

"THEY ARE NOT MISSED." The following lines from the pen of a talented Virginian were called forth by the earnest remark of a stranger in search of relics upon the battle-field of Chancellorsville...

MISCELLANY. A pig is killed first and cured afterward. Vir, a man; gin, a trap—Virgin, a man trap. A Cockney's epitaph on his cook—Peace to her lashes.

What is everybody doing at the same time? Growing older. A legal wag calls his marriage certificate a "writ of attain'd her." A political affray in Illinois resulted in an order for seven pine coffins.

However active a goose's wing may be in life, they become stationary afterwards. Happiness is a pig with a greasy tail which every one runs after, but nobody can hold.

"Have you read my last speech," said vain orator to a friend. "I hope so," as the reply. "A pair of pretty eyes," said Cymb, "are the best mirrors to shave by."

It is a fact not generally known, that the immortal Washington drew his last breath in the last day of the week, in the last month of the last year of the last century. He died Saturday night, 12 o'clock, December 31, 1799.

The New Orleans Picayune says the best evidence that reconstruction is rapidly taking place is that clergymen are kept riding day and night marrying young folks. Altars and bridges are the order of the day in those parts.

A young lady said to her beau, as she held a pot of hot water in her hand, "promise to marry me, or I'll scald you." "Throw the water," he replied, "I had rather be scalded once than every day of my life."

The following funny advertisement of a runaway wife was recently posted in a town in northern New York: "My name is Peter Knoville, my wife's name is Peter Knoville too. He lev my house on no ax me, any man that truss him on my name dats loss for you."

"There's two ways of doing it," said Pat to himself, as he stood musing, and waiting for a job. "If I save me four hundred dollars, I must lay up two hundred a year twenty years, or I can put away twenty dollars a year for two hundred years—now which shall I do?"

The Louisville Courier says that antiquated mode of spelling is as much an outrage upon good taste as a man's "appearance upon the streets with no legs to his breeches."

Perhaps the Courier means "with no breeches to his legs." A prominent bachelor politician on the Kennebec, remarked to a lady that soap-stone was excellent to keep the feet warm in bed. "Yes," said the young lady, who had been an attentive listener, "but some gentlemen have an improvement on that which you know nothing about."

The bachelor turned pale and maintained a wistful silence. Women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those engaged in any other occupation. Editors, printers and telegraph operators require no sleep at all.

Lawyers can sleep as much as they choose, and they will thus be kept out of mischief. Clergymen are allowed to sleep twenty-four hours, and to put their parishioners to sleep once a week.

THE "SKULN-MASTER" ABROAD.—The Lynchburg Republican is responsible for the following: We noticed a sign on Main street yesterday, bearing the following inscriptions: "All, Otes, Butter, Lard, Flacks & Tos, Linnus, Bakun, Kandles, Sops, Sngure, Koffy, Luthar, Liqnars, and Co."

AGENCY For the Introduction of WHITE LABOR.

J. E. NASH and C. M. GRAHAM, THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS OF EMIGRATION at Newbern, N. C., are now prepared to receive orders for Emigrants of the following nations, to wit: Germans, Swiss, Swedes, English and Irish, at the following rates namely: Men, per annum, \$180 00; Women, per annum, 100 00; Young men and women, according to size from \$50 to \$75.

In addition to the above expense parties ordering are required to deposit in some bank, or with some responsible person, subject to our order, when the emigrants are delivered to the Agents of the parties for whom they are destined, \$30 to cover the expenses of transportation, &c., for all over 14 years of age, and \$15 for all under that age.

Applications for labor will be promptly attended to. Applicants are respectfully referred to the following parties for our responsibility. Terms of contract for employer and employee furnished on application.

C. M. Graham, formerly of Newbern, N. C., attends personally to the selection of these emigrants in New York city, and from his knowledge of the wants of the Southern planters and farmers, will be able to make suitable selections.

Address all communications to NASH & GRAHAM, Agents Emigration, Newbern, N. C. J. E. NASH, C. M. GRAHAM, Newbern, N. C.

