JNO. W. SYME, Editor and Proprietor.

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money is not sent for the renewal of their subscriptions. their names are stricken from our subscription books at the expiration of their terms of subscription. The RATES OF ADVERTISING are, fo one square (twelve lines or less) one insertion, \$1.00,

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ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The God of Battles has vouchsafed to one glorious and gallant army another great viotory on the banks of the Rappahannock, a stream destined to be classical throughout all time. While we do not know to what precise extent the enemy has suffered, we know that Eighting Joe Hooker has been compelled, like the hero whom to superseded, to go "be ck agin" over the river which he so defian'ly crossed, and we have every reason to believe that his retrograde movement has been accompanied by greater loss than Burnside Let him be content with that equality with su-tained in recrossing the Rappahannock, ", laves, mulattoes and free negroes" which Fighting Joe will now take his place with he so much craves, with the exception that the ther exiles , who have been sent to the be shall not be allowed by intermarriage to Yankee "Siberia" for not going "on to corrupt the comparatively pure blood of the Richmond"-with McDowell, Pope, McClel former. victim of an attempt to take Richmond !-Who will succeed Hooker ?

cs have been received at the State Journal less, very decided. They have been raised office, staing that al hough the war office at | to detest slavery; they know nothing of the Richmond had received no additional news true theory of our government, and after atfrom the army, private dispatches had reach- taining the age of manhood in their own ed Richmond on Monday, stating that our country, are, for the most part, incapable of victory is complete. We regret to say that attaining any knowledge of our institu ions. the same dispatches conveyed the intelligence In the last quarter of a century the great that Stonewall Jackson's wound in the left bulk of trans-Atlantic emigration to Ameriarm has recquired its amputation just below ca has been composed of the riff-raff and the shoulder. But we are glad to hear the sourf of over-peopled Europe. Most hapoperation was successfully performed, and that pily for the South, nineteen-twentieths of the glorious hero is doing well at a farm house this emigration sought the Free States, whithsome fifteen miles distant from the battlefield. er they were attracted by the absence of Old Stonewall has still his right arm left to slavery and the inducements of c. esp lands him, and will, we trust, ere many weeks have in the vast and fertile regions of the Northelapsed, have an opportunity again to wield west. This foreign element in the frae States it in the great cause to which he has conse- has long ago been sub id zed by the Abolicrated his life.

kee cavalry raid upon Ashland and Hungary | coln in which culminated at once their own Station, was cartured by some of our men success and the dest uction of the Union .down in the direction of the Pamurkey. Of Since the war began, the broken and disorcourse he will be strung up.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. The two Houses of Congress adjourned on Frid y night last, to meet again in December. This body did not come up in all respects to public expectation. Its mental colib e was not such as was expected from a cons ituency so intellectual as that of the Sou hern Confederacy. In the Congress of the old Union the representation from the slaveholding States was always, in an in'cllectual point of view, far superior to that from the non-laveholding States, and for that resson, perhaps, a Congress representing exclu ively claveholding constituencies was expected to present a larger and more brilliant amount of intellect than was shown in the one which has just adjourned. Among the acts of commission of this Congress are three very important ones, which we believe will command public commendation, to wit The Taxation Acr, the Currency Act, and the Act Regulating Impressments. Each of these vitally important acts have been so framed as to meet the emergencies of the country, and will be hailed with the approbation of all but the grumblers, and the comparatively few whose hearts are in the Yankee campa, and who would rejuice at the nundred bales of cotton, purchased for the The prophets in Great Britian have ancered downfall of the Confederacy. Per contra. State, was lying in a very exposed condition over much at our financial troubles, but from citizens the bag of heavy taxation to hold. with such a holy horror. This cott n, we have not been counterbalanced by exports of This is the programme of nine out of ten of presume, was bought to be drawn against for of exchange.

hame that such a state of things should ion which will be endorsed by nine out of duennas for the Governor. ten of our soldiers in the field and people at bome. PROPER MARKETER

