Semi-Weekly Standard. WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

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RALEIGH: FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

The Latest News-Gen. Lee's Army. We are still without full and definite accounts from Confederate sources of the late battles at Get-

Gen. Lee was still, at the latest dates, at Hagarstown, with his line extended towards the Petomac at Williamsport. The Yankee forces are in his neighborhood, and thought to be in his front and rear. We have had rumors of another great battle near Hagarstown, but these rumors are not thus far confirmed. It is thought, however, that another great conflict cannot be long postponed. Delay is dangerous to the Confederates. It enables the federals to add to their numbers from all quarters.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday last says: "The President received a letter from General Lee, on Saturday, which puts to rest all anxieties in relation to the situation of our army in Maryland, and confirms the statements which have been made. that our army has been uniformily victorious in its encounters with the enemy in Pennsylvania. The latter states in effect, that the engagements at Gettisburg resulted in defeating the enemy completely, killing and wounding a number far exceeding our own, and in the capture of a large number of prisoners; that the falling back of our army to Hagerstown was a prudential move, not occasioned by any success on the part of the enemy, and not through any apprehension of contingencies arising which might ensure his success at that point. The gist of the letter, in a few words, is that the enemy was even more thoroughly cut up and whipped than he has ever been upon Southern soil, and that the occupation of Hagerstown was a movement dictated by strategy and prudence, as essential to the success of the campaign. The secret involved in this movement may as well be left to Gen. Lee to develope in his own good time. The prisoners in our hands and on the way here, are, we understand, estimated at between 15,000 and 18,000. The army is in fine spirits and excellent condition."

The people would have been better pleased if they could have had the whole of Gen. Lee's letter. From Jackson.

News from Jackson to the 14th. Fighting still going on between Gen. Grant and Gen. Johnston. Considerable loss on both sides.

From Charleston. The Yankees are actively engaged in fortifying their position at the south end of Morris' Island .-Fort Sumter maintains a slow but constant shelling

of the enemy's position. From James River. No troops had been landed from the Yankee gun boats on the James River up to the 14th. The flo-

tillla was reported moving up towards City Point near Petersburg. The militia of Petersburg and vicinity have been called out to meet the enemy. From the North. battles, one of their correspondents states that one

of their brigades went in 2,100 strong, and came out with only 400. Some of the federal papers admit their loss to have been 25,000, but they claim that the Confederate loss was equal to theirs. The New York Herald of a late date says: "Lee is sending over to the Virginia shore his wounded and his supply trains, but no troops have yet crossed. Ammunition is being hurried over to

the Maryland shore, and there is every indication that Lee intends to give us battle at Hagerstown .-His position is an excellent one, and affords better opportunities for defensive operations than that occupied by us at Gettysburg.' President Davis calls for more Conscripts!

President Davis has issued his proclamation, declaring, in his judgment, that the necessity of the public defence requires that every man, capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 18 and 45, should now be called out to do his duty in defense of his country, and in driving back the invaders now within the lines of the Confederacy. He therefore calls out all white residents of the

Confederate States, between the ages aforesaid, and orders all persons subject to this call, not now in military service, upon being enrolled to repair forthwith to the conscript camps of their respective States, under pain of being held and punished as deserters. He further orders that it shall be lawful for any person embraced within this call to volunteer for service before enrollment.

If all male white residents are called for, the principals of substitutes, County and State officers of all kinds, and the militia generally are included !as well as all persons exempted by act of Congres! If this be so, the call is not in accordance with law. But we prefer to see the call in full before submitting comments upon it.

Gov. Graham passed through this place on Wednesday morning last with his son, Capt. William A. Graham, Jr., of the cavalry, who was severely wounded in the leg in one of the late battles. Gov. G. has, we believe, five sons in the service.

We publish to-day the list of casualties in the 5th and 13th regiments. We have also received from Lieut. Col. Speer of the 28th, a list of the casualties in that regiment, which shall appear in our next .-There were of this regiment fourteen killed, one hundred and seventeen wounded, and ninety-four missing. Col. S. fears that a large portion of the missing are killed. Col. Lowe was wounded severely, and Col. Speer, Maj. Stowe, and Adj't, Folger, slightly.

From Charleston. The news from Charleston is contained in the fol-

lowing official dispatch, which was received yester-"CHARLESTON, July 13, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adj't and Insp'r General: There is nothing new since yesterday. The enemy is establishing batteries for long range guns on the middle of Morris Island, aided by five monitors and three wooden gunboats, which are firing on batteries Wagner and Gregg, on the north end of Morris Island, (Signed,)

G. T. BEAUREGARD."

So it seems the enemy has possession of Morris Island, the same point from which Gen. Beauregard assailed and captured Fort Sumter in 1861. The distance from this island to Fort Sumter is fourteen hundred yards. Charleston is in peril.

20TH N. C. REGIMENT.-Maj. J. S. Brooks, of this regiment, has communicated to the Wilmington Journal the following list of the casualties in the in the field and staff officers in the late Gettysburg

battles. He could not obtain a list of the men: Wounded-Lt. Col. N. Slough, in left arm; Maj

J. S. Brooks, in left arm. Company A-Wounded, Capt. P. A. Smith, in foot; Lt. J. D. Irwin, in hand.

Company C-Wounded, Lt. P. Williams, in face. Company D-Killed, Lt. J. L. Gore. Company F-Wounded, J. W. Wright, Ailled, Lt. F. C. Wilson. Company G-Killed, Capt. O. E. Mercer, Lt. T.

