THE
North-Carolina Standard
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

Gen. Ewell with the advance of his corps is said to have been at Culpepper Courthouse a few days ago. It was reported that Gen. Longstreet's corps had been sent towards Fredericksburg, to engage the attention of Gen. Sedgwick, who was reported on his way to that place. The locality occupied by the main body of Gen. Lee's army is not stated, but it is probably Culpepper Courthouse. This is between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, and not very far from the Chancellorsville battle ground.

On the 23d July a pretty severe fight occurred at Manassas Gap, between Wright's brigade of Georgians and a portion of the enemy. Our men fought with spirit, but were forced to retire, our loss being 200 killed, wounded and missing.

It is reported that Grant has joined Meade with 15,000 men.

It remains to be seen whether Gen. Lee will give battle where he is or retire on Richmond. If the enemy should re-occupy Fredericksburg they will be between Gen. Lee and Richmond.

Threatened Advance on Weldon.

We learn that the Yankee forces, in what numbers is not known, are supposed to be advancing on both sides of the Roanoke on Weldon. Col. W. J. Clarke, of the 24th, telegraphs to Gov. Vance from Weldon, July 29th, that a part of Ransom's brigade met the enemy in large force on the 28th, about 3 miles from Jackson, Northampton, and after an engagement of four hours drove them back. Five companies of the 24th were alone engaged. Our loss two killed, and less than ten wounded.

It is also stated that our forces met the enemy on the 28th, at Fort Branch, in Martin County, on the south side of the river, and drove them back. No particulars. The latest rumor is that the enemy were retreating on both sides of the river. It may be, however, that the fighting is not over. The enemy would hardly advance so far into the interior without a large force. If they are aiming at Weldon, their object is to cut off communication between Virginia and the other Southern States.—The loss of Weldon at any time would be serious, but at this particular time it would be a great calamity. We have confidence in the ability of our troops to hold it against any odds.

The news from Vicksburg is not very important. The shipment of troops by the enemy up the river from that place continues. They are believed to be intended for Richmond. The roads in the Vicksburg region have been rendered almost impassable by recent rains.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The conflict continues at Charleston. The enemy are erecting a new battery on Morris' Island, about 600 yards from battery Wagner. Several additional blockaders and transports had arrived, some of the latter with troops on board. The news from Charleston up to the 28th states that heavy shelling was going on by the enemy's gunboats.

The New York *Tribune* of a recent date says that the Confederate Judicial Commissioner of Exchange of prisoners has been notified that the federal government means to protect all officers under its flag *without regard to color*, and since the Confederates had persisted in refusing to exchange Yankee officers captured in command of negro troops, the federal government has stopped all exchange of prisoners.

President Davis has set apart Friday the 21st of August, as a day of humiliation and prayer in the Confederate States.

The Hon. William L. Yancey died at his residence, near Montgomery, Ala., on the 27th of July, after an illness of four weeks, from the effects of kidney disease.

THE 11TH N. C. REGIMENT.—This gallant regiment, certainly one of the finest in the South, was terribly torn to pieces at Gettysburg. Col. Leventhorpe was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Lieut. Col. Martin was absent on business at the time of the fight. Maj. Ross was killed.—Capt. Armfield, the senior Captain, was wounded and fell into the enemy's hands. Capt. Bird, the next highest, commanded the regiment on the third day's fight. We understand that he acquitted himself with great honor. Whilst others lost their colors, he brought off those of his regiment with his own hands. His clothes were struck with balls in several places, and his thigh grazed with a ball, though he reports himself not hurt. He received after the fight the highest commendations from Gen. Pettigrew. Every commissioned officer of his company who was present, was killed. Four hundred men of Leventhorpe's regiment were lost in that fearful struggle. What a terrible slaughter of some of the best men in the State!

We had the pleasure of seeing our friend the Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell, in the City on Thursday, in excellent health. Col. B., though considerably advanced in years, is as active and energetic as many of our young men.

Mr. John R. D. Shepard, of this City, has received the appointment of aid to Brigadier General Martin, with the rank of Lieutenant. Like many other young men, Mr. S. left the University before graduating for the purpose of entering the army.

A COUNTERFEIT.—A friend has shown us a $2 bill, purporting to have been issued by the Bank of Wilmington, which is one of the most ridiculous counterfeits we have ever seen. It is very badly printed, on flimsy paper, dated "Hanover, N. C., August 1, 1862," and signed H. L. Martin, President. This bill was put in circulation in Wilkes County, in this State. Like other counterfeits of a similar character, it was no doubt printed and sent out in the neighborhood of the Virginia salt-works.