In regard to the repeal of the naturalizaion laws, we believe there is smong the people a like unanimity of centiment. There is every reason to believe that when peace comes and the independent nationality of our Confideracy is recognized and established, we hall have a tide of Yankee emigration rushing in upon us, unless measures are adopted to prevent it. The natural disposition of the Yankee to emi\_rate ; his known disposiin pursuit of a d flar; his knowledge thatas the Southern goose will no longer go to him to be plucked, he must come to the South to pluck the goose, will send him amongst as with his potions and his knaveries, hi-Aboli ionism, his Puritanism, his interfering and impertinent and intolerant propensities, and all the other dampable traits which render him, of all the human race, the most hateful, if we will let him come, and he will begin at once to lay the foun- fell back towards Harrodsburg. da ion for another onslaught upon our property and cur institutions. So, let him be kept out, or if he will come, let him be content wi h living amongst us as one of a proscribed race, with no right to hold real estate, and no voice in the aff irs of our Governmente, Municipal, State or Confederate.

other foreign countries, our of jections, though not equally strong as those we entertain to Since the above was written dispa'ch- the natural'z tion of Yankees, are, neverthetionists, and helped most materially to bring The min who seted as guide to the Yan- about that triumph in the election of Linganized and demoralized ranks of the Yankee armies have again and again been filled up by trans-Atlantic recruits, and at this moment recruiting on a large scale is going on in trans-A lantic countries, to enable Lincolo, when his forces now in the field have been reduced by death in the camps, death in the field, and desertion or refusal to reenlist, to still carry on his war for our subjugation or extermination. Shall we then make, under our new government, citizens, men elig Lle to trusts of honor and emolument, of men coming from such a quarter as this? We trust every citizen of the Confederacy will say, No. We trust that every cit z n of the Con'ederacy will, while securing the righ's of all foreign born citizens in our armies, and who are helping us to fight our bat les, demand that the franchise of being a ci izen of the Southern Confederacy shall not be chespened as it has been, and be I mited, with the exception we have just mentioned, to those who are "native, and to the manor born" If we would maintain our liberties, this policy is imperatively de-

DAMAGED STATE COTTON. Some time since we stated that several Yankee camps, and who would rejrice at the hundred bales of cotton, purchased for the There were two signal ac s of omission, which at or near Camp Mangum, and that it had we are very sure will be deeply deploted by remained in that condition during the heavy the country. We mean, the failure to pass and continued rains of February and March, bill for the conscription of all sliens without a particle of shelter. The Raleigh out in specie, and the continued arrival of cotton. within the conscription age in the Confede- Standard, with its usual pert and impudent racy, and the bill to repeal the naturalization disregard of truth, attributed our statement laws. The conscription of alien residents is to "malice," and said that the authorites were regarded by a vast majority of the people as as rapidly as possible sheltering the cotton. eminen ly just and fair. These alien resi- This was weeks ago, and yet we learn that as dents are living in our midst and enjoying lave as the latter part of last week, no shelthe protection of our laws. Many of them, ter was over this cotton. There were some without risk to life or limb, are accumulating posts stuck up, but no plauks or any other large fortunes, by extortion, speculation, and covering over the cotton. This cotton has the country on whose woes and necessities mit of the necessary circulation of air, and they are battening, and when the time ar- the consequence is that the cotton has rotted. rives at which their interest will prompt them This is the way in which the People's money to do so, they will depart with the wesl h goes while in the hands of the "conserva- cient stringency over there to turn the attention wrung from our nece sities for their "fader- lives," the men who take care of and preland," and leave to natives and naturalized serve everything, and hate "destructives" trouble, as her imports from new avenues of trade

o see it carried out, while we see our own will be worth in the market when the drafts citizens submitting to all the privations of come to hand, may be judged of by the fact he camp and the battle, and knowing while that a portion of it is now being sold in a they are doing so that their wives and chil damaged condition for prices far below the dren are, for the sustenance of life, at the market price for fair cotton. What were Govmercy of these foreign harpies and birds of ernor Vance's two "Aids" about that they passage and of prey. We say that it is a did not see to the sheltering of this cotton? These two Aids really ought to do something have been permitted to continue - an opin- else than act in the capacity of a sort of he

> The valiant Editor of the Raleigh Progress says that we ought to keep two eyes open. This is a mistake. One eye is a fficient for him, particularly if he will carry out his threat to bring us to "account tho"

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE. The operations of Gen. Bragg in Kentuck; last ear, at the close of which he retreated from the State, has been a fruitful theme for animadversion by the press, and has never been fully extion to rush to the verge of perdicion itself | led to the abandonment of Kentucky we copy the following dispatch trom Gen. Bragg to Gen. Cooper, as found in the Richmond correspondence of the Knozville Register of April 23:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2. Bryantsville, Ky., Oct. 12. TSIR: By a great pressure of active engagements I have been unable to communicate since my last dispatch until now. My rapid tour of inspection was suddenly terminated at Frankfort, just at the close of the ceremony of installing the provithe enemy on that point rendering it necessary for me to concentrate my forces. Gen. Polk was about the same time heavily pressed at Barustown, and he, in accordance with previous orders.

