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gyS OF THE WEEKLY .- Four dollars per annum, gas of the SEMI-WEEKLY .- Six dollars per an-

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s per cent. on the whole amount. standard is conducted strictly on the cash principle. ers are discontinued when the time paid for expires. emittances of money at the risk of those send-

The Latest News.

Though we continue our usual heading of latest s we really have no late news of importance. government has complete control of the tele-, and sends only such news to the press as it ses to send. The last Richmond Dispatch says: The intelligence which we receive from our now operating on the Northern border of the exceedingly meagre. We have nothing our army, and only rumors with reference ements of the enemy. Some of the pasthe came down on the Central train yesterung assert positively that the main body of forces has crossed the Potomac at different t of the mountains, whilst others maintain ere is no considerable force of the enemy on south side of the river, and they have only their on the Virginia side. Between these coneatements it is difficult to arrive at the truth." der has been restored in New York City. The all says, an order from Washington directs that drafting shall proceed. Large bodies of soldiers stantly patrol the streets to keep down the aldering disquiet.

The conflict at Charleston was in progress up to 22d In the battle of the 18th, on Morris and in which the enemy attempted to take bat-Wagner, they were repulsed with heavy loss. had one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, of the enemy, it is said, including prisoners, lost bout two thousand.

Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Barton, Smith and Cumming, and all the field officers capured at Vicksburg, have been exchanged. The nin have straggled all over the country.

Raid on Rocky Mount.

A Yankee force of four hundred men from Washmon, made a raid on the Wilmington and Weldon R R at that place on Monday last. They first reached Tarborough, where a part of them, numbering one hundred and fifty, remained, burning warebuses, Railroad property, &c., while the larger number proceeded to Rocky Mount, where they comnited more extensive depredations. The Railroad side over the Tar, Battle's cotton factory, mill lams and storehouses, and 5,000 bales of cotton were burned by them. A Railroad train, laden with 30,000 pounds of bacon and drawing two cars of ordnance stores, was captured and destroyed .-The track was uninjured. Negroes, horses, mules, case, and a large amount of money were stolen from the citizens in the vicinity.

The force remaining at Tarboro' was attacked on Monday evening by Major Kenneday, with one hundred men, and routed, with the loss of six killed, fifteen wounded, and eight horses killed and forty captured. Our loss was three wounded, among them Capt. Thompson shot through the wrist. They were pursued by Col. Clairborne and others, but the latest intelligence is that the whole party has escaped.

List of North-Carolina Dead.

We give below a list of field officers from this State who have fallen in the war, so far as we can

Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew, Gen. W. D. Pender, Gen. L. O'B. Branch, Gen. Geo. B. Anderson. Col. M. S. Stokes, Col. C. C. Tew, Col. Gaston Meares, Col. R. P. Campbell, Col. C. C. Lee, Col. Solomon Williams, Col. R. M. McKinney, Col. H. K. Burgwyn, Col. G. B. Singeltary, Col. J. C. S. McDowell, Col. J. H. Whitaker, Col. Charles F. Fisher, Col. Champ Davis, Col. Isaac E. Avery, Lt. Col. John A. Graves. Maj. T. L. Skinner, Maj. A. K. Simonton, Maj. John C. Badham, Maj. Thos. N. Crumpler, Maj. E. R. Ross, Maj. A. B. Carmichael, Maj. Crudup. Four Generals, fourteen Colonels, one Lieut. Colonel, and seven Majors. This list is no doubt imperfect. We cannot well approximate the number of Captains and Lieutenants who have been slain, nor the number of privates .-North-Carolina has sent 95,000 troops to the field. and of these 40,000 have been killed, or wounded, or disabled for life, or died from disease. Georgia and Virginia, with larger white populations than North-Carolina, have not sent as many troops as she has to the field.

It will be seen by the order we publish to-day, that Gov. Vance has withdrawn his call for troops for State defence between the ages of 40 and 45. These conscripts, therefore, are turned over to President Davis.

The Editor of the Register says if the people of North-Carolina should pursue a certain course, he will leave the State and cast his lot in some other region. The people are competent to govern themselves, and will not apply to our neighbor for instruction or advice. When does he propose to leave the State? Let him go at once. He invited himself here from Virginia, and, to the extent of his feeble influence, he has been a source of discord ever since he has been here. When he leaves, as we trust he will, and that right soon, he will leave many dry eyes behind him.

If a majority of the people of North-Carolina are prepared for submission, and reconstruction-for an nforced reunion with the Yankees, let them say so.

