

JNO. W. SYME, Editor and Proprietor.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1863.

The REGISTER is published WEEKLY, every Wednesday, and SEMI-WEEKLY, every Wednesday and Saturday, upon the following terms...

TERMS: The REGISTER is published weekly, for one year, at the rate of \$3.00 per annum...

ADVERTISING: All advertisements for one square (twelve lines or less) one insertion, \$1.00, and so on for every succeeding insertion.

Having recently added to our Job Office, and having one of the best Steam Power Presses in the South, we are prepared to execute every description of JOB and BOOK WORK in the best style and at the lowest rates.

FINAL NOTICE.

We give final notice to our Semi-Weekly subscribers to-day that after this date the paper will be sent to no one outside the city of Raleigh unless the subscription is paid in advance.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. MASON AND EARL RUSSELL.

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday contains a correspondence between Mr. J. M. Mason and Earl Russell which appeared in a New York paper. The questions of our claim to recognition and the ineffectual blockade of our ports by the enemy, are discussed in the correspondence, and on both subjects the course of the English minister is most shamefully evasive and disgusting.

DAMAGE TO STATE COTTON.

We understand that a large quantity of cotton—several hundred bales—purchased by the State Government, is lying in a very exposed position at or near Camp Mangum.

"The Legislature being adjourned without taking action to prevent the much dreaded state of things." What a "dreaded state of things!" famine, starvation, and consequent subjugation. That's "the much dreaded state of things" to which the Governor alludes, and which he deprecates. What a rebuke upon the Legislature par excellence! "conservative!"—upon the Legislature which was to conserve every public interest, and put down everything "destructive" of every interest, public and private. "The Legislature having adjourned without taking any action to prevent this much dreaded state of things," quoth Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina. The Governor did not say that the Legislature had remained in session week after week, without maturing one measure calculated to benefit its constituents. The Governor did not say that the Legislature did stay in session until it had disposed of all the offices in its gift upon the most prospective party plan, and without any reference to the capacity of those who were to be the successors, the incumbents, not one of whom was evicted for infidelity or incompetency. The Governor did not say that the Legislature had appropriated Three Hundred Thousand Dollars for Hospital purposes after all the Troops, Hospitals, Surgeons, &c. had been turned over to the Confederate Government. The Governor did not say that the Legislature appropriated Thirty Thousand Dollars for the support of a company of Doctors in the State, who got each \$5 a day for vaccinating persons who might and would have been vaccinated without, costing the State a cent. But the Governor did say that the Legislature cleared out without taking any action to prevent this much dreaded state of things—starvation, &c. We repeat the conviction expressed in our last paper, that Governor Vance was afraid to reassemble the Legislature. He had had in his own person a taste of its conservatism. He had seen his recommendations over and over again slighted, and he was afraid that if brought back it would not pay the slightest attention to his recommendations, but spend its time in doing mischief. We wished the Legislature re-assembled, because we thought that the emergency—"this much dreaded state of things"—might arouse even such a body as it to a sense of duty. But the Governor knows the Legislature better than we do. He, despairing of its doing any thing decent or sensible, would as soon think of convening a Congress of Tom Cats as bringing back the present Legislature of North Carolina.

"THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE."

This journal, after a suspension of some eighteen months, caused by the war, made its re-appearance on Thursday last, under the management of its former Editor, the Rev. Mr. Pell. The Advocate is the organ of the Methodist Church in this State, and will doubtless be well sustained by that body of Christians. The Methodists of the South were the "original secessionists" of North America in matters ecclesiastical, and their action doubtless stimulated the movement which produced the political secession of the South from the union with the North. The Methodists of the South remained in ecclesiastical union with the Methodists of the North, until they found the great body of the latter to be so thoroughly Abolitionized that a union with them could be no longer maintained without a sacrifice of conscience and patriotism, and, therefore, "seceded" from that union, and established the organization now so well and favorably known as "the Methodist Church, South." Well do we remember the first General Conference of the Methodist Church, South. It was held in Petersburg, in the early part of the summer of the year 1846, and was composed of men distinguished far and wide for eminent talents and true piety. We were a constant attendant upon its sessions, and a delighted spectator of its proceedings. We are sure that we did not hear a word of regret expressed at the momentous act which had put in twain the union which had so long held under one Church Government the Methodists North and South, or one word of reproach cast upon those who had, with true Christian bravery, "originated" the movement of "secession." Nor, as we are happy to say, have we seen or heard of any Methodist who looks back with fond regret to the "old Union," or who taunts his brother with being "an original secessionist," or "destructive," and glories for himself in being "a Conservative," or a Methodist who thinks his church should be aided by the "old Union," its aggressive abolition spirit to the contrary notwithstanding.