Not having succeeded in getting my supplies from Lexington to my new depot near Bryantsville, it was necessary to hold a large a portion of Gen. Smith's forces in that direction.

Finding the enemy pressing beavily in his rear near Perryville, Maj. Gen. Hardee, of Polk's command, was obliged to halt and check him at that point. Having arrived at Harrodsburg from, Farakfort, I determined to give him battle there, and accordingly concentrated three divisions of my old command, the army of the Mississippi, now under Maj. Gen. Polk-Cheatham s, Buck ner's and Anderson's, and directed Gen. Polk to ake the command on the 7th, and attack the enemy next morning.

Withers' division had gone the day before to support Smith. Hearing on the night of the 7th hat the force in front of Smith had rapidly retreated, I moved early next morning to be preent at the operations armies were found confronting each other on opposite sides of the town of Perryville. After consulting with the General, reconnectering the ground, and examining his dispositions, I de cined to assume the command, but suggested some changes and modifications of his arrangements which he promptly adopted.

The action opened at 121 p. m. between the skirmishers and artillery on both sides. Finding the enemy indisposed to advance upon us, and knowing he was receiving heavy reinforcements, I deemed it best to assail him vigorously, and so

The engagement became general soon thereafter, and continued vigorously from that time until dark, our troops never failing and never faltering in their efforts. From the time engaged it was the severest and most desperately contested engagement within my knowledge. Fearfully outnumbered, our troops did not hesitate to en gage at any odds, and though checked at times, they eventually carried every position and drove the enemy about two miles. But for the intervention of night we should have completed the work. We had captured 15 pieces of artillery, by the nost daring charges, killed and wounded two Brigadier Generals and a very large number of inf-rior fficers and men, estimated at no less than 4.000, and captured 400 prisoflers, including three staff officers with servants, carriage and bag gage of Maj. Gen. McCook. The ground was

iterally covered with his dead and wounded. In such a conflict our own loss was necessarily more-probably not less than 2,500 killed, wounded and missing. Included in the wounded are Brig. Gen. Cleburne, Wood and Brown, gallant and noble soldiers, whose loss will be so

rerely felt by their commands.
To Mej Gen. Polk, commanding the forces, Maj. Gen. Harden, commanding the left wing, two divisions, Msj. Gens. Cheatham, Buckner and Anderson, commanding division is mainly due the brilliant achievements on this memorable field. Nobler troops were never more gallantly led. The country owes them a debt of gratitude which I am sure will be acknowledged. A certaining that the enemy was heavily reinforced during the night, I withdraw my force early the next morning to Harrodsburg and thence to this point, Maj. Gen. Smith arrived at Harredsburg with most of his forces and With ers' Division the next day, (10th,) and yesterday I withdrew the who's to this point, the enemy following slowly, but not pressing us. My future movements cannot be indicated, as they will depend in a great measure on those of the enemy.

The campaign here was predicated on a belief, and the most positive assurances, that the people of this country would rise en masse to assert their independence. No people had ever so favorable an opportunity, but I am distressed to add, there is little or no dispositon to avail themselves of it W ling, perhaps, to assert their independence. they are neither disposed nor willing to risk their ives or their property in its achievement. With ample means to arm 20,000 men, and a force with that, fully to red-em the State, we have not yet issued half the arms left us by casualties incident to the campaign.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant. BRAXION BRAGG. General Commanding. To Adjutant General, Richmond, Va.