REFERENCES: W. H. Oliver & Co., Newbern, N. C.; Vestal & McKnight, Newbern, N. C.; John D. Whitford, Newbern, N. C.; Whitford, Dill & Co., Newbern, N. C.; Amrose & Dillingham, Newbern, N. C.; A. T. Jenkins, Pres. Bank Com., Newbern, N. C.; J. D. Finnan, Newbern, N. C.; Dr. Isaac Hughes, Newbern, N. C.; Major John Hughes, A'ty at Law, Newbern, N. C.; Thomas Branch & Sons, Petersburg, Va.; Harrison, Goddin & Apperson, Richm'd, Va. April 10. 7-1m

Higgins & Sirmond, DEALERS IN STAPLE DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERIES.

SOUTH FRONT ST., THREE DOORS ABOVE MIDDLE NEWBERN, N. C. April 8. 1-2m

STANLEY, WATSON & CO., DEALERS IN Dry Goods and Groceries.

Two doors east of the GASTON HOUSE, South Front street, between Middle and Craven streets, Newbern, N. C. April 8. 1-2m

WM. MEADE ADDISON, (Late U. S. District Attorney for Maryland,) BALTIMORE, MD.

WILL prosecute with promptness all claims against any of the departments of the Government at Washington. Claims for indemnity to persons whose property has been seized by an abandoned vessel will receive special attention.

No charge will be made to the claimant except in case of success. References: Hon. Wm. F. Giles, Judge U. S. District Court for Maryland. Hon. Beverly Johnson, U. S. Senator. Hon. Hiram Barney, late collector of port of New York, New York. Hon. John H. Bryan, Raleigh.

For further information refer to Henry R. Bryan, Esq., Newbern, N. C. April 2. 1-3m

BILLIARD SALOON. JAMES MARVIN, the Champion Billiard Player of North Carolina, having entered into possession of the saloon lately owned by J. G. Carter, on Craven st., near the corner of South Front, extends an invitation to all who "shove the cue," to give him a trial. They are of a No. 1 quality, and the room is large and airy, and is furnished with all the conveniences necessary for the comfort of visitors.

In connection with the saloon is kept a billiard table, supplied with WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ALE AND LAGER. Which is presided over by "TOMMY," who is always ready to respond to a call. Those who play billiards, should play them at Marvin's. April 7. 5-1f

The Wilmington Dispatch. DAILY AND WEEKLY.

BARRY & BERNARD, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. DAILY DISPATCH. One year, \$10 00; Six months, 6 00; Three months, 3 00; One month, 1 00.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH. Is published every Friday, and contains all the LATEST NEWS, REVIEW OF THE MARKETS, &c., and is published in the best style.

Persons living in the country districts will be kept posted in all the news of the day by subscribing to the WEEKLY DISPATCH. Terms of the Weekly: One year, \$3 00; Six months, 2 00; All subscriptions payable strictly in advance.

BARRY & BERNARD. JOHN D. BARRY, WM. E. BERNARD, April 3. 1-4f

PHOTOGRAPH BEFORE USING AFTER USING VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.



ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS. The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom.

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it, that we offer \$1,000 Reward.

If the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever. It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. It will keep the Hair from falling out. It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS, AND SILKEN.

IT IS A LUSCIOUS HAIR-DRESSING! No person, old or young, should fail to use it. It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Ask for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, and take no other. The Proprietors offer the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER to the public, entirely confident that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it unless the person is very aged.

R. P. HALL & CO. Proprietors, Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists. PRIMROSE & DILLINGHAM, Pollok St., opposite Episcopal Church, April 3 1-1y. Newbern, N. C.

CIRCULAR. The undersigned has now ready for the press, a volume, the result of the labors 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 syncretistic tables. The author's aim has been to prepare a "Horn Book" 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 fixing the dates of historical events and arranging them in order; and the third, of miscellaneous matters important to the chronologist.

Under the first division are discussed the day, the week, the month, the year and certain cycles used in computing the civil calendar and preparing the Almanac; 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 events or the time when they occurred; the actual dates of some important eras 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 of 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 of China; the principles of the art of mnemonic techny as applied to dates, and the different systems of that art which have been propounded.

