

TO THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.

EDITOR CHARLOTTE BULLARD:
Sir: I wish to make public through your columns, and those of various other influential journals, a suggestion to the women of the South.

It is, that a day be appointed on which at a certain hour they, with one consent, shall unitedly beg for peace from Him in whose hands are the hearts of men and the destinies of nations. Prayer has been made continually for the success of our arms in battle, and these prayers have been answered,—in many instances beyond our hopes. Every prayer has doubtless breathed a humble petition for peace, but it is suggested that now our faithful women shall unite to pray in an *exceptional manner* for it—that God would forgive our enemies and turn their hearts, and that he would also for give us our debts, and would deliver us from the evil hands of bloody men.

Let Monday the 1st of December be appointed, and on that day at 12, M., let the hearts of every wife, mother, sister and daughter, in every State in the Confederacy, go out in solemn, fervent prayer to God for peace.

In places and Churches where female prayer meetings are usual, let the women themselves order the matter; where such meetings are not considered advisable, or are impracticable, let the women stop and alone with God plead with Him for their country. Let the sick woman on her bed remember the day and hour; let the busy forego her business, and I was going to say let the gay suspend her gaiety, but I trust there are not many gay women in the South now. But let the young, beautiful and thoughtless, equally with those who can lay no claims to such titles, think of the dead, of the dying and the mangled; think of the broken hearted, the deserted and the homeless; think of the widows, and the fatherless and childless of this awful war; and let every woman heart be raised as with one voice on that day to God for help and for PEACE, and an HONORABLE PEACE.

Chapelle Hill, Nov. 1862.
All papers friendly to the above suggestion are requested to copy.

The Fate of the Negroes at the North.
—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express wonders what is to become of the numerous contrabands in Washington and its vicinity this winter? Will the poor wretches be permitted to starve or freeze to death, he asks, or will the government provide for them? And he adds:

"Their present condition even before cold weather has set in, is miserable and abject to the extreme. What it is likely to be a couple of months hence, it is not difficult to imagine. Hundreds of them have had already quite enough of liberty and abolition philanthropy. They would gladly return now to their masters or mistresses, but they have no power to do so, and indeed, are not permitted any opportunity to carry such desire into effect. This morning a stout negro, rigged up in cast off army clothing, came to a door where I was standing, and entreated to be given a 'job,'—anything by which he could earn a man's victuals. I found he was from Frederickburg, having belonged to a well known lady of that town. Berry (the negro) had for several years 'hired his time' from his mistress, and was getting along very well as a carter. In an evil hour he determined to turn 'contraband,' and come to Washington, bringing a hundred dollars in silver—his savings. This is now all gone, and Berry himself, sadly out at elbows and toes, humbly begs a little employment at sawing wood to postpone starvation. He is very anxious to go home; but, according to his own statement, is not allowed to do so. He may not among the philanthropic abolitionists, but cannot be permitted to 'return to slavery.' This is one instance out of many which have fallen under my observation, and of those and which undoubtedly exist in this city."

We recently heard of an incident nearer home that shows the love of the yankees for the negro. Quite a party of them stole a boat and went off to one of the blockading fleet lying below Wilmington. They were seen to mount the sides of the blockade. A day or two afterwards their bodies were washed ashore on the sound. The supposition is, for nothing positive is known, that the yankees turned them adrift because of their coming from where the yellow fever was prevailing. It is said that there were fifteen of them.—*Fay. Ob.*

The Houston, (Texas) News says we have now about 50,000 troops in the field west of the Mississippi river, all prepared and anxious for active service.

The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 1862.

The State Legislature meets in Raleigh to day.

"The Daily Progress."—It will be seen by reference to another column, that J. L. PENNINGTON, Esq., has revived the publication of the DAILY PROGRESS. It comes forth in handsome style from the city of Raleigh, and we greet it with a hearty welcome. Mr. PENNINGTON has every thing at the tip of his tongue; but like a man of genuine energy and enterprise, has so far recovered as again to send forth his paper. It should be encouraged by liberal patronage.

Large Potatoes.—Our compliments to Mr. J. T. Stewart and Mrs. S. W. Jones for splendid sweet potatoes. Mr. Stewart has produced a specimen which weighed nearly six pounds when first taken up. We could almost sit on one and while toasting the other.

In view of the extremely high prices of shoes, and being almost impossible for the families of soldiers to be supplied with them, an association of gentlemen has been formed in this place to meet the demand as far as practicable. They will purchase the leather and have them made as cheap as possible and supply the wives and children of soldiers at the cost of material and making.

The Captains in each district of the county, are requested to ascertain and give certificates to all such, that the Association may know how many will be needed. Such families should report to the Captains as soon as possible.

