Com. D, Capt Tate commanding—Killed, none. Wounded, privates [illegible] and H McNeely.

Com. E, Capt A C Avery commanding—Killed, private E H English. Wounded, Corporal Cox, severely; privates J O [illegible], severely, J Runninger, severely, Wm Branch, slightly, J W Lewis, slightly, and Wm Howell, slightly.

Com. F, Captain Carter commanding—Killed, none. Wounded, Corporal J Durham; privates A H Cheek, H Stanford, J [illegible], J Bivens and M Bivens.

Com. G, Lt Rosebourgh commanding—Killed, privates T W Redwine and M L Morgan. Wounded, D A Sloop and Wm Smith.

Com. H, Capt J A Lea commanding—Killed, private J A Burk. Wounded, privates A C, A Tucker, F A Page and G Stadler.

Com. I, Capt York commanding—Killed, none. Wounded, Capt York, privates L Pickard and T C Barbee.

Com. K, Lt Crawford commanding—Killed, none. Wounded, private G S Holt, slightly in wrist.

Total, killed 4; wounded 43; aggregate 47.

B. R. Sarrs,
Adj't 6th N. C. S. T.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 8.

THE BATTLES ABOUT RICHMOND.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY.

We have intelligence from our lines yesterday, which, coupled with the impressions that are given in official circles, leave but little doubt that it is intended to assault the enemy's position. There are reports of movements of troops, which, of course, we are not at liberty to refer; but we are led to believe that the rumors which were circulated in the streets yesterday of the fight are premature, and that some considerable elaboration will be necessary before the enemy is again assaulted.

On Sunday afternoon the first company, Captain Squires, of the Louisiana Artillery, succeeded in passing around the enemy's position and getting his rear, and fire upon his transports in the river, at a distance some eight miles below our lines. Out of thirty shots fired six took effect, badly injuring a large passenger transport. This exploit has demonstrated the fact of passage to the enemy's flank and rear and the possibility of his communication with the river below being cut off.

Congratulatory Address of the President.

The following is published to the army by authority:

RICHMOND, July 5, 1862.

To the Army in Eastern Virginia:

Soldiers: I congratulate you on the series of brilliant victories which, under the favor of Divine Providence, you have lately won, and as the President of the Confederate States do heartily tender to you the thanks of the country, whose just cause you have so skilfully and heroically served. Ten days ago an invading army, greatly superior to you in numbers and the material of war, closely beleaguered your capital and vaunt[illegible] proclaimed its speedy conquest; you marched to attack the enemy in his entrenchments; with well-directed movements and death-defying valour you charged upon him in his strong position, drove him from field to field over a distance of more than thirty-five miles, and, despite his reinforcements, compelled him to seek safety under cover of his gunboats, where he now, for cowering before the army so lately derided and threatened with entire subjugation. The fortitude with which you have borne toil and privation, the gallantry with which you have entered into each successive battle, must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated; but a grateful people will not fail to recognize your deeds and to hold you in loved remembrance. Well may it be said of you that you have "done enough for glory," but duty to a suffering country and to the cause of constitutional liberty claims from you yet further effort. Let it be your pride to relax in nothing which can promote your future efficiency—your one great object being to drive the invader from your soil, and carrying your standards beyond the outer boundaries of the Confederacy, to wring from an unscrupulous foe the recognition of your birthright—community independence.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

FROM THE NORTH.

BUTLER'S NEGRO REGIMENT.

The New York *Express*, in noticing a late arrival from Port Royal, says:

The news from Port Royal by the arrival to day is, that General Hunter ordered his newly-organized negro brigade to James island to join in the attack there, but that several of the officers refused to go in company with negroes, that, therefore, the project of sending the negroes was abandoned. Two surgeons are on board of the Erickson, sent home by General Hunter for refusing to act as brigade surgeons to the negro regiments. Two or three weeks ago twenty white men came into Beaufort painted black, and succeeded, under the privilege and protection of their colour, in capturing some of our small boats near there, and getting off with them successfully.

ANOTHER YANKEE LIE.

The following shows how the feeling is kept up at the North:

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—A passenger just arrived from the South reports that General Mitchell detailed fifty-five men from different regiments for scouting service. They were all captured by the rebels, carried to Athens, Ga., and there hung. One of them, Robert Huffman, formerly of Salem, Mass., now of the Second Ohio regiment, Colonel Norton, made a speech on the scaffold, saying "he considered it no ignominy to die for his country, even in that manner."

