

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

We give this morning some interesting extracts from the English papers brought over by the last steamer.

A English Cabinet Minister on the War.

At every influential meeting recently held at Exeter, to consider means of relieving the distress in the factory districts, Mr. Dulce, of Somerset the First Judge of the Admiralty, said:

Every Englishman felt that they should be delighted to see the war brought to a conclusion—that war which was most sanguinary, and which had been conducted in the most savage manner in the destruction of both life and property. An offer of mediation might be received only with resentment, and that time and opportunity must, therefore, be carefully watched. The Government of this country, as well as every other Christian Government in Europe, would be too glad if they could see the means of assisting to put an end to the strife. But they must make an allowance for the two belligerents. He saw in the papers that there were violent articles, written against each party. But when they took the matter as it stood, they would see that the quarrel having been commenced, there were great difficulties in it, and that there were also great difficulties in bringing about a peace; for if they expected to put aside that strife they could not do so as some people talked of. In some of the papers of America they read a great deal of subjugation; but subjugation did not belong to a land of freemen. They read a great deal about extermination; but extermination did not belong to a land of Christians. [Applause.]

As to what would bring about an end to that war there were many opinions; but let them hope that it soon would come to an end. The only means to accomplish that, as far as he could see, was by mutual concession; but then came the great difficulty—where should be the boundaries and what the frontiers of the respective powers? That was a question full of difficulty; therefore, we must make an allowance for the position in which the Americans were placed, and not wish to say one word which might tend to excite ill feeling either in the Northern or Southern States, for we know what excitable people the Americans were. All he could say was that he should be most happy, and he believed every Englishman would, to see that war settled without sacrificing the honour of either party. We could now address ourselves to the Americans and say: "We are now at peace, and have no idea of quarrelling among ourselves. We have had our difficulties; different classes have taken different views; but in a moment of suffering all party feeling ceases to exist." [Applause] That was the only feeling that he had ever witnessed in England whenever there was suffering.

The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1862.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

This document will fall among the speculators like a bomb shell. We hope the officers entrusted with its execution will do so with patriotic zeal. Otherwise it will amount to nothing. We hear of large quantities of goods in this Town about to be shipped out of the State which are liable to seizure under this Proclamation. We hear, also, of goods marked "army supplies" and shipped by Express to private hands in Richmond and elsewhere, to be sold on speculation. We hope the Legislature and Governor will also secure to the State the monopoly in clothing supplies, in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into with the Confederate Government for clothing our own troops. The resources of our State are ample for our people and troops. But with Confederate Commissioners and Quarter Masters in every Town, competing with State officers, and sending out every thing they can lay hands on for the army in general, there is reason to fear there will be much suffering amongst our brave fellow-citizens in Virginia, and our people at home.

The Superior Court was busy all last week, on cases of more or less importance. The murder case from Cabarrus county, State vs. Murph and McGrady, was tried as to Murph, resulting in a conviction of murder. The prisoner was granted an appeal to the Supreme Court. McGrady was allowed to remove his trial to Mecklenburg county. Richard Deberry, a deserter from thirty, and one of the fellows who was recently prowling through the country, robbing private dwellings and terrifying women and children, was put on his trial for house-breaking and stealing, and convicted and sentenced to be shipped. The order of the Court was executed on last Saturday afternoon. He was recommitted to await the order of the military authorities, and it is probable he will be shot as a deserter. Judge Keaz has elicited much praise for the distinguished ability and promptness displayed

by him in this Court, and we have heard many expressions of regret that he was not retained on the Bench.

Col. D. K. McRae has resigned his office of Colonel, on the ground that the Confederate Government has appointed a Junior officer over him from another State, to wit: Mr. Iverson of Georgia. Col. McRae has been repeatedly recommended by his superior officers for promotion. He has merited it by valuable services in the field; but there seems to be a fixed purpose on the part of the President to prefer partisans and to starve our State.