Company II-Wounded, Capt. C. B. Monk, in

Company I-Wounded, Capt. D. J. Derano, in

All the wounds are slight.

The following are the quotations of the Northern atcak and money market: American Gold, 38% a 39%. Tennessee 6's, 66 North Cerolina 6's, 65. Missouri 6's, 713.

Peace-When shall we have Peace? We copy the following from the Raleigh Dail Progress of the 15th instant:

"We favor peace because we believe that peace now would save slavery, while we very much fear that a prolongation of the war will obliterate the last vestige of it. We are for peace because there has been enough of blood and carnage, enough of widows and orphans, heartbroken mothers and sorrowing fathers. We are for peace, because, with an implicit faith in Divine teaching, we believe that the sins of nations as of individuals will overtake them, and that God will avenge himself on this American people, if this unnatural, fratricidal butchery is suffered to go on. We have nothing to advise, nothing to suggest, but we know we but express the truth when we declare that the earnest prayer of all right thinking men, everywhere, is for peace, and that our people, here, in North-Carolina, now as several months ago, are in favor of any peace that does not enslave and degrade them-any peace

that is honorable and that respects our rights. We earnestly hope that the peace element at the North will revolt at the great struggle at Gettysburg, and compel the despotism that is consuming them to agree to a settlement of the whole matter, upon terms that we can accept. They have to choose between giving us peace upon our own terms, and fighting on, for we have three or four hundred thousand men in the field and can fight for years

The horizon is dark and gloomy, people are thoughtful and anxious, and men are eagerly asking what is to come. We have no comfort for any one, for our perils are great and our future is gloomy.-Let every man put himself on a war footing and herve his arm and steel his heart for the trying scenes through which he is to pass."

We agree with our cotemporary in much of the above. But we have no idea that we can obtain peace upon our own terms." The most powerful nations seldom succeed in doing that. What the great mass of our people desire is a cessation of hostilities, and negotiations. If they could reach that point they would feel that the conflict of arms would not be renewed, and that some settlement would be effected which would leave them in the future in the enjoyment of "life, liberty, and hap-

It is a great crime, especially at a time like this, to conceal the truth from the people. We intend to tell them the truth as far as we know it, let the consequences be what they may,

From the beginning of the war to the present the enemy has slowly but surely gained upon us; and but for the extraordinary endurance and courage of our troops, his flag would now be floating at the capital of every State. We have lost Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Mississippi valley, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and considerable portions of other States. Vicksburg has fallen, as we feared many months ago it would. Port Hudson has fallen. Charleston, Mobile, and Savannah will probably go next. Gen. Lee is attempting to retire from Maryland with his spoils, but no substantial victory has crowned his arms. We are weaker to-day than when he crossed the Potomac into Maryland. Our recruits in the way of conscripts will scarcely keep our regiments full, and we cannot hope to add materially to our forces. Our fighting population is pretty well exhausted. Every body knows this .-The North knows it, and so does Europe. On the contrary, our enemies, flushed with triumph, have a large army in the field, and their President has just called for three hundred thousand more. He will get them. The movement on Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee, and the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, have hushed all clamors for peace in the North, and have banded the people there as one man for the prosecution of the war. We have nothing to hope for from foreign nations, and, just as our cause is, we see no indications that Providence is about tointerpose in our behalf. The war, then, will go on. One side or the other must conquer. Will five millions of whites conquer twenty millions of the same race? Will they conquer a peace on the very soil of these twenty millions? Not, in any event, if these twenty millions possess ordinary manhood and will fight. They fought at Sharpsburg and at Gettysburg, and they worsted us at the latter place .-Northern troops are not cowards, -they fight nearsignal victories over them on their own soil.

What then? If the worst is destined to overtake us, would it not be wise and prudent to take less than the worst, provided we could do so com-

The Richmond Enquirer recently declared that there were but two roads before the South-one, to invade the North and conquer a peace, and the other, to restore or reconstruct the old government .-That paper was either indulging vain speculations as to the future, or it will be prepared to abandon the contest if Gen. Lee should fail in his efforts to conquer a peace by invading the North. To abandon the contest, or to attempt to endure the presence of Northern armies on our soil, and to resist them only by guerrilla warfare, is most probably to be conquered. It does not follow that a nation is not conquered because all its troops, or a considerable portion of them are not whipped or captured. Whipped we have never been, and never will be, but we may be overcome by mere physical force. Such was the fate of Poland, Hungary, and Ireland. It is no disgrace to a people to be overpowered by mere brute force, if they resist manfully and desperately. No troops since civilization commenced have fought with more courage, or constancy, or ardor than the Southern troops. Their future, and the future of the country for which they are still contending, can never be, in any event, otherwise than respectable and honorable among nations. We grope in the dark like children looking for the designs, and endeavoring to interpret the workings of Providence in the affairs of nations. The birth of a nation on this planet is a great event. The decay and death of a nation is a great event. If it should please Him to build up and perpetuate this new nation of Confederate States, He will do it; if not, He will not do it .-That is all we know about it.