A YANKEE REGIMENT PRETTY WELL WHIPPED OUT

[From the Cincinnati Gazette]

When the Maine Eleventh passed through Broadway last November the "Hallelujah chorus," chanted by eight hundred and fifty sturdy fellows, few persons who saw them could have anticipated that those tall lumbermen would, within a twelve-month, be almost decimated. Arriving in Washington they built those famous barracks which were visited by so many strangers; but in spite of the fine shelter the typhoid was soon busy in their ranks, and when they went down with Casey's division they were [illegible] hundred and fifty strong; eight hundred [illegible]. While at the Peninsula in the [illegible] hundred and seventy for five weeks, owing to the fatigue, scarcity of rations and exposure, so that when they took up the double-quick for Williamsburg the men fell on the road and died from sheer exhaustion. At the battle of Fair Oaks they numbered, fit for duty, only one hundred eighty men. One half of this number were in action, and were nearly all killed and wounded.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THEIR CRY FOR THE UNION.

In this war the great cry of the abolitionists of the North has been the "Union." The New York *Journal of Commerce* has a report of a late abolition meeting held in Boston Massachusetts. The following extract from it shows how false are their professions of devotion to the "Union," and that their great object of this war is the overthrow of slavery and the subjugation of the South:

"Aaron M. Powell said the great bulwark under which slavery had hitherto sheltered itself has emerged as shattered. The Union is broken—the disruption is complete. With the Union began a downward, demoralizing career for the nation. Even Mr. Buffum, yesterday, could offer all his support to the President in his present position. It was another and proof of the painful results of the attempt to reconstruct the impossible Union.

"Mr. Swasey—Do you, or do you not, sustain the government?

"Mr. Powell—I do not say more than I am compelled to. I should be ashamed to.

"Wendell Phillips wished to correct a false impression possibly arising from the excellent addresses of Mr. Powell and Mr. Phillsbury.—He knew no anti-slavery body which has declared that the work of abolition is done, or which proposes to support the government as Washington, or to relinquish the old principles of anti-slavery. No such body has proposed to support the government as it is. It advises, not supports, the government.

"Mr. Stephen S. Foster, in explanation of his remark yesterday, that he would fight under the banner of the South if Jefferson Davis should proclaim emancipation, said that he made it from his love of freedom everywhere, and his desire to co-operate with all who sincerely aimed at freedom. There is no need to compare Davis and Lincoln say more than any other two slaveholders. If there were, the uniform past record of the abolitionists would place Davis above Lincoln; for if slave-catching is worse (as we have declared it) than slave-holding, the latter is a greater slave catcher than the former. He (Mr. F) would rather take his chances with Jefferson Davis at the last judgment than with the President."

Another abolitionist, the Rev. Mr. Hatfield of Brooklyn, at the late meeting of the anti-slavery society in that city said, speaking of slavery:

"Even if the nation must perish with it there must be an end of this abomination."

And upon the conclusion of his address the President responded:

"I wish to express the gratification with which I have listened to the speech of our friend who has just sat down—a gratification that has been shared, I am sure, by the entire audience."

Col. Campbell.—The fall of this able officer in the battle before Richmond on Friday last, will awaken the deepest regret, in the minds of thousands in this State. The 7th N. C. State Troops on that bloody field, was completely decimated. It is rumored, but we cannot vouch for its truth, that no company in the regiment was left with more than fifteen men unhurt.—It exhibited a gallantry which has covered the living and the dead with glory.

Col. Campbell fell leading on his men with the coolness, skill and intrepidity for which he was distinguished. His regiment was devoted to him and reposed entire confidence in his ability and gallantry.

Col. C. was a native of Iredell county, a graduate at West Point, and occupied a high position in the old U. S. Army. We have heard him spoken of by officers of the old army with much affection, and of his high character as an officer and a gentleman.

