ominery Note, (See Bills of Ex-change, luland,) Recewal of, sub-lect to same duty as an original Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, 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 of merchandise not others wise provided for deposited or stor-ed in any public or private ware-house not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, Exceeding fine bundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, Exceeding 1000 dollars, for every additional 1000 dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000, 10cts For any goods, etc., not otherwise pro vided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, Writa or Legal Documents writ or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of Exempt record, either of law or equity, Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amt claimed is 100 dollars or over, Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for 100 dollars or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, Writ or other process appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, Warrants of distress, when the am'nt \$1.000 of rent claimed does not exceed 100 When the amount exceeds 100 dois, 50cts Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed 10 dollars, Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty, Insurance, Life, when the amount in-Exceeding 1000 and not exceeding 50cts sured dees not exceed 1000 dols, 25cts 5000 dollars, Exceeding 5000 dollars, Lease or lease or lands or tenements where the rents does not exceed 300 per annum, Exceeding 300 dols, for each additional 200 dols, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 300 dols. Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance." Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated er indorsed, five cents additional. Measures' Return, if for quantity not 5ets

exceeding 1,000 bushets,

Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding 100 and not ex-

Exceeding 500 dols, for every addi-

Passage Ticket from the United States

Costing more than 35, and not excee

For every additional fifty or fractional

part thereof, in excess of 50 dols,

GENERAL REMARKS.

inately upon any of the matters or things

enumerated in schedule B, except proprie-

tary and playing card stamps, for which a

Postage stamps cannot be used in pay-

It is the duty of the maker of an instru-

ment of the duty chargeable on instruments

ment 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 after-

wards be effectually stamped. Any failure

upon the part of the maker of an instru-

ment to appropriately stamp it, renders

him liable to a penaity of two hundred dol-

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,

Writs of seira facias are subject to stamp

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a

Justice of the Peace, Notary Public. or

other offices duly authorized to take affida-

vits, is held to be a certificate, and subject

to a stamp duty of five cents, except when

Certificates of loan in which there shall

appear any printed or written evidence of

an amount of money to be paid on demand

ot at any time designated, are subject to

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 frac-

tional part thereof, of the amount secured

by the mortbage, et time of its assignment

there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, de-

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

In conveyancees of real estate, the law

provides that the stamp affixed must ans-

wer to the value of the estate on interest

No stamp is required on any warrant of

attorney accompanying a bond or note,

when such bond or note has affixed there-

to the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note

is secured by mortgage, but one stamp du-

ty is required on such papers, such stamp

taken in suits or legal proceedings.

stamp duty as Promisory Notes.

noting a duty of five cents.

of the parties.

conveyed.

severally require stamps.

duty as original processes.

special use has been provided.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscrim-

to any foreign port, costing not

tional 500, or fractional part there-

Excaeding 1,000 bushels,

ceeding 500 dols,

of, in excess of 500.

more than 35 dols,

Pawner's Checks,

ding 50,

5cts

5cts

25cts

\$1.00

50cts

10cts

25cts

50cts

real and personal estate does not

tional part thereof, in excess of \$2-

Bonds of executor, administrators,

subjected to a stamp duty of

guardians and trustees, are each

note, check ordraft 25cm

aged the rebels, or manifested a sympathy 10cts with their cause. "Approved, February 4, 1862." In accordance with the provisions of this act, the names of all pensioners who have resided within the insurrectionary States during the rebellion, and whose pensions were payable at any one of the following places, viz : Richmond and Norfolk Va. Payetteville and Morganton, N. O.; Charleston, S. C.; Nashville, Knoxville, Jonesboro' 50cts and Jackson, Tenn.; Jackson, Miss.; New Orleans, La.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Tallahasse and Pensacola, Fla ; Huntsville, Tuscaloosa and Mobile, Ala, and Little Rock and Port Gibson, Ark.; are hereby dropped from the pension rolls. Persons heretofore receiving pensions at the above named agencies, who still claim the benehis of the pension laws, must make application for restoration to the rolls, with the requisite evidence, in accordance with the forms and instructions published herewith. JOSES H. BARRETT. Commissioner of Pensions. June 10, 1865.

