaccans, unless she may have been—though that will not alter the case—a modern Shanghai. If there are preserves and fruits in his board, let him remember with thankfulness that Persia gave him the cherry, the peach, the plum. If in any of these pleasant preperations he detects the flavor of alcohol, let it remind him that that substance was first distilled by the Arabians, who have set the praiseworthy example, which it will be his benefit to follow, of abstaining from its use. When he talks about coffee and alcohol, he is using Arabic words. A thousand years before it had occurred to him to enact laws of restriction in the use of intoxicating drinks, the Prophet of Mecca did the same thing, and what is more to the purpose, has compelled this day all Asia and Africa to obey them.

"We gratify our taste for personal ornaments in the way the Orientals have taught us—in the pearls, rubies, sapphires, diamonds. Of public amusements it is the same. The most magnificent fire-works are still to be seen in India and China; and as regards the pastimes of private life, Europe has produced no invention that can rival the game of chess.

"We have no hydraulic constructions as great as the Chinese Canal, no fortifications as extensive as the Chinese Wall; we have no artesian wells that can at all approach in depth some of theirs. We have not yet resorted to the practice of obtaining coal-gas from the interior of the earth; they have borings for that purpose more than 3,000 feet deep."

BEAUTIFUL.—At a sabbath school aniversary in London, two little girls presented themselves to receive a prize, one of whom had recited one verse more than the other, both having learned several thousand verses of scripture. The gentleman who presided enquired:

"And could you not have learned one verse more, and thus have kept up with Martha?"

"Yes sir," the blushing girl replied, "But I loved Martha, and kept back on purpose."

"And was there any one of all the verses you have learned," again inquired the President, "that taught you this lesson?"

"There was, sir," she answered, blushing more deeply "In honor prefering one another."

THE PROPOSED TAX ON COTTON.—There was a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, in relation to the proposed increased tax on cotton by Congress. The report of a special committee remonstrating against any increased tax upon this staple was adopted unanimously. Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Cyrus W. Field, Judge Marvin and others warmly opposed any increased taxation and were of opinion that the interests of the entire country, and the Southern States especially, would be injured by the adoption of the proposed measures.

A lady, a regular shopper, who had made an unfortunate assistant look over all the stockings in the house, objected that none were long enough. "I want the longest hose that are made." "Then, madam," was the reply, "you'd better apply to the next engine house.

It is stated that in the production of glass for achromatic lenses the American glass-makers beat the world.

The N. C. Banking Law.

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE BANKS OF THE STATE TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS.

WHEREAS, The financial policy of the Federal Government adopted to maintain the national credit, with the heavy taxes imposed by that Government on the Banks of the State, makes it absolutely necessary that said Banks should close their business, and renders a further continuance of their corporate existence idle and useless to the people of the State,

