

THE OLD NORTH STATE

Friday Evening, June 1, 1866

Somebody'll Come To-night

I must bid my hair with the myrtle bough,
And get it with buds of white,
And drive this blush from my burning brow,
For somebody'll come to-night:
And while his eye shall discern a grace
In the braid and the folded flower,
He must not find in my tell-tale face,
The spell of his wondrous power.

I must don the robe which he fondly calls
A cloud of enchanting light,
And sit where the yellow moonlight falls,
For somebody'll come to-night;
And while the robe and the place shall seem
But the veriest freak of chance,
'Tis sweet to know that his eye will beam
With a tenderer, happier glance.

'Twas thus I sang when the years were few
That lay on my girlish head,
And all the flowers that in fancy grew
Were tied with a golden thread.
And somebody came, and the whispers
Were there—
I cannot repeat them quite;
But I knew my soul went in prayer,
And somebody's here to-night.

I blush no more at the whispered vow,
Nor sigh in the soft moonlight;
My robe has a tint of amber now,
And I sit by the anthracite;
And the locks that vied with glossy wren,
Have passed to the silver gray;
But the love that decked them with flowers
Is the holier love to-day.

In 1857, Mrs. Margaret Strange, of this city, and rel. of the late Hor. Robert Strange, sent to her nephew, Samuel Kerfoot, in Chicago, \$3,500 to invest for her. He borrowed it himself, giving his bond secured by mortgage for its repayment. At the end of the war, Mrs. Strange having died in the early part of it, her administrator, the bond being long overdue, filed a bill to foreclose the mortgage. The affectionate nephew pleaded that Mrs. Strange was up to the time of her death an active supporter of the rebellion, and that the administrator had been a rebel. The judge, however, the plea was overruled; and judgment given for Mrs. Strange's executor for \$6,000.—*Scimitar.*

A Yankee and a Frenchman owned a pig in partnership. When killing time came, they wished to divide the meat. The Yankee was very anxious to divide so that he could get both hind quarters, and persuaded the Frenchman that the way to divide was to cut it across the back. The Frenchman agreed to it, on condition that the Yankee would turn his back, and take choice of the pieces after it was cut in two. The Yankee turned his back accordingly. Frenchman—Which will you have; ze piece vid ze tail on, or ze piece vidout ze tail on? Yankee—The piece with the tail on. Frenchman—Zen, by gar! you can take him, and I take ze ozer one. Upon turning around, the Yankee found that the Frenchman had cut off the tail and stuck it in the pig's mouth.

ELECTION IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The election in West Virginia, Thursday, for the ratification or rejection of the constitutional amendment disfranchising persons engaged in the late war, passed off quietly. Returns from the interior counties come in slowly. Full returns received from eleven counties thus far indicate large majorities for ratification. Wheeling city and Ohio county give over 300 majority for rejection.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Times who is accompanying Generals Steedman and Fullerton, speaking of the South Carolina branch of the Freedmen's Bureau, says: "It is stated on good authority that nine out of every ten cases of outrage committed on the blacks in this Department have been perpetrated by our own (United States) soldiers."

OFFICIAL.

THE STAMP ACT.
ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

Acknowledgement of deeds, Exempt Affidavit, 5 cts
(in suit or legal proceedings,) Exempt
Agreement or Appraisal, for each 5 cts
sheet or piece of paper, on which the name is written,
Assignment or Transfers, of mortgage 5 cts
lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of patent right,
Bills, Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight, or on demand, 2 cts
Bills of Exchange: Inland drafts or orders, 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, 5 cts
For every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof,
Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, Exempt
On receipt of goods on any foreign ports,
Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed \$300 50 cts
Exceeding \$300 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, \$1.000
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cts
Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, 50 cts
Bonds, county, city and town bonds, railroads and other corporation bonds and 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 (General, 5 cts
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner, of deeds or Notary Public, 5 cts
Of search of records, 5 cts
That certain papers are on file, 5 cts
That certain papers cannot be found, 5 cts
Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cts
Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cts
Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cts
Of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cts
Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cts
Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, 25 cts
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cts
Certified Transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded on file, 10 cts
[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 5 cts
Check Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cts
Contract [See Agreement Brokers, 10 cts
Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed \$500, 50 cts
Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1.00
For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, 50 cts
Entry of any goods, wares or merchandize at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, 25 cts
Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cts
Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, \$1.00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandize from bonded warehouse, 50 cts
Gauger's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gal. gross, 10 cts
Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cts
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon 25 cts
To vote at an election if an incorporated company, 10 cts
To receive or collect rents, 25 cts
To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate, \$1.00
For any other purpose, 50 cts
Probate of will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed \$2,000, \$1.00
For every additional \$200 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$2,000, 50 cts
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of \$1.00 note, check or draft 25 cts
Promissory Note, (See Bills of Exchange, inland.) Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note,
Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cts
Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyance,
Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandize 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 amount claimed is 100 dollars or over, 50 cts
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovity for 100 dollars or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cts
Writ or other process appeals from justices courts, or other courts of

inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cts
Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed 100 dollars, 25 cts
When the amount exceeds 100 dol., 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 dol., 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 dol., for each additional 200 dol., or fractional part thereof, in excess of 300 dol., 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 sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500 dol., 50 cts
Exceeding 500 dol., for every additional 500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 500, 50 cts
Pawner's Checks, 5 cts
Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than 35 dol., 50 cts
Costing more than 35, and not exceeding 50, 1.00
For every additional fifty or fractional part thereof, in excess of 50 dol., 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 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 *scire 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 thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such a case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the 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 circular 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.
PENSIONS IN STATES HERETOFORE IN INSURRECTION.
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 rebels, or manifested a sympathy 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.; 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 heretofore receiving pensions at the above named agencies, who still claim the benefits of the pension laws, must make application for re-restoration to the rolls, with the requisite evidence, in accordance with the forms and instructions published herewith.
JOSEPH 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. 4, 1862.

STATE OF _____ }
County of _____ } ss.

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. 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 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 [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 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, says that they were present and _____ sign his [or her] name [or make 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 identical person he [or she] represents himself [or herself] 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 declarant, 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 able to write, or without a mark when the party is unable to write is wholly inadmissible.
The allegations made in the applicant's declaration must be sustained 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 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:
"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 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, 1855, 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 assertion, 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 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 declarants residing within twenty-five miles of any court of record must, without exception, be made before such court, or before some other 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 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 feet, if such parties were entitled to a lower rate of pension under the act of 1862. This higher pension will date only from the 4th of July, 1861, in the case of pensioners already enrolled, or of applicants of discharge 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, dependents 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 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.
9. EVIDENCE OF MUSTER.—In accordance with the eleventh section of the act of July 4, 1864, evidence of the muster 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 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 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 affidavits 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 free 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. BARRETT,
Commissioner of Pensions.
August 1, 1866.

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

THE POSTAGE LAW.
For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are unacquainted 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 for 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 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—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one, two, three, 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, included 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 to subscribers at 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 TRANSIENT MATTER—BOOKS AND CIRCULARS.
Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 3 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 5 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 10 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 suitable 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, blank forms, patterns, samples and sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, balls, 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 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 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 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 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 subscribers to which they belong, with the postage on each, are 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 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 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 contributions) in or 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.
RESTAURANT.—THE SUBSCRIBERS
How take pleasure in informing their old customers, and the public generally, that their BARR is now still kept up, and
THE FINEST LIQUORS
that can be procured in the United States is kept by them. THE REFRESHMENT SALOON will be daily supplied with fresh goods, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it a first class Saloon.
HALL & SNIDER,
Salsbury, N. C., March 29, 1866. 1-4