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THE CURRENCY ACT.

We call attention to the Act to provide for the funding and further issues of Treasury Notes, which will be found in to-day's paper. We also call attention to the list of Depositories in this State, and in connection with the subject, to the Richmond Sentinel's following analysis of the Act, which will be found useful. Particular attention called to the fact, that after the 22d inst., Treasury notes cannot be funded in eight per cent bonds. So persons having notes which they desire to invest in these bonds will see the necessity of acting promptly in the matter.

THE CURRENCY ACT HAS DIVIDED ALL TREASURY NOTES INTO THREE CLASSES.

I. Those issued before 1st December, 1862. II. Those issued between 1st December, 1862, and 4th April, 1863. III. Those issued after 4th April, 1863. 1. The first are fundable in 8 per cent Bonds of stock until 22d April, 1863; after that day in 7 per cent, until 1st August, 1863; after which they cannot be funded at all.

THE "STANDARD," SPEAKING OF THE "REGISTER."

The "Standard," speaking of the "Register," says, "it has so much State pride that it publishes every article from the Richmond Enquirer underrating and villifying North Carolina." Shall we ever be able to convince Captain Holden, of the Wake County Militia, that he is not "the State"? We never could have copied an article from the Richmond Enquirer "underrating and villifying North Carolina," for no such article ever appeared in that paper. We have copied several articles from the Richmond Enquirer which placed a proper estimate on the character and course of the Raleigh Standard, and showed how, as far as it could, it was disgracing the State. Will not some Conservative friend of Captain Holden have the charity to convince him, that although he may, as his Yankee friends say, (and their name is legion,) have "kept a hotel," he has an aptitude for the role of Le Grande Monarque, and of consequence cannot say Je suis "l'etat"? This would really be a work of mercy to the quondam Landlord of Hotel Holden, and present Captain of the Wake County militia.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND SECESSIONISTS.

When we speak of abolitionists, we mean those of the Greeley school; and when we speak of secessionists, we mean those who preferred to break up the Union when the cotton States seceded.

GENERAL LANE HAS THE HAPPY FACULTY OF WINNING THE ESTEEM AND HEARTS OF THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH HIM.

I have served under him since the beginning of the war, as Adjutant of the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh, as Major, and subsequently as Lieut. Col. of the "Beiler" Regiment from North Carolina, as Colonel of the 29th Regiment, and finally as Brigadier General, commanding the 5th Brigade of A. T. Hill's Division—always and everywhere he has been beloved and respected for his sterling qualities as a man and his abilities as an officer.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION.

Charles C. O., who has been in the army, and is now at home on furlough, has placed in the hands of the sister of the Bulletin, of that place, five hundred dollars for the purchase of corn and bacon for the destitute families of soldiers in service. In a note addressed to the farmers, to which he appends the signature, "X," he says: I have had some little experience in the camp, and know by observation what is the hardest part of a soldier's life. I have seen them open their letters from home, and have witnessed the tears trickle down their cheeks as they read from home and hear of their suffering or destitute families. I tell you, if you will come forward and bring your liberal subscription for the support of their wives and children, you will make them better men and braver soldiers, and our country will be safer; our money better; and, above all, our conscience easier.

DANIEL LANE'S BRIGADE.

