THE TRI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

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

VOL. I. RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866. NO. 34.

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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One square, one insertion,	$1 00
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W. W. HOLDEN & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

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JOB PRINTING

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BILL HEADS,
CARDS, LABELS,
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IN FACT EVERY KIND OF

JOB PRINTING IS EXECUTED

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GOLD AND SILVER BRONZES,

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CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WORK,

AND

LEARN OUR PRICES.

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STENHOUSE & MACAULAY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Commission Merchants, at our Old Stand, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Purchase and sell Cotton and all other Produce, on order.

Business entrusted to us shall command our prompt personal attention.

REFERENCES.—Jordan Womble, Sr., Esq. Raleigh.
Dunlop, Moncure & Co., Richmond, Va.
Kent, Paine & Co., " "
Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.
aug 14—1y7

JORDAN WOMBLE,

Grocer and Commission Merchant, for all kinds of Produce and other Goods.

Special attention given to the sale of **Flour, Bacon and Lard.**

Consignments solicited, at Old Stand 4th door North side Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.
aug 11—tf 8

THE MEMPHIS RIOT.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL STONEMAN.

Detailed history of the Disturbance.

Who the Rioters were and how they acted.

TWENTY-FOUR NEGROES AND ONE WHITE MAN KILLED.

The Speaker laid before the House yesterday the following communication from the Secretry of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WATHINGTON CITY, May 29, 1866.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: In compliance with the request therefor contained in a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 28, 1866, I have the honor to send herewith two reports from Major General Stoneman, dated respectively May 13 and May 18, concerning the recent riots at Memphis, being all which have been received relating to that subject.

Very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, May 12, 1866.

Lieut. General U. S Grant, U. S. A.:

Your telegram of this date received. The 3d colored artillery has been stationed here since its organization, and consequently were not under the best of discipline; large numbers of the men have what they call families, living in South Memphis, contiguous to the fort in which the soldiers were stationed. These soldiers had been used as the instruments to execute the orders of Government agents, such as provost marshals, bureau agents, &c., and consequently had been more or less brought directly in contact with the law-breaking portion of the community, and the police, which is far from being composed of the best class of residents here, and composed principally of Irishmen, who consider the negro as their competitor and natural enemy. Many negro soldiers have, from time to time, been arrested by the police, and many whites, including some of the police, have been arrested by the negro soldiers, and in both cases, those arrested have not unfrequently been treated with a harshness altogether unnecessary. These remarks and hints will lead you to reflections which will explain and indicate to you the state of feeling waich existed between the negro soldiers and their sympathizers, and the lower class of the whites and their sympathizers, in which last are included agitators, demagogues, and office-seekers. The testimony before the commission which I have assembled to investigate the circumstances connected with the riots shows that at about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, April 30, four policemen were walking down Causey street and met three or four negroes. They jostled each other on the sidewalk; an altercation occurred. One of the policemen struck a negro with a pistol, and was in return struck by another negro with a cane. There was no further trouble, though a good deal of excitement among the negroes during that night. Incident on this encounter, about 4 P. M. on Monday, May 1, a crowd of from fifty to seventy-five negroes, mostly discharged soldiers, were congregated together near the corner of Main and South streets; the greater portion of these negroes were intoxicated. Six policemen approached the crowd and arrested two of the most boisterous of the negroes. The policemen proceeded to conduct these two negroes toward the station-house, being followed by the crowd of negroes, which increased as they proceeded, and who used very insulting and threatening language, and accompanied their threats by firing pistols into the air.

The police turned and fired upon the negroes, wounding one; one of the negro prisoners escaped, and the other was released by the police. The negroes returned the fire, wounding one of the police. The police force of the city, together with a large crowd of citizens, congregated together in the vicinity of South street, and being very much infuriated, proceeded to shoot, beat, and threaten every negro met with in that portion of the city. This was continued until about midnight on Tuesday night, when it was quelled bf the interference of a small detachment of United States troops. Wednesday morning arrived, and found large crowds of people collected together in South Memphis, most of whom were armed. They remained there until about one o'clock P. M., when they were dispersed by a detachment of United States soldiers, which had been employed during the day in keeping the discharged negro soldiers in and the white people out of the fort. During the day several negro shanties were burned down. About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, a party of mounted men began to set fire to the negro school-houses, churches, and dwelling-houses. It is hoped that the investigation now being had will result in identifying the parties engaged.