Weekly Standard.

VOL. XXIX.—No. 32. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1863. WHOLE NUMBER 1483.

Who are the Traitors?

John Mitchell, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and his followers, pronounce the Editor of the *Standard* a traitor.

We have uniformly supported the war, the Confederate government, the sovereignty of the States, and we have labored to prevent a subversion of the Confederate Constitution; John Mitchell and his followers have not done as much for the war as our friends have, nor have they shown any respect for the Constitution or the rights of the sovereign States. On the contrary, they have declared that Courts, Congresses, and Legislatures are *nuisances*,—they have blotted out State lines as far as they could, and they are now preparing to erect a military Dictatorship over the people and over the States. Who are the traitors? Not those who support the war, and at the same time strive to maintain the government and the rights of the States—not those who uphold the Courts, and insist that our Congress and our Legislatures shall not be abolished, *but those who would subvert the government itself by changing its character, and placing a Dictator over our heads. These are the traitors*, and John Mitchell and his followers are the men *proved* to be so by their acts.

The power to make war and the power to make peace is lodged with the Confederate government. We advocate the exercise of the peace-making as well as the war-making power, and we do so in strict accordance with the Constitution itself. Is there any treason in that? We invoke the power of the very Constitution which John Mitchell and his followers would trample down, in order if possible to arrest this awful war; but John Mitchell and his followers, animated by a spirit as Satanic as the pit itself, call for more blood, and urge our people to stake their all on the same throw with the most desperate political gamblers that ever cursed any country. *We call for no peace which will not preserve the rights of the sovereign States and the institutions of the South*; and yet John Mitchell, who has no stake in the institutions of the South, and no respect for the rights of the States, pronounces us a traitor because we make this call. Let the people judge—let *them* say who is the traitor.

The proudest and mightiest nations have not thought it beneath their dignity to negotiate while they fought. All wars are waged for peace. The great Napoleon frequently negotiated while his armies were in the field, and gave and accepted terms. England has pursued the same course. So has Russia. What are we fighting for? *For war?* Nay, God forbid!—but for peace. Shall we be stronger six months hence than we are now?

But if the views of John Mitchell and his followers are to prevail—if Courts, and Congresses, and Legislatures, and Constitutions are to be abolished—if military despotism is to take the place of civil liberty, and the sovereign States are to be blotted out, *then this war is being fought in vain;* and the traitors—John Mitchell and his followers—who will thus have betrayed and destroyed the cause, will be eternally infamous.

"AID AND COMFORT TO THE YANKEES."—The Wilmington *Journal* copies, without rebuke or dissent, and in such a connexion as apparently to endorse its assertions, an extract from a yankee letter purporting to have been written at Newbern, June 30th, containing the following paragraph:—

"An elaborate article appeared in the Raleigh Standard on the 23d, believed to be from the pen of the Hon. W. A. Graham, denying the right of secession from the federal Union, affirming the right of coercion by the federal government, exclaiming against the propriety of and any just cause for the pending assaults against the Union, and strongly asserting the right of any State to withdraw at will from the Confederate States."

We did not read the article alluded to, and therefore do not know (or indeed believe) that its contents justified the above description of it; but one of us happening to be in Raleigh when it appeared, learned beyond all question that it was written by a different person from Gov. Graham.—*Fay. Obs.*

The *Observer* is correct. The article referred to was *not* written by Gov. Graham, but by a gentleman who resides many miles west of Hillsborough. Neither are the contents of the article correctly stated by the Yankee paper from which the *Journal* quotes, which the latter might easily have seen by examining the article itself. The main object of the writer was to show the absurdity of the position taken by President Davis in his last message, that the States who were parties to the old Confederation *seceded* from that Confederation when they established the federal Union. The writer showed this most conclusively. Incidentally, and as a part of the history of that day, he also noticed the fact that leading statesmen affirmed, while others opposed the right of coercion in the federal government; but there was no argument in favor of such right, and no "exclaiming against the propriety of and any just cause for the pending assaults against the Union."

This article, which was signed "*Davidson*," attracted very general attention, and was attributed to several of our ablest statesmen. Another communication from the same source, appears in our paper to-day.

