SEMI-WHERLY REGISTER, one year, cach system. Subscribers are notified, by a transit on the margin of about papers, three week fore the empiration of their subscriptions, and if money is not sent for the renewal of their subscription their names are strick. money is not sent for the renewal of their subscription their names are stricken from our subscription book at the expiration of their terms of subscription. The BATHS OF ADVERTISING are one square (twelve lines or less) one insertion, \$1.00, and 50 cents for every succeeding insertion.

Yearly Advertisers will be charged \$30 when the paper is included. For longer advert when the paper is included. For longer advertigents by the year, contracts can be made at All ADVERTISING and JOB WORK COOK deance where the parties are not known, and cash the exeution of the work where they are known. 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 with dispatch. We have also on hand a lot of paper suitable for printing Circulars, Blanks, Labels, to

PINAL 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. Those in arrears have had their bills sent them, and have been notified by cross-marks on the margin of their papers. So we hope all have been notified of our in-

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. MASON AND EARL RUSSELL.

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday contains a correspondence between Mr. J. M. if brought back it would not pay the slight-Mason and Earl Russell which appeared in est attention to his recommendations, but a New York paper. The questions of our spend its time in doing mischief. We wishclaim to recognition and the ineffectual ed the Legislature re-assembled, because we 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: How, under these circumstances, our Com. missioner can be longer kept in the humiliating position in which he is now placed by the British ministry, we do not comprehend. Nor do we understand why it is that British Cousuls, deriving their exequaturs from Lincoln's Government, can be tolerated at our posts. In both cases we have no doubt our Government is pursuing the course dietated by the best of motives. But it does seem to us that the experiment of obtaining from the British Government the justice to which we are entitled under that code which it was so influential in establishing, has been fairly and sufficiently tried, and that as it ignores our existence as a nation, and denies us rights to which as a nation we are entitled, we should cease trying to have with it any intercourse whatever, and should tell its agents or consuls, who reside amongst us by the permission of our worst enemy-Abraham Lincoln-that passports from the territory of the Confederacy were at their service, as they could be no longer recognized as having any official station in the Confederacy, or be permitted to enjoy any privileges not granted to other alien residents in our country. I does strike us as the queerest of spectacles, when an alien in the Confederacy, doing business and enjoying the protection of our laws for his person and personal property, is called upon to enter our army and fight for the supremacy of these laws, to see him take out a protection from the consul of a nation which ignores our national existence, and gives the protection by permission of the enemy who is striving either to exterminate us as a people, or reduce us to the vilest bondage, and whose interest it is to keep as many persons out of our army as possible. If all alien residents in the Confederacy who are saved from the conscription by these Consular protections were mustered into our service, our army would receive an accession of many thousand men, who, we contend, should either be made to leave the country or fight for it, instead of being permitted to remain among us to help to "est out our substance" for their own mere personal gain.

DAMAGE TO STATE COTTON.

We understand that a large quantity of ontton—several hundred bales—purchased by the State Government, in lying in a very exposed pendition at or near Camp Mangum. contrary notwithstanding. It has been without any shelter, and soaked by to conserve its property, and guard it from injury or "destruction?" We venture the tive," we may not be quite able to appreciate the duties appearaining to Conservatism, and be oursed with the idea that cotton well sheltered and enred for is much better than ootton damaged by rain and weather. If instead of cotton, the article in question was Salt Commissioner Worth and the Hundred Raleigh Standard on the subject, he being well posted on hamp, as he expects his last cravat to be made of that article, which we believe is always best when "water-retted."

What "dreaded state of things ?" Fam ine, starvation, and consequ ent subjugation That's "the much dreaded state of things to which the Governor alludes and which deprecates. . What a rebuke upon the Leg Islature par excellence "conservative!"-upon the Legislature which was to conserv every public interest, and put down everything "destructive" of every interest, publie 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 proscriptive party plan, and without any reference to the capacity of those who were to be the successors of 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 get each \$5 a day for vaccinating persons who might and would have been vaccinated without cost ing 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 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 anion 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 fi st General Conference of the Methodist Church, South. It was held n 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 cut 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 have abided by the "old Union," its aggressive abolition spirit to the

all the rains of the very rainy weather which body as the Conference of North Carolina. we have had for some time past. Isn't it the the "Advocate," we are sure, will, while business of a "Conservative" Government justifying the ecclesiastical separation between the Methodista North and South, patriotically instify the movement to which it led opinion that it is, altho', being a "Destruc- the way, and which resulted in the political separation or "secession" of the South from the North. In conclusion, we congratulate ME Pell on his return to his ecclesiastical the talk that the said

Again we inquire what has become of hemp, we should consult the Editor of the Thousand Dollars placed in his hands for the manufacture of salt?