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 thoughtful men in times of revolution and great political changes, 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 few, and for the most part, worthless. A few works of fiction and some fugitive poems include our past efforts; and, with the exception of the very 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 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. The author proposes to publish by subscription. The cost of publication will be fifteen hundred dollars, 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 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 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 publisher as soon as the author's success is at all assured, and will be issued to subscribers a few weeks thereafter.

E. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, Raleigh, N. C. April 8. 1-4f

THE POSTAGE LAW. For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the United States Mail.

Letter Postage—Prepayment. The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—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 Government, the heads of bureaus, and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

Rates. The rates of letter postage is 3 cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and 3 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 five cents.

Newspaper Postage. The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication to regular 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, per quarter, 15; For Semi-Weekly, per quarter, 10; For Weekly, per quarter, 5.

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

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 Postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. 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 quarter and a third, one quarter and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter 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 in 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 paper, in the same manner as publishers, 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 transient matter—Books & Circulars. Books, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, three cents; over four ounces, and not over eight ounces, eight cents; over eight ounces, and not over twelve ounces, twelve cents; over twelve ounces, and not over sixteen ounces, sixteen cents.

Circulars not exceeding three in number, to one address, two cents; over three, and not over six, four cents; over six, and not over nine, six cents; over nine, and not exceeding twelve, eight 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, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and sections, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address, not over four ounces in weight, two cents; over four ounces, and not over eight ounces, four cents; over eight ounces and not over twelve ounces, six cents; over twelve ounces, and not over sixteen ounces, eight cents.

How to be Wrapped. All mail matter not 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 packages 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 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 Transient Matter. All transient 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 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 office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient 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 subscrip-

tion) 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 printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, 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.

The Stamp Act.

Acknowledgment of deeds, Ex'mt. Affidavit, (in suit of legal proceedings except,) Agreement or appraisement for each sheet or piece of paper, on which the same is written, 05 Assignments or transfers of mortgage, Lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of patent right, 05 Bank checks drafts or orders, etc., at sight or on demand, 02 Bills of exchange; inland drafts or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding \$100, 05 For every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, 05 Bills of lading of vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, 25m/2 On receipt of goods from any foreign port Bills of sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed \$500, 50 Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand, 1 00 Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars fractional part thereof, 50 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 Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars or fractional part thereof, 50 Bonds, county, city and town bonds, railroads and other corporation bonds and script, are subject to stamp duty. [See mortgage.]

Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 02 Of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 05 Of stock in an incorporated company, 05 Of a qualification of a Justice of the peace, commissioner of deeds or notary public, 05 Of search of records, 05 That certain papers are on file, 05 That certain papers cannot be found, 05 Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 05 Of birth, marriage and death, 05 Of qualifications of school teachers, 05 Of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, 25 Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 Certified transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 05 (N. B. As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will receive a stamp duty of 05.)

Check draft or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding ten dollars, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 02 Contract (See Agreement Brokers, 10) Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed five hundred dollars, 50 Exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 50 Fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, 50 Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise into the custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, 25 Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 1 00 For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, Guager's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gallons gross, Exceeding five hundred gallons, gross, 25 Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 To vote at an election of an incorporated company, 10 To receive or collect rents, 25 To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate, 50 For any other purpose, 50 Probate of will or testament of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed two thousand dollars, 1 00 For every additional two thousand dollars or fractional part thereof, in excess of two thousand dollars, 50 Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of, 1 00 Protest upon bill, note, check or draft Promissory note, (see bills of exchange inland), Renewal of, subject to same duty as original note, 25 Receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, 02 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, Exceeding five hundred, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 20 Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, 10

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 seisi 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 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, when such bond or note has affixed the duty required, and wherever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but the stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate 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 acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

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.

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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 seisi 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 subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

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For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 10 Writs or legal documents, writ or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or of equity, 10

Writ or original process, issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is one hundred dollars or over, 10 Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for one hundred dollars or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 10

Writ or appeals from justice courts, or other courts, of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 10 Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars, 10

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