It is time to consult reason and common sense, and to discard projudice and passion. Our people must look at and act upon things as they are, and not as they would have them. They must remember that they are sovereign-that they are the masters of those who administer the government-that the government was established by them, for their bencfit; and they must not be afraid to utter their opinions freely and boldly. If they want continued, wasting, bloody war, let them say so; if they want peace, let them say so, and let them state the terms on which they would have it. That peace cannot e attained by fighting merely is now apparent to all. In the language of a highly intelligent friend who writes us from a County bordering on the South-Carolina line, (from whom we should like to hear at some length,) "the people are tired of this awful war. It must end at some time, and there must be a starting point to an end. Let our next Congressional elections turn on the proposition that Congress shall appoint commissioners to meet others on the part of Lincoln, to make an honest effort to stay the effusion of blood by an honorable adjustment. Let what these commissioners may do be submitted to the people. If they approve it, peace will be the result; if they reject it, the war

will be renewed and continued indefinitely." If an honorable peace were tendered by the South and rejected by the North, desperation would then nerve every Southern arm, and our people would share a common fate and fill a common grave. But this awful result, it seems to us, may be averted. It may do much good, and can do no harm to talk-to negotiate, or to pave the way to negotiations while

CAROLINA STANDARD

We spoke just now of the worst befalling our people as the result of this war. What is the worst? It would be the condition of provincial dependence on the federal government; each State being ruled by a military Governor as Tennessee is, and the emancipation and arming of our slaves in our midst. That would be the worst. If the war continues is it not likely that this will happen?-Judging the future by the past-and we have no other means of judging-we fear it will. What then? Must we rush on to our doom? Must the sword still wave, and the strong arm of physical force still exert itself, and no effort be made by mental and moral means to close the war? Why, North-American savages sometimes bury the tomahawk and meet together to smoke the pipe of peace. Are we of the North and South-Christians as we profess to be-more savage than the savages?

These are sad truths, but we feel it to be our duty to lay them before our readers. We do not censure others for entertaining their own opinions, and we have a right to express ours without censure from friend or foe. But censure, and even the grossest abuse we feel sure we shall incur; yet 'none of these things move us," when we know we are speaking the truth, for the sake of humanity and liberty, in the name of the people themselves, who ought to be, if they are not practically, the masters of us all.

The Military Power to be Supreme!

The Charlotte Bulletin of July 9th says': "We are in favor of military law overriding all human laws so long as we are engaged in the present war, and with a people who know no law." And the Richmond Enquirer of the 15th, no

doubt speaking for the administration at Richmond,

"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 elli-

We are not much surprised at these declarations. They are just such as we have along told our readers would be made when the time came. If the Enquirer speaks for the President, and if the President intends to carry out this programme, then he will be a despot, and our property, our liberty, and our lives will be in his hands. If our State Courts and our Legislatures are to be nuisances except when they bend to the will of the commander-inchief, then is that commander-in-chief clothed with more power than the Queen of England or the Emperor of France. If these doctrines are to prevail they will work a thorough revolution in our system of self-government. Constitutions and civil law will disappear, and the bloody hand of military power will subdue States and people to a blind, unreasoning, slavish obedience! Are we ready for that ?-Is North Carolina a sovereign State?-or is she only

THE 47TH, 26TH, AND 14TH.-These regimentsthe two former belonging to Gen. Pettigrew's, and the latter to General Ramseur's brigade-suffered greatly in the Getty sburg battles. Wake County has four companies in the 47th, one in the 26th, and two in the 14th. The 47th was commanded by Col. G. H. Faribault, who was wounded; the 26th, (Gov. Vance's old regimerat,) by Col. Burgwyn, who was killed; and the 14th, formerly Col. Daniel's, by Col. Bennett, reported wounded.

We learn that all of the Raleigh Rifles and Oak ly as well as Southern troops. We cannot achieve ! City Guards, with the exception of Capt. Jones and Lieutenants Bryan, Hardie, and Bevers, were killed or wounded, and made prisoners.

A letter from an officer of the 47th, who was wounded, dated Winchester, July 9th, to his father in this City, servs:

"We have lost more than two-thirds of our regiment, killed and wounded. You never saw any thing like it, thousands of killed and wounded all over the ground. Our regiment is ruined forever, nearly all killed, wounded and missing. I can't give you a list of killed now, for I don't know .-Calvin Rabon, Buck. Wilson, both of Turner Med lin's sons and James Sneed, all killed, and a great many others. Dowd Honeyout, badly wounded: James Dew, wounded."