The Virginia "State Line," commanded by Major Gen. John B. Floyd, was disbanded, says the Lynchburg Republican, on Wednesday last.

We call attention to the "Aut to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury Notes," which will be found in to-day's paper, We also call attention to the list of Deposithe subject, take from the Richmond Senti nel the following analysis of the Act, whi Treasury notes cannot be funded in eight per tent, bonds. So, persons having notes which they desire to invest in these bonds will see the necessity of acting promptly in

The Currency Act has divided all treasury notes I. Those issued before 1st December, 1862 II. Those issued between 1st December, 1862 1. The first are fundable in 8 per cent. Be stock until 22d April, 1863; after that day

per cents, until 1st August, 1863, after which hey cannot be funded at all 2. The second class are fundable in 7 per cent. same material.
Bonds or stock until 1st August, 1863; after which they are fundable in 4 per cents.

3. The third class are fundable in 6 per cents, at sny time within one year from the first day of the month of their issue. After one year they are fundable in four percents. To distinguish the notes and fix the period of one year, the month in which they are issued is stamped across the face

It will be seen, therefore, that no 8 per cer onds will be issued after the 22d April, and desire to secure there rates, must present their notes for funding within the period above named Six per cent. Call Certificates are no longer to be issued ; but instead thereof, five per cent. Call Ortificates may be bad for any of the notes of the hird class, which will entitle the helder to reconert the same at any time within six months from the date of the oldest of the notes which the Call Certificate represents, and to receive interest until reconverted. If not reconverted, the Call Certificate may, at any time, be funded in eix per cents

The four per cent. bonds issued for the notes of the 2d and 3d class may be exchanged at any time or Call Certificates, which will entitle the holder reconvert the same into notes of the same character, and to interest at four per cent, until re The eix per cent. Call Certificates now in the

hands of holders may be redeemed in the notes which they represent at any time before 1st July, 1863; after that day they become six per cent bonds, payable at any time, not exceeding thirty

The "Standard," speaking of "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 cominge 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 artiole 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 convisce him, that although he may, as his Yankee friends say, (and their name is legion,) have "kept a hotel," he has no 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 l' Hotel Holden, and present Captain of the Wake County militia.

The Raleigh Standard says that every member from this State voted against the Tax Bill which has lately passed the Confederate House of Representatives. This is not true. Every member from this State with the exception of Mr. Arrington, who was not in his seat, voted for it. All the members from North Carolina voted against the" supplemental or "Assessment Bill" prescribing the mode of putting the Tax Bill in operation. Everybody but the Raleigh Standard, that we have heard of, is rejoiced at the passage of the Tax Bill through the House.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND SECESSIONISTS .-When we speak of abolitionists, we mean those of the Greely school; and when we speak of seces-sionists, we mean those who preferred to break up the Union when the cotton States second.

Raleigh Standard.

The writer of the above was a " Secession ist" in 1860, and in 1861, after "the Cotton States secoded," helped, by his vote, to take North Carolina out of the Union: Lives the Editor of the matelyh Grandard ?

RIOT IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond Examiner has the following comments on a disgraceful riot which took place in Richmond a few days since: The reader will find in the report of evidence

in the Police Court, the true account of a so-called riot in the streets of Richmond. A handful of sags, gallows-birds from all lands but our own; gregated in Richmond, with a woman huck ster at their head, who buys weal at the toll gate for a hundred and sells the same for two hundred and fitty in the morning market, undertook the other day to put into private practice the principles of the Commissary Department. Swearing that they would have goods "at Government prices," Published under the auspices of such a they broke open half a dozen shoe stores, hat stores, and tobacco houses, and robbed them of everything but bread, which was just the thing they wanted least. Under the demagogue's delusion that they might be "poor people," "starving people," and the like, an institution of charity made a distribution of rice and flour to all who would ask for it. Considering the circumstances, is was a vile coward-ly, and pernicious act; but the manner in which it was received exhibits the character of this mob. Miscreants were seed to dash the rice and flour late the muddy street, where the traces still remain, with the remark that "if first was what they were going to give, they might go to h—l."