Holders of Confederate Treasury notes, will find it to their advantage to note the following notice of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO SUNDRY TREASURY NOTES.—In conformity with the act of Congress approved October 13th, 1862, notice is hereby given that all Treasury notes which shall be issued from the Treasury after the first day of December next, will be fundable only in seven per cent. Bonds or Stock, instead of eight per cent, and all persons holding Treasury notes which shall have been issued previous to the said first day of December, and who may desire to fund the same in eight per cent. Bonds or Stock, are hereby notified that they must come in on or before the 22nd day of April next, and present the said notes at the Treasury at Richmond, or at some one of the Assistant Treasurers or Depositories of the Government for the purpose of funding them in eight per cent. Bonds or Stock; after which date they will be fundable only in seven per cent.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.
October 22d, 1862.

Death of Humphrey Peyton Gwynn.—We are grieved at being obliged to announce the death of Humphrey Peyton Gwynn, son of Gen. Walter Gwynn. He was killed in a skirmish near Martinsburg on the 16th of October, and his remains repose for the present in the Cemetery of that Town. Young Gwynn entered the army at the outbreak of the war, when he was but little over fifteen years of age, and remained in it until the day on which he was killed. A more gallant spirit than his never tenanted a human bosom. In the language of his Captain, in a letter communicating the intelligence of his death to his afflicted father, "he was brave to a fault." He laid down his young life upon the altar of his country, and has gone to enjoy a patriot's reward.—*Raleigh Register.*

Snow.—There was a pretty fall of snow here on Friday last—unusually early for this climate, we believe.

The first thought on awaking after a comfortable night's rest and seeing the snow flakes falling fast, was the poor soldiers, thousands of whom, doubtless, were exposed to the cold rain which preceded and the snow, with scanty clothing, no tents, and in many cases we fear no blankets. How can any of us do too much for them! Their lives and our liberty are dependent upon prompt and efficient action of the people at home for their relief from exposure and suffering.—*Fay. Ob.*

The 4th Quarterly Meeting for Rowan Co., will be held at Gay's Chapel the 29th and 30th of November. WM. H. BOBBITT, P. E.

The Cartel.—Our Government has exchanged the enormous number of 38,000 men—18,000 at Vicksburg, and 20,000 at Varna—and has yet a surplus of some 8,000 to 10,000, including the Harper's Ferry prisoners.

A New Manufacture.—We have seen several pairs of socks made by Mrs. John A. Williams of this county, from cotton and cow-hair. They are soft and durable, and said to be warm and to possess the advantage of not wearing easily.—*Fay. Ob.*

NEWS ITEMS.

We learn that Gen. Whiting has been assigned to the command of the army at this place. We also learn that Gen. Evans' brigade has been added to the force at Weldon. It is stated in a telegraph from Raleigh, that some of the prisoners captured on the Sound below Wilmington, assert that it is the intention of the abolitionists to occupy the town when the fever abates.

It is officially announced that the enemy have left Plymouth. Their destination, probably, is Weldon or Petersburg as they are supposed to have gone up the Chowan River. Gen. Foster commands the Yankee expedition.

The Supreme Court of Georgia have decided that the Conscription Law was clearly constitutional, under that provision which gives to Congress the power to raise armies; and also distinguished from the power to call out the militia. Judge Jenkins delivered the opinion.

Our forces in Virginia are reported to have had an engagement with Burnside's army on Sunday last in Culpeper county. It is stated that we drove the enemy back two miles, and that they have recrossed the Rappahannock river.

Great Snow Storm.—One of the heaviest falls of snow seen for some years, even in the depth of winter, covered the ground on yesterday.—*Rich. Ex. 8th inst.*

SLAVE LABOUR FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENSE.

We understand that the law has been put into operation in this State, providing for a detail of slaves to work on the public defense, to be made upon the requisition of the President. The assessment is made by the counties under the authority of the Governor of the State, while the apportionment of the assessment among the citizens of the respective counties is made by the county courts. It appears that these courts have been trusted with final and irresponsible powers in the matter; and there is great complaint of partial and oppressive action on their part. The law is in fault as it provides for acts of injustice done by these petty tribunals no appeal or mode of review.—*Rich. Examiner.*

THE RECENT NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

The New York Herald, of the 7th inst. has an interesting editorial giving an analytical view of the recent elections, and foreshadowing in some very significant speeches the policy of the Democratic or Conservative party.

The conclusions of this article as to the political complexion of the next Congress are as follows:

Conservatives,	101
Republicans,	83
Conservative majority,	18

The Herald persistently says the idea that the Democrats elected to the next Congress should hold a Convention to define their views, and publish to the world authoritatively the meaning of the late elections.

The plain suggestions of this and other articles of the Herald are, that the recent Democratic triumphs should be made the early occasion of laying the foundation of a Union party in the South. It is not improbable that if these suggestions are followed the Democratic party of the North will ere long offer a plan for the reconstruction of the Union, based possibly, upon the exclusion of the New England States, the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States, and whatever other concessions might catch the superficial views of people of the South. The hints of such an experiment upon the South are quite plain in recent outgivings of the Northern press.