This is stronger language than we have ever used looking to reconstruction. But the Register has been harping on reconstruction for months past, as if anxious to render the people familiar with the

The Editor of that paper calls us a traitor because We wrote and published an article containing a true statement of our present condition, and urging our people, while they continued to figut, and to present a lirin front to our invaders, at the same time to set on foot that might lead to an honorable peace. And now the Editor comes out and says that if a fr majority of our people are prepared to restore the wald government, let them say so. We have made His fate is U for restoration or reconstruction, but the has certainly made a suggestion to that ef-

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The Richmond Enquirer.

We noticed in one of our recent issues the extraordinary position of the Richmond Enquerer in favor of despotism and against liberty. That paper holds that all power ought to be vested in the President, and it declares that-

"All laws ought to be silent except military law. We regard all Judges and Courts, State and Confederate, all Congresses and Legislatures as a nuisance, save in so far as they help us to strengthen the hands of the commander-in chief of this Confederacy. * * There is no interest or institution in the country worth mentioning now, except the army. The government of the Confederacy is the government of the army; and no citizen has any rights which can interfere with or impede its effi-

The meaning of which is that the Courts must be silent unless they will record the edicts of the commander-in-chief; that they have no right to expound the laws or interpret Constitutions; that the habeas corpus, which protects personal liberty even in kingly governments, is a nuisance, and must not be allowed; and that civil liberty-the right of free speech, of a free press, and to be secure, under the law, in our property and personsmust give place to the will of one man. What would this be but despotism? Who is ready for it? The people of North-Carolina have never bowed their necks under the voke of any man, and by the help of God they never will. Martial law, which means the absence of law, and military law, which means the absolute subjection of the civil to the military power, will never be tolerated by our peo-

ple. With the Richmond Examiner we hold that-"No power in this country can put in force martial law but a General of an army, and his power to do so is limited by his lines. As to arbitrary government-that is not what the people have made here. If arbitrary power should be inaugurated by the action of a clique, it is revolution, and the death of the Confederacy. How many would uphold it longer? The people are fighting for their constitutions, laws, liberties. They will never understand the logic of surrendering them that they may keep them. When they are gone, no matter how,

The Enquirer of the 20th instant contains an article in reply to one of ours in favor of peace on honorable terms, which we propose briefly to notice.

The Enquirer, as was to have been expected, garbles the article referred to, and distorts it to make it mean that we are in favor of reconstructing the old government. The only reference to reconstruction in the article was intended to show that that paper had proposed reconstruction in the event of the failure of the Pennsylvania campaign.

But the Enquirer says, "if this newspaper [the Standard] did, indeed, represent, as we know it does not the opinion of its State, then the State ought to go out of the Confederacy and make submission upon its own account." In reply to this we say that we have a very large circulation, and our circulation is constantly increasing. We do not assume to speak for or represent any one; but we have no hesitation in declaring that the article on the subject of peace, so violently assailed by the Enquirer, embodies the sentiments of at least twothirds of the people of North-Carolina. We stake ourself upon it. Every public man stands or falls to the people. Let the Enquirer observe the developments of public opinion in this State, and see whether we are sustained or not.

But if our people are despondent as to the future, and if they would be glad to have peace on honorable terms, and if they believe that negotiations and fighting should go on at the same time-for that is the gist of our article-" then the State ought to go out of the Confederacy and make submission upon its own account," Suppose this State, thus invited to go out, had not gone in, where would the Confederacy have been to-day? Where would the cotton States have been? Where would Virginia have been? Overrun and trampled down .-Richmond would have been long since in the hands of the enemy, and the States south of us would have been occupied at every point and their people crushed into the earth. North-Carolina troops saved Richmond when assailed by McClellan; they won the battle of Chancellorsville; and during the recent movement on Pennsylvania they defended Richmond under Gen. Hill. Our people and troops have done more for Virginia and the cotton States than they have done for themselves. They have poured out their blood and their treasure to protect others, while their own territory has been ravaged by the enemy. And now, because they do not act in such a way as to please the Richmond Enquirer in all respects, they are invited to take themselves out of the Confederacy! They will do so, if they choose, in their own good time. They will not be hurried nor retarded by their enemies.