It is greatly to be regretted that this most villainous affair was not punished on the spot. Instead of shooting every wretch engaged at once, the authorities contented themselves with the ordinary arrest, and hence the appearance of the matt in the police report of the morning. The Bath Paper Mills near Augustes, Ga. were burnt on the 2d inst. This is a peavy tool to the gountry at this time of great scarcity of pa-

OHANT HOLD FOR THE REGISTER. CAMPOLIANE'S BRIGADS, On the banks of the Rappahannock,
March 31st, 1863.

The monotony of Camp life in the 4th Brigade

A. P. Hill's Division, was broken yesterday Brigade, they determined to present him me testimonial of their high appreciation of his merits as a gentleman and an officer. The ceremony of presentation took place yesterday a bright and sunshiny morning promised fair the occasion. The spot chosen was an open plat of convenient size, very near the Headquarters of the Brigade. The several regiments marched to their ositions about 10 A. M., forming a hollow square, near the centre of which were placed the articles resented, viz : a handsome General Officer's sword, English blade, and General Officer's Sash, ideome Jenifer Saddle, of English leather country bridle of the In front of these stood Col. Wm. M. Barbour

of the 37th North Carolina Regiment, as the rep-

resentative of the officers of the Brigade, being

Sanior Colonel present. When all was ready, the

General appeared, escorted by Col. S. D. L. we

of the 28th ; La Col. George, of the 18th ; Maj.

Maybrew, of the 33d, and Maj. Davidson, of the

7th N. C. Regiments, and Maj. S. N. Stows, F.

O. D. The officers of the Brigade formed in from of their respective regiments; all were sufficienty near to hear every word uttered. Ool: Barbour's remarks were short, but they reached the hearts of all who heard him. He alluded to the hast history of the Brigade, and maid a feeling tribute to the lamented dead, who had fallen so nobly 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 chivalric and high souled Campbell," the 37th must ever hold sacred the memory of its pure and nobie Lee, both have too much spirit to play the mendicant for her favor any longer. With independence, un-der the favor of God, as certain as any future event, with a country teeming with the richest productions, and defended by the bravest soldiery of whem fell in those bloody and memorable days around Richmond. He then dwelt upon the great common grief which had befallen them all, when their faithful leader, the gallant and patriotic Gen. L. O'B. Brach sealed his devotion to his country with his beart's blood on the hard fought field of Sharpsburg. He told the General that the past was an earnest of the future-his Brigade would the never fail him. He then passed from an eulogy of the honored dead to a very happily conceived nd expressed compliment to the General, chaste and delicate in style, entirely devoid of all fulsome and bombastic praise. As an evidence of the sincerity of himself and his brother efficers, 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, nd especially do I recall a gallant old Colonel of Mexican renown, whose knees knocked to gether and down whose swarthy cheeks the perspiration streamed, as he attempted "to raise the tune" in the village church. If any such symptoms were felt by the General, they were not visiple 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 sears, 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-sacrifloing spirit, exhibited in enduring the hardships of the most arduous and brilliant campaign on record. "Well may North Carolina, our noble old 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 28th N. C., wished to give him, but the officer commanding at the time, thought t 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

