

THE STAMP ACT.

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

Acknowledgment of deed, in suit or legal proceedings, Exempt	5 cts
Agreement of Appraisement, for each street or piece of paper, on which the name is written, Exempt	5 cts
Assignment or Transfer, of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument, of patent right, Exempt	5 cts
Bills, Checks, Drafts or Orders, etc., at sight, or on demand, Exempt	2 cts
Bills of Exchange; inland drafts or orders, payable otherwise than at sight, or on demand, and any promissory note whatever, payable on hand 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, Exempt	5 cts
For every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, Exempt	5 cts
Bills of Lading, vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, Exempt	10 cts
On receipt of goods on any foreign ports, Exempt	10 cts
Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed \$500, Exempt	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, and other corporation bonds and scrip, 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 not exceeding one hundred dollars, 5 cts	
Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 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 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 other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cts	
Contract [See Agreement Brokers, Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty 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 merchandise 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 merchandise from bonded warehouse, 50 cts	
Quarantine return 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 in an incorporated company, 10 cts	
To receive or collect rents, 2 cts	
To sell, or convey, or lease, 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 25 cts	

PROMISSORY NOTE. (See Bill of Exchange, inland.) Removal 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 1000 dollars, for every additional 1000 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 amt 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 amt of rent claimed does not exceed 100 dollars, 25 cts

When the amount exceeds 100 do. 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 1000 do. 25 cts

Exceeding 1000 and not exceeding 5000 dollars, 50 cts

Exceeding 5000 dollars, \$1.00

Lease or lease of lands or tenements where the rents does not exceed 300 per annum, 50 cts

Exceeding 300 do. for each additional 200 do. or fractional part thereof, in excess of 300 do. 50 cts

Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a conveyance.

Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or endorsed, five cents additional.

Measures 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 do. 50 cts

Exceeding 500 do. for every additional 500 do. or fractional part thereof, in excess of 500, 50 cts

Passenger Checks, 5 cts

Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than 35 do. 50 cts

Costing more than 35, and not exceeding 50, 1.00

For every additional fifty or fractional part thereof, in excess of 50 do. 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 without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriate by 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 cases these are the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of *scire facias* are subject to stamp duty as original process.

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 subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits or 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 Promissory 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, with a 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 rate required for such instruments, or other 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 acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

PENSION AGENCY.

The Government having resumed the execution of the pension laws by establishing Pension Agencies in the Southern States we call the attention of those interested to an act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to drop from the pension rolls the names of pensioners in those States and to the circles of the Commissioner of 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 laws.

The Pension Agency for the State of North Carolina has been established at Raleigh and any information or assistance facilitating the claims of pensioners, may be obtained from the agency by application to Dr. J. W. Page, Pension Agent, Raleigh.

PERSONS INTERESTED HERETOFORE IN INSTRUCTIONS.

In resuming the execution of the pension laws in the several States heretofore in insurrection, the Secretary of the Interior directs that attention be called to the following act of Congress:

"AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of such persons as have taken up arms against the government, or who have in any manner encouraged the rebellion.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby authorized and directed to strike from the pension rolls the names of all such persons as have or may hereafter take up arms against the government of the United States, or who have in any manner encouraged the rebellion, or manifested a sympathy with the rebellion.

"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.; Fayetteville and Morganton, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Nashville, Knoxville, Jonesboro and Jackson, Tenn.; Jackson, Miss.; New Orleans, La.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Tallahassee and Pensacola, Fla.; Huntsville, Tuscaloosa and Mobile, Ala., and Little Rock and Port Gibson, Ark., are hereby dropped from the pension rolls. Persons hereof receiving pensions at the above named agencies, who still claim the benefit 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.

JOSEPH H. BARKETT,
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. 4, 1862.

State of _____
County of _____

On this _____ day of _____, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and _____, personally appeared before me, _____, judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of the _____ court in said State and county, the same being a court of record, _____ A. R., 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. R., who was a pensioner on the roll of the agency at _____, and whose pension certificate is herewith returned; that he (or 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 she has not] in any manner encouraged the rebellion, or manifested a sympathy with their cause; and that he (or she) was last paid his (or her) pension on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____.