A letter from an officer of the 57th Regiment, dated Fredericksburg, 24th Nov. says: "The Regiment has marched 60 miles in a most wretched spell of weather (from Calpepper C. H.) but stood it remarkably well, and are in good spirits. The enemy is on the opposite side of the river, about 4 miles from here, in large force. It is doubtful whether he will cross; if he does there will be a great battle. The army is in fine spirits, and confident. The general impression is that there will be no fight."

An accident occurred on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad on the 26th Nov. by which two ladies were killed and ten other passengers wounded.

Elections by the Legislature.—During the past week the following elections were made by the Legislature. Hon. R. B. Gilliam, Judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit. The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Confederate States Senator, from the 4th March next. R. P. Borton and C. C. Clark, Solicitors for the 5th and 2d Judicial Circuits respectively.

Salt.—A great bed of rock salt has been discovered at Opelika, in Alabama. A Railroad cuts through it.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1862.

Mr. BROWN.—The Legislature is making slow head, which is, perhaps, the best progress at last. Matters of the greatest importance are on the tapis, and are receiving due consideration. The Legislature is laying an embargo upon the exportation of produce from the State, and only intended to be a temporary expedient. Speculators became alarmed by the Governor's message and were hurrying large quantities of clothing and produce out of the State. It was necessary to arrest these articles at once, until the Legislature could get time to perfect a bill on this point. The delegation to Richmond has not yet returned. In the mean time the House, among other things, is engaged in discussing a bill to employ slave labor on fortifications and other works for State defence. The Judiciary committee of that body have reported a bill on the distillation of liquor from grain, which contains a proviso that "the Governor may grant a license to any person who may have a contract with the Confederate States to furnish liquor, provided the distiller procures his corn from another State." This bill and proviso has been taken up in the Senate, and the bill has passed through its several readings in that body with the previous objection. And I presume your people will say Amen! Look at it a moment! Has any man the right to make a contract with the Confederate Government contrary to an Ordinance of this State passed by the Convention—a body at one time above the Constitution of this State and the Confederate States? If any one has this right, the sovereignty of the State is lost indeed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We publish to-day the proceedings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The commission authorized by the two Houses to wait on President Davis, and requested him to send troops to defend the Eastern part of the State, consists of Messrs. Brown and Arendell on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Waddell and Person on the part of the House.

On Tuesday, Col. J. P. H. Rives, of Wake County, was elected Secretary of State.

On Wednesday the Hon. Robert B. Gilliam, of Granville, was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts, and Ralph Buxton, Esq., Solicitor for the 5th Judicial Circuit.

On Thursday, C. C. Clark, Esq. of Craven, was elected Solicitor for the 2d Judicial District; and the Hon. William A. Graham was elected Confederate States Senator, by the following vote: Graham 101, George Davis 45, scattering 2.

These are excellent selections.—Raleigh Standard.

From the East.—With the exception of an occasional skirmish and the sailing of a gun-boat now and then, matters remain quiet below, since the rail upon Hamilton. The impression, however, prevails that the enemy is concentrating forces at Newbern for an advance. We hope our forces will be ready for them.—Raleigh Standard.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.—Special detective Washington Goodrick, of the Treasury Department, we learn by messenger, arrested, within two miles of Charlottesville yesterday, two men named Ware and Miller, on the charge of being extensively engaged in counterfeiting the notes of the Confederate currency in Richmond, within the year past. The arrests, it is believed, are very important, and the denouement will result in many important disclosures.—Rich. Examiner.

OUR MILITARY DEFENCES.

We learn the Committee on Military Affairs have prepared their report relative to raising troops for State defence. From what we hear the measure will be an effective one. It calls out all immigrants under 50, all militia officers, and all those citizens who having procured substitutes under the conscription will have to "face the angle" under the militia law. It is also said that citizens liable to conscription from 40 to 45 will be called out, until their services are demanded by the Confederate authorities. It is supposed this levy will bring several thousand effective men into the field. We hope the Legislature will act promptly in the matter, and that no needless waste of time shall take place before the Governor will be empowered to make the preliminary arrangements for their equipment, &c.—State Journal.