General Lane has the happy faculty of winning the esteem and hearts of those associated with him. have served under him since the beginning of the war, as Adjutant of the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh-as Major, and sugsequently as Lieut. Col. of the "Bethel" Regiment from North Caroling, as Colonel of the 28th Regiment, and there on earth a more shameless being than finally as Brigadier General, commanding the 4th Brigade of A. P. Hill's Divisionalways and everywhere he has been beloved and respected for his sterling qualities as a man and his abilities as an officer. In the "glorious old lst" he was the noiversal favorite of officers and men, and on leaving them, he received a number of gifts almost as handsome as those recently bestowed apen him. May God shield him in the ostitutes, professional thieves, Irish and Yankes hour of danger, and long spare him to his country's service, and the love of those near and dear SHEPAHOSTOWN.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION -A merchant of is new at home on furlough, has placed in the hands of the editor 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 cames. 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 subscriptions for the support of their wives, you will make them better men and better and braver soldiers, and our country will be safer; our money better; and, above all, our consciences casioned and in piles ... televations

Convainscent.-The Chattanooga Rebel of Tuesday last, March 31st, is glad to learn that Mrs. General Bragg is convalescent. The Yang kee journals announced her death several days

hospitality would be extended in Europe to Santa ern gentlemen, we have no reason to complain — But beyond this our Commissioners have me only the most discouraging treatment. What earthly influence they are able to exert upon the subject of recognition we should like to be able to perceive. When they went alroad the dela-ion of European recognition was almost univer-sal in the Confederate States. New not a sou elieves in it, either in the South or in Europ o declare and reiterate, in every variety of with the most vivid distinginess and the most unmistalkable emphasis, that they could not an would not recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy till the United States became too much exhausted to carry on the war. There have been the only fruits that our comm er and more conclusive against their application, except the kicking them out of Europe by the united boots of England and France, it is impossible to conceive. Under these circumstances sel espect would seem to demand that our Commissioners should be at once withdrawn, and that while we continue to employ agents to watch over our other interests, we leave the subject of recognition to take care of itself.

We do not know that France desired in the beginning the disunten of America. We are inclined to think that she was a sincere well wisher of the old Republic, her ancient ally, and whose interests in no way clashed with her own. But England certainly, and all Europe now, not ex-cepting France, desires the permanent separation the United States. We verily believe that it they thought it probable that the South could not maintain her independence, and might be brought to make terms, with the old Government, they would be more likely to interfere than at present They wish to see the war protracted to the ut-most, and both parties thoroughly exhausted.—

on earth, let us refuse any longer to look any-where for aid but to Heaven and to our own strong right arms. Let us kneel only to God, not to earthly potentates and kings.

Richmond Dispatch. IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UN-5m, 1863. The postage on advertised letters is

Let us sithdraw our Commissioners. Let Eu-rope understand that her recognition is a matter of the most perfect indifference, and that we

Jordan, J C2 Atkinson, Mrs S. P. Johnson, Mrs. Joshua Johnson, Delina Brown, Miss Eliza E Johnson, Marion Brown, Miss Harrist Johnson, Mrs Hmily Jones, Miss L L Jordon, Miss Clara Blake, Mrs M L Buffalo, Miss 8 A Johnson, R C Byrum, A T King, Solomon Kerr, John (colored) Bennette, Dr J W Libby, Mrs H H Brothenton, Hue Lewis, Mrs E C Lattimer, Thos T. Bumgarner, Mrs L Lynch, Lemon Cortes, Mrs 8 B Manard, Gaston McCullers, Miss J McColter, Mrs N Cross, A P Neal, Mrs L C Nowel, Wm L Davis, Wm A Neagle, Dr F L, 2 Norris, Wm L Douning, Jos Dodd, Mrs M R Norr & Jos Farrar, W B Powler, NR 2 Oswell, -Parks, Miss Sarah, 2 Fowler, Mrs Jane Parrish, Mrs E C Picket, Miss C V Phillips, Mrs Susan, 2 French, Wm Goodin, Miss Sarak Powell, Miss Branch N Green, P H Phillips, Miss Mary Rechard, J Goodin, Miss R S dille, Mrs Candi Reed, Miss Ruth A Griffin, Wm A Ricardon, W M Rogers, Mrs Mary A Smith, Mrs T J licks, N M 2 Harriss, S F Stranghn, Chas, 2. Sledge, Thos I . Hanes, E D ledge, Seth J ledge, John L Swann, Capt W M ! Stuart, Susan Hicks, Miss Jane Hope, Miss K. Schulker, Miss Lena Smith, Serg't T J Steward, Bets Henry, H J Howard, Crudur Smith, Mrs T D Williams, John L Hinton, Henry Walker, Jacob R Williams, Mrs E P Mouren, A C Holloman, Rich'd Walker, John Howard, Lieut Wm J Winfrey, Mrs Elizabeth Harriss, Rich'd

April 7-1t TREASURY DEPARTMENT, S. A., TIO AFFORD ADDITIONAL FACILIties for funding Treasury Notes, Despositaries have been appointed in the several States, where the may be exchanged for Bonds or Registered Stock.