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 (or she) may be entitled to under existing laws, reference being made to the evidence heretofore filed in the Pension Office to substantiate his (or her) original claim.

Also personally appeared _____ and _____, residents of (county, city or town), persons whom I certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly sworn, say that they were present and saw _____ sign his (or her) name [or make his mark] in 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 identical person he (or she) represents himself for himself to be; and they further swear that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

(Signatures of witnesses.)
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____; and I hereby certify that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

(Signature of judge or other officer.)

INSTRUCTIONS.

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

In every case the declaration or affidavit must either be signed by the affiant's own hand or else by mark (X) Signing by another hand, when the party is unable to write is wholly inadmissible.

The signatures made in the application of the claimant must be attested by the testimony of two credible and disinterested witnesses, to be certified as such by the officer before whom the testimony is taken.

The applicant must also take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the recent annual proclamation of the President of the United States, filing such oath with the application for a new pension certificate, in the following terms:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States thereunder; that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully fulfill all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves: So help me God."

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 appointed, he must file evidence of his appointment as such.

Attention is especially directed to the following particulars in which previous legislation and official practice have been modified under the provisions of the foregoing act:

1. BIENNIAL EXAMINATIONS.—The biennial examinations of invalid pensioners, required by the act of March 3, 1859, will hereafter be made by one surgeon only, if he is regularly appointed, or hold a surgeon's commission in the army. In no case will an examination by unappointed civil surgeons be accepted, unless it is satisfactorily shown by the affidavit of one or more disinterested and credible witnesses, giving the reasons for such a derogation, that 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 heretofore. 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 1862.

2. DECLARATIONS.—All declarations of claimants 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 designated by the Commissioner of Pensions, before whom such declarations shall be accepted.

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, have lost but one foot, if such parties were entitled to a lower rate of pension under the act of 1862. This higher pension will take only from the 4th of July, 1861, 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, 1864, 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 REMARRIAGE.—The remarriage of a widow terminates all claims to a pension from the date of such remarriage, although she may again become a widow.

6. SPECIAL EXAMINATION OF PENSIONERS.—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 examinations.

7. PENSIONS TO UNENLISTED MEN, OR TO THEIR DEPENDENTS IN CERTAIN CASES.—Persons disabled by wounds in battle while temporarily serving with any regularly 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, on the conditions therein prescribed.

Proof of service, in cases arising under the ninth section of the act of July 4, 1864, must be furnished by a commissioned officer, or under or with whom such unenlisted person served, showing the nature, period and circumstances of such service. Proof as to the disability or death of a person so serving must be shown in the same manner, when practicable, or by the affidavits of two non-commissioned officers or privates in the same service, with evidence that proof by a commissioned officer is impracticable. If the officer furnishing such evidence is not at the time in the service, his certificate must be duly sworn to and his signature authenticated.

8. COMMENCEMENT OF WIDOW'S PENSIONS 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 was living.

EVIDENCE OF MARRIAGE.—In accordance with the eleventh section of the act of July 4, 1864, evidence of the marriage of the soldier will not be required in any case, but there must be positive record evidence, of service except in such cases as are embraced within the provisions of the ninth section applies only to enlisted soldiers. Evidence of marriage in the case of commissioned officers is still required.

10. FEES OF 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 percentage of any claim, or of any portion thereof, for pension or bounty.

11. PROOF OF MARRIAGE OF COLORED SOLDIER'S WIDOWS.—To establish the marriage of the alleged widow of any colored soldier, evidence of habitual recognition of the marriage relation between the parties for two years next preceding the soldier's enlistment, must be furnished by the affidavit of at least two credible witnesses; provided, however, if such parties resided in any State in which their marriage may have been legally solemnized, the usual evidence shall be required. The widow or children, however, claiming the benefits of this provision, must be five persons.

12. FORMS.—The forms heretofore published for applications under the act of July 12, 1862, may be used, with slight and obvious modifications, by applicants for the special benefits of this supplementary act.