Section 1. *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 if the Stockholders of any of the Banks chartered by the General Assembly of this State shall be unwilling to close the business of their Banks by an assignment, and are desirous to appropriate all the estate and effects of such Bank for the benefit of its creditors, and to close its business and surrender their chartered rights and franchises in conformity with the subsequent provisions of this act, such Stockholders may by their bill in equity in the name of such Bank filed in the Court of Equity of the county in which the principal Bank or any of its branches may be located, require the creditors of such Bank to prefer and establish their demands within such time (not less than twelve months after decree therefor) as shall be allowed by the Court. The Court shall upon filing such bill appoint as commissioner a suitable person acquainted with the business of such Bank, who shall be paid for his services such sum as may be allowed by the court. Such commissioner shall give bond with ample security, payable to the State for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum as shall be approved by the court, which bond shall be filed in court and may be sued on for the use of such persons as the court may allow.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the commissioner appointed as aforesaid, upon filing the bond required of him, shall forthwith become, and so long as he shall contiue such commissioner and no longer, shall be vested with all the estate, effects and rights of action which such Bank possessed, had or held or was vested with, at the time of filing such bill, and which such Bank could at that time have lawfully sold, assigned or transferred, including all debts due to such Bank or to any person for its use and all liens and securities therefor. The court may require such Bank by its Cashier or other proper officer to endorse without recourse, all such bills or notes, draw all such checks or orders for money and execute such other paper writings as the court shall deem necessary or useful to enable the commissioner to demand or recover and receive the estate and effects of such Bank for the benefit of its creditors. The commissioner shall have the like remedy to recover and receive all the estate, debts and effects belonging to such Bank at the time of filing its bill, as such Bank might have had if no proceedings had been had under this act; and should any such Bank have made any sale or transfer of its property or effects, fraudulent as to its creditors but valid as between the parties, in such cases such commissioner shall stand in the place of the creditors, and may recover and receive such property or effects so fraudulently sold or transferred, although such Bank could not have done so. In all suits prosecuted by such Commissioner at law or in Equity the plaintiff shall be styled "The Commissioner," (adding thereto the name of the particular Bank for which he has been appointed the Commissioner,) and if at the time of filing such bill by any Bank any action at law or proceeding or suit in Equity shall be pending in the name of such Bank for the recovery of any estate, debt or demand which might or ought to be vested in such Commissioner as aforesaid, such Commissioner shall be admitted to prosecute the same in like manner and to like effect; and no suit pending at any time for the recovery of any estate, debt or demand in the name of such Commissioner shall be abated by the death or removal of such Commissioner, but a Commissioner to be appointed in such cases (as is hereinafter provided) shall be admitted to prosecute the same in like manner and to like effect as if the same had been originally commenced by him.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner aforesaid shall in all things connected with the discharge of his duties as Commissioner, act under the direction and orders of the court; and if any such Commissioner shall refuse or unreasonably delay or neglect to obey any rule, order or decree of the court, it shall be the duty of the court to remove such Commissioner; and upon such removal or upon any vacancy by death or otherwise, the court shall appoint some other person Commissioner, who shall enter into bond in such sum as the court shall direct in like manner and for the like uses and purposes as provided in cases of the Commissioner first appointed; and thereupon all the estate, property, effects debts and rights of action vested in such Bank after the time of filing its bill, not before lawfully disposed of by any former Commissioner, shall be forthwith vested in such new commissioner as legally and effectually as if he had been the commissioner first appointed; and the court shall have the power to require any former commissioner or the representative of any deceased commissioner, to surrender to such new commissioner any such estate, effects, money or evidence of debt which of right should be in the hands or possession of such new commissioner.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all demands of creditors may be preferred and proved before such commissioner, and for all purposes connected with the investigation of the demands of any person claiming to be a creditor as aforesaid, the commissioner shall have power to administer all oaths required in the course of such proceedings. Any supposed creditor whose claims shall be wholly or in part disallowed by any commissioner, may appeal to the Court, where the same shall be determined according to the course of the Court, or decided at law, as the court may direct; and in all such appeals the case shall be docketed in the name of the creditor against "The Commissioner of ——" (adding the name of the Bank of which he is commissioner,) and shall be tried and determined as like suits between other parties. In all cases in which any such commissioner shall be a party, whether plaintiff or defendant, and it shall appear that there has been mutual credit given by the Bank, and any other corporation or any person who is the opposite party, or there are mutual debts between them, whether such debts be due and payable or not, the account between the parties shall be stated, and one debt shall be set off against the other, and the balance of such account only shall be allowed or paid on either side respectively; and the costs in all cases shall be paid by either party as the court shall direct. The commissioner shall from time to time prepare statements in writing of all claims allowed by him: showing the character of such claims and the evidence on which their validity is based; and there shall be no application of any funds in the hands of such commissioner to the satisfaction in whole or in part of any claim whatever, except under a rule or order of the court therefor.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the court shall make all proper orders and decrees for the collection of the assets of such Bank, of every nature and description, and for the payment of the costs and expenses incident to the proceedings. The creditors whose claims and demands have been proved and established as aforesaid against the estate and effects of such Bank in the hands of the commissioner, shall be entitled to payment in satisfaction of the same out of the assets in hands of such commissioner, as the court shall order and direct; and all such claims and demands not prosecuted, proved and established according to the provisions of this act within the time allowed by the decree of the court therefor, shall be barred of recovery by any action at law or other proceeding in equity; and any suit brought for their recovery otherwise than is herein provided shall on the plea of the commissioner of such Bank be abated, or on his motion be dismissed.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall not be necessary in any bill filed under this act, to make any particular persons or corporations parties by name, but it shall be sufficient if the defendants be denominated creditors of the particular Bank in behalf of which suit may be instituted; and notice of the bill shall be published for the space of thirty days so soon as it may be filed in at least fifteen newspapers, one of which shall be published in the City of Raleigh; one in the city of Charleston, S. C.; one in the city of Richmond, Va.; one in the city of Baltimore, Md.; one in the city of Philadelphia; one in the city of New York; one in the city of Augusta, Ga.; one in the city of Montgomery, Ala.; one in the city of N. Orleans; and one in the city of Nashville, Tenn.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That any one of the the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts of law and equity, shall have power at his chambers, from time to time, to make any such rules, orders or decrees as may be necessary or required for expediting the settlement of all controversies between any commissioner appointed under this act, and other parties, for the guidance and instruction of any commissioner in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties, for the removal or appointment of a commissioner, or for the speedy execution of any of the powers by this act conferred on a court of equity.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the filing by or on behalf of any Bank, of a bill in the court of equity, under the provisions of this act, shall, upon the appointment and qualification of a commissioner thereunder, be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to be a surrender by such Bank of all the corporate rights and franchises granted to such Bank; and all laws by virtue of which any such Bank then exists as a corporation are hereby repealed, and such corporation shall be thereupon dissolved, and all the effects and consequences following or incident to the dissolution of a corporation at common law shall ensue thereon; and any statute law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided, however,* That the estate, property, and rights of action vested in the commissioner, as provided by this act, shall not be in any way diverted or impaired thereby, nor shall the rights of any creditor of such Bank against such commissioner or against the estate or effects so vested in him, be thereby impaired or in any way affected, and such commissioner shall thereupon be considered as the plaintiff in the pending proceedings; *and, provided, further,* that should there be any balance remaining in the hands of any such commissioner after the satisfaction of the claims of such creditors, the commissioner under the direction of the court shall distribute and pay the same to and among those who shall be justly entitled thereto as having been stockholders or members of such corporation at the time of its dissolution as aforesaid, or their legal representatives.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That all suits on debts due the Banks contracted with a branch Bank shall be brought in the county where the branch was established, and if brought in any other county may be dismissed on motion.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified the 12th day of March, 1866.]

