

The Yankees can't understand the South.—In one of his recent letters to the London Times, Russell says:

"I am assured, if the Northerners succeed in landing at any port on the South, the planters, as a proof of their determination and as a punishment for non-recognition, will lay their cotton in flames on every acre of their soil threatened by an enemy. I who have seen the fierce beatings of that fervid Southern heart, can well believe a cotton Moscow—nobody here does. They all believe in dollars; they are satisfied the planters will yield to so many cents per pound for cotton. Stand by and let us see."

Russell dates from Washington, where nobody believed that the Southerners would burn their cotton, but, judging from their own sordid regard for the "almighty dollar," felt sure that a traffic would immediately begin with the vile invaders. We hope they have found out their mistake ere this. Better that the whole South should submit to desolation than to robbery.

In the same letter Russell alludes to the fear in the Lincoln administration to remove incompetent officers because of the political influence they wield, and says:

"Two officers of high rank in the army, one a General and one a Colonel in the West, have been frequently named in the journals as men of notoriously intemperate habits—one being occasionally seen 'drunk in the gutter.' It is not wonderful, if such statements be true that the New York 'Times' should have to say of such officers as Edwards' Ferry, that the retreat was made after the Bull Run battle, with slight improvements, the men rolling, sliding and almost turning somersaults down hill, to escape the galling fire which now assailed them from all points. I am assured that the Massachusetts regiment behaved well, but that Tammany was not quite so becomingly represented. As to the courage of the Confederates all agree. They were seen to form lines and come into action under fire with great steadiness. If their finances were as sound as their fighting, there would be immense chances on the side of the Southerners; but Mr. McMillen's scheme of cotton bonds is tumbling, an eruption of small paper covers the States and a forced loan of ready money is in the distance."

#### NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

This body met in Louisburg on Wednesday last. Bishop Andrew did not arrive until Thursday. Rev. Dr. Deems was chosen President pro tem. The session, we learn, has been a very harmonious and interesting one, and adjourned on Monday last.

The following action was had in the case of Rev. Marble N. Taylor, whom our readers will recollect to have figured some what notoriously after the taking of Fort Hatteras.

On motion of Rev. William E. Pell, seconded by Rev. Dr. Deems, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, without debate:

WHEREAS, We have learned with surprise and regret, both through the public press and general rumor, that Rev. Marble N. Taylor, a member of this body, stationed at Hatteras during the past year, did, after the late capture of Fort Hatteras, take the oath of allegiance to the Government of Abraham Lincoln, and has identified himself with that unmitigated despotism, and thus become a traitor to his Conference, his State, and the Southern Confederacy; and whereas, it is now impossible to investigate the conduct of said Taylor, according to the forms of our church.—  
Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the name of the said Marble N. Taylor, be stricken from the roll of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

Resolved, That the action of the Conference in this case be published in all the papers of the State.

The following were elected delegates to the General Conference, to be held next April in New Orleans:

N. F. Bond, C. F. Deems, N. H. D. Wilson, D. B. Nicholson, William Barringer, Peter Douth, and Ira T. Wyche.

Reserve Delegates—William E. Pell and William H. Bobbitt.

What the Federals say of our Batteries.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

General news just arrived from the lower Potomac says, on Friday and to-day the Confederates threw a number of immense shells across the river—a distance of over four miles—some of which struck and exploded near the encampment. One of these death-dealing missiles fell almost in the midst of a squad of men, buried itself six feet in the earth and burst, but, miraculously, no one was injured. Others equally large fell and did not explode. Fifteen or twenty of them dropped on the Maryland side, without doing injury. They were replied to with shells, which were seen to burst over and near the enemy's batteries, where troops could be seen distinctly moving about.

# The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 16, 1861.

Timber.—We invite the attention of our enterprising citizens to the advertisements in this paper for timber, for the Fayetteville Arsenal. We have an abundance of excellent timber within convenient distance of the Railroad, and we believe, it could be furnished from this County on terms at once remunerative to Contractors and satisfactory to the Government. We suppose those who may take this subject under consideration will first ascertain what will be the cost of transportation per thousand feet from here to the Arsenal. In heavy operations of this kind, it might be advisable to ascertain the cost of an entire special train, to run through from this place to Wilmington, freighted with two or three hundred thousand feet at a time.—Then the cost of boating and drayage from Wilmington to Fayetteville.