During Tuesday and Wednesday several inoffensive negroes were killed, and many maltreated and beaten in different parts of the city. The number killed and wounded in the riot, as far as ascertained by the commission, were one white man killed (shot by a white man behind him;) one white man wounded (shot by negroes.) The number of negroes shot and beaten to death has not yet been ascertained. I will give you the information when procured. Frequent applications were made for arms and provisions to organize a militia force, all of which were refused, and on Thursday I issued an order, prohibiting any persons, under whatsoever protext from assembling any where, armed or unarmed. Great fears were entertained that other buildings, such as the Feeedman's Bureau building, and the office of the Memphis *Post*, would be burned down; but if any such intentions were had the disposition of the small force at my disposal prevented the realization. An attempt was made by some paties to gain possesion of the muskets which a few days before had been turned in by the 3d colored artillery. Every officer and man here was on duty day and night during the week. On the 4th they relieved by a detachment I had ordered over from Nashville.

As before stated, the rioters were composed of the police, firemen and the rabble and negrohaters in general, with a sprinkling of yankee-haters, all led on and encouraged by demagogues and office-hunters, and most of them under the influence of whiskey. It appears in evidence before the commission that John Creighton, recorder of the city, made a speech to the rioters, in which he said: "We are not yet prepared, but let us prepare to clean every negro son of a bitch out of town."

Very few paroled Confederates were mixed up with the rioters on Tuesday and Wednesday, the larger portion being registered voters. Who composed the incendiaries on Wedneday night remains to be developed.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major General Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 18, 1866.

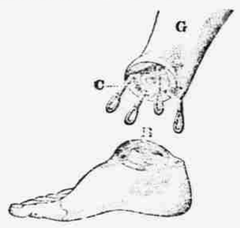
To Lieutenant General Grant:

I have the honor to report that it appears upon investigation by the commission that there were killed outright during the recent riots at Memphis twenty-four negroes, eight whom were discharged soldiers.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major General Commanding.

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.,	73 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 PATENT 10.000 IN USE. 1865. 1609 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.

W. PULLIAM. W. H. JONES. GEO. W. SWEPSON.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

HAVE IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

which is offered at the lowest cash prices. They respectfully solicit orders from the Merchants of North-Carolina.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Raleigh, May 1, 1866. 20—tf.

NORRIS & BALDWIN,

No. 18, Hanover Street, Baltimore,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE sale of Cotton Yarns, Sheetings, Osnaburgs and Cotton.

Solicit consignments from the South.

They will make liberal cash advances and promise quick returns at full market prices.

Refer to any of the Baltimore Banks or Dry Goods Jobbing Merchants. Also, to Wm. H. Powers, Esq., E. B. Bentley, Esq., H. L. Kent, Esq., Richmond, Va., and to Hill, Warren & Co., McIlwaine, Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.
June 14—51 1y 10.

JUST RECEIVED!
At No. 44, Fayetteville Street:

Plain and Plated Castors.
Painted and Ornamented Toilet Sets.
Fire Proof Tea Pots.
Handsome Tea Trays.

Raleigh, april 28—tf. J. BROWN, w.l.h HART & LEWIS.

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 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 pica 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 $300,	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 tile,	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.
Ginger'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.

RUPTURE.

These instruments are entirely new, both in Principle and Action, from all others—Light Clean and Easy—no pressure on the back—Inward and Upward Motion—Cures the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free. Sold at wholesale and retail.

White's Patent Lever Truss Company,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 600 Broadway, New York.
April 17, 1866—6m.

NOTICE!

PETER AND PEGGY VINSON, (COLORED,) of Halifax County, wish to obtain information of their child, named *Emma*, commonly called "*Poss*." She formerly belonged to Mr. Chas. Henderson, of Mississippi, and was brought and left by him in Lincolnton, N. C.

She is dark complected, and about fourteen years of age. Any information will be gladly received by her parents at Brinkleyville, Halifax County, N. C., or by Caroline Hays, Exchange Hotel, Raleigh. may 11—tf

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK
OF
North-Carolina.

GEO. W. SWEPSON, *President;* JOS. S. CANNON, *Vice President;* W. B. GULICK, *Cashier.*

GOLD AND SILVER COIN, EXCHANGE, United States, State and Railroad securities, bought and sold. Also, uncurrent money.

Agent for the sale of Revenue Stamps. 21—1y.

J. E. CONDICT & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Condict, Jennings & Co.,

SADDLERY, HARNESS, LEATHER,

Saddlery-Hardware,

&c., &c., &c.,

Nos. 55 & 57, White St., New York.

JENNINGS, THOMLINSON & CO.,
april 21—15-6m. CHARLESTON, S. C.

IMPROVED WATER POWER!

2 PIECES OF VALUABLE WATER POWER, with land, near Raleigh, for quick sale low, suitable for any kind of manufacturing. A rare chance for good investment.

Also, City and Country Real Estate of all kinds for sale. Apply to

L. P. OLDS & CO.,
Raleigh, may 18—3t. Hillsboro' St.

DRY GOODS.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co.,

330 Broadway, New York,

Offer to Southern and Western Jobbers and Retailers, at the lowest market prices,

FOR CASH,

A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, &c.
jan. 16-1y.

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.	4.30 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 as 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.*