THE TRI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

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

VOL. I. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866. NO. 29.

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

To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers one copy, gratis, will be furnished.

Subscribers who were cut off from us during the war, and whose time of subscription had not expired, will be furnished the paper free on the restoration of communication, until the time be filled. If they desire the paper longer after that time, they must renew.

A cross ✕ mark on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	50

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

For advertisements inserted irregularly, 25 per cent higher than usual rates will be charged.

No paper in the South has advertising facilities superior to the *Standard*.

Letters must be addressed to

W. W. HOLDEN & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

GET YOUR

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED

ONLY AT THE

STANDARD

OFFICE.

POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS, LABELS,
BLANKS,

IN FACT EVERY KIND OF

JOB PRINTING IS EXECUTED

IN A

Superior Style

AT THE

STANDARD OFFICE.

COLORED INKS,
GOLD AND SILVER BRONZES,

A Select Stock of the Best Material for Printing Purposes found

ONLY

At the STANDARD OFFICE.

The Best Printing,

AND THE

CHEAPEST PRINTING

OF

ALL KINDS,

EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

AT THE

STANDARD OFFICE.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WORK,

AND

LEARN OUR PRICES.

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.

Miscellaneous Selections.

WHERE ARE THE GOLD WATCHES?—The question "What becomes of all the pins?" now sinks into insignificance beside another inquiry of more serious moment, What has become of all the gold watches? This country has been famous for these glittering timepieces. Not a well-to-do-gentleman in any part of the land but had his gold ticker; they were an indispensable portion of a young lady's daily attire; and even beardless boys were eager to possess the coveted treasure, and could not wait for it until they came to man's estate. But, unfortunately for the happy owners of these elegant articles, the eye of the greedy tax-gatherer was caught by their glitter, and they were to be made to contribute to the national revenue. Any gold watch in use, worth less than one hundred dollars, was to be charged one dollar, and when valued at over one hundred dollars was to pay two dollars tax per annum. At this precise moment, by a singular coincidence, a large part of the gold watches in many States disappeared from record. The sudden vanishing of so much valuable property should be a matter of public concern, and we desire to direct toward it the attention of all who are interested, in the hope of obtaining some explanation of this remarkable phenomenon. The following, from the latest official return of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, exhibits the extent of this startling loss, and may partially aid in its recovery:

GOLD WATCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.
(*From the official returns.*)

States and Territories.	Worth less than $100	Worth more than $100
Maine,	6	3
New Hampshire,	33	1
Vermont,	2	—
Massachusetts,	38	9
Rhode Island,	—	—
Connecticut,	—	—
New York,	885	201
New Jersey,	4	—
Pennsylvania,	1,146	156
Delaware,	—	—
Maryland,	883	91
Virginia,	167	32
Kentucky,	297	36
Tennessee,	162	77
Ohio,	46	—
Indiana,	220	36
Illinois,	4	—
Michigan,	1	—
Wisconsin,	—	—
Iowa,	—	—
Minnesota,	—	—
Missouri,	1,549	320
Kansas,	—	—
California,	857	211
Oregon,	298	28
Nevada,	—	—
Colorado,	—	—
Nebraska,	19	2
Utah,	—	—
Washington,	2	—
New Mexico,	35	39
Montana,	—	—
Total,	6,654	1,242

Thus we have only 7,896 gold watches left, out of all the thousands which were owned before the war; and some States have not a single specimen. Rhode Island, the home of the wealthy Senator Sprague, has not one of the yellow treasures, even of the most inferior description. Connecticut has not one, and her late patriotic Governor, it is fair to infer, sports only a silver bull's-eye of the antique pattern. And Wisconsin? Iowa? Minnesota? Kansas? and the other blanks? Alas! we have no answer. Vermont has two, but they are worth less than one hundred dollars. Only two gold watches of any description in all Vermont! In Michigan there is one. Who is the fortunate man? Will not some Historical Society in that bereft commonwealth give us the name of this fortunate gentleman who still retains his yellow time-piece? Strange to say, Missouri heads the list and has been the least "spoiled" by the threatening tax-gatherer. —*New York Journal of Commerce.*

SENATOR CARLILE.—Hon. John S. Carlile, formerly United States Senator from West Virginia, who is now a resident of Frederick, Maryland, is thus spoken of by the Wheeling *Intelligencer*:

"We understand that our ancient friend, the Hon. John S. Carlile, since he became a resident of Maryland, has changed for the better in all respects, and that recently he has expressed himself as decidedly in favor of the Registry law in that State, scouting the idea that men like Bradley Johnson, Harry Gilmor, and Marshal Kane ought to be allowed to exercise political power in the State after having for years fought to drag Maryland into the rebel confederacy."

