From the Richmond Examiner.

A large portion of the people of the North have, for some time, been exerting a pressure upon their government to employ the negro slaves of the South in the Federal military service. The interest attached to this measure is ridiculous in a military point of view. The issue has been raised to a factitious importance; the abolitionists have treated it as decisive of the fortunes of the contest, and the arming of the negroes has been represented in the North as the synonym of vigor in the war. When Mr. Forney wanted to assure the people of Pennsylvania that the policy of the administration at Washington had become grand and decisive, and that there were no longer any hopes of the "rebellion," he had only to mention that the Federal armies were to be recruited from the negro slaves and the announcement was caught up with enthusiastic cheers.

The idea of increasing the military resources of the North by negro soldiers is supremely ridiculous; it is in keeping with the bluster and the fanfaronade of the North. The mere putting of Cuffy in red flannel trowsers does not make him a soldier. The negro, timid, impressed with the superiority of the white man, unused to arms, is no soldier. His labor is ponderous and inaccurate; he has none of the skill of civilization; he is a harmless, uncivilized creature, without the ferocity of the savage. The idea is amusing to our people, who know the childish nature of the slaves, of their being arrayed against the white men of the South as soldiers. Those who are familiar with the habits of the negro slave know there is a magnetic influence over him in the voice and countenance of the white man; that his sense of the superiority of the Caucasian pervades all the ideas of his life; and that his disposition, with some rare exceptions of ferocity, is conciliatory, submissive, and timid to childishness. The idea of making these creatures soldiers, to fight the South is so ludicrous that we might afford to laugh at it if it did not involve a monstrous and devilish cruelty to the poor slave himself in making him a vicarious sacrifice on the bloody altar of war.

The only way to obtain the negro armies which the North proposes to raise on the soil of the South will be to impress them. General Hunter, having freed by proclamation the slaves of three States, could not obtain one full regiment of blacks even by the temptation of red flannel breeches and brass buttons. The negro has but little stomach for gunpowder.—To impress into the war the simple and harmless slave, and to arm him against his master, is a military policy at which we can afford to be amused rather than alarmed; but to the negro himself it is a wanton, cowardly cruelty that compels him to fight in the place of the white-livered Yankee and makes him a sacrifice of blood to appease the demon spirit of civil war.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

From a gentleman who left Fredericksburg Monday evening, and arrived in this city by the Central cars, we have some interesting news from that town.

General Mansfield, the former provost marshal of Fredericksburg, was last week placed under arrest and sent to Washington. The charges against him are too much leniency to the rebels during his administration, and sympathy with the Southern cause. He has been succeeded in the office of provost by one Captain Scott, who has already given evidence that he will exercise his authority with a tyranny and harshness well calculated to make him popular with his government.

General Patrick is the military commandant of the post. The force now actually on this side of the Rappahannock consists of one brigade. The Twentieth regiment of New York State militia, arrived there last Saturday from the North. But, from the appearance of their tents, there appears to be a very large force on the north bank of the river.

By order, the importation of goods from the North has been prohibited. A schooner, with a cargo consigned to Hart, Haynes & Co., had been seized by the provost marshal. The cause of this prohibition is the fear that medicines and other much-needed goods will find their way to Richmond. The ceremony of administering the oath of allegiance to the citizens was to be performed on Tuesday. Our informant believes that not more than a dozen citizens will consent to take the oath. Numbers have run off within the past week and others were making their arrangements to do the same. The town was filled with runaway negroes, numbers of whom might be seen saunteering about the streets, tricked out in Yankee uniforms.

In their raid on the Central railroad the Yankees were guided by a negro named Dabney, the slave of Mr. Jerrold, of Spotsylvania. Mr. Jerrold, who has lost every one of his slaves but one, now offers a reward of one thousand dollars to any one who will put him in possession of Dabney for the space of an hour. When the Yankees visited Mr. Jerrold's they demanded his fire-arms, which, when they were given up, were handed over to one of his own negroes amid shouts of laughter from the abolition gang.

The citizens of Caroline begged our informant to tell the government here of the outrageous manner in which they were being robbed and pillaged by the invaders.—*Richmond Examiner, July 31.*

DR. WILLIAM P. RUCKER.

As will be seen by a dispatch in our telegraphic column, Major Bailey, in his successful attack on Summerville, captured Dr. Rucker, a man, perhaps of all others, the most odious to the loyal citizens of Western Virginia. He is a native Virginian, and was at one time a tolerably successful practitioner of medicine in the county of Botetourt. He was, however, always regarded as a demagogue and a man of bad private character. Two years ago, being then an inspector of stone-masonry on the Covington and Ohio railroad, he grossly insulted a workman on the road, and, on his resenting it, hacked him to pieces with a bowie-knife in a most brutal manner. In Covington this act was always regarded as a premeditated and cold-blooded murder, and in consequence of the public feeling against him Rucker was compelled to leave that section of country.