We agree with the *Observer* that "the indiscretions of North-Carolina papers, in libeling such men as Gov. Graham and many others that might be named, have been the *sole cause* of the notion that prevails at the North and to some degree in our sister States, of the existence of a strong Union party in this State." But we go further and say, that presses which pursue such a course commit a great crime against society and against their country; that the motive for the crime is personal and political hatred; and the object sought to be accomplished is the destruction of the influence and good name of Conservatives, *at any sacrifice*. For one, we have no confidence in such presses, and never expect to have. They kiss only to betray.

From Tennessee—Sufferings of the People.

CHATTANOOGA, July 27.—A small squad of Yankees appeared at Bridgport this morning, and attempted to capture a steamboat. Our pickets gave them such a warm reception that they fled precipitately.

Parties from Middle Tennessee represent that the sufferings of the people in that portion of the State are horrible. Some of the most wealthy families are drawing rations from the Federal commissary, and others are compelled to beg bread for their families in the camp of the enemy.

It should be known by every soldier in the field that the dried leaf of the corn plant (corn fodder) is successfully used as a substitute for hops. The infusion is prepared in the same way. Practice will soon determine the quantity necessary. In one of the Government hospitals bread for four hundred men is daily prepared in this way, and it is fully equal to the best bread prepared with hops.

The Tithingman.

It is not to be expected that any thing we may say will have any influence with the administration at Richmond. Nevertheless we must perform our duty as a North-Carolinian, and as a well-wisher to the Confederate cause. Mr. Davis *could*, if he *would*, soon remove all causes of serious discontent in this State, and unite our people as one man. We tell him most solemnly and most respectfully that Mr. Bradford will not be able to collect the tithes in this State.

The following communication, from a highly respectable source, contains truth plainly and well expressed:—

For the Standard.

TO PRESIDENT DAVIS:—Allow me to say you are wrong in your exclusion of North-Carolinians from the honors of the half million of places and offices which you fill with men from other States. Let me tell you it is a dangerous error to fill as you have done, and are doing, various posts in North-Carolina with able-bodied conscripts from other States, when there are capable and meritorious wounded in North-Carolina who could fully discharge the duties. Your Tithingman for North-Carolina is said to be a graduate of West Point, by birth a Pennsylvanian, by adoption a Virginian; a warm Southern man before the enemy appeared at Norfolk, after they did come he betook himself to the back woods of North-Carolina. From his appearance, I take it the call to 45 included him as a conscript; and now, by your action, you take him out and expect the people to be quiet under such degradation and disgrace. Vain expectation, Mr. President. The Governor has told you that the appointment was giving dissatisfaction. You will learn, perhaps, too late, that it is creating a ferment that you cannot allay. By the appointment you do injustice to the people of North-Carolina—you do injustice to the army of the Confederacy. Make, Mr. President, your Tithingman a Brigadier; put him in command of a North-Carolina brigade; if he will lead them fearlessly to face the enemy, as Pettigrew did, as Anderson did, as Burgwyn did, as Stokes did, as Fisher did, as Crumpler did, as Campbell did, as Lee did, as Carmichael did, as Champ. Davis did, our people will follow and love him while he leads, and reverence and lament him when he falls. You limit the Tithingman in his collection of our products; you can't limit the opprobrium which he is sure to collect. You will have store-houses for the tithes; where will you put the opprobrium which he collects? Castle Thunder and the Bastile at Salisbury can't hold it.

Let me conclude, Mr. President, by saying you are wanting "in fear." I don't mean that fear which destroys a man's faculties and renders him incapable of acting, but that sort of fear which enables a man to foresee a coming evil, to measure it, to examine his powers of resistance, to ballance the evil of opposition or defeat, and if he thinks he must be ultimately overpowered, leads him to find a good escape in good time. I can see no possible disgrace in feeling this sort of fear, and in listening to its suggestions. I should not think a man brave but mad who did not feel such fear in such fearful times as these. Yours for the war, CATO.

Pineville, July 26th, 1863.

Federal and Foreign Affairs.

The New York *Herald* of the 25th of July contains a lengthy dispatch from Washington, of which the following is the substance. We give it for what it is worth:

"It is now admitted by the most sanguine members of the Administration that never were our Foreign Affairs in so menacing a state. England, so official advices indicate, has determined to furnish the South with an iron-clad navy; and it is equally certain that the Emperor of France has made up his mind definitely to interfere in our domestc affairs. The fall of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and the rebel defeat at Gettysburg, will not, it is believed by the most sagacious friends of the administration, alter the character of the action France and England have determined to adopt. On the contrary, the moment there is danger of the North overpowering the South, intervention will be tried to compel a separation, upon which England and France are determined—England to cripple the power of this great Republic, and France to preserve her dominion over Mexico. With these indications before them, Seward and the President are convinced that this is the most critical time, so far as regards our relations with foreign powers, since the commencement of the war. From what I hear I am inclined to believed that measures are now on foot to put an end to the war. It is not impossible that we may see a sudden change of parties next month."