Form of application for restoration to the

pension rolls by persons whose names

have been dropped under the act of Feb.

ch a case a note or memoran

an act of Congress authorizing the Secreta-

Pensions, giving the forms and instructions, in accordance with which application may

be made for restoration to the rolls by those

who still claim the benefit of the pension

The Pension Agency for the State of

North Carolina has been established at Ral-

eigh and any information or assistance facil-

itating the claims of pensioners, may be ob-

tained from the agency by application to

Dr. J. W. Page, Pension Agent, Raleigh.

PENSIONS IN STATES HERETOFORE IN INSUR-

RECTION.

In resuming the executing of the pension laws in the several States heresofore intin-

surrection, the Secretary of the Interior di-

rects that attention be called to the follow-

"An Acr authorizing the Secretary of the

Interior to strike from the pension rolls

the names of such persons as have taken

up aems against the government, or who

have in any manner encouraged the reb-

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the United States of

Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby

authorized and directed to strike from the

pension rolls the names of all such persons

as bave or may bereafter take up arms

against the government of the United

States, or who have in any manner encour-

ing act of Congress.

50cts 4, 1862. STATE OF-County of-On this day of , A. D., one thousand eight hundred and ----, personal-1.00 ly appeared before me, [judge, clerk, or deputy clerk] of the - court in said State and county, the same being a court of record, —A. B. —, aged — years, a resident of ----, in the State of who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he [or she] is the identical-A. B. - who was a pensioner on the roll of the agency at ----, and whose pension certificates is herewith returned : that he for she has resided since first day of January, A. D., 1861, as follows : [her name the place or places at which the applicant has resided; that during this period, his or her | means of subsistence have been (here name the employment or other means by which a livelihood has been gained;) and that he has not borne arms against the government of the United States, or [or she has not] in any manner encouraged the rebels, or manifested a sympathy with their cause; and that he (or she) was last paid

> This application is made for the purpose of securing a restoration of his (or her) name to the pension rolls, and of obtaining a pension certificate, such as he for she may be entitled to under existing laws, reference being made to the evidence heretofore filled in the Pension Office to substantiate his (or her) original claim,

his (or her) pension on the - day of -

A. D. 18-

Also personally appeared town.) persons whom I certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly sworn, says that they were present and - sign his [or her] name [or nake his mark] to the foregoing declaration; and they further swear that they have every reason to believe, from the appearance of the applicant and their acquaintance with him, [or her] that he [or she] is the identiral person he [or she] represents himself [or herself to be; and they further sweer that

(Signatures of witnesses.) Sworn to and subscribed before me, this - day of --- A. D. 186-; and 19 ereby certify that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim (Signature of judge or other officer.) INSTUCTIONS.

If the declarant, or any witness, signs by park, the officer must certify that the contents of the paper were known to the affiant before signing.

In every case the declaration or sfidavit must either be signed by the affiant's own hand or else by mark (X) Signing by another hand, when the party is able to write, or without a mark when the party is unable duty being the highest rates required for to write is wholly inadmissible,

value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped.

cer before whom the testimony is taken.

The applicant must also take and subscribe the cath prescribed in the recent amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States, filling such an oath with the application for a new pension certificate, in the following terms: The Government having resumed the ex-ecution of the pension laws by establishing Pension Agencies in the Southern States, we call the attention of those interested to

"I, ———, do solemny swear (or af-firm) in the presence of Almighty God, that Levill hanceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United ry of the Interior to drop from the pension rolls the names of pensioners in these States, and to the circular of the Commissioner of States and the union of the States therounler : that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the eemancing tion of slaves : So help me Cod."

If the applicant be an invalid pensioner he must be examined by an army surgeon, or by a surgeon duly appointed by this office, as to the continuance of his disability. If a widow she must prove, by two credible witnesses, her continued widowhood. If the guardian of a minor child, newly ap- in which their marriage may have been lepointed, he must file evidence of his appointment as such.