The Enquirer regrets that the President has no power to suppress the Standard. We tell that paper that even if the Congress should again suspend the habeas corpus, the President would have no such power; for the Bill of Rights of this State declares, "that the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and, therefore, ought never to be restrained." No matter what the press does in this country, it is responsible only to public opinion so far as public affairs are concerned, and to private individuals whom it may wrong, in damages. Our "local Judges," with their "crude opinions," would sustain the above provision of our Bill of Rights at all hazards; and our worthy Governor would sustain the Courts. We do not fear the President. It is true, he has the physical force at his command to suppress the Standard; but if he attempts it he will be met with physical force,

and a revolution in this State will be the result. But the Enquirer, admitting that the President has no such power, calls for mob law to destroy our establishment. It says, "to destroy the Standard would no more hurt North Carolina than the cutting out of an ulcer would hurt a living man." And again, "there ought to be some remedy for the evil;" and then it asks, significantly, "why is the Raleigh Standard suffered to exist?" We have uniformly opposed mob law, and shall oppose it under all circumstances, except in self-defence. We shall not begin it, but woe unto those who do! We are strong in the confidence of the people of Raleigh, of Wake County, and of North-Carolina; and if a finger should be raised against our office by the cowardly assassins who echo the orders of the Enquirer, a sudden and terrible retaliation will fall upon their heads. If they cannot meet us in argument, they will not be allowed to triumph over us by physical force. We fear nothing but assassination and the torch of the incendiary applied at midnight. We do not fear the army, for our brave boys know that the Standard has always been their friend, and nine-tenths of the rank and file are our friends and endorse our course.

The Richmond Enquirer is edited by John Mitchell, a foreigner, as its echo in this City, the State cast about them and see if negotiations could not be Journal is edited by another foreigner, John Spelman. These are the men who propose to blot out State lines, to establish a despotic government over our people, and to inaugurate mob law! They, who have no houses of their own, propose to burn down other people's houses; they, who have no character of their own, endeavor to blast the character of others; they, who have no stake in the tians.

country, propose to govern and control the country. We entertain no unjust prejudices against foreign-

ers. We recognize them as fellow-citizens, and we have friends among them; but we do insist that while they enjoy with our native population the right of suffrage and the protection of the laws, they ought not to be permitted to dictate to our people and change the character of our government. Such persons as John Mitchell and John Spelmanare a disgrace to our adopted citizens. Secure in their exemption from military duty, they cry constantly for more blood, and clap their hands for joy as our poor boys are led to slaughter on distant battle-fields; while those who make earnest and honest efforts to arrest this slaughter and pave the way to peace, are held up by them as traitors and enemies to the country. If the people of this State could have their way with them, they would seize their cowardly carcases and place them in the forefront of the hottest battle, where they would have an opportunity of realizing what it is to prolong the war by calling for more victims for the sacri-

Of all the public men of Ireland who were tried and convicted for their participation in the last rebellion in that country, John Mitchell is the meanest and most degraded. He was transported to Van Dieman's Land, but he broke his parole-that is, his pledge of honor-and came to this country .-Trained by Mr. O'Connell, who was honestly opposed to African slavery, and opposed to it himself as long as he remained in Ireland, no sooner did he touch our shores than he sighed for a plantation and a hundred negroes. This, he thought, would commend him to certain oligarchs in the cotton States; and, ever since, he has appeared to sympathize with them in their views and to do their bidding. He wandered for two years in Europe until recently, when he obtained control of the Richmond Enquirer. It is well known that it has long been a cherished wish with Great Britain to divide the Southern from the Northern people, and have them engage in war until both should be exhausted, so as to enable her to step in and re-establish the power she once held on this continent; and the flerce and persistent manner in which Mitchell labors to inflame the two sections against each other, and to prolong the war, leaves room for the inference that he is a paid agent in the hands of Great

Britain to effect her purposes. But the Standard must be silenced, say these Destructives, or it will lead North-Carolina to her ruin. Mistaken men! In itself the Standard is powerless. What influence it has flows from the people. As long as they uphold it, and encourage it by their approval and patronage, it will live; if they should set their faces against it, it would die. The people are not a set of school-children to be led by a newspaper; but this is the opinion of these Destructives, who thereby show that they neither know the people nor have confidence in their capacity to govern themselves.

From the outset of this war the Editor of the Standard has strained every nerve to render it odious to the people, and we now believe, has had a settled purpose to bring about the reconstruction of

It is not true that we have endeavored to render the war odious to the people. On the contrary, we voted in the Convention for men and means to prosecute the war; and up to the last call for conscripts by the President we have invariably encouraged our fellow-citizens to enter the service, to endure its hardships and privations, and to die, if needs be, in defence of the country. Our readers recollect the appeals we have frequently made to absentees and deserters to return to their regiments. Does that look like "straining every nerve to render the war odious to the people?" But the cause has been injured, and the administration at Richmond has rendered itself odious to our people by its incapacity, its mismanagement of our affairs, and by its prodigal and wasteful use and misapplication of our resources, as well as by the haughty manner in which it has insulted and trampled on North-Carolina .-We have complained of and resented this, and endeavored to change it; and because we have done so, for the good of our cause, and on account of our own State and people, we have been maligned, misrepresented, and abused, not only by the Register, but by every mere puppet of power in the country. If our votes in the Convention could have prevailed, and if the policy in relation to State defence advocated by this paper had been adopted, Eastern Carolina would not have been desolated, nor would the enemy have been tearing up the Weldon and Wilmington Road, and burning property along its line at pleasure. It is the policy of the Register and its friends in this State, and of the administration at Richmond, which has rendered the war unpopular, and opened Eastern Carolina as far west as the Railroad mentioned, to the ravages of the enemy. Nor is it true that we have a "settled purpose to