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Neathery, of the Adjutant-General's office, for the following full and correct list of North-Carolina field officers who have lost their lives in the service:—

NORTH-CAROLINA'S DEAD.

MR. HOLDEN:—Permit me to correct the list of General Field Officers of North-Carolina Regiments which have fallen in this war, as published in your last paper.

MAJOR GENERAL—William D. Pender.

BRIGADIER GENERALS—Lawrence O'B. Branch, George B. Anderson, J. Johnston Pettigrew.

COLONELS—Montfort S. Stokes, Charles C. Tew, Gaston Meares, Charles F. Fisher, Isaac E. Avery, Reuben P. Campbell, Philetus W. Roberts, (died,) Robert M. McKinney, Champ Davis, Thomas J. Purdie, Matthew Davis, (died,) Solomon Williams, Henry K. Burgwynn, Richard H. Riddick, Charles C. Lee, George B. Singeltary, J. Henry Morehead, (died,) James C. S. McDowell—18.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS—John C. Badham, Junius L. Hill, Franklin J. Faison, Rufus K. Pepper, Sanders Fulton, Robert H. Gray, (died,) Christopher C. Cole, Thomas L. Lowe, (died,) Eli H. Miller, Oliver H. Petway, John A. Graves, M. Thomas Smith—12.

MAJORS—Tristrim L. Skinner, John Howard, Absolom K. Simonton, John B. Andrews, (died,) Henry MacRae, (died,) Thomas N. Crumpler, John H. Whitaker, Egbert A. Ross, David P. Rowe, Ed. Dixon, (died,) Laban Odell, Edmund J. Christian, Abner B. Carmichael, Thomas W. Mayhew, Joseph H. Sanders, John M. Kelly, Archibald D. Crudup, Benjamin R. Huske, James S. Whitehead—19.

I have not included in this list Colonels Leaventhorpe, Christie and Marshall, Lieut. Col. Parks and Maj. Richardson, reported to have been killed or to have died of wounds received in the late fights, but have included those who have died of disease. N.

LEATHER.—A friend calls our attention to the fact, that though North-Carolina furnishes shoes for her own soldiers the agents of the Confederate government are impressing leather in this State for the Confederate army. This is unjust, and ought not to be submitted to. This State cannot furnish shoes for her own soldiers, and leather besides for the troops of other States. The supply is small, and will be needed by our people at home. If these agents are permitted to go on impressing, hundreds and thousands of our white females will be without shoes the coming winter. We thought it was understood, when our State undertook to shoe and clothe her own troops, that the Confederate government would not permit its agents to impress cloth and leather in North-Carolina. This *was* the bargain. Let the bargain be kept as it was made.

Nothing is known of the movement against Weldon except that it is made in considerable force, and probably from two points. That it will fail completely, is confidently expected, because of the unusual forces in place to meet it. The chief importance of the movement is not the damage it could do at Weldon, but the interruption of communication with Charleston in the present juncture; and its chief significance is the manifestation of the anxiety felt by the enemy to make such an interruption. There is little doubt entertained that a more formidable assault will shortly be made on Charleston than has yet been made. The great seaport must be taken at all hazards before the European interference, now seriously apprehended at Washington, arrives to render its capture forever impossible.—*Richmond Examiner, July 29.*

THE OLD PRINTER.

BY P. H. SHILLABER.

I see him at his case,
With his anxious, cheerless face
Worn and brown;
And the types' unceasing click,
As they drop within his stick,
Seems of life's old clock the tick
Running down.

Years, years away have flown,
And the printer long I've known,
Boy and man;
Time was when step elate
Distinguished his gait,
And the form was tall and straight
We now scan.

And hope was high at first,
And the golden chest he nursed,
Till he found
That hope was but a glare
In a cold and frosty air,
And the promise, pictured fair,
Barren ground.

Long years he's labored on,
The morning hues are gone
From his sky;
Heartbreaks his hours,
For others are his powers—
And his days, like passing showers,
Flitting by.