We have been kindly furnished with the following letter, written by an officer of the 47th to his parents in this City:

CAMP OF THE 47TH REG'T. N. C. T., ? HAGERSTOWN, MD.; July 10, 1863. MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER:-Thank God am once more permitted to write you, and let you know that I have been spared through the hard fought battles of the 1st and 3d of July at Gettysburg, Pa. I came out unburt, with the exception of a slight graze on the middle finger of my right hand. I was shocked by a shell also. We have to mourn the loss of many thousands of our poor soldiers, who have fought their last fight. In our company, C, Seriet, E. C. N. Green and private Hansel Poole were killed instantly, on the 1st of July. Capt. Iredell's arm was shot off, and he has since died. Several of the men were wounded, but not

On July 3d, Lt. Norfleet was wounded severely, if not mortally, and Corpl Gaston Utley killed. Lt. Whiting, Sergt. L. M. Green, and Corpl. R. B. Beddingfield were wounded and left on the field. Lieut. W. was shot in head, Sergt. G. in face, and Corpl. B. struck by shell and whether killed not known. Privates John Done, Nicholas Gill, John Johnson, Geo. W. Partin, J. W. Pilkerton and Joe Woodard are missing. Lt. Col. Graves, Major Crudup and Adjutant Pow ell were seen to fall, and have not been since heard from. Jim Andrews was wounded and left on the field.

The officers, missing from the Regiment are Lts. Evans, Whiti ng. Drake, Joyner, Newsom, Watson, Capt. Davis, Lt. Col. Graves, Major Crudup and Ad-

jutant Powe II. The follow ing are the officers wounded and taken off the field : . Col. G. H. Faribault, slightly in right arm; Lts. Westray Bunn, Perry, Norfleet, Ray, Robinson, Gill, Tunstall, Williamson, Womble, Jones, Rogers and Capt. Faucette. Lt. Rogers is slightly wounded in the leg, and is with his com-

Williams fore safe, as are Deems Smith and Bragg. Rufus Ruth of the 14th Reg't, had his arm amputated at the shoulder. Billy Hayes is safe. Gen. Pettigrew was wounded in the left arm, and had his horse shot under him.

The Richmond Examiner says Gen. D. H. Hill has been made a Lieutenant-General and sent to Mississippi.

For the Standard.

Mr. Holden: -The wheat crops in this part of the State are good. Corn looks well, but we are having too much rain, and considerable damage by freshets.

We would like to have Gen. J. M. Leach to represent us in the next Congress. We want and will have a Conserva-tive man. The people are tired of this miserable war.— The fire-enters, who are at every corner of the street and every Cross Roads, want every body sacrificed but themselves. We have a hard fight of a double kind, in keeping down aristocracy at home and in keeping the Yankees from our soil. Rich Fork, Davidson, July, 1863.

Latest Northern News. We give below some items of Northern news from Northern papers of the latest dates received in Rich-

The latest intelligence from the armies says that both sides were massing their troops, and that there was an immediate prospect for another battle. A dispatch from Washington, dated on the 10th, says: At the last accounts from the front, the two armies were not over ten miles apart. Lee's army stretches from Hagerstown to Williamsport, and General Meade was moving from Boonsboro' on two roads towards Lee. Our advance was six miles beyond Boonsboro'.

The enemy are strongly fortified in and around Hagerstown. Both the lower bridges over the creek are held by them, and the fight must soon

A dispatch from Frederick says: To-morrow, in all probability, will be an event ful day. Desultory artillery firing and cavalry reconnoissances have continued since last evening until this afternoon, in order to feel for the position of the enemy, and to place our troops accordingly. The fight will take place, it is believed, near Williamsport. I cannot now give the position of our forces.

Lee cannot cross the river even if he had the means and a clear way before him; he is too hard pressed by Meade, and must keep every man on this side to resist an attack.

A dispatch to the New York Times, says: The Potomac is yet too high for Lee to attempt a crossing of his infantry. They are trying to shove a portion of their force and their wounded across the river at Sheppardstown.

The rebels have run the greater portion of their trains into a valley near Williamsport, and covered them by artillery posted on the south side of the Potomac.

A dispatch to the New York Times says: Lee is massing the remnants of his army on the old battle field of Antietam. Prisoners state that his ammunition is nearly exhausted, and that in case he is attacked by our forces he will be obliged to rely almost exclusively upon the bayonet.

The rebels were drawn up in line of battle this morning at a place called Benevold, 31 miles from Boonsboro', on the road to Hagerstown. From there they extend towards the Potomac, in the vicinity of Bakersville. They are throwing up riflepits in the vicinity of Fairplay, and probably will await our attack. Another desperate battle may be expected in the next two days. Our forces are now so disposed that a collision may occur almost any hour.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, speaking of the situa-

tion of the two armies, says, editorially: We are still assured that another great battle is impending. Lee has concentrated his forces about Hagerstown, thereby commanding the roads which converge about Williamsport. He has a strong line to repel an attack, and a convenient one to cover the transit of his men and trains to the south side of the river. One of our correspondents says, however, that Lee is so hard pressed by General Meade that he cannot cross, even if he had the means. There is some difference of opinion as to the locality where the expected collision will occur, one of our correspondents naming Williamsport, and the other suggesting the old ground at Antictam. Some point between the two will probably be the spot. Constant skirmishing is going on between our cavalry and the troops on Lee's

Where General Meade's army is and what he is doing, it is not for us to say. They are, however, at the right place and at just the right work. If it is found politic to fight another pitched battle, General Meade will not besitate to take the risk but if he concludes, on the other hand, that it will be best to cut up Lee's army by piece meal, he will, without doubt, take the responsibility of pursuing that course. In either case he is entitled to and should receive the popular support.