bring about a reconstruction of the Union." Every ourpose of a political nature which we have, is frankly announced to our readers. Does not the Register know that in the event of being overrun and conquered by the enemy, reconstruction would be impossible? Does he not know that Mr. Lincoln would say, "Gentlemen, you cannot reconstruct what you have not destroyed. Indeed, you have never been out of the Union. You thought you were, but you are mistaken. Resume your duties as members of the Union, on a footing with the most favored States?" We tell the Register that we have been, and still are devoted to the cause of independence; but, as we stated in the article on the subject of peace, we fear that the chances are against us. We did not make those chances, and we cannot change them. We are despondent but we are not in despair. We tell the people the truth, and for this we are censured. We should feel the humiliation of a restoration of the old government as profoundly and as acutely as would the Editor of the Register: but if the people of this State, with subjugation or restoration staring them in the face as alternatives, should sadly and reluctantly accept the latter, it would not be in our power to prevent it, even if we would. If the cause of Southern independence fails it will not be our fault. but the fault of the administration at Richmond and its partizans. The Conservatives of this State have done their whole duty in the war, and they have anxiously labored to unite the people, to repel the invader, and to achieve independence, at the same time insisting on the preservation of liberty among ourselves; but the Register and its party have pursued a different course-have done all they could to divide our people-to fan the flame of internal discord, and to encourage our enemies by falsely representing to them that a large majority of our citizens are their friends. All governments on this continent belong to the people. They can put up and put down when and as they choose. And whatever may happen will be providential. The hand of Providence is continually engaged directing the affairs of nations. Nations rise and fall accord ing to His direction. There is no doubt about that. Whatever, therefore, may happen, will redound in the long run to our good and to the good of mankind. And this we are bound to believe as Chris-

Legislation by the War Department. We extract the following from General Orders No. 98, by Adjutant-General Cooper:

"The following regulation will be in addition to those heretofore published in regard to substitutes: Hereafter every person furnishing a substitute, in accordance with existing regulations, shall become liable to, and be immediately enrolled for military duty, upon the loss of the services of the substitute furnished by him from any cause other than the casualties of war."

This is nothing more than legislation by the War Department Congress has passed a law providing that substitutes shall be received into the army, and the above order is an addition to the law. Congress has not provided that if the substitute shall desert the principal shall take his place. After the principal puts in his substitute, as he has a right to do under the law, his control over him, and his means of controlling him cease.

We take it for granted, if any case of the kind should arise, that our Courts will declare this order

of the Adjutant-General null and void. Among the wounded at Charleston we find the following from North-Carolina:

A Branch, 51st N C Co K : L M White, 51st co. D; T J Thornton, 51st co B, side; Capt E Sutherland, co A, 51st, shot through the thigh. Fort Wagner, July 18. Private N Barber, co F. 51st, wounded by a shell. Fort Wagner, July 18. Willis Kinlock, 31st, co A, abdomen; J D Meloy, Lt 51st, co D, neck; Arch Graham, 51st, co D; H Hunter, 51st, co C; Sergt McArthur, 51st, co C; Lt G W Thompson, 51st, co F, leg, since dead : Seret W B Bowden, 51st, co C, head; U Bass, 51st, co I, scalp; Granthem, 51st, co F, scalp; B Porter, co I, scalp Abner, 51st, co C; J Henderson, 51st, co F, bayonet wound; J D Johnson, 31st, co B; Jas Jones,

THE THIRD DAYS FIGHT AT GETT (SBURG. - A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel furnishes the following account of the third day's fatal charge at Gettysburg by our troops:

"The most of the forenoon of the 3d of July was consumed in manœuvring and getting batteries in position, but from about 2 o'clock till night that day will ever be remembered by both armies of the Potomac as a day distinguished above all others for onsurnassed strife and carnage. The fight at this time opened with that flerceness and desperation which told that both were battling desperately to win the victory which had been so long, as it were, poising in the balance. Favorable information comes from Ewell; he is driving them on the left. Hill presses them in the centre, so as to well nigh make them yield. On the extreme right Longstreet is gaining ground. One hill on the right, the strongest old they have, must be carried. The undertaking to carry it by assault is very hazardous, but there is no other way to take it. The hill is alive with men four lines deep in support of the powerful batteries there. This point is the key to the position of the Federal army. Their fortifications must be charged, and with the support of our artillery we must silence their batteries and carry their heights.