The following are the officers in the State of North

Wood, Jas H

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Hinton, Miss Indiana

Ivey, Miss M T

W. G. Broadfoot

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO., FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE AL freight carried by trains of other Roads, running on this track by permission, must be prepaid before the departure of the train from the point of shipment, Any such train coming on to this Road to haul Any such train coming on to this Road to haul troops or freight, will be allowed the proportion of the income of such trains as agreed to and fixed upon at the Augusta Convention in December, 1862, (vis: one-eight) This will not affect any special agreement heretofore made for a specific purpose, or for a limited time. It will, however, govern in the payment for the transportation of troops, and their buggage, and one-fourth of the income of any freight train, will be the maximum allowance to the train for hanling, from the first of April, instant first of April, instant.

S. L. FREMON Chief Eng. & Sup't. Spuff! Spuff!

WE HAVE SOLD OUT OUR ENTIRE stock of "Carolina Belle," to Messrs. N. F. RIVES & CO., to whom all orders for the Sauff should be addressed.

We shall, in a few days, convert our Mill into a Wheat and Corn Mill, and step making Sauff. Our patrons would do well to send forward their orders quickly, as the supply will soon be annusted.

JAMES M. VENABLES CO.,
April 7—Im Petersburg, Va.

Carolina Belle. AVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE
stock of the above popular bread of Snull, we
are prepared to fill orders for the same.

N. F. RIVES & CO., Druggiste,

April 7—Im Petersburg, Vs.

THE ANNUAL RESTING OF TH

Raleigh, April 4, 1863-64

and shall be payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate government and the United States. All call cartificates bearing sight per cent interest, shall, with the accrued interest, be fundable on an before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and stry three, into bonds of the Confederate States, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent, per annum, and paya le at any time not exceeding thirty years after their date: Provided, That the accrued interest aforesaid may, at the option of the holder, he paid instead of being funded. All call certificates of every description, outstanding the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty three, shall, after that date, he deemed to be bonds bearing an annual interest of six per cent, and payable at a date not exceeding thirty years from the said first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

See 2. In lies of the power heretofore given by law to the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue treasury notes, he shall be authorised to issue monthly, an amount of such notes, hearing no interest, not exceed.

notes, he shall be authorised to usue monthly, an amount of such notes, hearing no interest, not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, which shall be receivable is payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and payable within two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and fundable at the pleasure of the holder, during twelve months from the first day of the month of their issue, in bonds of the Confederate States, payable at any time not exceeding thirty years after date, and bearing rates of interest as follows: If funded within twelve months from the first day of the month of their issue, the bonds shall bear six per cent, interest per annum; if funded after that period they shall be fundable into bonds bearing four per cent, interest per annum. Thuse acts shall bear upon their face the month and year of their issue, and if not funded, shall be paid at the time specified on their face without interest.

She 3. After the passage of this act, the authority heretofore given to issue call certificates shall cease, but the notes fundable into six per cent, bonds may be converted at the pleasure of the holder, into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum, from the date of their issue. That every such certificate shall bear upon its face the monthly date of the oldest of the notes which it represents, and be convertible into like notes which it represents, and be convertible into like notes which it represents. monthly date of the oldest of the notes which it represents, and be convertible into like notes at any time within six months from the first day of the month of its monthly date aforesaid. But every certificate not

its monthly date, shall be exchanged for a bond paya-ble at any time not exceeding thirty years from the expiration of the said six months, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per and sury notes, which by the operation of this act become fundable into bonds bearing a yearly interest of four per cent, may be converted, at the pleasure of the holder, into call certificates bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, from their date until re-converted or paid; the said certificates being resonvertible at any time by the holder into notes fundable in four per cent. bonds, and payable and receivable as heretofore prescribed, but the said certificates may be redeemed by the government after six months from

the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Cenfederate States and the United States.