You can see him, night by night,
By the lamp's dull dreamy light,
Standing there,
With cobweb curtains spread
In festoons o'er his head,
That sooty showers shed
In his hair.

And when the waning moon
Proclaims of night the noon,
If you roam,
You may see him, weak and frail,
As his weary steps do fail,
In motion like the snail,
Wending home.

His form by years is bent,
To his hair a tinge is lent
Sadly gray;
And his teeth are sore decayed,
And his eyes their trust betrayed,—
Great havoc time has made
With his clay.

But soon will come the day
When his form will pass away
From your view,
And the spot shall know no more
The sorrows that he bore,
Or the disappointments sore
That he knew.

RECOGNITION—GRAVE ERRORS.

Perhaps no one thing has done more to paralyze the mind and the efforts of the South then the constant repetition of the report, and the almost constant expectation of recognition and intervention by the great Powers of Europe. From time to time, and oftentimes the influence was hurtful in the extreme, the hope of recognition has been excited by the letters of European correspondents of Northern papers, and occasional articles in European journals. Our people have seized upon these indications with too much avidity, inasmuch as this avidity would seem to favor the idea that our people were so tired of the war that they seized upon every sign of peace with anxious solicitude.

We think and have thought for some time, that these outgivings—very often foundationless—were intended to lull us into a fatal security or lassitude, at the same time that it incited our enemy to increased exertion. It is time our people divested their minds of all such hopes. They ought to know, and never forget, that the destruction of republicanism is a cherished object of all the European Powers, while the extirpation of slavery is an object desired and aimed at by many. It is in vain that we plead to the worse than African slavery to which the people of many of them are subjected—they do not regard it as slavery, and if they listen to the suggestion it is only to become insulted by it.

It is, therefore, it seems to us, worse than folly to even hope for, much less to rely on, the recognition and intervention by European powers, to put a stop to this wicked and unnecessary war. It can only be brought to a close by a firm and unwavering reliance upon our own prowess and resources, and the aid of the God of Battles. We must endure privations, and fight and win battles—meet the enemy at every point, and dispute with ardor and determination every foot of soil, and drive him back at all hazards and at any cost.

Another great mistake, and, in our judgment, scarcely less important or mischievious than the other, has been our underrating the courage and resources of the enemy, and their willingness to use them for our subjugation. This great error prevailed at the beginning of the war, and has continued to prevail till this day. Whether as courageous as the people of the South or not, it is very true that the correspondents of the Southern newspapers speak in high terms of their recent assaults on our fortifications both at Vicksburg and Charleston; and we would remember that of all the people in the world those of the North are the most obstinate and determined in whatever they undertake. They will prove as much so in war as they have in commerce. Their motto has been, "hold all you get, and get all you can." If they gain any point or territory it will require great exertions to dislodge or expel them.

Much is now expected from the opposition to the draft exhibited at the North. We wish we could participate in the expectation; but we cannot. It may be some time before, and with great difficulty that Lincoln will raise the 300,000 troops he has called for. But the safest opinion for the South to act upon, is, that Lincoln can and will raise the men, *and prepare accordingly.* To act upon the contrary opinion, may result in dreadful disaster to us, from which we could not recover for years; whereas if we believe, that notwithstanding the violent and even armed opposition to the draft, the troops called for will be raised, and prepare to meet them, all will go well. If we should be deceived, we will only be the better prepared to drive the enemy from our soil, and conquer a peace. We shall be in a condition to conquer a recognition from the only nation we need care to be recognized by, or that it is really important that we should be recognized by.

We should, therefore, *at once and forever*, dismiss all hope of recognition, and the idea that the Lincoln government will be unable to raise men or money with which to prosecute the war. To our view the contest at the North is not so much for peace, as it is as to see which of the two great parties shall have the honor of subjugating us—all parties believing that we *can* be subjugated. We have need of all the men, money, and other resources which the government can command, and all should be brought into exercise without delay. This is the only way to bring about a termination of war, recognition of our nationality by foreign nations, and an acknowledgment of our independence by the United States.—*Atlan. Commonwealth.*

Important Movement in New Orleans.

RICHMOND, July 27.—The French citizens in New Orleans have requested the French Vice-Consul there, to petition the Emperor to send to the Mississippi several vessels of war to afford them refuge and protection, in view of the critical position in which they are placed.