Pickett's division is selected for this work. They commence steadily and in beautiful line to march upon the fatal spot; the distance is too far to charge with the yell and rush that generally characterize charges. They press on through fields, over fences and ditches. The enemy can see all of our movements, and troops are double-quicked up to meet us. Our noble boys charge on through shot and shell; their ranks melting away as they advance under the murderous artillery fire of the enemy. Our artillery performs excellently. The batteries of the enemy are almost silenced: their three rear ranks are broken and almost annihilated by our we'll directed artillery fire. On we press to within forty yards of their breastworks when we received from their concealed front rank a fire to mention which almost makes the heart to sicken. Surely none can escape. All must perish before such a

murderous volley. Not so! our men rise, many wounded, from the cloud of smoke, and press on with their ranks sadly thinned Some reach the breastworks; mount them and capture many of their guns. A dark cloud of Yankees show themselves; they have been reinaforced with infantry and artillery. What an awful moment. Where are our reinforcements? What momentous question! Alas, we have none at hand! They have either been too slow or basely skulked their duty, when to do so was indeed crimi nal. No help at hand, we are driven out of their fortifications and forced back by overwhelming num-

The fighting of the day over, our thoughts naturally turned to the wounded and the slain; many of whom (in Pickett's division, sad to relate,) were left in the enemy's lines, on the field, to languish, perhaps, to die, in a foreign land, with no "mother's hand to sooth the brow;" die amid the shrieks and groans of their dying comrades; the whole scene endred the more ghostly and ghastly by the dim light of the moon; and the cries of distress the more iteous by the utter helplesseness of their condition. None but those who have wandered, on a moonlit night, over a battle field, and heard the wailings there, and the half-stifled cry for water, can really imagine its horrors!"

GEN. PETTIGHEW .- A Martinsburg correspondent of the Richmond Disputch gives the following account of the death of Gen. Pettigrew :

"The army finished the passage of the river about 12 o'clock Tuesday night. Ewell's corps forded at the upper ferd above Williamsport; the corps of Gens. Hill and Longstreet crossed on pontoon bridges about five miles below Williamsport, which has been built to replace those destroyed by the enemy's cavalry the week preceding at the same place. Just before the rear guard left the opposite bank an offair occurred which lost to the Confederacy one of its ablest and most gallant officers-General Pettigrew, of North-Carolina. A body of the enemy's cavalry, hovering around our rear, and perceiving his brigade not in line, dashed boldly in among them, hoping to create a panic. Our men turned quickly upon them, scattering them like chaff before the wind, killing, wounding, and capturing nearly all. The prisoners passed through here to day en route to Richmond. Gen. Pettigrew received a mortal wound in the onset. His Adjutant General was also mortally wounded in the same affair, and died here this morning."

OUR DEAD AND WALL DE BOUND .- Gettysburg, in the history of this war, is to be signalized with Manassas, Shiloh, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Sharpsburg and other places, as a field of blood. All accounts agree that Gettysburg was the most severe and bloody conflict of the war. The enemy doubtless was badly handled, but our own slain, and wounded and prisoners number thousands. Our own suffering State has mingled with the dust of Gettysburg much of its best blood. Fathers, mothers, sisters and wives mourn the fall of many a noble man, slain on that fatal field. Our columns are too much straitened to name or enumerate them, but we must be content to make a record of their valor and self-sacrifice. For the dead, newspaper panegyric can do no good, nor can our prayers avail them. They have gone to render up their last account. But for the wounded we may care, and urge upon our people, who have heretofore never flagged in their munificence, to remember them in their afflictions. Let all be done that can be to alleviate and restore them.

And yet there is no end. War is insatiable in its thirst for blood. Thousands of the brave sons of the South are still to be sacrificed. Our waving fields of corn and wheat are to be displaced by hecatombs and Golgothas. Our land is still to be drenched in blood, to appease the wrath of man and to people hell. Thousands of human souls are to be rushed into the presence of God, unfurnished and unsaved. And all for what?-Releigh Christian Advocate.

For the Standard. A CARD. We regard the communication in the Standard of the

we regard the communication in the Standard the Sth inst., signed R. A., as incorrect, malicious, and unmerited by E. Dimock. He has been liberal to soldiers wives, giving them yarns of his own earning, and to one of the three sisters referred to, \$10.50 in bacon. NATHAN STOUT, (Signed) WM. STAFFORD. ALFRED THOMPSON,

WM. M. MILLIS. Clover Orchard, N. C., July 15, 1863.