SEC. 4. That all bonds or registered stock authorized to be issued by this act, shall be payable not less than thirty years after data; but shall be redocmable five years after date, at the pleasure of the govern-ment, and shall in other respects conform to existing

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury shall use any dispesable means in the treasury, which can be applied to that purpose without injury to the public interest, to the purchase of treasury notes bearing no interest, and issued after the assage of this act, until the whole amount of treasury notes in circulation shall not exceed one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars.

lions of dollars.

SEC. 6. The treasury notes hereby allowed to be issued, shall be of any denomination of not less than five dollars which is now authorised by law, that the secretary of the Treasury may direct. The authority hereby given shall cease at the expiration of the first session of Congress, after the millostion of a treaty of peace, or at the end of two years, should the war continue so long.

SEC. 7. In addition to the authority hereinbefore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to take the

given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes, he shall be allowed to issue notes of the denomination of one dollar, and of two dollars, and denomination of one dollar, and of two dollars, and of fifty cents, to such an amount, as, in addition to the notes of the denomination of one dollar, heretofore issued, shall not exceed the sum of fifteed millions of dollars; and said notes shall be payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and receivable in payment of all public dues except the export duty on cotton, but shall not be fundable.

Enc. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell bends bearing six per cent. interest per annulm, and payable as hereinbefore directed, at par for treasury notes issued since the first day of December, eighteen bundred and sixty-two, to such of the Confederate States as may desire to purchase the same; or he may sell such boads, when guaranteed by any of the States of the Confederacy, upon such plan as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, for treasury notes up at the terms as he may plan as may be desagnized by the Bearetary of the Treasury, for treasury notes up and terms ag he may deem advisable, to the highest bidder, and not below par: Provided housever, That the whole amount of such bonds shall not exceed two hundred millions of dollars: And provided, further, That the treasury notes thus purchased shall not be reissued, if the effect of such reissue would be to increase the whole amount of treasury notes, bearing no interest which are in circulation, to a sum greater than one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury, is also authorized, at his option, after the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to issue and sell, at not less than par, as estimated in treasury notes, coupon bonds of the Confederate States, bearing six per cent interest per annum and payable as hereinbefore directed. The said coupons to he paid at the present that the said coupons to he paid at the present that the said coupons to he paid at the present that the said coupons to he paid at the present that the said coupons to he paid at the present that the said coupons to he paid at the present that the said coupons to he paid at the present that the said coupons to he paid at the present that the said coupons to he paid at the present that the said coupons to he paid at the said coupons to the sai and payable as hereinbefore directed. The said cou-pons to be paid at the pleasure of the owner, either in the currency in which interest is paid on other bonds of the Confederate States, or else in cetton certificates which pledge the government to pay the same in cotton of the quality of New Orleans middlings. The said cotton to be paid at the rate of eigh pence sterling per pound, and to be delivered at any time within six months after the ratification of a treaty of pence between the Confederate States and the United States, at any or all of the ports of New Orleans, Mobile, Samenah Charleston or Wilmington, as the Secretary vannah, Charleston or Wilmington, as the Secretary of the Treasury any direct: Provided, however, That the bonds, hereby anthorized, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dellars, and shall be applied only to the absorption of Treasury notes as prescribed in this

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Speretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this set, to make publication of a copy thereof in each State, in at least two newspapers, published in the State, and to have said publication continued until the first day of August, eighteen hundred and staty-three.

Approved March 25, 1863. apr 8—tlAu

City Battallion.

LAST CHANCE FOR CONSCRIPTS, HAST CHANCE FOR CONSCRIPTS,

AVING BEEF AUTHORIZED TO raise a company to be attached to Major Eiliott's Oity Battallion, (25th Va.) I invite the attention of all persons subject to conscription (before being envolled) and others to this chuncs of joining a good company for special duty in and around Richmond. This Battalion is permanently stationed in Barracks at Richmond. 250 bounty and good clothing given. Quarters and Rations furnished from day of enlistment; also, transportation.

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