RIGHT.—We observe that Major-General Buckner has issued very stringent orders against the practice so indiscriminately indulged in by minor officials of interfering with citizens. He lays down the rule distinctly that the military has nothing to do with the conduct of the citizen, except for violation of military law, and officers who make arrests are to be held accountable in cases of improper detention.

REMARKABLE WATCH.—"In the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, in Russia, is a watch about the size of an egg. Within, is represented our Redeemer's tomb, with the stone at the entrance, and the sentinels upon duty. While a spectator is admiring this curious piece of mechanism, the stone is suddenly removed, the sentinels drop down, the angles appear, the women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant is heard, that is performed in the Greek Church on Easter Eve."

For the Standard.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WAKE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the people of Little River district, Wake County, held at Rosemburg on the 24th July, on motion of B. T. Strickland, Dr. G. M. Cooley was called to the chair, and Harrington Daniel was appointed Secretary. On motion, B. T. Strickland, A. R. Horton, and H. Daniel were appointed a committee to report resolutions. The committee soon after reported the following resolutions through their chairman, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time has arrived when the people of North-Carolina should watch their own rights and interests with a jealous eye; and WHEREAS we, a portion of the people, have thought proper to meet together to express our views in relation to the policy pursued towards this State by the Confederate government, and to take a position in defence of our liberties, pledging our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor in defence of the rights and honor of the State, whether against kings abroad or tyrants at home. Therefore—

Resolved, That the course of the administration at Richmond towards North-Carolina has been any thing but fair. While she has sent more men to the field than any other State according to population, and while her sons have every where fought and charged the enemy with unsurpassed courage, she receives but little credit for valor or patriotism, and has fewer Generals than any other State to command her troops. Our people have long complained of this injustice, but thus far their complaints have been disregarded.

Resolved, That North-Carolina has men as well qualified to examine and enrol her conscripts as can be sent here from the City of Richmond; and the course pursued in this respect towards the State is an insult to the intelligence of her people.

Resolved, That we utterly abhor the appointment of one Bradford as chief Tithingman from Virginia for North-Carolina. North-Carolina has plenty of men to fill such offices, and we demand his removal.

Resolved, That the President having called upon the Governor of the State for more troops, we deem the call unjust until other States have furnished their quota, so as to make the number furnished by them equal to that heretofore furnished by us.

Resolved, That it is a great crime, at a time like this, to conceal the truth from the people. From the beginning of this war until the present the enemy has gained slowly but surely upon us, and but for the extraordinary courage of our troops, their flag would long since have floated from all our capitols.

Resolved, That we favor a proposition of peace to the enemy upon such terms as will guarantee to us all our rights upon an equality with the North; and if such a proposition should be made to and rejected by them, we would be willing to die to the last man upon the battle-field in defence of those rights and that equality. We feel that it is time to consult reason and common sense, and to discard prejudice and passion. The people must look and act upon things as they are.

Resolved, That peace cannot be reached merely by fighting. This, we think, is now apparent to all. The birth of a nation is a great event, and so is the decay and death of a nation. Unless Providence should smile upon us—and we see no indications that He will—the war will go on until one side or the other shall conquer.

Therefore Resolved, That we commit our cause to the hands of God, and trust we are ready to bow with humble submission to His will. We are willing, in the last resort, to accept the least of the evils that appear to be before us, and have peace again upon honorable terms.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of the North-Carolina *Standard*.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

G. M. COOLEY, Ch'n.

H. DANIEL, Sec.

For the Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq: The time is approaching when the voters of the Third Congressional District will be called upon to vote for some one to represent them in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, permit me to present the name of LOVERD ELDRIDGE, of Smithfield, as one well qualified and capable of filling that honorable position. Mr. Eldridge is a sound lawyer and an able man, and no gentleman whose name has been suggested in connexion with this position would make a more faithful and able representative, nor one whom the voters in this part of the district would take more pleasure in voting for; he is also a sound Conservative.

S. P. H.

Johnston County, July 24, 1863.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

Thirty-First Regiment N. C. Troops.

HEADQUARTERS 31st REGIMENT, N. C. T.,
Sullivan's Island, July 23, 1863.

EDITORS COURIER:—Enclosed I send you a list of casualties in this regiment, at the affair on James Island, July 16th, and the bombardment and assault of Battery Wagner, July 18th. From the enclosed list it would appear that there was no dereliction of duty on the party of either officers or men of this regiment. Their list of casualties is as large or larger, in proportion to their number, as that of any command engaged. There being not more than 350 men in the regiment at that time, and out of that number two whole companies were detached at Battery Gregg at the time of the assault.