EXPECTED FINANCIAL TROUBLE IN

EUROPE

thus about the position of matters in Europe:

The New York Journal of Commerce remarks

present appearances they are quite as likely to be aught in the jaws of a momentous crisis as their more reckless cousins on this side of the water.—
The trade with India for rine months leave them
a deficit of over fitty million dellars, to be paid at high prices, are adding to the embarrasament. To buy cotton of a people who are hungry for nothing but silver, and who swallow all sent to them without a promise of disgorging a dollar, will be found a very different task from buying of the Yankees and paying in surdries at a handsome profit. It is true that a large amount of English capital heretofore used in the U.S. has been drawn home, and a still greater amount added by the timid Americans who feared to leave their all in their native land amid these scenes of commotion and bloodshed; and this will partly large fortunes, by extortion, speculation, and covering over the cotton. This cotton has unlawful intercourse with our enemy. They been much damaged. The lower tier of bales should be settled, and this money called back, the pinch in the English money market would be anytaing but laughable, however funny our troubles appear in English eyes. There are those who predict the suspension of the Bank of England

before the close of this year; but whether this

occurs or not, it is certain that there will be suffi-

h meward which is now occupied concerning

American affairs. France may share in the same

Lee in last December. French products sufficient to equalize the current According to this statement, which we consider barner of exchange.

THE CONFEDERATE FORCES IN FRE. -RICKBURG-CAPTURE OF ONE OF GENERAL MAHONE'S COMPANIES-THE FIGHTON THURSDAY - CAPTURE OF YANKEES-ARTILLERY DUELS-CONFEDERATES SURPRISED AND CAPTURED-STUART AT HIS OLD TRICKS, &c.

ALSOP'S FARM 8 MILES BELOW FREBERICKSBURG, 1 o'clock P. M. May 1, '63.

I was in the saddle vesterday from early dawn until midnight, endeavoring to sitt the grains of truth from the mass of false reports in circulation. The results of my investigations are that the Yan kees on yesterday did nothing on our right of much importance, their operations being limi ed to throwing across additional forces, including artillery, and to manos wring preparatory to a fight. The left wing of the Yankees extends from Hazel Run to a point just below Pratt's bouses, and nearly opposite Hamilt n's Crossing. Our troops occupy the line of the railway from and below the crossing up to town.

Our forces still hold the town, there being no effort on the part of the enemy to take poss saion

On our left and above the town, ear 20 miles. at Germanus and E.ley's Fords, the Yankees on vesterday effected a crossing, in force, estimated at 30,000 strong, and noved upon and occupied Chancetlorsville about three yesterday afternoon. their column being pushed as far as Z ar Church, in Spotsylvania, eight miles above Fredericksburg, the enemy feeling his way very cautiously all the time and using no artillery. His march thus far on this route has be n but feebly contraed. Ample preparations, however, are made to give him a warm reception whenev r he feels disposed to move from his present position.

Our loss, all told, on this wing, yesterday, in the skirmishing, was not over one killed and six or seven wounded, though a company from one of the regiments in Gen. Mahone's brigade was captured, while on picket near Chancellersville. being surprised. Capt Taylor, A. A. G., of Gen Mahone's staff, also narrowly escaped both death and capture. He had just ridden to the post occupied by this captured picket, when he was called to a halt. At once perceiving the character of the troops, he quickly turned his horse and fl d, not, however, until three Yankee balls had been fired at him in Valte.

We have captured several prisoners on this wing, who represent that the enemy's force iforty thousand strong. No crossings had been effected at the U.S. or

Banks' Fords, though three army roads have been constructed to the latter place, and a redoubt thrown up in front of it. Firing has been heard from above this mornng, and it is supposed skirmishing is going on.

The picket lines at Fredericksburg are still kept up on both . .... There was great cheering in front yesterday .-One of the Yat see pickets hallooed across and

said they had taken Vicksburg. This of course is part of the programme of lying in order to get the "best army on the planet to move." Yesterday morning the Yankee batteries opened on our right, but after firing half an hour or

more ceased until about 5 P. M. From the hour, until nightfall a brisk artillery duel occurred on our right. The batteries or gaged on our side b ing Fry's, of Orange, which was stationed at w point about one mile below Hamilton's Crossing, and Hardaway's old battery, and the Rockoridge battery, posted on the hill just above Hamilton's

Our shell fell thick and fast among the Yankees, and are believed to have done considerable execution. The Yankee batteries, which were posted on Gray's and F tzbugh's farme, did us no injure whatever, though their shells reached beyond Hamilton's Crossing. One shell from our side burst among some wag

ons on Gray's hill, and thereupon great scamper-A shell was also seen to explode in a group officers, near P. att's, and such "skedaddling ' never

A Yankee battery was also seen to double quick away from its dangerous position with wonderful celerity during this fire.