The Herald indicates the policy of at once "relieving the people of the South of all delusions and false impressions as to the spirit and purposes of the conservative North." It thinks that the recent Democratic triumphs are forerunners of some great and beneficial enterprise; but it is careful to say that "they do not invoke a treaty of peace upon any other basis than the integrity of the Union."

THE FLORIDA COAST—YANKEE DEPREDATIONS.

We learn that the Yankees have been recently committing the most savage depredations on the Florida coast. The salt works south of Fernandina have been destroyed.

A whole regiment of negroes, commanded by white officers, from Port Royal, landed at Fernandina on the 2d inst. It is thought to be for the purpose of relieving a white regiment stationed at that place.

On the 5th instant an Abolition steamer visited Darien very early in the morning. After firing three 4 pound guns, they landed. A force was pushed forward from a camp near Darien to meet them, but did not succeed in reaching that place until the enemy had left, as after committing what depredations they could, they moved off hurriedly.

We learn that the Yankees, not satisfied with stealing negroes and other property, have destroyed the orange groves in Florida by cutting down the trees, besides committing other acts of vandalism in the destruction of private property.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Five Thousand Abolitionists in Highland.—A gentleman of intelligence, who left Stanton yesterday morning, says that at that place Sheriff Rexroth's story of there being an Abolition army of five thousand men in Highland county is believed to be all gas.

The Enemy in James River.

It is now a well ascertained fact that the enemy has a numerous fleet in the lower James river, in the neighbourhood of Brandon Bar. But the designs of this fleet and the class and character of the vessels which compose it are facts which are not satisfactorily known.

From Northern Virginia.

We are in the receipt of no intelligence of interest or importance from the seat of war in Northern Virginia. The accession to power of Burnside seems to have had, as yet, no effect in stimulating a forward movement.

One hundred and twenty-six struggling Abolitionists, captured by eleven of our cavalry at Snicker's Gap last Saturday, were brought to this city by the Central train last evening. Their first enquiry on arriving was, what surplus of prisoners the Confederates had. On being told that our excess of prisoners was between ten and eleven thousand, they expressed themselves gratified that the prospect of their being returned to the ranks of the Abolition army was remote.

Reports have been in this city that Gen. Jackson had recaptured Snicker's Gap, and was in a position threatening the rear of the enemy. Late Northern papers state that Snicker's Gap is in possession of McClellan's forces. We may add that the intimations are that Gen. Jackson has made no recent movement, and that dispatches were received from him yesterday, dated "Winchester," in the neighborhood of which he was reported to be at former accounts.

Snicker's is the first of three Gaps in the Blue Ridge, about forty miles from Harper's Ferry, and is on the direct road from Leesburg to Winchester. The Northern papers present that the possession of this Gap by McClellan is one important step towards preventing our army from coming East of the Blue Ridge, and will force Gen. Lee to retreat to save his communication from being cut off.

We learn through an intelligent person, who left Culpeper Court House yesterday, that there was a prevalent report there that Jackson had performed a movement at or near Winchester, in the rear of the enemy, and had captured his supply trains—the value of which is represented to have been very considerable. From the same source we learn that Gen. Lee had ordered a heavy movement of cavalry in the direction of Winchester; & that the dispatches from Gen. Jackson were reported to be "good news," although the details were not communicated to the army.

The removal of McClellan from the command of the Abolition army's creating, as we learn from the Examiner, great excitement throughout the North. The recently victorious Democrats are indignant, and John Van Buren says Lincoln has, by this act, secured the election of McClellan President of the U. States.

For the Watchman.

WILL IT BE TOLERATED!

We hereby call attention of the Government to the fact, that there are in our midst, various persons who are directly and indirectly depreciating the value of Confederate notes.

What a purchaser can buy for three dollars in Confederate money, he can obtain for two dollars in State notes, and for one dollar in silver and gold. Some are collecting all the State money they can ferret out, with a view of a re-investment in new speculations. While others are demanding specie for what they have to sell, at a low figure. The consequence is a natural and palpable. It must be complete and universal bankruptcy. Strike from under us, our only basis of currency, and we all sink irretrievably, into one grand vortex of ruin and confusion.

Let the Government see to it, and that speedily; make its issues a legal tender, and, by some, means the sordid practices above referred to, or we are a ruined and undone people.

DONATIONS.