JOSEPH H. BARKETT,
Commissioner of Pensions,
August 1, 1866.

Publications.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
National Intelligencer
OF
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS JOURNAL, having been telegraphed, is one of the largest papers in the country. It is printed daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, and contains the most reliable and complete news of the day. It is published at the rate of \$10 per annum in advance, or \$12 per annum if paid quarterly. It is published at the rate of \$10 per annum in advance, or \$12 per annum if paid quarterly. It is published at the rate of \$10 per annum in advance, or \$12 per annum if paid quarterly.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Three months, \$3.00
Six months, \$5.00

Tri-Weekly edition, one year, \$16.00
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Six months, \$8.00

For advertising rates, see page 10.

Address all communications to
W. B. BROWN, C. L. & CO.,
(Successors to Gates & Scott.)
No. 10 National Intelligencer Building, Washington, D. C.
March 20, 1866.

CIRCULAR:

The undersigned has now ready for the press a volume, containing the results of many years' study, entitled "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 synchrological facts, but a treatise on the principles and methods of chronology, containing the leading principles, laws and facts of that science.

The first part treats of measuring time and adjusting its various divisions; the second of the different nations, and of arranging them in order; and the third, of miscellaneous matters important to the chronologist.

Under the first division are discussed the days, the week, the month, the year and the century; and under the second, the origin, history, nature, character, and various sub-divisions of each, especially among the ancients.

Under the second division the methods of ascertaining the dates of the time when they occurred; the actual dates of some important epochs whose epochs 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 principles of the art of mnemotechny as applied to dates, and the different systems of that art which have been proposed.

The author believes that a work successfully executed upon this plan, though 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 men in times of revolution and great political changes, such as are now going on 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 poems, including our past efforts, and with the excellent Latin Grammar, and the edition of Caesar's Commentaries, prepared for the press by Col. Bingham, works the very best of their character which dates have fallen under my observation, and which, under most 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 written with some confidence, and is offered to the public patronage.

The author proposes to publish by subscription. The cost of publication will be five hundred dollars, or more. The book contains about two hundred and twenty pages. It will be brought out in the best style of one of our best American publishers, as to type, paper and binding. The cost of single copies delivered will be \$2.50.

Persons 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 soon as they are received. 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 publisher as soon as the author's success is at all assured, and will be issued to subscribers a few weeks thereafter.

R. GRANAM BAYARD,
1 DAY-IF,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 18, '65.

The Weekly Old North Star
Published every Friday at \$2, per annum.

POSTAGE PAID.

The convenience of our readers, many of whom are unacquainted with the present postal laws, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the United States Mail:

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPARATION.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp for stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters 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 Government, the heads of bureaus, and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

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 Pacific rate is abolished.

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 regular subscribers:

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 months) 35 cts.

Six times per week, per quarter, 30 "

For Tri-Weekly, " 15 "

For Semi-Weekly, " 10 "

For Weekly, " 5 "

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

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 quarter. Subscribers for short terms—for that quarter, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter 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. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

PRIVILEGES TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

SMALL PAPERS.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address 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 in advance.

NEWS DEALERS.

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 TRANSMITTED 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 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over three, and not over six, 4 cents; over six, and not over nine, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding twelve, 8 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On miscellaneous matter embracing all pamphlets, educational publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blank, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, &c., or circulars, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and relays, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, at one cent per package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

HOW TO BE WRAPPED.

All mail matter sent at letter rates of postage, 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 package 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 relays, 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 quarter 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 printed and published.

PRE-PAYMENT OF TRANSMITTED MATTER.

All transmitted matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid 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 prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as transmitted matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

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 in 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 printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other thing, 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.

BEST URANT—THE SUBSCRIBERS

Let us take pleasure in informing their old subscribers, and the public generally, that their BAR is now still kept up, and

THE FINN'S LIQUORS

that can be procured in the United States is kept by them. The REFRESHMENT SALOON will be daily supplied with fresh oysters, and neither pain nor expense will be spared to make the best of the Saloon.

HALL & SNIDER,
Salisbury, N. C., March 20, 1866. 1-4