A Library for the Soldiers.—The Surgeon in charge of the Chimborazo hospital, the great receptacle of the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, is engaged in the laudable work of getting up a library for the use of the convalescent. Any person having old books, pamphlets, or newspapers, cannot put them to a better use than to send them to Chimborazo.—Rich. Examiner.

We submit the following article to our readers. We do not dispute the main facts, both as regards the Government of the State and the Confederacy. But this statement is sufficient; we would not divert public attention from our great national struggle by exciting party feelings. For our humble part since the war began, we have kept silence on these subjects, confidently believing that a just God, working upon the minds of the people, would bring out all things right in the end. President Davis will learn, in due time, that the people hold the reins of power.

Proscription.—The Raleigh Register and the Richmond Enquirer.

The last Register is greatly exercised in the course the Conservatives are pursuing in the Legislature, and, taking its text from the Richmond Enquirer, it discourses at length on what it pleases to call "proscription." Our reply to all this shall be brief and to the point.

The people of this State, prior to the proclamation of Lincoln, were divided into two parties—one preferring to break up the old government, and the other preferring to maintain that government as long as it was possible to do so consistently with honor. The Conservatives, or those who desired to maintain the government, were largely in the majority. The vote of the State was about 112,000, and of this they had a majority of at least 30,000. But the proclamation came, and at once, to all appearances, party divisions ceased. The Conservatives rallied to the defence of Southern rights, and sent more men to the field than the Destructives did. They honestly felt and thought that party should be silenced during the war, and they gave to their opponents who then had control of the State government, a most generous and hearty support. They could not think it possible, whatever might have been the course of parties in this respect in the past, that men would be punished in the midst of war for their previous opinions, and proscribed from office on account of those opinions. But they were mistaken. To their surprise and mortification, all the offices under both the State and Confederate governments of any importance, or that gave tone to government and public opinion, were monopolized by the Destructives, and that they were thrust out or kept out. They at first complained of this, but they still fought and paid on. At length they were told plainly that for the most part they were suspected persons—Liberators in disguise—unfit to lead or to have a voice in the revolution; and that in fact, "those who made the revolution were alone entitled to conduct it." When they complained of and denounced such conduct, they were next told that they should not only not lead office, but they would be marked in history, and their names delivered to posterity as enemies to their native land. When they questioned the wisdom of the policy of either the government, or insisted that the Constitution should be respected, and the military power made subordinate to the civil, they were tormented with test oaths and gag laws—of high test oaths, under which they might have been banished from the State, and their property sold to defray the expenses of their banishment. Still they fought on and paid on. But from the very commencement of this treatment, and during its progress, they warned the Destructives that if they did not cease it, and consider and treat them as fellow-citizens and brethren embarked in a common cause, they would appeal to the people against them. These warnings had no effect, except to exasperate the Destructives still more—and the appeal was made. The result was a majority of 35,000 for Governor, and a Conservative Legislature by at least a majority on joint ballot. The people, at the last moment, after their patience had been thoroughly exhausted, made the order at the ballot box that the Destructives should go out of power, and the Conservatives go in. The order the General Assembly of this State is now executing, and we trust it will continue to do so until the last Destructive is deprived of office, or at least until the government at Richmond ceases to set us the example of proscription and party tyranny.

The above are facts, which no intelligent and fair minded person in this State can dispute.

The Richmond Enquirer itself the organ of an unmitigated party tyranny, is not qualified to sit in judgment in this case. Mr. Davis has appointed some four or five foreign Ministers. Every one of them is a rabid original secessionist. He has appointed ten Cabinet officers. Every one of them is an original secessionist. He has appointed a number of officers of various kinds in this State. Every one of them, so far as we know, is an original secessionist. No citizen of the Confederate States who was for the Union up to the proclamation of Lincoln, holds any office under Mr. Davis which gives tone to politics or character to the administration of public affairs. His administration is emphatically partisan in its character. It is as much so as Lincoln's. As a general rule the black Republicans hold the offices and control the government in one section; whilst a general rule the original secessionists hold the offices and control the government in other sections, while the substantial men, who were opposed to the destruction of the old government, are fighting the battles on foot. This is the truth of history. We know the fact—and we give it only by way of illustration—that while the battle was raging around Richmond, and at the very moment when the cannon of the enemy was sounding in the ears of Mr. Davis and his subordinates; that one of those subordinates was engaged in the effort to prove that the occupant of a petty office in this State had used language disrespectful to Mr. Davis and his government at Montgomery, at a time when that government was a foreign one so far as North Carolina was concerned; and if the proof had been clear, the office-holder would have been proscribed for opinion's sake, for words spoken before North Carolina became a member of the new government. The Enquirer supports an administration thus proscriptive and thus partisan; and apologizes for it on all occasions; but