In the meantime, the government is supporting the army of the Potomac in the most prompt and energetic manner. Every thing in that respect is moving on just as it should move. The same wise policy that strengthened General Grant in his great struggle at Vicksburg, is brought to bear in favor of the army of the Potomac. Every hour is adding to the probability that Lee's ill-advised campaign will terminate in a crushing disaster to him, to his army, and to the rebellion.

Cannonading was heard all along the line during the day, but no general engagement has taken place. General Lee was at Hagerstown last evening.— Generals Early and Ewell were holding the place with a large torce, and are fortifying the eminences around the town.

The rebel line extends from a point east of Hagerstown to beyond St. Paul, on the National

The bridges over Antietam creek have all been destroyed, and the rebels are in position on the other side, fortifying. Our cavalry are scouring the country and cap-

turing rebel wagon trains. Over three hundred wagons, well loaded, were captured yesterday by Captain Boyd. Some have escaped over the Poto

mac, which is still very high. It is believed that all the bridges over the She nandoah route to Richmond have been destroyed by our cavalry forces in Virginia.

Nothing is definitely known of the number of rebels this side of the Potomac, or of the amount of ammunition in their possession. But it is generally believed, from the preparations making, that they will fight with the utmost desperation before surrender. A general engagement is momentarily

Of course, the Yankee capital held a great jubilee over the news of the fall of Vicksburg. Secretary Stanton called for "a salute of one hundred guns, and flags were thrown to the breeze from all the government buildings and offices. At 8 P. M a crowd assembled in front of the National Hotel, and marched up Pennsylvania avenue, headed by the Marine Band, to the Executive Mansion, and serenaded and enthusiastically cheered the President, with repeated cheers for Generals Grant, Meade, Rosencranz, the armies of the Union, etc. The President appeared at the window, amid loud

cheers, and spoke as follows:

"Fellow-citizens-I am very glad indeed to see you to-night, and yet I will not say I thank you for this call, but I do most sincerely thank Almighty God for the occasion on which you have called .-[Cheers.] How long ago is it? Eighty odd years since on the Fourth of July for the first time in the history of the world a nation, by its representatives, assembled and declared as a self-evident truth, 'that all men are created equal.' [Cheers.] That was the birthday of the United States of America. Since then the Fourth of July has had several very peculiar recognitions. The two most distinguished men in the framing and support of the Declaration were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams-the one having penned it and the other sustained it the most forcibly in debate-the only two of the fifty-five who sustained it being elected President of the United States. Precisely fifty years after they put their hands to the paper, it pleased Almighty God to take both from this stage of action. This was indeed an extraordinary and remarkable event in our history. Another President, five years after, was called from this stage of existence on the same day and month of the year; and now in this last Fourth of July just passed, when we have a gigantic rebellion at the bottom of which is an effort to overthrow the principle that all men were created equal, we have the surrender of the most powerful position and army on that very day, [cheers,] and not only so, but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near to us. Through three days, so rapidly fought that they might be called one great battle on the first, second and third of the month of July; and on the fourth the cohorts of those who opposed the declaration that all men are created equal, "turned tail' and run. [Long continued cheers.] Gentlemen, this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion. I would like to speak in terms of praise due to the many brave officers and soldiers who have fought in the cause of the Union and liberties of their country from the beginning of the war. These are trying occasions, not only in success, but for the want of success. I dislike to mention the name of one single officer, lest I might do wrong to those I might forget. Recent events bring up glorious names, and particularly prominent ones; but these I will not mention. Having said this much, I will now take the music."

At the close of the President's speech the crowd proceeded to the War Department, and serenaded

and cheered Mr. Stanton. The Secretary appeared on the steps, and made a short, stirring speech. He said that something under two years age, on receipt of an offer of conditional surrender from a rebel army, the General in command replied: "I propose to move immediately on your works." The same General again moved on the enemy's works, and the result is Vicksburg. He paid many flattering compliments to General Grant, also to Gen. Meade. He concluded with saying, "The same strategy, the same bravery, the same indomitable zeal, which have driven the enemy from the banks of the Mississippi, and the banks of the Susquehannah, will, in a very short period, drive every armed rebel from the field, and every Copperhead to his

The Secretary next introduced Major General Halleck, who was received with applause. He alluded to the time when he first took command of the Western army, two years ago. Since then Grant had been under his command. He had fought fifteen battles and won fifteen victories. He was in Vicksburg on the fourth, he will be in Port Hudson to morrow or next day. [Renewed cheer-

After General Halleck finished speaking, he was succeeded by Messrs, Wilkinson, Wilson and Washburn, who gave an account of Gen. Grant's career and the Jim Lane branch from the main crowd called on Mr. Seward, who spoke some minutes. had taken Andrew Johnson as his file leader .-

Mr. Seward said, that in his efforts to crush the rebellion, he had abandoned party and friends, and Speaking of his devotion to his country, he added that no human being could ever make him the recipient of any favor from the nation after the close of the rebellion. He had determined that, for one, he would not be swerved from his path by the lust for power, under which patriotism was so blighted.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Fifth North-Ourolina Regiment. The following is a list of casualties in the 5th regiment N. C. troops, at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania:

Killed-1st Lt Matthew J Malone, Co D; 2d Lt C C Rawls, Co G; 2d Lt W A Carr, Co E. Private J T Womble, Co A; Corp'l J S Morgan, Co B; Privates R H Blount, W H Jackson, G R Williams, L Worrel, J King, Co B; N D Bridges, L H Jones, Co C: Sergts J M Miller Wm Steele, Privates Geo Waller, Co E; N Ethridge, D L Williams, J G Clifford, M P Morgan, Co G; S Riley, Co I; J Allen, J M Heileg, Tobias Cruse, Geo Keith, Aaron Bostian, Isaac Earnhart, Co K.