The remains of Col. Campbell and Lt. Miller passed through this city on monday morning, to be conveyed to their homes for interment.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Lieut. Duncan Cameron Haywood.—The body of this gallant young man, who fell in the battle near Richmond, on Friday, was brought to this City and interred on Monday morning last. He was a son of the late Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and held the position of 1st Lieutenant in the 7th State Troops. He fought gloriously in the battle at Newbern, as we have no doubt he did on the field where he met his death. It is reported that he was carrying the flag of the regiment when he was struck down, and that his Colonel, the lamented Campbell, seized the flag after he fell, and that he also received his death wound while bearing it towards the foe. Lieut Haywood has been cut off in the open flush of manhood, but he has fallen nobly in the path of duty and in a righteous cause.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

Ral. Standard.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN VIRGINIA.

The South Carolinian says: The following despatch was received at this office yesterday:

RICHMOND, VA., July 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the South Carolinian:

Carolinians! Our wounded soldiers need your attention. Discreet nurses are wanted. Stimulants particularly desired. Ladies can aid much by making blackberry brandy, wine and cordial. If spirits for this purpose cannot otherwise be procured, it may be obtained on application to the Governor and Council. Direct to the care of Rev. R. W. Barnwell, Richmond, Va.

JAMES CHESNUT, Jr.,
JOHN T. SLOAN.

We learn with regret that Rev. B. F. Guthrie, of the North Carolina Conference, of the M. E. Church, lately stationed at Chapel Hill, but more recently a Chaplain in one of our new regiments, recently died in camp at Brooke Church, near Richmond, of disease contracted in the discharge of his duties.—*Ral. Standard.*

The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.;

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1862.

☞ When the friends of Mr. Vance started him as a candidate for Governor, we should like to know if they supposed that he was to be allowed to run through without having a word said against him, of the manner in which he was brought forward expected?—*Western Democrat.*

If Mr. Vance has done or said anything for which he deserves to be censured, their censure has. Neither he nor his friends ever expected or desired that he should escape just criticism. Take him up as far back as the 20th of April, 1861, (or further if you choose,) and scan all his words and actions. On reading the Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 men to whip the Cotton States back into the Union, Vance dropped the paper, and went out among his fellow citizens of Buncombe, and proposed to raise a company for the defence of the South. He and they had been Union men of the true blue sort; but were as firmly opposed to Executive usurpation and fanatical aggression upon the rights of the South n States, as they were once devoted to the Union. Those stout-hearted, honest mountaineers did not hesitate a moment. They enrolled their names, and the company was soon made up. They elected Vance, Captain, with as little delay as possible, he marched them into the field. He and they have been there ever since. They were at Newbern, and *did* their duty there. They were in the recent terrible battles near Richmond, and are at this moment confronting the enemies of the South, and preventing them from taking the capital of the Confederacy.

But this is a record which the Western Democrat will hardly censure. That journal will not find any thing in Col. Vance's letter even to criticise. But oh! the idea that he is supported by the North Carolina *Standard*, that takes the editor's eye; and hour after hour is spent in searching through the files of the *Standard* to find something which he can make reflect on Vance and hurt his election.—The inconsistencies, political crimes and follies of that journal for years gone by are dragged out and heaped on "*Holden and his candidate*," Mr. Vance, just as though Vance was responsible for them. We object to that, neighbor Yates, and say you have no justification for attempting to make Col. Vance responsible for another man's actions, especially as you have no evidence that he approves those actions.—Even supposing that Holden nominated Colonel Vance for Governor, (which is denied,) and Vance approved the nomination, that don't prove that they are particular bed-fellows.—Far from it. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. How would you like to have Johnston held responsible for Spelman's moral and political crimes. Wipe your spectacles and look at the thing on all its sides.

Another Omission.—We copied on Thursday from the Charleston Courier an incident in relation to a Virginia brigade and the 14th North Carolina Regiment, the particulars of which had been omitted from the Virginia papers.—We have heard another incident, which is freely circulated in Richmond, but has not found a place in the papers of that city. The story runs somewhat thus: Gen. D. H. Hill ordered a Georgia Regiment to take a certain battery of the yankees. The operation was of course a dangerous one. The Georgians hesitated. Their Colonel appealed to them, but in vain. "March that Regiment to the rear," roared the General. "We have no use for such men. I have Regiments which never waver or hesitate." The General then ordered the Fourth North Carolina to do the Georgians' work. The Georgians could not stand that. They rushed forward and carried the battery themselves at the point of the bayonet.