A GEORGIA OATH.—The Internal Revenue Bureau received the following amended ironclad oath from a Georgian, appointed assistant assessor for one of the sub-districts of that State:

"I, ——, of the county of ——, and State of Georgia, do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof, except as a Captain in the Confederate States army; that I have given no aid, &c., to persons engaged in armed hostility, except as aforesaid."

A SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE.—A wonderful machine for shearing sheep is among the novelties which has obtained a place in the Patent office. It is the invention of an ingenious buckeye, and is said to possess power and flexibility, so that when an individual specimen of the ovis ariesis submitted to the action of the machine he has no time to utter a cry, great or small, and before he knows what has happened to him he is thoroughly shorn.

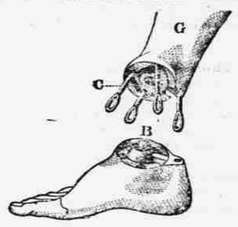
—A French magistrate, speaking one day to a friend, said: "We have just been eating a superb turkey; it was excellent, stuffed to the neck, tender, delicate, and a high flavor. We left only the bones." "How many of you were there?" asked the friend. "Two," replied the magistrate, "the turkey and myself."

—Conversing one day with a fashionable and pretty belle, the fastidious Mr. Spriggs observed that "ladies that lisped wished to be kissed." The young lady had before been speaking unaffectedly, but now replied, "tho I've head thay."

—CHOICE OF FRIENDS.—Antisthenes used to wonder at those who were curious in buying but an *earthen dish*, to see that it had no cracks nor inconveniences, and yet would be careless in the choice of friends—to take them with the flaws of vice. Surely a man's companion is a second genius to sway him to the good or bad.

Artificial Limbs.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS.



IN RICHMOND, VA.

DR. DOUGLAS BLY, the Anatomist and Surgeon who invented the Anatomical Ball and Socket Jointed Leg, with lateral or side motion at the ankle, like the natural one, has just opened an Office in Richmond, Va., near the postoffice, for the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Artificial Legs and Arms. The superiority of these Limbs has caused them to be sought for, throughout almost the entire world, as will be seen by the following list of offices where they are manufactured and sold:

OFFICES:

London, England, ...29, Leicester Square.
New York, ...658, Broadway.
Richmond, Va., ...Near the Post Office.
Augusta, Ga. .....2d door from Post Office.
New Orleans, La. .....77 Carondelet St.
Memphis, Tenn., ...892 Main St.
Nashville, Tenn., ...In City Hall.
St. Louis, Mo., ...75 Pine street.
Cincinnati, Ohio, ...148 West Fourth St.
Chicago, Ill., ...Opposite Post Office.
Rochester, N. Y., ...Over Post Office.

For further information, address Dr. BLY, at the nearest office. march 14—3md

PALMER'S 1865
PATENT 10,000 IN USE.
1669 CHESTNUT ST
PHILADELPHIA.
ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. | 19 GREEN ST. BOSTON.
ADDRESS THE INVENTOR,
D. FRANK PALMER, M.D. PRES'T. A. A. LIMB Co.

These inventions stand approved as the "best" by the most eminent Scientific and Surgical Societies of the world, the inventor having been honored with the award of FIFTY GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS (or "First Prizes") including the Great Medals of the World's Exhibitions in London and New York; also the most Honorary Report of the great Society of Surgeons of Paris, giving his Patents place above the English and French.

DR. PALMER gives personal attention to the business of his profession, aided by men of the best qualifications and greatest experience. He is specially commissioned by the Government, and has the patronage of the prominent Officers of the Army and Navy. Six Major-Generals and more than a thousand less distinguished officers and soldiers have worn the Palmer Limbs on active duty, while still greater numbers of eminent civilians are, by their aid, filling important positions, and effectually conceal their misfortune.

Advice and Pamphlets Gratis.

To avoid the imposition of piratical copyists, apply only to DR. PALMER, as above directed, or to his Agent, GEO. H. TAYLOR,
dec 5—tf New Berne, N. C.

Railroads, Steamboats, &c.