For the Standard. THE DEATH OF GENERAL PETTIGREW. A THRENODY

BY FONT TAYLORD.

The sky was clad in gloom, for it wept for Pettigrew, Whose life's sun had set on his sad sunny land, He was braver than the brave and truer than the true, His bold brigade obeyed his clarion command.*

At Gettysburg he fought, sustaining his country's cause Hurled from happy homes the sullen Northland foe; He bled for a People's right to make the people's laws, Talked with death on the field to shield them from woe.

Foremost in all fields of the Sciences and of wars, The smooth paths of Letters and rough walks of Art, Stood this wise son of Pallas and gallant son of Mars-Gentle as a dove, yet with an eagle's heart. [

His State may suffer most but the world will feel his loss In Heaven with the blest, unscathed by battle's scars He'll watch the welkin ways and guard our Southern Cross, Known as a friend be welcomed home 'midst the Stars. \$ Rhamkatte, July 18, 1863.

• Gen. Pettigrew first introduced into our army the French system of drilling by bugle calls I Gen. P. was a thorough Linguist and was versed in nine lan-guages -5 Modern and 4 Ancient, § Gen. P. was believed to be one of the best Astronomers and Mathematician's of his day, and was thoroughly conversant with the movements of all the Heavenly spheres.

REMAINS OF GEN. PENDER-The remains of Major General Pender, of N. C., who died from the effects of wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg, passed through this city yesterday, en route for his native State. The regret for the death of this gallant officer and wholesouled patriot in this community is general.—Peters. Express.

The Ferocity of the New York Rioters-Eru-tality of the Military. No single incident in the New York riots better illustrates the ferocity of the rioters than the death of Col. O'Brien, of the 11th N. Y., who was in command of the military at the point where the deadliest conflict between the troops and people took place. This officer was in command of a body of infantry and two howitzers. In front of him on Second avenue, the streets was densely packed with men, women and children. He gave the order to the cannoniers to fire, and a volley of canister was sent into the crowd, followed by a rapid fire from the Minie rifles of the infantry. A number of the mob fell dead in their tracks, including three or four women, who were looking on. One woman and the child she held in her arms, were both killed

by the artillery. The Herald in its account says: After several rounds had been fired the people began to disperse, and the police proceeded to another part of the city. Col. O'Brien and his command, however, remained. The Colonel dismounted from his horse and walked into a drug store .-Had the commander of this military force taken his departure at this time there is little doubt that his life would have been saved. But fatality had destined him for its victim and he was a doomed man. Colonel O'Brien stayed in the drug store for some few minutes; it is thought that he went in to get some refreshments. The crowd were around the door at this time. There was scarcely a word spoken, but the lowering glances of one thousand men looked down in their vengeful spirit upon him as he stood in the door. He then drew his sword, and, with a revolver in the other hand, walked out on the sidewalk in the very centre of the crowd .-He was immediately surrounded, and one of the men came behind, and, striking him a heavy blow on the back of the head, staggered him. The crowd then immediately surrounded and beat him in a most shocking manner. After having been terribly ten his almost inanimate body was taken the strong arms of the crowd and hurried to the first lamp-post, where it was strung up by a rope. After a few minutes the body was taken down, he being still alive, and thrown like so much rubbish in the street.

The body lay in the middle of the street, within a few yards of the corner of 34th st. Nature shudders at the appalling seenes which here took place. The body was mutilated in such a manner that it was utterly impossible to recognize it. The head was nearly one mass of gore, while the clothes were also saturated with the crimson fluid of life. A crowd of some three hundred persons wounded the prostrate figure. These men looked upon the terrible sight with the greatest coolness, and some even smiled at the gay object. Our reporter walked leisurely among the crowd which surrounded the body, and in company with the rest gazed upon the extended mass of flesh which was once the corpulent form of Col. H. F. O'Brien, Notwithstanding the fearful process which the soldier had gone through, he was yet breathing with evident strength. The eyes were closed, but there was a very apparent twitching of the eyelids, while the lips were now and again convulsed, as if in the most intense

After lying for somewhat of an hour in this position several of the crowd took hold of the body by the legs, and dragged it from side to side of the street. This operation was gone through with several times, when the crowd again left the body lying in its original position. Had Col. O'Brien een a man of weak constitution, he would certainly have ceased to exist long enough before this time. He was, however, through life, a man of great natural strength, and this fact probably kept him breathing longer than would any other common The crowd remarked this, and watched his every slightest movement with the most intense anxiety. Now and then the head would be raised from the ground, while an application of a foot from one of the crowd would dash the already mangled mass again to the earth. This conduct was carried on for some time, and when our reporter left the body was still lying in the street, the last spark of existence having taken flight.