Unfortunately for the Government, the Arsenal is situated in a region of country that furnishes very little white oak and hickory, but being so situated the timber required must be sent to it from wherever it can be obtained. There is probably a good deal of suitable timber on the line of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, but as it may not be available at the present moment, we hope our enterprising citizens will put in bids, and do all they can to supply the urgent demands of the Government. Mr. Booth evidently expects bids from this section, or he would not have ordered his advertisements to be published in a paper of this town.

State Convention.—The Convention has taken a recess from the 13th inst., to the 20th of January. They have deferred all constitutional amendments until their next meeting. An able debate occupied the attention of the Convention for several days on a proposition to pass what is called a Test Oath—an oath of fidelity to the Southern Confederacy, which every citizen would be required to take. Judge OSBORNE, Gov. GRAHAM and Messrs. LEAK and DICK made powerful speeches against it. The Ordinance was introduced by Judge BIGGS. It was finally acted on and rejected.

The committee on accounts submitted a report in which they recommended the establishment of safe guards over the Treasury Department of the State, and express the confident belief that the lack of them, in times like these, have been and will continue to be the source of much speculation and fraud.—The present Board of Claims was continued and their salaries fixed. No account will be paid at the Treasury until examined and passed upon by this Board.

An ordinance was passed exempting the militia of the State from other than monthly drills.

An ordinance for raising a battalion or regiment for 12 months, of returned volunteers, was passed.

The Commissioner to Richmond on the subject of the war tax, reported that an arrangement would probably be made by which the people of the State would be able to pay it without its bearing heavily upon them.

Fire in Charleston.—We received on Friday morning the startling intelligence of a terribly destructive fire in Charleston, S. C. The fire broke out in a sash factory about 9 o'clock, Wednesday night last, and fanned by a stiff wind, raged with unconquerable fury all night and part of the next day, destroying, it is said, about two-thirds of the city. It is hoped, however, when we shall receive fuller accounts, it will be found not so disastrous as now believed to be, had as it is. Many families have been thus suddenly stripped of everything they possessed, and turned into the streets homeless. Will not the good people of Salisbury take steps to testify their sympathy for the sufferers by sending them, right early, such assistance as they can. The fire originated by a pure accident.

Seed Beds.—Miss Margaret Ruple and Miss Margaret Yost, both of Caharrus, have sent us string of beads made of Lilly seed—an ingenious device so nearly resembling coral as to deceive all who are not good judges of such things. The seed are white when cleaned of their out-side shell; and may then be colored to suit the fancy. They are firm and durable, and really make a pretty necklace. If they were costly they would be highly esteemed; but unfortunately they are too cheap, we fear, to satisfy human pride. Our thanks are due, nevertheless, to the young ladies who have sent us this evidence of their skill in turning trifles to a good account. If "worth makes the man" why not the women also? And so far as this little piece of handwork is an indication, it tells of useful talent and skill, more creditable a great deal than the popular disregard of little things.

Crowded Out.—We have on hand several things sent in for publication in this paper, which have been unavailingly crowded out, to wit: a list of contributions for the soldiers, from Gold Hill; another list of contributions at this place; and a letter from camp, near Danfries, by a member of the Rowan Artillery.

#### NEGRO HIRE.

The Newbern Progress has learned that negro men have been hired to work on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad the ensuing year at \$50 each. This is a great deal lower than usual owing, no doubt, to the present unsettled state of the Country, and the high price of living. Many persons who own no negroes, and had better deny themselves the use of servants for awhile than to incur the cost of their hire and support. This would send to the farms in my hand to contribute to the general support, whose labor, hitherto, has been unproductive, except to encourage the idleness of members of the family, whose health and happiness would be better promoted by early rising and a more active and useful life. The farms will need laborers if the war continues. Thousands upon thousands of farm hands are now in the camps and must remain there; and unless their places are supplied, the next year's crop must necessarily be greatly diminished in quantity. We see no way in which this can be obviated except by the self-denial of the opulent, in dispensing with superfluous servants about their houses, and sending them to labor in the fields.