Last summer he returned to Botetourt county and proclaimed his intention of raising a company for the Confederate service, but his loyalty being even then suspected, he met with little encouragement and obtained few recruits. Shortly after the failure of this scheme he went over to the Yankees, by whom he was soon commissioned a captain of Ohio cavalry. When the Yankees visited Covington, Rucker went directly to the house of the widow of the man he had murdered, and having robbed it of everything he could carry away, broke up and destroyed the furniture.

Last spring he guided the Yankees in the raid made by them on the Central railroad, when they burnt and destroyed the bridge over the Cowpasture river.

The universal opinion is that this murderer, scoundrel and renegade should be hung without the form of a trial. But we presume he will be protected by his commission and paraded as a prisoner of war.—*Ib.*

FROM GORDONSVILLE.

The Central railway train reached this city yesterday evening at the usual hour. The only news of importance brought by the passengers is that Yankee deserters who have just come into our lines say that Pope has been recently largely reinforced, and that his force now exceeds fifty thousand men.

An advance by the enemy was hourly expected. The opposing forces are in close proximity, and skirmishing, which has so far resulted in some loss on both sides, is briskly kept up.—*Ib.*

A CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE.

On Thursday last a cavalry force of forty-five men, under the command of Lieutenant Robbins, of the Ninth Virginia (Gen. Stuart's cavalry), penetrated into King & Queen, Caroline, and a portion of Fairfax counties, on a reconnoissance. The adventurous band returned last night, bringing with them two Yankee soldiers and upwards of thirty-five Union citizens and negroes as prisoners. The Union citizens had made themselves obnoxious to the cause by their conduct, and hence their arrest.

A quantity of Yankee stores were destroyed and the cavalry returned without the loss of a man.

On Saturday last a force of eight hundred of Stuart's cavalry went out to punish the Beaver Dam depredators and pushed within twelve miles of Fredericksburg, retiring as a large force of Yankee cavalry, infantry and artillery were sent against them, it not being their purpose to engage them, except in skirmishing.—*Ib.*

Yesterday two privateersmen who had been captured some months ago by a Federal vessel arrived in this city, having effected their escape from Fort Delaware. The intelligent story told by these men of their suffering, and their accounts of maltreatment at the hands of the enemy is enough to turn the blood of our people to fire.—*Rich. Examiner.*

The North has put a spice of demonism in this war. The Yankee government declares that it is to be prosecuted with "vigour"—which means with wantonness and brutality; that the slaves are to be armed; that negro equality and emancipation are henceforth to be rallying cries in the South; that private citizens in the invaded districts of the Confederacy are to be kidnapped, their property taken for the uses of the army, and themselves driven into penniless exile.

The people of the South are not to be dismayed by these measures. They are, in fact, weak military measures; their effect will be to redouble the zeal of our troops, to heighten their devotion and to exasperate their courage; and it is even possible that a government which has so long lagged behind public sentiment may at last be lashed into action by the savage decrees of a merciless enemy.

The violent and brutal spirit of the North in the prosecution of this war exceeds the most despotic examples in history. It is proposed in States conquered by the enemy to impress men as patricides, to array them against their own fellow citizens, and to draft in Louisiana and Maryland troops to fight against the South, and to imbrue their hands in the blood of their brothers. Such an order is without a parallel even in the worst despotisms of Europe. Austria pressed in her military service troops from some of the conquered districts of Italy; but she had been in occupation of these districts for years. The value of such an unnatural and brutal policy was attested at Magenta and Solferino, where the Italian troops enlisted against their country threw away their arms and marched under white flags over to the lines of the French and Sardinian armies. The troops drafted in the conquered districts of the South will do better by firing a volley into the ranks of the enemy before throwing away their arms and marching over to our lines.