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after Sunday, January 7, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Mail Train.	Freight Train.
Leave Goldsboro', ...	5.10 P. M...	4.15 A. M.
" Raleigh, ...	9.00 ".....	9.00 "
" Hillsboro, ...	11.48 ".....	12.25 P. M.
" Greensboro, ...	3.10 A. M...	4.40 "
" Salisbury, ...	7.00 ".....	9.15 "
Arrive Charlotte, ...	9.50 ".....	1.00 A. M.

GOING EAST.

	Mail Train.	Freight Train.
Leave Charlotte	3.00 P. M...	4.20 A. M
" Salisbury, ...	6.05 ".....	8.40 "
" Greensboro, ...	10.00 ".....	12.50 P. M.
" Hillsboro, ...	1.20 A. M...	5.00 "
" Raleigh, ...	4.30 ".....	8.45 "
Arrive Goldsboro, ...	7.45 ".....	12.40 A. M.

Mail Train connects at Raleigh with the R. & G. R. R. train for the North; at Goldsboro', with the A. & N. C. and W. & W. Railroads; at Greensboro, with the Piedmont R. R., and runs daily.

Freight Train has a passenger car attached for the accommodation of passengers, and runs daily, Sundays excepted.

E. WILKES,
jan 10—tf Eng. & Sup.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 19, 1866.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Passenger Trains Leave Raleigh ..... 4.30 A. M.
" " Arrive at Weldon .. 11.00 "
" " Leave Weldon ..... 1.30 P. M.
" " Arrive at Raleigh .. 8.30 "

Freight and Accommodation Trains Leave Raleigh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.30 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon, ... 5.00 P. M.
Leave Weldon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at ..... 5.00 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh ..... 4.00 P. M

ALBERT JOHNSON,
16—tf. *Gen'l. Supt.*

THE NEW LINE FOR BALTIMORE, carrying the GREAT HARNDEN EXPRESS FREIGHT, leave Norfolk at 5½ o'clock, p. m.

The new and elegant steamers

GEORGE LEARY, Capt. S. Blakeman,
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

JAS. T. BRADY, Capt. D. C. Landis,
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The steamers of this line have unsurpassed accommodations, being all new and constructed with great regard to speed, comfort and safety, and the tables are equal to first class hotel fare.

Travellers going North via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, can purchase tickets to Portsmouth, where coaches will be in waiting to convey them and their baggage FREE OF CHARGE to the New Line Steamers. Ample time is afforded to make sure connection, and the fare under any circumstances is low as by the Old Bay Line.

Travellers going via Weldon and Petersburg and Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads can procure through tickets at Petersburg and have baggage checked to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

This line connects at Baltimore with the Railroads for all Principal Cities North and West. Through Tickets sold on the Boats, and Passengers and Baggage transferred from Boat to Cars Free of Charge.

Passengers, Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Portsmouth and New Line Steamers free of charge.

Leave Baltimore from Spear's Wharf, foot of Gay Street, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

H. V. TOMPKINS, Agent
sep 22—134 1y8 At Norfolk.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
April 6, 1866.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE Speed on this Road has been increased, and close connections are made with all trains going North and South. Passengers do not change cars from Charlotte to Weldon. To Baltimore and other cities North, the fare as low as by any other route, and time as quick. Through tickets to all places North by both Petersburg, Richmond and Washington City, and by Norfolk and Bay Steamers, and to the principal Cities in the North West via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Baggage checked through.

To Shippers very great inducements are offered. It is the quickest, safest, and as cheap as by any other route. Freight is shipped through without breaking bulk from Charlotte to Norfolk.

The connections at Norfolk, with superior Ocean Steamers, commend this route to all interested in shipping.

A. JOHNSON,
10-tf. *Superintendent.*

The State Convention.

The State Convention of North-Carolina will assemble in this City on the fourth Thursday of the present month, pursuant to adjournment.

The officers of this body are as follows:

President, Hon. Edwin G. Reade, of Person County.

Principal Secretary, James H. Moore, Esq.

Assistant Secretary, R. C. Badger, Esq.

Principal Doorkeer, Mr. H. B. Kingsbury.

Assistant Doorkeeper, Mr. Jno. H. Hill.

Enrolling Clerk, Mr. Theo. H. Hill.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.

Alamance—Giles Mebane, Dr. John W. McCauley.

Anson—William G. Smith, L. L. Polk.

Ashe and Alleghany—William Baker.

Alexander—E. M. Stephenson.