Yankee Prisoners.—120 Yankee prisoners arrived here last Monday evening, and are getting to be pretty comfortably quartered in the old Factory. When all the preparations for their comfort shall have been completed, we think they will have no reason to complain. A number of paroled men among them, enjoying the liberty of the town, make a feature in the new institution erected here not contemplated by our citizens, and very generally objected to by them. It is in the power of these men to set on foot serious mischief; and under supposable circumstances they are liable to be charged with offences of which they may not be guilty. It is a delicate relation they sustain to our people, calling for the observance of the utmost prudence on their part. We believe it would be best for all concerned to restrict them to the enclosed grounds of the prison (about fifteen acres in extent) which are amply large for exercise and airing.

Appointments of Preachers.—The Methodist Conference, recently met at Louisburg, has adjourned. The appointments of preachers for the next year have been published, and our limited space only enables us to give the appointments for this District, to wit:

- Salisbury District—W. H. Bonarr, P. E.  
Salisbury—A. W. Mangum,  
Rowan—J. B. Williams,  
East Rowan—F. H. Wood,  
Mocksville—W. C. Gannon,  
Iredell—W. M. Raley,  
Alexander—T. L. Triplett,  
Jonesville—W. D. Meacham,  
Surry—To be supplied,  
Wilkes—J. W. Gumb,  
Blue Ridge Mission—J. W. Avent,  
South Iredell—R. T. N. Stevenson.

Donations.—By a recent Act of the Confederate Congress, a bounty of fifty dollars will be granted to all volunteers who serve continuously for three years or during the war. Those who have volunteered for one year, will receive this bounty when they agree to serve two additional years; and will also be granted a furlough for not exceeding sixty days, and a free passage home. But in case they decline the visit home, will be allowed in money what the trip would cost. All troops re-enlisting after their present term expires, will be allowed to organize by the election of their own company officers.

Gold and Silver.—Without any sufficient cause for it, gold and silver have gone up to an enormous premium. A Nashville paper reports that the brokers there have run up the premium to 40 per cent. for gold, and 35 to 38 per cent. for silver. The rate in New Orleans is but very little lower. We predict that this bubble will burst, and that many a poor miser will lose money by it.

Shoe Factory.—We have omitted for several weeks to notice the new and very important enterprise in our town, started by Mr. JAS. H. ESSLER and Col. JOHN A. BRADSHAW. They have established a factory for the manufacture of coarse shoes for army and plantation uses, and have already shipped a considerable quantity to supply orders from a distance. They are turning out work of an excellent quality, and with great facility. Their factory is in the large brick building nearly opposite the south-western part of the Mason Hotel.

Factories for the manufacture of glue, machine oil, and grease for the axes of Railroad cars have been recently established in Richmond, by Henry J. Maigne.

Lincoln's Message.—We publish in this paper an abstract of Lincoln's Message—the whole document being too long for our columns. A more pure and unadorned representation of public affairs never issued from the pen of an official.

Governor Taylor.—The reader will be amused at the report in another column, of the organization of Gov. Taylor's provisional government on the Hatteras banks of North Carolina.

Rich and Abuse.—Under this caption the Richmond Examiner has an able and interesting article on the evils and abuses practiced in our new Government. The author's views will find a ready assenting response in the minds of thousands who are witnesses of the truth of his strictures. His pen is directed against "the oppressive and unjust conduct, and the haughty demeanor of useless heads of bureaux, and supernumerary clerks, in several of the executive departments," whose "offensive deportment" is not so detrimental to our cause as "their inefficiency and culpable disinclination to discharge their duties." Says the writer:

"A want of courtesy in manner might be pardoned if the business were performed in a proper manner. When the people, who in reality are carrying on the war, and would carry it on if there were no government at all, come up to Richmond on business connected with the public service, they connect from pillar to post, from one office to another, groping their way in the dark, with no hand to guide, and no voice to instruct them in the attainment of their legitimate ends. Parents, bearing the remains of their sons to their homes, are remorselessly delayed for hours, and even days, awaiting the execution of their papers; sick and wounded soldiers, for want of a little information, and the dispatch of business, are compelled to abandon the pittance due them, or submit to be shaved at from fifteen to fifty per cent. on their just claims; and hundreds of boxes of clothing, contributed by a generous people for the comfort of the brave soldiers, are abandoned before reaching their destination in despair, if not in disgust, under the impediments thrown in the way, and finally become the prey of harraps and speculators.

These are some of the evils and abuses of which the President and Cabinet can have no adequate knowledge from personal observation; and it is the duty of the press to make them known to those who can apply the corrective. But there are exceptions to the rule; there are men who strive to perform their duty, and cheerfully impart all the information, and extend every facility in their power to the parents and friends of the soldiers, as well as to the soldiers themselves. But, alas! these individuals, from some motive or other, are doomed to persecution; and if not protected by the President and the Cabinet are sure to be extinguished."

There seems to be trouble in Lincoln-don. Lincoln's Secretaries, Cameron and Wells, with a fanatical horde at their backs, are not satisfied with the mild course of the President as regards the negroes in this war. The Secretaries want the President to take a ground, and he is afraid of the effect of it in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, and on the Army generally. Gen. McClelland is with the President and against the ultra; and it is reported will even resign his post if the policy of the Government be changed.—But the indications now but too certainly prove the truth of the wicked designs charged upon the North.—Emancipation, and migration or extermination are the objects of this war. The South has seen it from the beginning, and God in his providence has united us firmly as a people to resist it. He will disappoint these wicked purposes, and will pour into the cup of our enemies the bitterness they desire to put to our lips. Let us all stand firmly together, shoulder to shoulder and resolve in the strength of the Almighty to conquer or die. It is idle to hope for an honorable peace until we have gained it in the field of battle.

THE TABLEUX promised in our last issue will be given during the Christmas holidays, on Thursday and Friday night, and the proceeds will be equally divided and appropriated for the benefit of the soldiers now in the field, and their wives and children at home, with others poor and destitute, in this place. We hope that every charitable person will aid the Ladies who give the Tableaux in their benevolent undertaking, by giving 50 cts at the door and leading the light of their countenances in the Hall. Especially when they are well repaid for their trouble.

The Salisbury Brass Band will make it doubly attractive by playing one of their beautiful pieces after every Tableux. We are promised an almost entire change of program from the last series of Tableaux that were given.—Only repeating a few of the most admired pictures. "The Women of the Southern Confederacy" with "Dixie" being among the number.

Gen. Floyd has been ordered into winter quarters at Newbern, Va., near the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

Col. Starke's Regiment, with General Donelson's Tennessee Brigade, have been ordered to report to Gen. Lee, in South Carolina.

Fifty sacks of salt sold at auction in Fayetteville, last week, brought \$17.50 per sack.

Seventy tons of coal from the "Taylor mine," Deep river, were received at Fayetteville on Tuesday last.

Do those who prate about the "United States" as a Republic consolidate, one and indivisible, ever remember that the "United States" as such was never acknowledged by foreign powers, but that the treaty of Paris, in 1783, recognized thirteen sovereign and independent United States, among which were Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia!—*Charleston Courier.*

A Singular Recommendation.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says the hostile armies of the North and South will ere long be compelled to go into winter quarters, and recommends that the people take advantage of the cessation of active war which will follow, to call a national convention to settle our differences. The writer believes that a national convention could not only restore peace, but the Union also!