Wounded-Captain S B West, commanding regiment, shoulder; Lieut F J Haywood, Adjt, buttocks

Company A-Lt H H Smith, finger; Sergts S A Rose, arm; S Boon, hand; Corpls J W Monk, side; J M Fox, leg; Privates N K Goodwin, shoulder; Robtert Adkinson, head; N M Braddy, hip; T T Burke, arm and head; Jas Smith, hip; M Sisemore, arm and head; W B Antony, thigh; N Gee, arm; H L Webster, thigh; Levi Cook, hand; C F Har-

per thigh; E Kinsaul, J F Beal, head, B-1st Lt J F Cross, shoulder; Corpls J Hays, face and leg; R W Hays, head; B F Willey, arm and thigh; Privates J A Howell, arm; Calvin Hays, shoulder; P E Matthews, head; B F Thompson, shoulder; B F Powell, do; D Knight, do; John Parker, stomach; L Draper, neck; R A Saunders, thigh and shoulder; R H Knight, neck.

C-2d Lt H L Watson, head; Sergt J K Whilley, hip; Corpl A Creech, hand; Privates W Garner, shoulder; K Brown, neck and hand; D W Lee, shoulder; W N Harper, Jones Faulk, arm; N Faulk, shoulder; B N Dean, neck; Jas Dean, hip; --Durham, hand and arm: N Corbet wrist: son, arm: J Hudson, arm and side; L Sasser, wrist and face; B Massingill, eye; W B Jowyringan, shoulder; Wm Rains, hip; J H Williams, face; G R Pool, head; J Foard, hand, D-Sergt J W Barrow, thigh; Private G E Yart,

E-Lt M F Hunt, head : Lt R C West, shoulder ; Sergt D C Basinger, abdomen; Corpl John Scott, thigh; Privates W J Bond, head; P Cunningham, leg; G S Council, thigh; J N Morgan, hand; G

W Long, foot; D H Hewitt, side; Wm Riggsby, F .- 2d Lieut W A Riddick, hand; Corporal C Hobbs, testacles; privates J F Endey, shoulder; M M Endry, arm, head and knee; J Peck, head; J R Carter, leg; J D Whitley, back; G W Gafely,

breast; A S Barringer, breast; W Almond, hand; G Kizer, breast, G-Capt J M Taylor, abdomen; 1st Lieut T D Deems, buttocks; Corpl Jas Pennington, leg; privates G A Barringer, arm; J Robbins, head and arm; J Lock, both feet; J J Boon, jaw; W L Light, -; R Watson, chest and side; J Anderson, leg; W Dickson, leg; M Mason, leg; B L Collett,
—; D Baker, arm; W A Williams, leg and mouth;

JT Weaver, hand. H-2d Lieut R Cooper, breast; Sergt R Powell, head and breast; Corpl D Parker, leg; privates T Hurdle, breast; M.P. Morgan, head and shoulder; M. M. Pool, thigh; J. Riddick, side; R. Sanders, side; W C Safrit, thigh; J Copeland, arm; J J

Shaver, head; C W Stirewalt, hip. I-1st Lieut W M Lea, neck; Sergts J E Robinson, head and arm; W F Smith, arm; Corpls B F Thompson, leg; John Taylor, shoulder; privates R Harlow, thigh; T J Hoke, neck; B F Bean, breast; L Goodson, side; W W Cobb, head; T H Wood, neck and thigh; T J Hancock, thigh; J P Hopkin, shoulder; N D Berry, head; E Lewis, head and hip

K-2d Lt J C Irvin, head; Sergt W T Powe, neck; privates W Leffer, shoulder; L D Brinkle, shoulder; E E Leach, arm and leg; E Safrit, arm; E Seaford, shoulder; L Deal, side and arm; A Leppard, hand; S A Bean, neck; W C Sugart, thigh; A A Bostian, elbow; E. Brewer, shoulder; M. Safrit, shoulder.

The above is only a partial list of the casualties, a large portion of the wounded having fallen into the hands of the enemy. Very respectfully, S. W. WEST,

Capt. 5th N. C. T. Thirteenth Regiment N. C. Troops. The following is a list of casualties in the 13th regiment of North-Carolina troops, Scale's brigade, Pender's division, in the engagements around Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Lieut Col Hyman command-

Field and Staff-Wounded-Lieut Colonel J H Hyman, ankle. Company A-Killed-Corpl Henry Waters, private John Robinson. Wounded-Capt E B Withers, 1st Lieut L B Henderson, 2d Lieut J N Wil-

liamson, Sergt J M Jones, privates H O Howard, J Totten, Mack Warren, Joseph Moore, P Scott.-Missing-John C Raegan, Total-killed 2, wounded 7, missing 1. B-Killed-Sergt J N Knox, Corpl R W Choat, privates H S Moser, H C Alexander, A Brimer, L Kimbrell. Wounded-Capt R W Choat, privates