The North labours under a devilish insanity in believing that the South, which cannot be conquered by its grand armies, and by its vast military resources, may be subdued by a war of brigands, pillagers and emancipated negroes. History shows that this last style of war is the least effective in the subjugation of a nation; that great and permanent results in war are accomplished by the weight of great armies, the genius of great generals, the ardor and discipline of troops. Pillage, confiscation, murder, incendiarism, add nothing to the vigour of war; they merely brutalize it, heighten the spirit of resistance, and excite the disgust of the world.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Stallfederate Platform.—The only hope which the Stallfederates have of carrying the State, is based on the charge which they are making that a majority of the people of the State are sympathizers with Lincoln and in favor of a re-construction of the Union. *This is their platform.* Shall they be allowed to succeed? If they do, a monstrous calumny will have been endorsed by the people, and Abraham Lincoln will have been told that a majority of our people are his friends.—*Standard.*

To the Newspapers of Richmond.—We understand that the Confederate Surgeons at the camp of conscripts near this City, are in the habit of charging a fee of ten dollars for examining substitutes. The conscription law provides for substitutes, and it would seem to us that the conscript is entitled to have his substitute examined without being required to pay a fee for it. These Surgeons are paid a regular salary by the government. Will the Richmond papers favor the public with information on this subject?—*Standard.*

The Petersburg *Express* of the 29th instant, learns that it is currently reported in Eastern North Carolina that rebellion occurred recently among the contrabands on Roanoke Island. It is stated that the negroes, becoming dissatisfied with the harsh treatment of their newly-found masters, took advantage of an opportunity presented while the Federals were at dinner, with stacked arms, to seize the muskets, with which they opened fire upon the Yankees, and killed several. Great consternation was produced among the soldiers on the Island by this unexpected attack, but they soon rallied, and recovering their guns, commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, which was only ended with the almost total extermination of the negroes. We give this rumor as it reaches us, without vouching for its authority.

The same report is reiterated in the Richmond papers of yesterday. The *Enquirer* learns that subsequently the Yankees armed themselves with revolvers and massacreed about 600 of the negro laborers. The next day the Yankees evacuated the Island.—*Wil. Jour.*

Not Captured.—We are gratified to state that the missing thirty-three men of Capt. Andrews' cavalry company, reported to have been captured by the Yankees near Trenton, have all returned to camp, except four. They had a lively time of it, and barely got out without their horses. Several of them were wounded. We suppose Capt. Tarren's two men are included in the return.—*Daily Tel.*

The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1862.

A TWO EDGED SWORD.

The State *Journal* copies a long article from the Wilmington *Journal* advocating the claims of Mr. Johnston, and disparaging those of Col. Vance, candidates for the Governor's chair, in the following manner, viz:—

"It is not now the time to take soldiers from the line, in the heat of battle to turn them into political candidates and aspirants."

In the same number of the State *Journal*, there is also an article denunciatory of of Dr. Ramsay and laudatory of Dr. Wiseman, candidates to represent Rowan and Davie counties in the Senate. The editor remarks that "Dr. Wiseman does not know of his nomination (!!!!) *being with his regiment in Virginia as a Lieutenant of one of the Davie companies.*" He fails, however, from some unaccountable cause to tell us that "N. N. Fleming, Esq., the present Speaker of the House of Commons," *is also with his regiment in Virginia, as a Lieutenant in one of the Rowan companies*, although he advocates Mr. Fleming's election to the Commons.

Now, will not sensible people ask how is this? These editors say "it is not now the time to take *soldiers* from the line in the heat of battle and turn them into political candidates and aspirants;" and yet, they not only propose but urge the taking of two *soldiers* from the line and the turning of them into political candidates. It is unpardonable, almost treasonable, for the people to think of electing *one* man, Col. Vance, and yet, they themselves, claim it as all right to take *two* of their own kidney from the army. Why is this? Why the simple solution is, Vance was not a cockade man; Wiseman and Fleming were, and will vote for Speiman, the editor of the *State Journal*, for State Printer, if said Spelman can succeed in having them elected. These editors wield a two-edged sword which wounds their friends when thrust at their foes. Their arguments will tend to elect Dr. Ramsay and Mr. Shober, while they cannot injure Col. Vance. How stands the case with Vance, Wiseman and Fleming? Col. Vance has been in the army *for more than a year*; Wiseman and Fleming have been in *about three months.* Vance volunteered as soon as he read Lincoln's proclamation; Wiseman and Fleming about the time of the draft in Rowan and Davie. Vance has seen hard service, and has fought valiantly in at least two terrible battles; Wiseman and Fleming, so far as we know, have been in no action at all. Vance, if elected, will be promoted to Commander-in-chief of the forces of the State: Wiseman and Fleming will be taken from the line, be ingloriously *relieved*, and their places will have to be supplied by two conscripts.

We believe Dr. Wiseman and Mr. Fleming have at length got into the right place; we believe also, that they will make good soldiers, and we are for giving them a fair chance, and think the haste the friends of these gentlemen make to get them out of the army, is likely to injure them both with the army and the people. Hence, we return the poisoned chalice to the lips of the friends of Dr. Wiseman and Fleming, and say "it is not now the time to take *soldiers* from the line, in the heat of battle, to turn them into political *candidates* and aspirants." Stop throwing stones Mr. Spelman, you live in a glass house.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

VOTING IN THE CAMP.