#### LATER FROM COLUMBUS, KY.

The *Confederate News* has been revived at Columbus. From that paper of Wednesday we submit the following paragraph:

Rich Scenes occurring among the Lincoln Soldiers.—There is at Fort Holt a regiment commanded by Col. Cook and another by Col. Johnson—the former abolition, the latter Southern Illinois, and nearly honest enough to belong to the Southern army. It fell out a few days since that a runaway slave was pursued into camp by a Union man with an order from Gen. Grant for his capture.—Notice being had of this the fellow was run to the woods by his friends of Cook's regiment. A reward of \$100 was publicly offered for the return of the negro. This stimulated the other regiment, and they swore they would have the negro and return him to his owner. The abolition men proper swore that no such thing should be done. In a few days after, the "hotbed of contention" was discovered in the camp of his friends, and his capture was resolved upon by the other regiment. They went over accordingly, prepared to execute their honest purpose. As they approached the negro the wink was given him to run. He took to his heels, but alas! too late. The Southern Illinois boys determined not to be made fools of in that way, turned loose upon the fugitive and brought him down with seven back shot in his body. Now commenced a scene that baffles description. A general fight ensued, in which several were slain on both sides, and the animosity between the regiments has become such that the soldiers in each shoot the other whenever an opportunity presents itself.

Our Generals Content to Abide their Time.—General Johnston did this on the upper Potomac, when opposed to the Philadelphia merchant Patterson, and he turned up just in the nick of time at Manassas, while his antagonist was "son of a bitch."

So with General Price. He had been maneuvering with Fremont until the time came. He failed to ensnare the Northern General, but in good time to forestall any movement down the Mississippi, we find him with a triumphant and rapidly augmenting army rapidly moving upon St. Louis and disenthraling Missouri from her chains.

Pudorah.—Our information from this place is quite recent. We feel authorized in saying that there is no longer at Pudorah, such as would indicate an advance movement from that quarter.

If the half that is told us of the demoralization of the army there, resulting from the known rupture between Gen. Smith and Payne, be true, they will have enough to do to take care of themselves.

Gen. Smith and Payne are at open enmity, and their friends, instead of hoping or endeavoring to heal the breach, are engaged in warring it by letters containing matter of crimination and recriminations as bitter as hate itself.

#### FOR THE WATCHMAN.

#### Save Your Perlimpoms!

Mr. Editor.—While the blockade exists there must necessarily be many privations to which we must become inured and against which we must make such provision as our own internal resources can supply. These privations should be warded off our soldiers as far as possible, and as the supply of Coffee is very limited and uncertain—the quality generally inferior and the price becoming more and more exorbitant—no one can tell how soon this very necessary beverage may be entirely cut off from our army, and it becomes a very important question how we can supply or remedy the deficiency, or what can we substitute in its place?—In answer to this question, I would invite public attention to the "Perlimpom fruit," as affording material for an exceedingly wholesome, palatable and nutritious beverage, easily made, and the materials almost inexhaustible. From now till January, it may be gathered by the hundreds of bushels all over the State, and I gathered and prepared in direct, our soldiers might have an abundance of a very agreeable and invigorating substitute for Coffee.

Gather the fruit as soon now as possible, wash it up, and to the mass add a sufficient of good sweet wheat bran to bring the mass to the consistence of wheat dough—divide in large lumps, brown, say to weigh 8 to 10 lbs. When cool, immediately put up in close domestic sacks so as to exclude the air and moths.

This, when broken up, put to soak in cold water—say a 10 lb. loaf to 20 or 30 gallons water—will in a few days produce a very fine beer, which agrees with and is very palatable to most persons, and would make a most admirable army beverage.

Some prefer adding orange peel, red pepper, hops, young pine sprouts, yeast, &c. as adjuncts.

Baltimore Getting a Share of the "Spooks".—Messrs. Hooper, of Baltimore, have a contract for making tents for the army, and are busily engaged in fulfilling their contract, which requires them to keep three factories in active operation, day and night, giving employment to 1,300 hands. Another firm, contracting for the manufacture of cavalry saddles, employs 400 hands.

YANKEE RETALIATION.—The New York Tribune says:

The retaliatory resolutions have been adopted by the House of Representatives. By the first, James M. Mason is to be confined, if the President pleases, in close quarters until Colonel Cameron is treated as the North has treated all prisoners taken by them; by the second, John Sedell is to be similarly confined till Col. A. M. Wood has been restored to his rights as a prisoner of war.