J F Kirkpatrick, J H Neagle, W J Taylor, I J Walker, (leg amputated,) H F Wolfe, S H Marks, W A McGinn, N C McGinn. Missing-2d Lieut Edward Smith, privates W F Bartlette, J R Nicholson, Total—killed 6, wounded 9, missing 3. C—Killed—Henry Hamlett, E Loefler. Wounded -2d Lieut W W Rainy, mortally; 2d Lieut W Y Braddon, Sergt J B Yarborough, Corpl G W Bran-

don, privates Adolphus Atkinson, John Allen, leg amputated, Saml Covington, W M Powell. Missing -Private W W Stanfield. Total-killed 2, wounded 8, missing 1. D-Killed-2d Lieut Thos Chambers, Corpl H A Gordon, privates Jno Evans, Anthony Norman, W

R Oakley, Andy Stephens, B Y Warren. Wounded -2d Lieut W G Woods (supposed mortally,) Corpl B M Stephens, privates Wm Faucette, (leg amputated,) J R O'Brien, Wm Scott, (leg amputated,) W McFarland, (leg amputated,) G B Lea, William Johnson, (supposed mortally.) Total-Killed 7 E-Killed-Thos Fonville, W W Murray, J M

Heicks, Fetley Gerriner. Wounded-Capt Thos A Martin, 1st Lieut Jas Bason, 2d Lieut J R Ireland, Sergts J P Bradshaw, J A Dickey, W F Faucette, privates John Adams, C J Andrews, W Boggs, G W Holt, G A Keck, J M Lackey, Caleb May, Jas M Matthews, A J Rike, Mathew Patton, R B Forshee. Missing-J A Rippey, W M Thompson. Total-killed 4, wounded 16, missing 2. F-Killed : Privates M Lconard, James McDaniel,

Wm H Penry. Wounded: 1st Lieut Frank Williams, 2d Lieut N B Lain; Sergt J A Nail; Privates A O Daywalt, John Harris, R A Holt, G W Kinkle, U C May, Juo Paidenhour, Anderson Ridenhour, Jno Sheats, John Tutorow, T V Vinegum, D C Wallace, Kil 16d 3; wounded 14.

G-Killed: Sergeant R J Stallings, Private E R Jones. Wounded: 2d Lieutenant Rufus Atkinson, Sergeant J H Keel, Corporal J R Mayo, Privates L Atkins, L W Blount M V Barnhill, J B Elexson, H D Lilley, J B Medford, H Parker, W Proctor, J H Whitehurst. Missing: J Savage. Total-Killed

2, Wounded 12, Missing 1. H-Killed: Private James F Vaughan, Wounded: 1st Lieut J Macline Smith, Sergeant James C Ratliffe, Corporal J M Robertson, leg amputated; Privates Robt Covington, Owen Joyce, Henry Melton, Peter Robinson. Total-Killed 1, wounded 7. I-Killed: Sergeant Joel Hudson. Wounded:

1st Lieut Wm H Winchester, leg amputated; Sergt Josephus Pratt, Privates Henry Carter, Giles Jones, J T Rogers. Missing: Privates Thomas Smothers, Jas Wray, Leonard Fry. Total-Killed 1, wounded 4, missing 8.

K-Killed: 1st Lieut Wm M Nannally, Privates

J H Upton, Jas Walker, J F Slade, Richard Ramsey. Wounded: 2d Lieut Wm R Tolten, leg amputated Corporal J H Trolinger. Privates R C Nun, B F Carter, W N Summers, P Summers, Julius Love, Thomas Loftes, W D Wright, John Chambers.-Missing: Corporal R W Stanfield; Privates J W Bagby, John Bateman, R C Sanders, G W Ware, O W Walker. Total-Killed 5, wounded, 9 missing 6.

RECAPITULATION. Wounded. 95 17 NAT. S. SMITH, 24 Lieut, Acting Adjutant.

For the Standard. RICHMOND HOSPITALS.

RALRIGH, N. C. June, 1863. Sin :- Upon my return from Richmond, I feel it imperative on the part of duty and justice to give you a sketch of the Division of Chimborazo Hospital, devoted exclusively to North-Carolina troops. The object of my visit to this hospital was, solely that of seeing and nursing a wounded brother, and having devoted three weeks to that object, I have naturally, had a most favorable opportunity of forming a more correct opinion than could have been afforded to the cursory visitor. First, the division is under the control of Surgeon E. H.

Smith, a gentleman of high moral standing, of known worth and experience, whose daily actions are guided by the strict code of justice. The daily—I might say hourly—applications from fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, have no power to influence him, in whose hands the Creator has a least one of the strict of the stric has placed men, whose lives are balanced betwint life and I have witnessed instances where the removal of a pa-

tient would not only have jeopardized l.fc, but would have ensured death, and yet the relatives have not been satisfied with this statement, made upon projession il honor, but have gloomily departed with the impression that they and theirs have not received proper attention.