when we demand simple justice for the Conservatives of this State, and advise retaliation strictly in self-defence, it considers our course "very remarkable" and very much to be deplored. Let Mr. Davis change his policy in this respect, and our word for it the Conservatives of this State will meet him half way. Let him at once divide his Cabinet and his foreign Ministers between the Conservatives and the original secessionists, and let him instruct his subordinates to cease to ask questions of an applicant for office if he was an original secessionist of a Union man up to Lincoln's proclamation. Such a course would not only go very far to repress party feeling among us, but it would impart new life to the Confederate cause. But as long as he sets us the example of proscription, by refusing his confidence and a portion of the offices and honors of the country to those who are called Conservatives, and who have suffered and done as much in the common cause as he and his friends, he must expect retaliation in self-defence, if not decided opposition.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 25.—The Legislature of this State met at Columbia yesterday. Gov. Pickens' Message was read at noon to-day. He urges a cordial support of the Confederate authorities in measures for the common defence; and forbears, in view of the crisis, to object to the conscript law though denouncing all such acts against the spirit of the Constitution. He alludes to Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, and recommends the formation of a State guard of citizens under 18 and over 45 years of age, for police duty. He makes an appeal for the relief of soldiers' families, also for the immediate clothing of soldiers in the field; says the State has furnished forty-two thousand Confederate troops, besides eight regiments for coast service. He advocates an amendment to the State Constitution, limiting the privilege of suffrage to those who were citizens when the Confederate Constitution was adopted, and those born in the Confederacy. He urges a prompt organization of negro labor, so that the fabrications around Charleston may be made permanent.

The Governor pays a glowing tribute to Southern women, and especially the women of Virginia, to whom South Carolina owes an everlasting debt of gratitude. The remainder of the message is occupied with the consideration of finances and the internal policy of the State.

FROM SUFFOLK.

We have late intelligence from Suffolk, of a most reliable character. The enemy is being largely reinforced there. One informant, a young lady, says they now number 33,000 at that point, and a gentleman from Portsmouth, says that it is generally believed there, that the Yankees at Suffolk now number 60,000. We are inclined to the opinion, that the statement of the lady is the correct one. The Abolition soldiers in Suffolk, say that their officers make no attempt to conceal their ultimate intentions and designs. These are to march upon Weldon, seize the railroad there, and thus isolate Richmond from the South. We would not be surprised, however, if the enemy were to march upon Petersburg instead of Weldon. They would be much nearer to Richmond there, would have better quarters, and would be enabled to procure more valuable supplies at that point. We trust, however, that they will never reach either place. We know that the attempt to reach either will be attended with difficulties, of which the invaders can now form no adequate conception.—Petersburg Express.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

By arrivals from Fredericksburg last night, we learn that matters were in statu quo. Our people believed that the enemy was moving off, but they seemed unable to give any other reason for this belief, than his sudden and otherwise unaccountable quietude. The hostile pickets have renewed their conversations across the Appalannock. Yesterday morning a sarcastic Abolitionist called across to our men: "Have you got a corporal you'd like to swap for our General McClellan?" Our men replied they had a drunken corporal, who had been in the guard house for six months that they would trade. "Just send him along," said the Abolitionist. Richmond Examiner, Nov. 27.

COMPTROLLER OF STATE.