The Re-Admission of Louisiana-Important EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, June 19, 1863. Messrs. E. E. Mathiot, Bradish Johnston and Thos. Cottman : GENTLEMEN: Your letter, which follows, has been

received and considered: To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the planters of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that they have been delegated to seek of the General Government a full recognition of all the rights of the State as they existed previous to the pussage of an act of secession, upon the principle of the existence of the State Constitution unimpaired, and no legal act having transpired that could in any way deprive them of the advantages conferred by the Constitution.

Under this Constitution the State wishes to return to its full allegiance, in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the Federal Constitution. With the view of accomplishing the desired object, we further request that your Excellency will, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, direct the Military Governor of Louisiana to order an election, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the State, on the first Monday of November next, for all State and Federal offices.

With high consideration and respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants. E'E MATHIOT BRADISH JOHNSTON

THOS. COTTMAN. Since receiving the letter reliable information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State Constitution, and contemplate holding a Convention, for that object. This fact alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the General Government should not give the Committee the authority you seek, to act under the existing State Constitution. I may add, that while I do not perceive how such a committal could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, I really apprehend it might be so used

as to embarrass them. As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time without any order or proclama-tion from me just now. The people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election for both Federal and State officers by want of anything within my power to give them.

Your obedient servant A. LINCOLN. For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR :- We make no hesitation in saying that you are undoubtedly the friend of soldiers' wives; if so, we invoke you to insert a few lines in your most valuable and widely circulated paper in behalf of your unworthy servants. We are sorry to state to you, that we have a man in this county by the name of Spencer Wood, who has been one of the most crazy of Destructives. He has been ready at almost any time to see his equals burried away from their wives and children, and sent to the most re mote parts of the Confederacy, while he has been doing his hard fighting at home. He has been very careful not to risk his worthless carcass in front of Yankee guus and batteries. I will inform you that his rage became so great in the outset of the war, that he said the first time that Yankee invaders set their feet on North Carolina's soil, that if he was eating his morning's meal when the news came to him, he would not finish eating, but would start

Now, Mr. Editor, the Yankees have the most valuable part of the old North State, and have been making raids into our country, tearing up railroads, burning bridges, and alas! where is this man? He is at home where he intends to stay as long as he can. I will state to the public, that at the time of the draft his back was so bad off at that critical period that he could not "be a sout," and when the men were ordered to be enrolled up to 40, he was 42 years of age, and since it has come to 45 he is 47, and if years of age, and since it has come to 45 he is 47, and if the militia bill had passed up to sixty, I think it quite probable that he would have been sixty two. We tell the public he is a preacher. He also said that he could see Mr. Lincoln stuck full of pine sticks, and then fired and be fifty years dying. We will mention that in his hot haste to hurry men off to the army, he has not done any thing for any of the soldiers' wives, only one, and she lives at the new mill. We truly think that he could agree with the Register and Enquirer and other Destructive journals. We feel assured that if our little children were to go to his door and cry for bread, that he would scorn them with contempt; and if we had no better friends than him, we would expect to suffer in the absence of our hu-bands conclusion, we truly say that the insertion of the above would be very gratifying to the AUTHORS. Randolph Co., July 12, 1863.

For the Standard.

H. K. Burgwyn, Jr., Colonel 26th regiment N. C. troops, fell in a charge upon the enemy at Gettysburg, Pa. on the first day of July, 1863, in the 22d year of his age, deeply regretted is his death by all his command. History will record his worth, and rising generations embalin his memory, as one of the patriots and herous of the war. ory, as one of the patriots and heroes of the war. He was a gallant officer, lived without fear, and died without re-proach.

E. HENRY HORNADAY,
Ord. Sergt. 2 th Regt. N. C. T.

MARRIED.

In the Presbytian Church at Chapel Hill, on the morning of the 29th of June, by the Rev. James Phillips, D. D., Rev. R. E. Cooper, of Sumter district, S. C., to Annie E., only daughter of Dr. J. Z. and E. A. Davis, of Chapel Hill. In Orange County, on the 16th inst, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Lloyd, by J. W. Strowd, Esq., Mr. William Andrews to Miss Celina Lloyd.