Casualties on James' Island, July 16, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Private W A Johnson.
Wounded—Privates E A Lee, and James Gower, slightly.

COMPANY I.

Wounded—Corporal Joseph Stewart and Private W T Messer, slightly.

COMPANY K.

Wounded—Private Freeman Willis, mortally; since dead.

Casualties on Morris' Island, in Battery Wagner, July 18, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Wounded—Private Kinlow, mortally, since dead; Sergt. Lewis, slightly; Privates Thomas Jones, A H Sealey and J L Thompson, slightly.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Privates Sidney Parker and B B Harris.
Wounded—Privates Soloman Allen, severely; J D Johnson and Jonathan Dees, slightly.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Private Wm Matthews.
Wounded—Privates Alex Rogers, severely; A Sexton, R Ellen, A Q Wood and A Wood, slightly.

COMPANY D.

Wounded—Private W R Bryan, mortally, since dead; Sergt S J Mitchiner, slightly.

COMPANY E.

Wounded—Sergt Pope, Privates D N Wilkinson, and John Faulkner, slightly.
Missing—Private Dewain Garret.

COMPANY F.

Killed—Corporal W E Harrell (flag bearer).
Wounded—Sergt S S Perry.

COMPANY G.

Wounded—Privates Andrew Lawrence, dangerously (feared mortal); J A Grant and E D Sandiford slightly.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Private Isaac Allen.
Wounded—Privates R B Keith and W A Mooningham, slightly.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Private Neill H Gaskins.
Wounded—Captain A B Parker, mortally, since dead; Sergt J McAllister, severely, Private Isaac Melvin, and Sergt John Gregory, slightly.

COMPANY K.

Killed—Private Z. Smith.
Wounded—Privates M W Carriher, dangerously, feared mortal: H Mitchell and A Wiggins, severely.

(Official.) E. K. BRYAN,
Adjutant 31st Regiment N. C. T.

P. S.—"Pessonne" states in a late communication to your paper, that "a part of this regiment was in reserve." This is a great mistake. The parapet was manned by every company of this regiment; except the two companies alluded to before, who were detailed at Battery Gregg.—Please do the regiment the justice to correct the error.

E. K. BRYAN, Adjutant 31st N. C. T.

Lieut. T. C. Fuller, of Starr's Battery, whose name has been mentioned, we believe, in connection with the Congressional election in this District, requests us to state that, at all times and under all circumstances, he is opposed to any reconciliation which would unite the Southern Confederacy to the Northern (so called U. S.) Government. We take pleasure in making this statement, as a matter of justice to Lieut. Fuller.—*Wil. Journal.*

For the Standard.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MOORE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Moore County, held at Ritter's Musterground, on Saturday the 25th instant, on motion of T. W. Ritter, Jno. A. Barrett was called to the chair, and Wm. R. Bryant appointed secretary.

The Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of J. L. Ritter, Dabney Phillips, T. W. Ritter, J. R. McLemore, R. W. Barrett and Isham Wallace were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported, through their Chairman, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time has arrived when the people of North-Carolina should guard with jealous care their rights and their liberties, and look with an eye single to their interest, we deem it our duty, as freemen of North-Carolina, to meet in public council and express our views in regard to the policy of the Confederate government has thought proper to pursue towards North-Carolina, and take a position upholding and defending the liberties of the people of the State, pledging our lives and fortunes, and our sacred honor in her defence, whether against kings abroad or tyrants at home. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the course of the Confederate government towards North-Carolina from the beginning of the war has been anything but fair and honorable, and that let her blood flow over so freely, not a word is said or charitable act done to honor the valor or patriotism of her sons.

Resolved, That notwithstanding North-Carolina has furnished more men in proportion to her inhabitants than any other State to prosecute this war, she has fewer Brigadiers and Major Generals to command them than any other State; of the injustice of which the people have long complained, but as yet their complaints have been entirely disregarded.

Resolved, That while North-Carolina has able and skillful physicians and officers, competent to perform the duties assigned them, the Confederate government has sent to this State physicians and officers from Richmond to examine and enroll her conscripts, thereby treating with contempt the intelligence of the State.

Resolved, That the appointment of one Bradford, (a Virginian,) chief Tithingman for North-Carolina, is an insult to the State; that we demand his removal, and that some North-Carolinian be appointed in his stead.

Resolved, That North-Carolinians are capable of performing any duties assigned them by the Confederate government, and we protest against the practice of appointing men from other States to perform duties within her borders which her own sons can do as well.