There have been no demonstrations up to this hour to-day. This morning not a single cannon has been fired, an i no engagement with small arms, not even skirmishing has takeh place. One report has it that the Yankees who crossed

at B rnard's and Pratt's have recrussed and taken up ther pontoons. Another statement is that the Yankees are entrenching in front of Bernard's From the movements on band I should not be

surprised if the Yankees at Bernard's and Pratt's have recrossed. Their tents, however, in large numbers, are visible on the opposite shore. The belief now is that the battle will be fought above Fredericksburg, and in the vicinity of Chance!lorsville. The crossing below town is, in all probability, a mere feint.

Everything betokens an early, heavy and deciive fight. The baggage has been sent rearwards. The hospital flags can be plainly seen. Our men are in their right positions, and the artillery is During the skirmishing at Chancellors ville yes

erday, Capt. Piter, of Gen. Lee's Body Gurrd, and Lieut. Walthrop are reported to have been wounded, and some four or five men killed. In the crossing at Pratt's I hear that the Major

or Lieut. Col. of the Sixth Loui-iana was wounded and made prisoner, and some fourteen privates, beside a good number of the 13.h Georgia. The crossing at this point was botly contested. At Bernaro's, however, the Yankees got over

hear, and surprised the pickets, a part of Col net McDowell's regiment, the fault being, it is allegd, in the captain commanding the picket, who though often apprized that the Yankees were making a great noise in front-the fog being at the time too heavy to see anything-failed to take any precautions, and his men, when surprised, were found with unleaded guns.

The Yankees constructed their boats on their side of the river, and threw them around by the use of ours, so quickly, that but little effective resistance could be offered.

The balloons of the Yankees were up all day yesterday, and again to-day. The fight will not occur, I think before Sunday. The country may rely that, when it does come, our at le Generals, and brave, reliant army, will be fully equal to the myrmidens of "fighting Joe"
From above I learn that Stuart has been quite

active, and has taken one hundred and sixty prisoners, representing three different army corps. A prisoner taken last night, says the enemy have already crossed over forty thousand men.

Not a gun has been fired to-day. Everything is remarkaty quest. The roads are being rapidly dried by the sun's rays, and the fight cannot long be deterred, if, injeed, the Yankees mean fight.

P. S .- Just as the cars are about to start heavy firing is heard towards Fredericksburg. The Richmond Examiner cays:

The passage of the Rappai annuck on Wedneedsy was a feint. The bulk of the Yankee army moved up the river white the Confederate attention was fixed on the detachment which had crossed at Deep Run. The detachment was er passed the Rappahannock at Kelly's and other fords, marched through that portion of Culpeper which fills the fork of the river till he reached the Rapiden at Germanna Mills and Ely's Ford, skirmished with our cavalry near Chancellorsville and having gotten possession of that piece is said to have reached a point very near to Spotsylvania Court House.

The line of battle has been completely and the Ripied. It stretches from Ely's Ford, on the Ripidan, to Spotsylvania Court House. The Federal
that man is Sterling Price.

It is the command he now has that he has alwith the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond. It is upon the flank, and partly upon the rear, of the position defended by the army under

these alien gentry, and it is a burning shame | purchases made by certain agents. What it | [corners | number of the sit | foreses | purchases made by certain agents. What it | foreses | purchases made by certain agents. po i ion of the Confede ats tree and that the new battle will be fought in the country between Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Court House, unless the enemy should endeavor to continue his flank movement beyond the last named place to cut the Central Railroad.

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION. The Convention of the Teachers of the Cor lederacy met pursuant to notice, at Columbia, S. C., on the 28th ult., Dr. R. W. Gibbs, of Columbis, in the Chair, and Lieut, Patrick, of that city, acting

Five States were represented by forty-two delegates. The States represented were: Virginia North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and A bama. A temporary organization was effected, and the Convention adjourned till evening.

The following is a list of the delegates from this State:

Richard Sterling, Elgeworth Female Seminary, Greensboro' Rav. C. H. Wiley, Sup't Common Schools of

North Carolina. Rev. Robert DeSchweinitz, Salem Female M. D. Johnston, Male Academy, Charlotte, W J. Palmer. Principal N. C. Institute for

Dasf Damb and Blind, Raleigh. S. H. Wiley, Salisbury Male Academy, Salis-Cuarles W. Smyth, English and Classical

School, Laxington. S. Lunder, Li colnton Female Seminary, Lin-D. S. Richardson, Principal of the "Wilson