Died, on the 2d July, from wounds received in the bat-tle near Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863, ARCHIBALD J. DAVIS, son of Owen and Sarah Davis, of Franklin County, N. C. in the 25th year of his age. He volunteered May, 1881, in in the 15th N. C. regiment, but was arrewards transferred to the 32d, in which he served faithfully until the time of his death. Ever quietly submitting to the hardships and privations attendant on the soldier's life, he was a true patriot and brave soldier, and bore his sufferings with role firmness. His dying words were "Oh, my God, I die for my country." He was a dutiful son and affectionate brother. His loss will be deeply felt by his many relatives and friends; for it may with truth be said -

"None knew him but to love him, None named him but to praise."

A FRIEND.

MINO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—The undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellew-citizens of this. Congressional District the name of Lieut. THOMAS C. FULLER as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut. Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut, i aller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to him-self and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer.

July 24, 1863.

NOR SALE .- A GOOD HORSE, 4 YEARS old, apply to SERGY. J. C. MARCOM.

ENXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH-La Carolina, Adjutant General's Office. (Militiu,) Raleigh, July 21st, 1863. General Order, No. 16. The President of the Confederate States having called into the Military service all between the ages of 15 and 45 subject to the Conscript Act, General Order No. 13, ordering the Commanding Officers, the Mainta to enrol and bring to Raleigh those between and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Governor VANCE: DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adjutant General.

All daily papers in the State copy one week, and ther papers two weeks, and forward bills to Adjutant

A UCTION SALES .- WILL BE SOLD AT Towles' Auction and Commission Store, on Saturday 25th inst, at 10% o'clock, I large drought HORSE, eight years old; I new one horse wagon and harness complete; I fine navy pistol, I six shooting, both in good order; I fine Gold Watch; 2 Silver ditto; I box Concentrated Ley; 2 do. Candles; Rice by the bag or less quantity; Soda, Copperas, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco; lot of prime Corn and a great variety of new Hartware, Ac., &c. JAMES M TOWLES, Auct.

Raleigh, July 24, 1863.

M PORTANT TO MILL OWNERS .- Mc-Magnen's celebrated improved SMUT AND SCREEN-ING MACHINE, kept constantly on hand and shipped to all accessible points in the Confederate States My old customers whose machines are worn out, would do well to renew them, as I will in order to use a portion of the castings, exchange with them on liberal terms. JNO A. McMANNEN.

South Lowell, N. C., July 24, 1863. AND DEEDS, MARRIAGE LICENSES and a few other blanks for sale at this office. July 24 1863.

NOTICE.-THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONsession at Raleigh. WILMINGTON & WELD ON R. R. CO.-

Board of Directors, Wilmington, N. C., July 17th, 1863. Dividend No. 24. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after 1st August next. Transfer Books closed till day of payment L. H. DEROSSET, Sec'y.

ATORTH-CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUN-

ty, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessious, May Term, 1863. R. C. Council, Adm'r. of Dempsy Goodwin, vs. Joshua E. Goodwin, Sarah Goodwin, Mary Goodwin, and Shadrack Cole and wife Nancy and El zabeth Lawrence. In this case it is ordered by the Court that advertisenent be made in the Raleigh Standard, according to law for Shadrack Cole and wife Nancy, and Elizabeth Lawrence, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Chatham, in Pittsborough, on the second Monday of August, 1863, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgnent pro confesso will be taken as to them. Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of said Court, at office, this le 16th July, 1863.

R. C. GOTFEN, c. c. c.

By WM. F. FOUSHEE, D. c.

the 16th July, 1863.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE. The exercises of this School will be resumed on the 15th of September. The year is divided into two sessions, one of fourteen and the other of twenty two weeks, with a short vacation at Christmas. Board and tuition for next session \$168. The ornamental branches an extra charge. Mr. A. Baumunu, assisted by Miss Mays, will have charge of music, and Mr. W. J. Myrover will teach French. drawing and painting. For circulars containing particulars, REV. R. BURWEIL, Charlotte, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, JOHN-ston County. Heary Sillivan vs. James H. Durham. Attachment. Fall Term of the Superior Court for the It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James County of Johnston, 1868.

H. Durham, defendant, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Standard, notifying the said James H. Durham of this proceeding, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, and answer, plead or demur, the same will be taken pro onifesso.
Witness, Wm. H. Joyner, Clerk of said Court, at office,

the 18th day of July, A. D., 1863. WM. H. JOYNER, c. s. c. (pr. adv. \$10.) 31-w6t.

July 24, 1883.

EADQUARTERS, 39TH REGT. N. C. Militia, July 21st, 1863.—Commanding officers of the different Companies of the 39th Regiment are hereby ordered to have all men between the ages of 18 and 50 not already enrolled in the Confederate service at Salem Church, on Friday the 31st of July, 1868. They will also have full rolls of the men made out.

L. D. STEPHENSON, N. J. WHITAKER, Adjutant. July 24, 1863. 60-2tpd.