The following is a list of articles delivered to Col. Jno. A. Bradshaw, by the Ladies Aid Society of Salisbury:

Mrs. J. J. Sumnerell, 4 carpet blankets; Mrs. Burton Orange, 5 carpet blankets; Mrs. M. W. Jarvis, 4 carpet blankets; Mrs. E. Shober, 2 carpet blankets; Mrs. J. D. Brown, 3 carpet blankets; Presbyterian Church of Salisbury, 23 carpet blankets; Mrs. James Murphy, 6 carpet blankets and 2 pair socks; Mrs. N. Boyden, 7 pair socks, 1 blanket, 1 pair shoes, 2 shirts; Mrs. D. A. Davis, 3 pair socks, 2 pair shoes; Mrs. Mary Murphy, 4 pair socks; Miss Elizabeth Murphy, 2 pair socks; Mrs. S. B. Holmes, 1 blanket; Mrs. H. C. Jones, 4 carpet coverings, 4 pair socks and 1 pair drawers.

A New Counterfeit.—We have seen a wretchedly botched counterfeit \$5 State of North Carolina Treasury note. We have not a genuine note of that denomination, to make a comparison, but this is so evident a fraud that but little description is necessary to put our readers on their guard. It is a very coarse wood cut, printed on mean paper, the signatures O. H. Perry and Henry Hardie not at all like those on the genuine notes of the smaller denominations which are before us. The date of the one we have seen is not filled up.—*Fay. Observer.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body will convene in this city, on Monday next, November 17th, and as it will contain some of the best talent in the State, we sincerely trust that they will come together in a spirit of harmony, actuated and moved solely by a patriotic love of country and a desire for the safety, welfare and prosperity of our people.

Let them, without unnecessary debate, proceed at once to the work before them and perform it with a dignity and calmness becoming the representatives of the people of a great State. Let them at once take the necessary steps to enable the Governor to organize, from the militia, a force for the protection of our eastern counties. Let them immediately give succor to the distressed people of the East whose cry for help comes up on every breeze. That these people can all move, with bag and baggage, slaves, provisions, goods, chattels, &c., to the up country, is simply ridiculous. By such a course they would not only ruin and probably starve themselves, but would have to share the short rations of a people who already find it difficult to subsist as it is. True, we would advise those immediately on the seaboard, in the most exposed localities, to move their families and property at once, but the great mass of our citizens, east of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, must be protected; and this can be done, by the State, without any necessary clashing between the State and Confederate authorities. We doubt not but the Confederate government will do all it can for our coast, as it will for every exposed locality; but without diminishing our force in the main armies in Virginia and elsewhere, we can raise a force of several thousand men from the militia for service in the State, to co-operate with the general government in the protection of our eastern counties.

The people expect the Legislature to attend to this matter, and we hope it will be done without any unnecessary delay. The Convention could and ought to have done it, but it did not.—*Daily Progress.*

LATER FROM THE NORTH AND EUROPE.

McClellan Certainly Superseded and Burnside put in his place—Return of Lord Lyons—European Items.

FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 13.—Northern dates of the 11th have been received here.

Gen. McClellan has been removed and Burnside is now in command of the Army of the Potomac. The reasons for this are that McClellan refused to advance, and the Harper's Ferry Commissioners having censured him in their official report.

The steamer Scotia has arrived with Lord Lyons and Simon Cameron.

No Cabinet Council in England, was held on the 23d October, as summoned. It was postponed indefinitely on the morning of the day of meeting.

The London Times says that Sir G. C. Lewis expresses, in his speech, the opinion of the English Government.

The communication of the French Minister to the Cabinet at Washington relates to matters at New Orleans, and is not likely to lead to any complication.

The Baltimore Sun says that Lord Lyons will visit Richmond in ten days.

Cameron thinks that there will be intervention by the meeting of Parliament. He says that the Confederates are getting a fleet ready in English ports to attack New York.

Ex President Buchanan to go to Congress.

It is said that Ex-President Buchanan—the "old pub. fune,"—will probably be a candidate before the Pennsylvania Legislature this winter for United States Senator. A dispatch from Philadelphia says:

The majority in the present Legislature of Pennsylvania on a joint ballot being largely Democratic, it has been wondered by many who would be nominated by that party for United States Senator. Rumor has said already on several occasions that Ex-President James Buchanan will be the man, in order that he may have the opportunity, in the Senate of the U. S. to clear his skirts of the serious charges still hanging over him. His friends consider that he effectually used up General Scott by his last letter, and are of opinion that he will be able to vindicate himself to the satisfaction of the country when the proper time arrives.

On dit, on excellent authority, that at a Democratic caucus of members of the Legislature lately held in this city, it was determined by a large majority that Buchanan should be the nominee. If so he will be elected.

The fever still lingers in our midst, its continuance being mainly due, no doubt, to the return of warm weather. Two new cases are reported as having occurred yesterday, and we are informed that there were two burials in Oakdale Cemetery.

We also hear of five deaths having taken place last night, amongst them that of the Rev. J. L. Pritchard, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in this place.—*Wm. Jour. 15th*