Schools," Wilson. A. D. Wilkinson, Principal Salisbury Female S mirary, Salisbury. E P. Hall, Teacher Common Schools, Mt. Ver-

non, R wan County. At the evening 8 ssion some sixteen more delegates reported themselves-Wm. Bingham, Oaks, Orange county, and J H. Gibb n, Charlott, Mecklenburg county, being added to the North Carolina Delegation. Louisiana was also added to the number of States represented, making the

On motion of Mr. Sterling of North Carolina. the Convention resolved itself into a pernusuent E lucational Association for the Confederate

O motion of Ray. C. H. Wiley, of N. C., s committee of one from each State was appointed to report a perganent Constitution and By-Laws

for the government of the Association Mr. Wiley was appointed on the part of this

On motion of Prof. Sterling a like committee was appointed to consider the general interests of of education in the Confed racy, and the supply f school books, and Prof. Sterling wai appointed for North Carolina.

Letters were read from President Davis and Gov. Vance in answer to invitations to be presguished in educational matters.

The Chairman read a letter from the ladies of Atlante, Ga., in reference to the "Home of Invalid La tres." A constitution for the Association was then re-

ported, the committee deeming it inexpedient to frame by -laws at this stage of the proceeding. A committee was appointed to nominate perma nent officers, and the Convention adjourned till next morning 9 a. m.

SECOND DAY.

The committee on permanent organization re corted the following nominations for officers: President-Ray. J. L. Raynolds, D. D., Pro fessor Roman Literature, South Carolina Col-

Vice Presidents-W. T. Davis, Principal South ern Female cotlege, Patersburg, Va.; Rav. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent Common Sono le. North Carolina; Dr. B. W. Gibbes. South Carolina; J. S. oddard, Ga.; W. H. Stra. ton, Louisiana; S. T.

Peace, Alabama. Recording Secretary -T. Sumner Stevens, Principal Same ville Academy, G. Corresponding Secretary-W. J. Palmer, Principal North Carolina Iustitute, for Deaf, Damb

and the Blind. Treasurer-Lieut. J. B. Patrick, of Arsenal Military Academy, S. C. A resolution off-red by Dr. J. H. Gibb.n. o Charlotte, to introduce the Constitution of th

Confederate States into the schools as a text book ; The remainder of the session was spent in elicit ing information in reterence to the facilities for obtaining a surply of text books.

S ven additional delegates were reported.

The Convention adjourned till 31 p. m. We subjoin the letter of President Davis read

the Conventon: EXECUTIVE OFFICE. RICHMOND, VA., April 22, 1863

Measrs C H. Wiley J. D. Campbell and W. J. Palmer, Raleigh, N. C. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowl-

edge your invitation to attend a meeting to be held in Columbia, S. C., to deliberate upon the best method of supplying text books for schools and coffege, and promoting the progress of education in the Confederate States. The object com mands my fullest sympathy, and has for many years attracted my earnest consideration.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the ir fluence of primary books in the promotion of coaracter, and the development of mind. Our form of Government is only adapted to a virtuous and inelligent people, and there can be no more impera tive duty or the generation which is passing away. than that of providing for the miral, intellec ual and rel gi us culture of those who are to succeed them. As a general proposition, it may, I think, be safely asserted that all true greatness rests upon virtue, and that religion is in a people the source and support of virtue. The first im ressions on the youthful mind are to its subsequent current of hought what the springs are to the river they form, and I rej sice to know that the task of preserving these educational springs in purity has been devolved upon men so well qualified to secure the desired result. I have only to regret my inab lity to meet you because it deprives me of the please ure your association would give.

Win my best wishes, I am very respecfully, your tellow-citizen, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

YANKEE ESTIMATE OF GEN. STER LING PRICE.

The Yankees seem to have a dread of even the name of this Cor federate General in Missouri .-The Louisville (Ky ) Democrat has the following cry of warning to its Government:

The name of the rebel General, Sterling Prica. is now the rellying cay of the rebels son hwest of the Mississippi. He has lately visited Richmond and been empowered with all the authority he demanded: an I now he ho'ds exclusive command over the depertment west of the Mississippi river, of June. where he will endeavor to repair the injuries inflicted on the rebel cause by the mismanagement sists of, of Gens. Holmes and Hindman, who have been

sent east of the Mississippi.
Sterling Price is the m at formidable man the Secessionists could present to the Federal cause in Missouri. He is bold and able, and e juys the implicit confidence of his followers. Missouri must now be watched Will he be allowed to approuch her borders with anything like a respecta-

ways sought, and it is a part of the religious faich of the weakest as well as the wickedest Secresionists who still to the number of tens of thousands inhabit Missouri—that Starling Price is the fore-ordained leader who will yet raise the triumphant basner of the Southern Confederacy over that NUMBER OF YANKEE TROOPS FUR-

