

## Semi-Weekly Standard.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

No. 60.

ALEXANDER: FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Four dollars per annum,  
in advance.TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY.—Six dollars per an-  
num, in advance.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements inserted for \$2 per square of 14 lines or  
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tion of ten per cent. on the whole amount.

The Standard is conducted strictly on the cash principle.

Advertisements are discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Remittances of money at the risk of those send-  
ing.

The Latest News.

Through our continued usual heading of latest  
news, we really have no late news of importance.The government has complete control of the tele-  
graph, and sends only such news to the press as it  
deems to send. The last Richmond Dispatch says:"The intelligence which we receive from our  
troops now operating on the Northern border of the  
Confederacy is exceedingly meagre. We have nothing  
positive or satisfactory as to the present in-  
tentions of our army, and only rumors with reference  
to movements of the enemy. Some of the pas-  
sages came down on the Central train yester-  
day, and were coming positively that the main body of  
the enemy's forces has crossed the Potomac at different  
points, and are now making their way to the north-  
west side of the river, and they have only their  
horses and mules to depend on for transport. Between these  
contingents it is difficult to arrive at the truth."

The order has been restored in New York City. The

drafting staff proceed. Large bodies of soldiers

are being sent to the streets to keep down the

insurrection.

The conflict at Charleston was in progress up to

the 24th. In the battle of the 18th, on Morris

Island, in which the enemy attempted to take bat-  
tle, they were repulsed with heavy loss.

We had one hundred and fifty killed and wounded,

and the enemy, it is said, including prisoners, lost

about two thousand.

Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Barton,

Smith and Cumming, and all the field officers cap-  
tured at Vicksburg, were being exchanged.

The war has struggled all over the country.

Raid on Rocky Mount.

A Yankee force of four hundred men from Wash-  
ington, made a raid on the Wilmington and Weldon

R.R. at that place on Monday last. They first

burned the depot, where a part of them, number-

ing one hundred and fifty, remained, burning ware-

houses, Railroad property, &amp;c., while the larger

number proceeded to Rocky Mount, where they com-  
menced more extensive depredations. The Railroad

bridge over the Tar, Battle's cotton factory, mill,

lamps and storehouses, and 5,000 bales of cotton

were burned by them. A Railroad train, laden

with 20,000 pounds of bacon and drawing two cars

of furniture stores, was captured and destroyed.

The track was uninjured. Negroes, horses, mules,

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 Kennedey, with one

hundred men, and routed, with the loss of six kil-

led, fifteen wounded, and eight horses killed and

four captured. Our loss was three wounded,

among them Capt. Thompson shot through the

wrist. They were pursued by Col. Claiborne 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

recollect them:

Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew, Gen. W. D. Pen-

der, Col. M. O. B. Branch, Gen. G. 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.

A. Burgwyn, Col. G. B. Singletary, 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. Tho-

mas Crumpler, Maj. E. R. Ross, Maj. A. B. Car-

michael, Maj. Cradup, Four Generals, fourteen Col-

onels, one Lieutenant, and seven Majors. This

list is no doubt imperfect. We cannot well ap-  
proximate 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 defense 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

## The Richmond Enquirer.

We noticed in one of our recent issues the ex-

traordinary position of the Richmond Enquirer 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 Con-

federate, all Congresses and Legislatures as a nu-

isance, save in so far as they help us to strengthen

the hands of the commander-in-chief of this Con-

federacy. \* \* There is no interest or institution

in the country worth mentioning now, except the

government of the army; and no citizen has any

rights which can interfere with or impede its effi-

ciency."

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 ex-

pose 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 se-

cure under the law, in our property and persons—

must 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 yoke of any man, and by the

help of God they never will. Martial 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 mar-

tial law but a General of an army, and his power to

do so is limited by his lines. As to arbitrary gov-

ernment—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 consti-

tutions, laws, liberties. They will never under-

stand the logic of surrendering them. They may

keep them. When they are gone, no matter how,

all is gone."

The Enquirer of the 20th instant contains an

article in reply to one of ours in favor of peace on ho-

norable 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 reconstruct-

ing the old government. The only reference to re-

construction 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 sub-

mission 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 as-

sume 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 two-

thirds of the people of North-Carolina. We stake

ourselves upon it. Every public man stands or falls

by the people. Let the Enquirer observe the de-

velopments 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 hono-

rable 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 Vir-

ginia 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

saw Richmond when assailed by McClellan; they

country, propose to govern and control the country.

We entertain no unjust prejudices against foreigners.

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 Spelman

are a disgrace to our adopted citizens. Secure in

their exemption from military duty, they cry con-

stantly for more blood, and clap their hands for joy

as our poor boys are led to slaughter on distant

battlefields; 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 carcasses and place them in the fore-

front 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-

fice.

Of all the public men of Ireland who were tried

and convicted for their participation in the last re-

bellion in that country, John Mitchell is the mean-

est 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 op-

posed to African slavery, and opposed to it him-

self as long as he remained in Ireland, no sooner

did he touch our shores than he signed for a plan-

tation and a hundred negroes. This, he thought,

would commend him to certain oligarchs in the cot-

ton 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 Rich-

mond 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

force and persistent manner in which Mitchell la-

bors to inflame the two sections against each other,

and to prolong the war, leaves room for the infer-

ence 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 capac-

ity to govern themselves.

From the outset of this war the Editor of the

Standard has strained every nerve to render it

odium to the people, and we now believe, has had

a settled purpose to bring about the reconstruction

of the Union.—Register

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 pro-

secute 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

defense 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 in-

jured, and the administration at Richmond has ren-

dered itself odious to our people by its incapacity,

its mismanagement of our affairs, and by its pro-

digal 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

## 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 prin-

cipal 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. Suther-

land, 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

Kinloch, 31st, Co. A, abdomen; J. D. Meloy, L. F. 51st,

Co. D, neck; Arch Graham, 51st, Co. D; H. Hunter,

51st, Co. C; Sgt. McArthur, 51st, Co. C; L. G. W.

Thompson, 51st, Co. F, leg, since dead; Sgt. W. B.

Bowden, 51st, Co. G, head; U. Bass, 51st, Co. I, scalp;

S. Grantham, 51st, Co. F, scalp; B. Porter, Co. I, scalp;

J. Abner, 51st, Co. C; J. Henderson, 51st, Co. B,