The Legislature on Saturday last, unanimously re-elected Gen. Curtis H. Bragden, of Wayne, Comptroller of State, he having received every vote which was cast. We greet this result with much pleasure. Gen. Bragden is a competent, laborious, and faithful public officer. Gen. Bragden is a staunch Conservative.—Raleigh Standard.

Wilmington.—We are glad to learn from the Journal, that the citizens of Wilmington, who fled from the awful scourge which has so severely afflicted that place, are returning. Provisions are selling very high, and the exhortations are about to use the scourge No. 2, upon that devoted city. The thirst for gain has so absorbed most classes, that nothing short of the last pound of flesh will satisfy them. The salt-makers about Wilmington, very early set the example. While the salt-makers extort upon the people, others claim the privilege of retaliation; and thus we go. The printers of the State are now about the only class free from extortion.—Raleigh Standard

DENTAL NOTICE.

W. F. BASON, DENTIST. WOULD respectfully make known that he has taken his DENTAL ROOMS in Salisbury, N. B. As it will not suit him to remain at the time, those calling in his absence, will be notified of his arrival by leaving their names in the letter box attached to the door of the Office, or by addressing him through the Post Office, at this place. Dec. 1st, 1862. D. 20

Negroes For Hire.

THE NEGROES of the Estate of Solomon Hall, dec'd, will be hired on January 1st 1863, FOR ONE YEAR, in Salisbury. ET Those indebted to the Estate are informed that they must pay up before the next Court.

B. CRAIG, J. W. HALL, Executors. Salisbury, Dec. 1, 1862. D. 20

DECEASED SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

BLANK FORMS, for obtaining from the Government the payment of deceased Soldiers' claims, for sale at this Office.

CHILD'S PRIMER.