Fay. Observer

The glorious 4th North Carolina! We spoke of this Regiment long before it was ever engaged with the enemy, and confidently predicted it would make a distinguishing mark for itself. It was composed of some of old Rips best material. It occupied, we know, the warmest recess of Col. Anderson's heart; and it seems also to have effected a sure lodgment in the affections and confidence of other able and distinguished Commanders. Its gallant bearing in battle has gained for it the admiration of the country. Its honors cluster thick upon it. We have heard it said it was to be sent home to recruit. Reduced from near 1000 to 160 men, it needs recruiting. It needs rest. We think it ought to have both. It has returned to the Governor the flag given it by the State when it first marched to Virginia, all cut to pieces by the bullets of the enemy, and modestly asks a new one. Give it by all means. Give it a thousand more men, and all else that it asks, for we are sure it will ask nothing not in strict accordance with its acknowledged gallantry.

But the future historian will hardly distinguish between the 4th and any other of our North Carolina Regiments. Our State Troops have made a character in this war which the witlings, long accustomed to sneer at us, little expected, and have grudgingly admitted; and we believe they will sustain it unto the end. Unpretentious and orderly, true and faithful, firm and determined, they have not only [illegible] the admiration of the enemy, but have [illegible] the most desperate [illegible] wounds though it cost the lives of hundreds upon hundreds of their fellow soldiers. Such men are too good to be employed as food for cannon, as seems to have been done in the last grand battles near Richmond, and we therefore trust that hereafter the hard work will be as equally distributed as possible.

Bullet Proof Vest.—We are indebted to the kind remembrance of Lt. John A. Ramsay, of the Rowan Artillery, for the sight of one of the inventions of the Yankees for the preservation of their lives in battle, to wit: "Smith's (Patent) Bullet-Proof Vest, made by G. & D. Cook & Co., New Haven, Conn." It consists of two light steel plates, formed to fit the breast, of sufficient strength to turn bullets. It is a very complete thing. It is one of the trophies of the battle fields before Richmond, and Lt. Ramsay sends it here for the inspection of the curious. There are signs of blood on it, and we therefore suppose the wearer paid the just penalty of invading the territory and despoiling the homes of an outraged people.

Casualties in Rowan Artillery.—We are indebted to the same source for the following list of casualties in the Rowan Artillery, to wit: Miles Ruffty, wounded in the left breast; Robert Lentz, in the head; Abram Earnheart, right leg, amputated above the knee; John Carter, amputated between shoulder and elbow; Jonathan Hardister, finger broken and wounded in the head slightly; Andrew Ruth, on the forehead, not dangerous; Robt. May, contusion on shoulder; Adam Cruse, contusion on arm and leg; L. D. Ruth, contusion on ankle; W. H. Huff, contusion on shoulder; Ignatz Schooser, contusion on leg; Miles Parks, contusion on arm.

This company had been going night and day for nearly three weeks up to the 4th instant, and after the battles in which they were engaged, were pretty nearly exhausted.

North Carolina Rail Road.—The Report of the President of this Road to the late annual meeting of Stockholders exhibits a gratifying account of its operations and financial condition.

The total earnings for the year sum up	$791,063 68
Total disbursements,	440,420 16
Nett Earnings,	$360,643 52

The increase of gross earnings over the previous year is $370,401 79; and of nett profit $269,363 93.

This statement embraces $90,008 69 payment of debts contracted prior to the commencement of the fiscal year; $8,363 88 for new cars built in the shops; $28,000 for payment of coupons on funded debt; and $25,000 for the sinking fund.

The total cost of working the Road from 1st June 1861, to 1st June 1862, is $241,957 17—about 30 per cent of the whole earnings.

Whole number of passengers, exclusive of soldiers,	117,325 00
Whole number of soldiers,	87,057 00
Total of passengers, during the year,	204,382 00
Earnings from private freight	$148,863 00
Government freight,	123,535 40
Total freight earnings,	$272,398 40

The Road is said to be in much better condition than this time last year. It has been ditched from Concord, East, and 23,082 new rails have been put down. As many more are needed to put the road in sound condition.

The Shops have been the salvation of the Road, under the direction of the Master Machinist, Mr. R. H. Marsh.

The Road is to have Telegraph Offices at nearly all the towns, and the freedom of the line for the use of the road, at the expense of keeping up the poles.

We will refer to this report again.