The monetary of Camp life in the 5th Brigade of A. T. Hill's Division, was broken yesterday by a very pleasant incident, which I deem worthy of being communicated to our many friends in the old North State. Our splendid commander, Brig. Gen. James H. Lane, had so won the regard and good will of his brethren before his promotion, that, as soon as he took permanent command of the Brigade, they determined to present him with some testimonial of their high appreciation of his merits as a gentleman and an officer. The ceremony of presentation took place yesterday; a bright and sunny morning, promised fair for the occasion. The spot chosen was an open plain of convenient size, very near the Headquarters of the Brigade. The general gathering numbered to their positions about 10 A. M., forming a hollow square, near the centre of which were placed the articles to be presented, viz: a handsome General Officer's sword, English black, and General Officer's Sash, a handsome Leather Saddle, of English leather, and Southern make, and a military bedroll of the same material. In front of these stood Col. Wm. M. Barbour, of the 37th North Carolina Regiment, as the representative of the officers of the Brigade, being Senior Colonel present. When all was ready, the General appeared, escorted by Col. S. D. Lewis, of the 28th; Lt. Col. George, of the 18th; Maj. Meyers, of the 33d, and Maj. Davidson, of the 24th N. C. Regiments, and Maj. S. N. Shaw, of O. D. The officers of the Brigade formed in front of their respective regiments; all were sufficiently near to hear every word uttered. Col. Barbour's remarks were short, but they reached the hearts of all who heard him. He alluded to the history of the Brigade, and spoke of the tributes to the lamented dead, who had fallen so bravely on the field of duty, in defence of our common country; he then referred to those whom each regiment must mourn as its own peculiar loss—the 7th could never forget its "cheerful and high souled Campbell," the 37th must ever hold sacred the memory of its pure and noble Lee, both of whom fell in those bloody and memorable days around Richmond. He then drew upon the great common grief which had befallen them all, when their faithful leader, the gallant and patriotic Gen. L. O. B. Branch was shot on the hard fought field of Sharpsburg. He told the General that the pain was an earnest of the future—the Brigade would never fail him. He then passed from an eulogy of the honored dead to a very happily conceived and expressed compliment to the General, cheer and delicate in style, entirely devoid of all fulsome and bombastic praise. As an evidence of the sincerity of himself and his brother officers, he begged leave in their name to present him with the articles I have above described. The General received the handsome sword from the hands of Col. Barbour; the other articles were taken in charge by men in readiness. It was interesting to see with what intense eagerness all listened to hear the words of the man they knew so well; they knew how he could fight, for they had seen him upon sixteen hard-fought fields; they did not know how he could talk, for his voice had been heard by them oftener amid the music of battle than anywhere else. I have known many brave men who feared to make a simple acknowledgment, not especially do I recall a gallant old Colonel of Mexican renown, whose knees knocked together and down whose swarthy cheeks the perspiration streamed, as he attempted "to raise the tank" in the village church. If any such symptoms were felt by the General, they were not visible to lookers on. His words were few and to the point; his expressions of gratitude to those who had so honored him, full of feeling and nervous strength. "Many of you" he said "bear upon your persons honorable scars, silent witnesses of dangers you have encountered and bravely faced in defence of all that a freeman holds dear." He alluded to their valor as shown in every conflict from Hanover Courthouse to Fredericksburg—to their self-sacrificing spirit, exhibited in enduring the hardships of the most arduous and brilliant campaign on record. "Well may North Carolina, our noble State, be proud of such gallant sons." At the conclusion it was hard to prevent the "three times three" cheers which the General's old regiment, the 29th N. C., wished to give him, but the officer commanding at the time, thought it would appear rather out of taste, and so all was over. Many officers crowded around to shake hands and chat with the General; some accompanied him to headquarters, where perhaps he was able to give them a little "medicine" after standing so long in the cold. "Whatever it was, I did not get any."

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OUR COMMISSIONERS APPROVED.

That the Confederate States ought to have organized agents abroad, to watch over and protect their interests, and to watch over and protect the interests of their citizens, is a proposition which admits of no dispute. But it is a proposition which should be adopted in such a manner as to secure the most efficient representation simply to all at the gates of things and position for our admission to the family of nations. It is a question of a very different character. The reception, which our Government has received, is not only satisfactory, but it is also gratifying. We are not only satisfied with the reception, but we are also gratified with the manner in which it has been conducted. We are not only satisfied with the reception, but we are also gratified with the manner in which it has been conducted. We are not only satisfied with the reception, but we are also gratified with the manner in which it has been conducted.

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