I draw your readers attention to the following statistics

of this hospital: Admitted during 19 months ending 1st June, 1863: North-Carolina troops, Deaths during the same period from gunshot, shell, incised and punctured wounds,

from pneumonia, from typhoid fever, from all other diseases, RATIO. Deaths-Gunshot wounds, 1 11-100 per centum.

7 5-100 " " "

The above statistics will bear a most favorable comparison with those of Mexico and Crimea, quoted in Chisolm's The United States lost, as far as could be ascertained, by death, discharges and desertions, (exclusive of discharges by expiration of service,) during an average campaign of 17 months, namely:

Diseases,

" Average,

Loss. PER CENT. FORCES. AGGREGATE STRENGTH. Old army, New Regiments, 11,186 Volunteers, 73,260 3879 pr 34 22-100 Aggregate,

CRIMEA. "The French loss by death alone was 63,000, whilst the admission into Hospitals numbered 114,554.-From M.

Sribe's Statistics. efficiency of an army does not consist in its great numbers, but in the sanitary condition of the troops."—Chisolm's argery.

The total loss in the 3d Division, Chimborazo Hospital, by deaths, discharges and desertions for the same time

as that of the Mexican statistics, is only 9 19-100 per cent. which added to the per centage of our field statistics from the army of Virginia, will most favorably compare with the returns of either Mexico, Crimes or Italy. I would remark that this Hospital appears not to have received that attention from the noble donors of this State which smaller Hospitals have. Hundreds are admitted weekly-transfers are numerous, and I will venture to assert that the donations received at this division, with a

capacity of 600, has not averaged one-half the amount of donations received at Hospitals having accommodations or only 120. The attention of our ladies should be drawn In concluding, I must bear testimony to the daily arduous toil of the lady matrons whose avocations are guided by watch-like punctuality, whose health, supported by an enthusiasm which only the amor patrice can engender, appears impenetrable to the attacks of excessive labor, the influence of disease, or the monotony of a long continued application to an unvarying routine of labor. To Mr. W. Smith, the Steward, great credit is due for the comforts he has rendered the patients from the very limited resources from which he had to draw. In point of sanitary measures used, this Hospital will equal any in the Confederacy, when it be taken into consideration the unfitness of the buildings for hospital purposes. In leaving the Assistant Surgeons for the finale, why, what shall I

say? Do they wish me to say more, than that they have, as ofessional gentlemen, performed their duty, and as private gentlemen they have extended towards the sick every assistance and condolence which education and a nobility of sentiment could confer? W. F. HENDERSON. Very respectfully,

E XECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH-Carolina, Adjutant General's Office, (Militia,) Baleigh, July 15th, 1863. General Order, No. 15. I. In compliance with an act of the recent Legislature, anding Officers of the Militia are ordered to enrul sons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, including foreigners not naturalized who have been residents of the State for thirty days before said enrollment,

order the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Members of the General Assembly, the Officers of the several Departments of the government, Members of Congress, Civil and Military Officers of the Confederate government in the State, the Ministers of the Gospel of the several Religious Denominations of the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, the high Sheriff and Clerks of the several Courts of rd, and the Public Registers in the several Counties. III. After enrollment, the men enrolled shall be divided into Companies of not less than seventy-five men, nor more than one hundred, and shall proceed to elect their Company Officers. The certificates of such election will be forwarded to this Office with the papers of enrollment,

II. There shall be exempt from the operations of this

order that Commissions may be issued. IV. Officers of the Militia will be enrolled for Home Defence, and their Commissions, when called into service will be suspended only during the period of such service. V. This order is not intended to interfere with the enrollment for immediate service, those between the ages of 40 and 45 years under Order No. 13.

By order of Governor VANCE: DAN'L G. FOWLE. Adjutant General. All daily papers in the State copy one week, and other papers two weeks, and send bills to Adjutant General's Office.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?—My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. I'cice \$1. Sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt F. E. G. LINDSEY Ravens Nest P. O., Va.

MOOR SALE .- I WOULD LIKE TO SELL shoemaker has gone blind. Any one wishing to purchase, can call on me at my residence, near Yancesville, N. C. A. S. WUMACK.

A UCTION SALES.—SATURDAY 18TH I's stant, will be sold at Towles' Auction and Commission Store, at 1014 o'clock, 2 splendid Chargers, a fine brown Horse and beautiful black Mare; I fine Show Case, and other articles of Furniture and household articles; a lot of new Hardware and Ready-made Clothing; Rice by the bag or less quantity; Soda by the keg or le squantity;

Copperss, Allspice, Chewing and Smoking Tebecco; Const Sait, and a small lot of Corn, &c., &c. JAS. M. TOWLES, Auct. Raleigh, July 17, 1863.

TO C. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMo pany, Raleigh, July 18, 1863.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held July 11th, 1868, it was resolved that any insurer in this Company who may become a member of the force to be organized as "A Guard for Home Defence," under the act of the General Assembly entitled an act in relation to the militia and a guard for Home Defence, may, upon payment of one per cent. on the sum insured, to the Secretary or any Agent of the Com-pany, have his policy continued in full force for one year,

as if he had not entered such service.

Resolved further, Tent the entry into such service, without the payment of one per cent. extra premium, shall not be deemed a forfeiture of the policy unless the insurer, so entering, shall be killed or die from a wound received or disease contracted while in the service. July 17, 1863.