WE have a new ly printed and highly useful PRIMER for children. 27 Pages, 5 copies for one dollar, sent by mail post paid. WAYCRAWN ORMES.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Postoffice at Salisbury N. C. Saturday Nov. 29th 1862. Atfield Miss Lou, Averill Dr M F. Brown Calvin, Beaver Miss Matilda, Barringer Henry, 2, Beaver, Jesse, Branch Samuel, Barringer Miss Anna, Bunkin Miss Maria, 2, Barringer Miss Eugenia, Beaver Miss Sarah H, Bousin David E, Biggs Kader, Brown Jane M, Beaver Mrs ABRAHAM, Blythe George, Brown T A, Brown J B, Burleyman Isaac, Barrer D M, Barr Dr Richard, Brown Mrs M, 2, Brinkley A J, Bowles Rex J F, Brown Peter A, Bailey John C, Berringer Jeremiah, 2, Bringle Mrs Sarah, Bown M A, Butler Rev Thornton, Brown Mrs W N, Baley Tom M, Brown Joe C, Brown Mrs D, Branch Laver, Brown Wm C, Bunker John, Barnes Ross. Crabtree P A, Correll Miss Sally, Coore Daniel, Condit B H, Cooper Alex, Conner Mrs Sady, Crawford Nathaniel, Casper Andrew, Crange Miss C, Chawson H F, Cramer George, Cummings W H, Clements Susan, Cabbag Miss Eliza, Cobble Mrs S H, Coffey D C, Cobble C L, Cobble Wm, Carter John E, Cot Archibald, Cobble Joseph G. Dals Thomas E, Dickson M L, 2, Deal Jim L, Deal Sandy, Davis Lewis S, Denton Wm, Davis Sarah, Dason Miss Sallie & H, Deatherly James, 2, Davey Michael. Edwards Elizabeth, 2, Ashborth Elizabeth, Emmer Mrs, Elder David, Enloe Mr A, Ertzbardt E, Eaton J C. Fisher Miss Juliet, Anthony Miss M C, Fink Dr Jas, Frick Daniel, Faulstich Sanders, Freeman Elizabeth, Foster J M, 2, Fink La D, Fellick A J, Faldertius C H, Freeman Lizzie, Fisher G M, Faggart J, Francis Daniel S. Garrett S F, Graham E A, Granger Mrs M, Goodman George, Goddy W J, Gibbs J A, Gillespie G C, Green F L, Griffin Miss M A, Griffin James, Holbert A J, Jones, Hall A J, Hunt Thomas, Hill J M, Hays D A, Henry Robert, Harvey G W, 2, Haskay Miss M A, Henderson Noah, Harris A A, Hildebrand M, Haskay Mrs R, Hall Mrs Jane, Haldrough Jas F, Hayes Jas F, Houdstone L F, Harts Mrs E, Horn D, Henderson Harriet, Harris Richard, Hendrick Eliza, Hall J D, Hays Joe A, Hunt Evans, Hayes Ann, Harris Georgianna, Hennessy Mks, Howard Sallie, Hays John, Judice Mrs A, Jones C W, Jones Miss W, Junior J M, Johnson Wm, Johnson G P, Jones Emah, Jones Eliza, Johnson J A, Jureth Sgt W G, Jenkins Mrs, Keown Henry, Keshion Edward, Keister Hamilton, Kether Geo, King J H, Klantz A W, Lusty Miss Lavinia, Lander Mrs Catherine, Lundy John, Linschmeier S, Luskall F, Lowrance Wm, Lotin Wm, Lewis A J, 2, McClellan M A, Lewis M A, Lewis John, Lewis A, Lewis Dr R V, Lyster Moses, Lowrance Ann, Miller Nancy, Mead Mrs Dudley, Moore W F, McKenzie J W, Moore J M, Miller Miss M G, Motowayer Moses, McDonald David, Menter Capt A S, Minsheimer Geo, Miller Samuel H, McDonald Dr D, McLeod Wm L, Miller Michael, McClintock Mrs Mary, Martin Newton A, Moore C A, Mork Mrs C C. Nevill S E, Owen Dr A. Pugh Mrs Margaret, Parnell Mrs S, Pam Richard, Parnell La Benj, Parnell D B, Page Miss Martha, Pauer Samuel R, Palmer J D, Parker Thomas. Rich W P, Ross Jackson, Rymer Pleasant, Roney Mrs Sarah, 2, Rice Mrs C L, Rice Miss M A, 2, Ross George, Richards Geo, Robinson Dr H H, Robinson Edward, Roberts Henry, Reed Noah, Reynolds Miss Candice, Rindick Mrs Len, Sapping Miss M, Smith Miss S, Smith Mrs Sady, Styles Daniel, Switzer M A, Sumner Martha, Smith Mrs Isabelle, Smith Geo M, Sifford Mrs Rebecca, Snow O H, Suggan Edw, 2, Sars Sella, Sams Miss M, Sherell David, 2, Smith Mrs Louisa, Smith W G, Starnes Henry K, Smith Miss Eliza, Smallwood Dr Edwards, Shecky James, Sinclair Liza and P J, Shaping Andrew, Shaw Mrs L, Sitter Mrs Rosa. Tredwell Miss J N, Tanner Miss B B, Timbortink A M, Tabor S G, Trueman Geo, Taylor Moses, Thompson Henderson, Thompson Mrs Martha, Thompson Levina, Underwood Maj D A, 4, Vail Philip, Whitaker S B, Winders Miss Maria, Wilson A W, 2, Washington John, Williams Anna, Wilson Mrs Nancy, Wilhelm Henry, 2, Williams Herson, S, Walker M A, Walls Sallie, Wood Mrs M A, Walker John, Wood R H, Wood F W, Wallace Miss Anna, Wyatt Jim R, Walker J C, Watkins S F, Wain Peter, Wilkins Joe, Wright Geo C, Williams Mrs L, Walker R M, 2, W. Behn Henry W, Woodward H, Walter E M, Young L E, Young Lucy, Young Col RM. Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. Northern mail close 6 pm; Southern 8 pm; Western 9 pm; Nashville 8 pm, Wed. & Fri. 8 pm; Chicago Tues Thurs 8 pm; Washinton Tuesday 8 pm; Liverpool Mon. & Thurs 8 pm; Troy Thursday 12 m. Sunday office 7 to 9 am, and 5 to 8 pm. D. 20 M. A. SMITH, P. M.