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 promisory 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 considerrtion 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 time or date of nomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped.

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.

Judges of the Supreme Court,

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are as follows:

Mr. Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio.
Mr. Justice Wayne, Georgia.
Mr. Justice Nelson, New York.
Mr. Justice Grier, Pennsylvania.
Mr. Justice Clifford, Maine.
Mr. Justice Swayne, Ohio.
Mr. Justice Miller, Iowa.
Mr. Justice Davis, Illinois.
Mr. Justice Field, California.
Mr. Justice Stansbury, Ohio.
Reporter, John W. Wallace, Ohio.
Marshal, D. S. Gooding.
Clerk, D. W. Middleton.

The Judge of the District Court of North-Carolina is G. W. Brooks. District Attorney, D. H. Starbuck. Marshal, Daniel R. Goodloe.

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. Cresswell, 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 KORK.

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. Fowler, ——.

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*, Mcmouth. 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, New Albany. 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, Sioux City.
W. B. Allison, Dubuque.
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, ——.
Jacob Barker, N. Orleans. John S. Young, ——
Robert C. Wickliffe; —.

MAINE.

John Lynch, Portland. John H. Rice, Foxcroft.
Sidney Perham, Paris. Fred. A. Pike, Calais.
Jas. G. Blaine, Augusta.

MARYLAND.

Hiram McCullough, Elkton. Francis Thomas, Frankville.
John L. Thomas, Jr., Baltimore. *Benjamin G. Harris*, Leonardtown.
Chas. E. Phelps, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Thomas D. Eliot, Bedford. New Geo. S. Boutwell, Groton
Oakes Ames, N. Easton. John D. Baldwin, Worcester.
Alex. H. Rice, Boston. William B. Washburn, Greenfield.
Sam. Hooper, Boston.
John B. Alley, Lynn. H. L. Dawes, Pittsfield.
Nathaniel P. Banks, Waltham.

MICHIGAN.

Fernando C. Beaman, Adrain. Rowland E. Trowbridge, Birmingham.
Chas. Upson, Coldwater. John F. Driggs, East Saginaw.
J. W. Longyear, Lansing.
Thos. W. Ferry, Grand Haven.

MINNESOTA.

William Windom, Winona. Ignatius Donnelly, Hastings.

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