Attieution is especially directed to the following particulars in which previous legivation and official practice have been modified under the provisions of the foregoing

1. BIENNIAL EXAMINATIONS.—The bienpial examinations of invalid pensioners, required by the act of March 8, 1859, will Joseph H. Barrett, bereafter be made by one surgeon only, if he is regularly appointed, or hold a sur-geon's commission in the army. In no case will an examination by unappointed civil surgeons be accepted, unless it is satisfacto-rily shown by the affidavit of one or more America in Congress assembled. That the disinterested and credible witnesses, giving the reasons for such asservation, that at an examination by a commissioned or duly appointed surgeon is impracticable. On such proof, the certificate of two unappointed civil surgeons will be accepted in the same manner as beretofore. Fees paid to unappointed examining surgeons will be paid directly by Pension Agents, under prescribed regulations, and not by the pensioner, (to be afterwards refunded,) as under the act of

2. DECLARATIONS.—All declarations of declaimants residing within twenty-five miles of any court of record must, without exception, be made before such court, or before some officer thereof having custody of its seal. For the convenience of persons residing more than twenty-five miles distant from any court of record, officers qualified by law to administer oaths may be designaed by the Commissioner of Pensions, before whom such declarations shall be executed.

3. INCREASED PENSIONS IN CERTAIN CAsEs.—A pension of twenty-five dollars per month is granted to those having lost both hands, or both eyes in the military service of the United States, in the line of duty, and twenty dollars per month to those who, under the same conditions, shall have lost both rate of pension under the act of 1862. This higher pension will date only from the 4th of July, 1864, in the case of pensioners already enrolled, or of applicants of discharged prior to that date.

4. COMMENCEMENT OF PENSIONS WHEN APPLICANTS ARE DELAYED MORE THAN THREE YEARS -In all cases in which the application is filed more than three years after the discharge or the decease of the person on whose account the claim is made, the pension, if allowed, will commence at the date of filing the last paper in support of such claim. Claims filed before July 4, 1864, must be prosecuted to a final issue within three years from that date, and those filed subsequently to July 4, 1964, must be prosecuted to a final issue within five years from the date of filing, or they will thereafter be rejected, in the absence of satisfactory evidence from the War Department to support such claim.

5. WIDOW'S PENSION NOT RENEWABLE AFTER REMARBIAGE -The remarriage of a widow terminates all claims to a pension from the date of such remarriage, although she may again become a widow.

gas. - Special examination of pensioners will be ordered at such times as the interests of the Government may seem to require; and such examinations, subject to an appeal to a board of three appointed surgeons, will take precedence of all previous

7. PENSIONS TO UNENLISTED MEN. OR TO THEIR DEPENDENTS, IN CERTAIN CASES. Persons disabled by wounds in bettle raile temporarily serving with any regulary organized military or naval force of the United States, since March 14, 1862, but not regularly enlisted, and the widows, dependent mothers or sisters, or minor children under sixteen years of age, of those who, serving in like manner, have been, or may be killed, are entitled, on satisfactory proof to the benefits of the act of July 14, 1862,

Proof of service, in cases arising unde the ninth section of the act of July 4, 1864, must be furnished by a commissioned officer under or with whom such unenlisted person served, showing the nature, period serving must be shown in the same manner, when practicable, or by the affidavits of two non-commissioned officers or privates in the some service, with evidence that proof by a

8. COMMERCEMENT OF WIDOW'S PEN-SIONS IN CERTAIN CASES .- When an applicant entitled to an invalid pension dies during the pendency of his claim leaving a widow or dependent relative entitled to receive a pension by reason of his service and death, such pension will commence from the date at which the invalid pension would have commenced if admitted while the claimant

any case, but there must be positive record svidence, of service except in such cases as are embraced within the previsions of the ninth section applies only to enlisted sold-iers. Evidence of muster in the case of

commissioned officers is still required. 10. FEES ON CLAIM AGENTS -Claim agents are prohibited, under severe penalty, from receiving more than ten dollars in all for their services in prosecuting any pension claim, or from receiving any part of such fee in advance, or any per centage of any claim, or of any portion thereof, for pension or bounty.