Bladen—Duncan Kelly.

Burke—Tod R. Caldwell.

Bertie—John Pool, Lewis Thompson.

Brunswick—Daniel L. Russell, Sen.

Buncombe—L. L. Stewart.

Beaufort—R. S. Donnell, E. J. Warren.

Currituck—Thomas J. Jarvis.

Camden—D. D. Ferebee.

Chowan—R. H. Winburne.

Cleaveland—D. Beam, R. Swan.

Catawba—J. R. Ellis.

Cumberland and Harnett—Neill McKay, R. P. Buxton, D. G. McRae.

Chatham—G. P. Moore, Robt. Love, John A. McDonald.

Carteret—James Rumley.

Craven—C. C. Clark, M. E. Manly.

Cabarrus—Dr. L. S. Bingham.

Columbus—Andrew Jackson Jones.

Caldwell—Rufus L. Patterson.

Caswell—Bedford Brown, M. McGehee.

Cherokee—G. W. Dickey.

Duplin—Wm. A. Allen. (Vacancy.)

Davidson—Henderson Adams, S. S. Jones.

Davie—D. M. Furches.

Edgecombe and Wilson—John Norfleet, Geo. Howard.

Franklin—Patrick H. Winston.

Forsythe—D. H. Starbuck, I. G. Lash.

Gates—Henry Willey.

Gaston—Dr. William Sloan.

Greene—R. J. Williams.

Granville—R. B. Gilliam, Eugene Grissom, E. B. Lyon.

Guilford—Robt. P. Dick, David F. Caldwell, Jonathan Harris.

Haywood—W. G. B. Garrett.

Hertford—R. G. Cowper.

Halifax—Edward Conigland, Wm. W. Brickell.

Henderson and Transylvania—A. H. Jones.

Hyde—Jones Spencer.

Iredell—J. H. McLaughlin, S. B. Bell.

Jackson—J. R. Love.

Johnston—Wm. A. Smith, Simon Godwin.

Jones—F. G. Simmons.

Lincoln—W. P. Bynum.

Lenoir—R. W. King.

Macon—R. M. Henry.

Madison—G. W. Gahagan.

McDowell—Alney Burgin.

Martin—Jesse R. Stubbs.

Mecklenburg—T. N. Alexander, A. McIver.

Montgomery—J. S. Spencer.

Moore—A. R. McDonald.

Nash—A. B. Baines.

New Hanover—William A. Wright, Dr. H. F. Murphy.

Northampton—John B. Odom, W. Barrow.

Orange—John Berry, S. F. Phillips.

Onslow—Jasper Etheridge.

Perquimans—Thomas Wilson.

Pasquotank—G. W. Brooks.

Person—Edwin G. Reade.

Pitt—C. Perkins. (Vacancy.)

Richmond—Alfred Dockery.

Rockingham—Thomas Settle, R. H. Ward.

Rowan—N. Boyden, I. W. Jones.

Randolph—S. S. Jackson, Zebedee Rush.

Rutherford and Polk—G. W. Logan, C. L. Harris.

Robeson—N. A. McLean, N. McLean.

Sampson—A. A. McKoy. (Vacancy.)

Stanly—J. M. McCorkle.

Stokes—A. H. Joyce.

Surry—Samuel Forkner.

Tyrrell—Charles McCleese.

Union—S. H. Walkup.

Warren—W. Eaton, Jr., P. H. Joyner.

Wake—B. F. Moore, W. H. Harrison, H. A. Hodge.

Wayne—W. T. Faircloth, J. T. Kenedy.

Washington—J. C. Johnston.

Watauga—G. W. Bradley.

Wilkes—S. P. Smith, J. Q. A. Bryan.

Yadkin—Thomas Haynes.

Yancy and Mitchell—G. Garland.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

IS A CONCENTRATED extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworms, &c.

Syphilis or Venerial Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not.—When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla.—For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Williams & Haywood, and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C., and by dealers every where. march 29—cod2m

MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLIES.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER,

118 Market Street,

Philadelphia

DEALERS IN MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES of every description for Cotton and Woolen Manufactories.

Also, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Card, Clothing, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Warp, Starch, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.

Advances made on consignments of Cotton and Woolen Yarns.

Orders solicited which shall receive prompt attention.

WM. MILLWARD,
March 6—3m. D. S. WINEBRENER,

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 continue 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 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 consideration 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, railroads 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