The soldiers voted in camp on Thursday last, for Governor, members of the Legislature, and Sheriff. We are indebted to a friend at Goldsborough for the following dispatch:

GOLDSBORO', July 31.

Majority for Col. Vance in 54th regiment, 234; majority for Vance in 55th regiment, about 100.—Capt. Bradbury's company, near this place, gave Vance 40, Johnston none.

We are indebted to a soldier friend for the following:

PETERSBURG, July 31.

In Ransom's brigade the vote for Governor is as follows: Vance 1,582, Johnston 210.

We learn that the 56th regiment, at Camp Mangum, gave Vance 150 majority.

A friend just from Petersburg, informs us that the 53d regiment gave Vance 260, and Johnston 63. The 52d regiment gave Vance 357, and Johnston 42.

We learn that the vote of the Confederate soldiers, (conscripts,) in camp near this place, was *nearly unanimous for Vance.* Alamance, Orange, Anson, Wake, Guilford, and other Counties voted *unanimously* for him. Johnston County gave Vance 54, Johnston 2, Davidson gave Vance 165, Johnston 7. The vote for members of the Legislature is said to be similar to the vote for Governor, the Conservative candidates running with Vance.

As far as heard from, Col. Vance has received a large vote in the army. Let his friends at home exert themselves, and he will be elected by *thirty thousand* majority. We feel sure, not only of his triumphant election, but a Conservative Legislature by a decided majority.—*Ral. Standard.*

[From the Petersburg Express.]

IN CAMP, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., July 31, 1862.

The following is a statement of the vote to-day in Company A, 24th Regiment North Carolina Troops, Capt. Holeman commanding:

Senate—James Holeman, 78; Winstead, 0.
Commons—Lieut. Bumpass, 76; Wilkins, 0.
Sheriff—W. P. Latta, 76; W. H. Smith, 2.
For Governor—Vance, 55; Johnston, 11.

The following is the vote of Company H, 24th Regiment N. C. Troops, Capt. Bailey:

Senate—Holeman, 42; Winstead, 0.
Commons—Bumpass, 36; O'Briant, 2; Wilkins, 2.
Sheriff—Latta, 38; Smith, 1.
For Governor—Vance, 37; Johnston, 11.

The following is the vote of Company C, 35th Regiment, N. C. Troops, Captain Day, commanding:

Senate—Holeman, 20; Winstead, 3.
Commons—Bumpass, 12; Wilkins, 15.
Sheriff—Latta, 12; Smith, 15.
For Governor—Vance, 21; Johnston, 4.

The companies above mentioned are all from Person county, N. C.

The following is the vote of Capt. Clark's company from Halifax N. C.:

Senate—M. L. Wiggins, 16.
Commons—Dr. Joyner, 19; A. H. Davis, 16; J. A. Faulcon, 4.
Sheriff—S. Johnston, 14; J. S. Shaw, 8.

Vote for Governor in the following Regiments:

	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.
24th N. C. Troops,	341	36
26th N. C. Troops,	420	07
Maj. for Vance,	718	
53d Regiment,	260	63
42d "	411	93
35th, Co. C,	4	21
Ransom's Brigade,	1,582	210
Martin's "	1,002	203
56th Regiment	211 maj	
53d "	260	63
52d "	357	42
Capt. Bradbury's Co. near Goldsboro'	40	
Capt. Cowle's Co. in Northampton,	90	
29th Reg't Morristown, Tennessee,	334	103
27th Regiment,	60 maj.	
48th Regiment	190	85
46th Regiment,	219	81
Kennedy Artillery, near near Wilmington,	23	8
	0,000	0,000

CAMP LAMB, 11th REG. N. C. T., WILMINGTON, N. C. 1st Aug. '62.

Mr. Bruner—Dear Sir: Election for Governor was held in our Regiment yesterday: Vance's majority over Johnston was one hundred forty (140). This result must be gratifying to you, as it was to me, when I tell you that on the day previous to the election, the Johnston supporters, would have given large odds, in betting, that the figure of the majority above would be in favor of Johnston, instead of Vance; and latterly, Vance's supporters, feared such would be the state of the case; for, the main reading in Camp has been the daily Journal, with not a few State Journals scattered around by the "unterrified," clique democracy of the Regiment; besides three companies are from Mecklenburg and one from Lincolnton.

Yours Respectfully.