J1. PROOF OF MARRIAGE OF COLORED SOLDIER'S WIDOWS .- To establish the marriage of the alleged widow of any colored soldier, evidence of babitual recognition of the marriage relation between the parties for two years next preceding the soldier's en-listment; must be furnished by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses; provided, however, if such parties resided in any State gally solemnized, the usual evidence shall be required. The widow or children, however, claiming the tenefits of this provision,

must be free persons.
12. FORMS.—The forms heretofore published for spplications under the act of July 12, 1862, may be used, with slight and obvious mortifications, by applicants for the spe-

Commissioner of Pensions, August 1, 1866.

Publications.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

National Intelligencer

WASHINGTON, D. C.

of the largest papers in the country. It is printed on fine white and heavy paper, and contains, in large and clear type, more reading matter, in the form of the latest news, general and special, together with editorial, ceportorial and selected matter of interest and importance, than any paper published seath of Interest and importance, than any paper published seath of New York.

The NATIONAL INTELEMENTS is devoted to News, Literature, the Interest of Religion, and Political affairs. It gives, during the session of Congress, correct reports of the debates and proceedings of the two Heuser, as well as the laws and public decunents of each seasion, and at all times and every day the telegraphic despatches an neuncing the latest intelligence from every quarter of our own and other countries. The paper has been so long established, and is so widerly known as hardly to require any fo mat exposition of its political character and principles. As heretof re, it wiss to be as its name supports, a National paper, maintaining the just Constitutional powers of the tigneral Government on one hand, and the reserved rights of the Fatates on the other—correlation of which the the reserved to be the their constitution of the latter reserved rights of the retains on the other—correlation of the other. reserved rights of the Ptates on the other—cor adent that the Union can only be maintained this ether lights of each shall be respected by both and not be anosenfed by either. While the Intelligencer advocates what the Editors concientionally believe to be right and wise in it a admiristration of public admiristration; and as they hald an independent press to be one of the great enfeguerd of liberty, and therefore claim the right of rillicizing the acts of the Government with freedom, they endeave to disphage that duly with moderation, candor, and respect, both for themselves and those from whom they differ.

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C:RCULAR :

The Public:

The undersigned has now ready for the press a volume, the result of the lucubrations of many years, entitled a "Short Treatise on Chronology in General, and especially on Classical Chronology." The work is not intended to be a chronological chart, nor yet a collection of dates and synchronistic tables. The author's aim has been to prepare a "Horn Book" of Chronology, containing the leading principles, law

and facts of that science.

The FIRST PART treats of measuring time and adjusting its various divisions; the SECOND of fixing dates of historical events and arranging them in order; and the THIRD, of miscellaneous matters im portant to the chronologist.

leading principles, laws

Under the First Division are discussed the day, the week, the month, the year and certain cy-cles used in computing the civil calendar and pre-paring the Almanac; the origin, history, nature, haracter, and various sub-divisions of each, espe-

UNDER THE SECOND DIVISION the methods of as certaining the dates or the time when they occurred the actual dates of some important eras whose epoch are disputed; the most important epochs and eras which have been employed at different times and by different nations, including those which are still in use; and the actual dates in the most prominent

events in classical chronology.

Under the third and last division are considered the epochs and eras of less importance; a sketch of the chronology of India and China; the princi-ples of the art of mnemotechyny as applied to dates, and the different systems of that art which have been pronounded.