The Northern Journals make some very awkward attempts to cover the defeat of their grand army before Richmond. They roundly assert that the Confederates were 200,000 strong; and they bestow great praise upon Gen. McClellan for his "masterly retreat," as they are pleased to call it, and for having reached a point affording a base line of operations from which the capture of Richmond is rendered certain. President Lincoln has called on the States for 300,000 more men.

Confederate loss at Richmond.—It is stated that the entire Confederate loss in the several battles near Richmond, lately, are ten thousand killed and wounded—of which North Carolina has lost four thousand. The Yankee loss is much heavier.

The Richmond Examiner of the 7th inst. gives the following description of the country below Richmond now occupied by McClellan's army!

Berkeley and Westover have, within the past three days, become points of absorbing interest. The remnant of the grand army of the North having eluded the Confederate generals, and escaped from the awkward situation in which they sought to hold it in the swamps near Carter's mill pond, in the rear of Shirley, has taken position, and, it is thought, will make a last desperate stand on these plantations. In this situation of affairs a description of the locality and topographical features of the enemy's selected Thermopylæ, will be matter of interest. We propose to give such an account of the country in the enemy's occupation as the haste with which newspaper articles are necessarily prepared, and the limited references within our reach have enabled us to obtain.

Berkeley, now the residence of Dr. Starke, lies on the north side of James river, five miles below City Point, and by the course of the river sixty-five miles, but by the Charles City road not more than twenty-five miles from Richmond. The building, an old-fashioned brick edifice, stands upon an eminence a few hundred yards from the river, in a grove of Lombardy poplars and other trees. President Harrison was born here in 1773.

The Westover plantation, long the seat of the distinguished family of Byrds, and at present owned by Mr. John Selden, adjoins Berkeley on the east, the dwelling-houses being some four miles apart.—Charles City Court-House is between eight and ten miles east of the latter place. It is not to be supposed the enemy has selected the plantations as the scene of his last great stand without good reasons. The first and most apparent of these is, that the Westover landing is, perhaps, the very best on James river; and the stream, for miles up and down, being broad and deep affords both excellent sea-room and anchorage for his gunboats and transports. But this is by no means the only advantage of the position. On the west of Berkeley are innumerable impassable ravines, running from near the Charles City road, on the north, to James river, making a successful attack from that quarter next to impossible. Within a quarter of a mile of where these ravines begin, Herring Run creek crosses the Charles City road, and running in a southeasterly direction, skirts on the north and east, the plantations of Berkeley and Westover, and empties into James river at the extreme eastern boundary of the latter. The whole course of this this creek is one impassable morass, while along its northern and eastern banks extend the Heights of Evelinton—a long range of hills that overlook the Westover and Berkeley estates, and which offer eligible positions for heavy guns. It will be seen, that protected on the south by the river and his gunboats, on the west by impassable ravines, and on the north and east by Herring creek and the Heights of Evelinton, the enemy's position presents but one pregnable point—the plain of level country northwest of Westover, from a quarter to a half mile in width, lying between the head of the ravines and the point where Herring creek crosses the Charles City road. But it is certain that the enemy, with his immense resources of men and machinery, will, in a very brief period, obstruct by art this only natural entrance to his stronghold. Already it is within range of his gunboats and of his siege guns planted on the Evelinton hills; another day may see it strewn with filled timber and bristling with field batteries.

In enumerating the advantages secured to the enemy by his present position, his superior facilities of transportation must not be omitted. Whilst our ammunition and stores must be wagoned a distance of nearly thirty miles, his steamers and transports are running up to the very doors of his tents.

If we have given the reader an idea of the topographical features of the enemy's position we have fully accomplished our object. It is not for us to suggest how our generals are to overcome the obstacles now presented to their advance, nor to discuss McClellan's ability to resist a siege indefinitely, now that his water communication is free and uninterrupted.

An Admission.—We see by a speech of Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware, in the U. S. Senate, that Mr. Collamer of Vermont and Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky had admitted that the Confederate government is a government *de facto*. Upon this admission Mr. Saulsbury rightly contended that those who give allegiance to it cannot be punished for treason to the old government.

Mr. Saulsbury was very severe upon the abolitionists, whom he charged with all the blame of the present revolution.

Fay. Observer.

MOBILE, July 10.—A special dispatch dated Jackson, says the enemy is throwing occasional shells into Vicksburg. Gallant city! May she hold out to the last.