NISHED TO THE WAR. We have before us some very inveresting efficial statistics, in the pages of the National Almanac for 1863, published in Philisdelphia. As pertinent to the war, we select the following figures ir im their connections, and present them in the

form of a summary : Number of Troops Furnished the Abolition Av. my, by the Different States, from the Com. mencement of the War up to Janua v

New York - "Number sent to the field to Janua.

ry, 1863...... 222,836. Ohio, (Besides over 10 000 enlisted in the Illinois-"To December 31, 1862"....... 135,000 fab at one to every 13 2 3 of her populatton, ]..... 90,000 Iows- To December, 1, 1862." [more than,] ...... 50 000 Michigan-Drember 1 1862...... 48,000 Wisconsin-Drember, 1862, raide trom he three month-' regiments"........... 42 557 Connecticut-To November 16, 1862 ..... 28,551 New Jersey ...... 20,000 Rhode Island, [one in 5 23 100 of her white male population.]...... 15 736 Кинкая...... 14 000 Mignesots ..... 11,887 California, five full regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, ] eay ...... 7,000 

Total ...... 1 356 301 This large number, it will be observed, is "besides" the three months' regiments" in Wiscon-

tradition and the design of the

This is not the whole of the bost which has been sent against us. The following shows the naval force with which the Yankees have assail-

Strength of the U. S. Navy.

STEAMERS. S.de wheel Steamers, Gunbouts, Transports, Iron-clad Steamers..... BAILING VESSELS. Ships of the line and Frigates ..... 12 Sloops of war and Brigs ..... 20 Total of Sceemers and sadding vessels ..... ... 447 The first in commission exceeds that of England by fifty vessels. Over 40,000 men are serv-

Nothing more signally il'ustrates the prowess and energy of the Confederates than the magnitude of the array which has thus been brought against them, and which they have successfully wi hetood.

More than f urteen hundred thou and men in arms, by land and by sea, and thoroughly equipped, have been precipitated upon us. What other people, with a nke population, has ever hurled back such a shock ? And to quote the language of a great Southern orstor, in ano her connecti n we have not only withstood it, but this day we stand not only unbroken, but unawed, unbent, un-

And the story is but half told when we recite

the numbers that have been sent against us. The Yankees, with their wonderful talent at toul spe on, which they call free speech, have talked of the Confederates having stolen this fort and that for , and tois or that magazine of arms. Con--identry the milt ary tompment of the late Union as comm m stock, in which both a clione had an equitable | roportionate interest, the Yankees stole nearly all of our share. They stole our share of the army and navy, and they stole our share of warlike munitions, save such as were in some of our own torts. They stole even some of our most important forts; and commenced the war with all the se stolen advantages against us. No wonder they raise the cry of "Stop thier!" It is the old cry of adept. These stolen dvantages gave them the seas, and excluded as from them. - They have thus nad the markets of the world from which to draw at pleasure. We have had to repair to them under great disadvantages, and had, at first, no manufactures of our own on which to fait back. Our enemi-s then rushed upon us as the lian rushed upon Samson. Like Samon, we had nothing in our hand when the furious wied beast roared againstus; cut we, to , have a conded in escaping ne destined a s.ruction. Is it not wonderful? Les

us thank God and take courage ! We have not space to-day to show that the enemy hath no more that he can do against us. We nave felt his extreme power, and suit live ! thenceforth his efforts will weaken. Let us redou lours. God has manifestly aided our cause; and "Deo vindice," we must and will out ques ! Richmond Sentinel.

Printer Wanted. WANTED AT THIS OFFICE A GOOD COmpositor. For a good book slid job asks we

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University. THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUdents o the University of North Camilia will beday of the College Commencement, Thursday, the 4th The Committee of Visitation for the year 1863, con-

Hie Exc'y, Z. B VANCE, Gov. of the blate, and Ec Officio Hon. DAVID L. SWAIN, L. L D, Pres't of the College.

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May 6th td

JAMES F. E. HARDY, WILMAN W. HOLDEN All other Trustees of the University who may ittend will be considered members of this Committee. CHAS. MANLY, Bocrota