The author believes that a work successfully executed upon this plan, thorigh it may not contain very much that is new, cannot but be useful and profitable not only to the reading public, but also to the youth of our country, in the acquisition of classical and historical learning; and history will be the study of this age; it must always be the study of thoughtful this age; it must always be the study of thoughtful men in times of revolution and great political chan-ges, such as our country is at present undergoing. The contributions of North Carolina, and of the

Southern States of the Union generally, to American literature, have heretofore been law, and for the most part, worthless. A few works of fiction and some fugitive posms include our past efforts; and with the excellent Latin Grammar, and the edition of Casar's Commentaries, prepared for the press by Col. Bing-ham—works the very best of their character which have ever fallen under our observation, and which, have ever fallen under our observation, and which, under more favorable circumstances, will yet win for their author that high reputation in his profession which he merits—our contributions to useful literature are of the very humblest character. Under such circumstances this book is, with some confidence, presented for public patronage.

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The author proposed in the cost of publication will be fifteen numerous lars, or more. The book contains about two hundred and fifty 12 mo. pages. It will be brought out in the best style of one of our best American public type, paper and binding. The cost of

in the best style of one of our best american lishers, as to type, paper and binding. The cost of single copies delivered will be \$2.50.

Fereons desiring to subscribe can communicate with the undersigned at Raleigh, but subscription lists will be opened at various places of business in Raleigh and other towns in the State. Subscriptions will be required in cash as essential to the success of the enterprises. Editors who will give this Circular will be required in cash as essential to the success of the enterprise. Editors who will give this Circular a few insertions and forward a copy of their papers containing it to the author, will be furnished with a copy of the book.

The volume will be placed in the hands of the pub-lisher as now as the authoric forces.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 18, 65.

The Weekly Old North State Published every Friday at \$3, per annum

LETTER POSTAGE.-PREPAYMENT. The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp for stamped curelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the Governmens, the heads of bureaus, and chief clerks, and others invested with the frank-

ing privilege. BATES

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pseific rate is abol-

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regu-

Postage on Daily papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three month:,) Six times per week, per quarter, For Tri-Weekly, For Semi-Weekly,

For Weekly, "5"

Weekly Kowspapers (one copy only) sent by
the publisher to actual subscribers within the
county where printed and published, free. QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the Post Master, must still be entered in his account for that guarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one guarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscriptions—for the prepaid at proportionate rates. fore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscri-bers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quar-ter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by in cluding the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time. PRIVILEGES TO PUPLISHERS.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage one copy of each pub-lication, and may also send to each actual subreceipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be writen

Religious, Educational and Agricultural News-papers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one ad dress at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, is advance.

News dealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office. POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT MATTER-BOOKS AND

CIRCULARS.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 3 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 omess, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents." Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to

one address, 2 cents : over three, and not over six. cents: over six, and not over 9 and not exceeding twelve, 8 cents. MISCELLANEOUS.

On miscellaneous mailable matter embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper (14 n or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, eeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents, over 9 ounces and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 2 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

HOW TO BE WRAPPED

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of past age, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the backage without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate matter, at the established rates. CLUBS.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quar-ter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where

PRE-PAYMENT OF TRANSIENT MATTER. All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps.
But if it comes to the office of delivery without pre-payment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the pre-

paid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either pre-paid at the mailing livered unless it is either pre paid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must e postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage find and in clear cases removed from office for new-

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.

To inclose or conceal a letter, or other thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to letter postage.

Any word or communication, whether by print any word of communication, whether by print-ing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper or a newspaper, pamphiet, magazine or other than the name and address of the persons to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subject the package to letter postage.

RESTAURANT .- THE SUBSCRIBERS ow take pleasure in informing their old ustomers, and the public generally, that heir BAR is now still kept up, and THE PINEST LEQUORS

that can be procured in the United States is kept by them. THE REFRESHMENT SALOON will be daily supplied with fresh system, and neither pain nor expense will be spared to make it a first cla-Saloon. HALL & SNIDER.
Balisbury. N. C., March 20, 1866.

6. SPECIAL EXAMINATION OF PENSION-

examinations

on the conditions therein prescribed,

and circumstances of such service. Proof hey have no interest in the prosecution of as to the disability or death of a person so commissioned officer is impracticable. the officer furnishing such evidence is not at the time in the service, his certificate must be culy sworn to and his signature authen-

was living.