Resolved, That the Davis administration having called upon the Governor for seven thousand militia, we deem it unjust to the best interest of the State that any more troops be furnished until other States have furnished their just quota of men.

Resolved, That in view of the bad treatment this State has received at the hands of the Confederate government and the insults constantly heaped upon her, we deem it the duty of all North-Carolinians to demand their discontinuance, or we shall, in self defence, be compelled to take a position where we can take care of ourselves; and we call upon the people of North-Carolina to hold meetings in their respective Counties and declare whether they shall be freemen or slaves.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, except in contingences contemplated by the Constitution; that we are in favor of free speech and the freedom of the press—two of the greatest bulwarks of liberty; that strict subordination of the military to the civil authorities is a cardinal principle in a free government, and should not be departed from.

Resolved, That the representative is responsible to his constituents, and should be held to a strict accountability.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to closed doors and secret sessions, as being contrary to the genius of our institutions.

Resolved, That we are in favor of establishing a national judiciary, that the rights of the people may be ascertained and declared under the Constitution and laws of the land.

Resolved, That we highly approve the action of the Supreme Court of North-Carolina in enquiring into the cause of the capture and detention of certain citizens as conscripts, and in discharging those that were illegally restrained of their liberties, thus affording to the citizens of the State the blessing of liberty which was virtually denied to them by the Congress of the Confederacy, in neglecting to establish a Supreme Court.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a just and equitable system of taxation, so that all classes may bear their burthens equally; we are, therefore, opposed to the tithe system incorporated in the tax bill of Congress, discriminating against and taxing the labor and industry of the agricultural classes.

Resolved, That the present bloody and inhuman war has raged long enough without any profit or material advantage to either the North or the South; we therefore call upon our representatives in the next Congress to use their utmost endeavors to obtain a cessation of hostilities and a termination of our present struggle, in a just, honorable and lasting peace.

Resolved, That we do not intend to submit any longer to the gross insults to North-Carolina from the Confederate government at Richmond, in the appointment of officers from other States to offices in North-Carolina; and we appeal to the Governor of this State to take some step by which the rights of the people of the State of North-Carolina may be defended.

Resolved, That W. W. Holden is one of the ablest and boldest defenders of the rights of the people in the State, and we recommend the *Standard* to every lover of liberty, and to all who are opposed to despotism at home or abroad.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Raleigh *Standard* and Fayetteville *Observer*.

JNO. A. BARRETT, Chm'n.

WM. R. BRYANT, Sec.

For the Standard.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WAKE COUNTY.

At a meting of the people of Beaver Creek district, held at William H. Partrick's, on the 25th July, 1863, on motion K. Johnson, Esq., was called to the chair, and T. T. Holland and C. S. Jinks were appointed Secretaries.

After the chairman had explained the object of the meeting, on motion he was requested to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. The chairman then appointed the following as the committee: Gray Jones, John Merritt, Joseph Weatherspoon, Charles Penny, and Wm. H. Partrick; and on motion the chairman was added to the committee. The committee retired and after a time returned, and reported the following resolutions, which, after some appropriate remarks from the chairman, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The people of the South were promised peaceable secession, and have not realised it, but with sorrow have felt its awful effects; and, WHEREAS, North-Carolina has been raked for soldiers as with a fine tooth comb, while the law has been partially executed in other States; and WHEREAS, the government at Richmond is the people's creature, and that creature is forgetful of its creator, and is converting itself into a patizan machine, to bestow offices and patronage on favorites, while North-Carolina and North-Carolinians are neglected. Therefore,

Resolved, That the chief Tithingman for North-Carolina ought to be removed, and a Conservative North-Carolinian appointed in his place.

Resolved, That we are for peace, and to that end the President is hereby requested to suspend hostilities and propose a Convention of all the States to accomplish the same.

Resolved, That in our humble opinion, a further drain upon our white population might result in inciting the slaves to insubordination, and might lead to the most serious consequences; and His Excellency Governor Vance is requested to [illegible] troops go from this State.

Resolved, That W. W. Holden is no more less defender of our [illegible] is a bold and fearless [illegible] property, our lives [illegible]; and we pledge our [illegible] and our sacred honor to the support of our [illegible] and his support.

Resolved, That the *Standard* and *Progress* be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

K. JOHNSON, Chm'n.

T. T. HOLLAND, C. S. JINKS, } Sec'ys.