The following is the official vote of the 11th Regiment:—Vance, 329; Johnston, 189.

VOTE OF ROWAN ARTILLERY.

For Governor—Vance, 74; Johnston, 15.
Senate—Wiseman, 69; Ramsay, 25.
Commons—N. N. Fleming, 82; Shober, 61; Davis, 5.
Sheriff—Walton, 77; Shaver, 5.

☞ Parson Brownlow, the vile creature so long fostered in Tennessee, is now employing all his wicked ingenuity and bad eminence in exciting the Northern people against the Southern Confederacy. He ought never to have been allowed to leave the Confederate States. Doubtless there are scores of men in the prison-house who deserve confinement less than he deserves a halter.

DEATH OF MAJOR T. N. CRUMPLER.

We are pained (says the *Standard* of the 26th ultimo) to record the death of Major T. N. CRUMPLER, of Ashe, which took place near Richmond a few days since, of a wound received in a conflict with the enemy below Richmond. The wound was inflicted by a minnie ball, which passed through his lungs and came out near his shoulder blade. Maj. Crumpler belonged to Col. Baker's (formerly Ransom's) cavalry. He entered the service as a Captain, and was promoted to be Major of the regiment. He was among the foremost in the charge in which he lost his life.

We had the pleasure of conversing with him at length, a few days before his death. He was on his way to Richmond, and spoke in the most animated terms of his regiment, and of the opportunity which would soon be presented of meeting the enemy. A braver or a nobler spirit than his never animated a human body. He was a young gentleman of education and fine abilities, and had already taken a respectable position among the leading public men of the State. He opposed the dissolution of the Union up to Lincoln's proclamation; and when told, in the House of Commons, of which he was a member, that he was tardy in the work of revolution, he replied that he would cling to the old government as long as he honorably could, but that if any attempt should be made to coerce the South, he would resist it, and that when the day of battle arrived, he and his friends would be found as far in the front, among the broken columns of the enemy, as those who appeared so anxious for the war. Most nobly has he redeemed his pledge.

The whole country mourns. "Red battle stamps his foot," and his victims fall on every hand. Our best and most useful men disappear forever as rapidly as snow flakes on the river. Every family laments some victim of battle or camp disease. But they sleep in honored graves, and the day star of independence will soon shine on the turf that covers their remains. Its beams will shed joy through many a dwelling.—They will rest on the grave of no one more patriotic or gallant, or more lamented by those who knew him, than THOMAS NEWTON CRUMPLER.

"So the struck EAGLE, stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,"
In hall and field defender of her laws,
Fell this bold champion of his country's cause.

☞ If the State *Journal* had designed to show the *truth* of what we said in reply to the Western *Democrat* in relation to the *Standard* and its support of Col. Vance, the *briefest* way would have been to re-publish our articles. But it designed to do no such thing. The *truth* is an article the State *Journal* never handles when falsehood will subserve its party purposes better.

We have denied that the *Standard* was the organ of Col. Vance, because we believe he is one of those men who would not employ that sort of worn out machinery. Vance has had no organ. He could and would have been been elected if the Standard had opposed him as zealously as it has advocated him. Johnston, clever man as he is, has suffered terribly, we think, by his friends. The friendship and support of the State *Journal* was enough to kill him; and if the public believed that Johnston had any agency in securing the support of that fire-brand and mischievous sheet, he would suffer a *long drawn out defeat.*

The Election in Col. Godwin's Regiment.—The result of the election in this Regiment, encamped here, has not yet been made known; why, we cannot say. Whatever the consideration for suppressing it, it seems to have been either unknown or disregarded at Raleigh and in Virginia. We have been informed, however, from private sources, that Vance's majority is large. Some of the Companies were known to be almost unanimously in favor of him, and voted accordingly.

Yankee Raid in North Carolina.—The Yankees are committing enormous outrages on the citizens of Eastern North Carolina. They steal and carry off every thing that is transportable, even to the clothing of negroes. Hundreds of negroes have also been carried or enticed away. And worse than all, many of the best citizens of Camden, Currituck, Gates and Pasquotank counties have been put in chains and carried off to Norfolk and Suffolk.

Paroled Prisoners.—We learn from General Order No. 53, Richmond, July 31st, and signed S. Cooper, Adj'tant and Inspector-General, that all paroled prisoners whose regiments are in the East, will report at Richmond, Va.; and those whose regiments are in the West, will report at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Conscripts engaged on Government work are to be enrolled; but the enrolling officer must certify such engagement and detail the men for a space not exceeding sixty days. Duplicates of such detail must be sent to the Adjutant and Inspector-General.