LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond papers have received the New York Herald of the 27th.

The *Herald*, in an editorial, sees no indications in the European news of intervention, as it thinks it improbable that the three powers will agree. It relies on the known sympathy of Russia for the United States to prevent it.

A corespondence of the N. Y. *Herald*, under date of 1st of November, says intervention is a word known in every one's mouth on this side of the channel. The Emperor makes no secret of his wishes, and said to a general officer of my acquaintance, that the time was come when, if the civilized world had any respect for itself, it must interfere.

The Army correspondent of the Herald, writing from Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, under date 26th ult, says:

The roads are in a most horrible condition, the heavy rain of last night having rendered them almost impassible for waggons and still further increasing the difficulties of transporting supplies for the army. The heavy rains of last night will have a bad effect upon the anticipated forward movement, and possibly delay it a few days.

The camp fires of the enemy constantly increasing within sight of Falmouth, affording indications of augmentation of the rebel forces. Gen. Lee has joined Gen. Longstreet, and Gen. A. P. Hill and Gen. D. H. Hill and Gen. Jackson are known to be on the way thither.

Yesterday the enemy were busily engaged in constructing additional works in the rear and to the left of Fredericksburg.

The cars bring troops and supplies regularly to the rebel troops, stopping at a point three miles from the town.

The rebels continue to face us upon the other side of the river with the greatest effrontery. Yesterday they were seen by our pickets erecting long huts for winter quarters. This is, as Mantilini would say, "demnition cool" under the circumstances. It is no doubt done for bravado, or to cover some operations in another direction.

The Abolitionists are much perplexed as to the movements of Stonewall Jackson, it being impossible for them to decide whether he has gone down to Fredericksburg or remains at Winchester.

A telegram from Bangor Maine, dated the 28th, says:

The people on the coast are in a great state of excitement. It is represented that a steamer, answering to the description of the pirate Alabama, appeared in Frenchman's bay this afternoon, and steered towards Sullivan. They knew of no homeward bound Ruby to be there at this time.

Ex-President Buchanan is out in another reply to Gen. Scott, in which he says:

"No public arms were ever stolen," that the Southern States, under Floyd's administration of the War office, received less than their share of arms, viz; but in his explanation of the matter, the ex-President says the Government had on hand, in the year 1859, about 500,000 old muskets," etc; and that on the 30th of November, 1860, Secretary Floyd sent down 105,000 of them from Springfield to the Southern arsenals, "in proportion to their respective means of proper storage."

Gold was quoted in New York on the 26th at 129¾.

EXCITING TIMES IN HAYWOOD COUNTY NORTH CAROLIN.

From the Asheville *News* of the 27th ultimo, we learn that about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, a party of twenty-five armed men visited Waynesville in the county of Haywood, and demanded the release of a man named Franklin, who was in jail under sentence of death. The jailor having no force to resist the demand, was seized and held, while Franklin was released and carried off in triumph. The party represented themselves as from East Tennessee, and said they had a reserve of 300 men to back up their demand. They threatened, if resisted, to burn up the town. Since that affair, a courier had reached Asheville in quest of powder. He stated that an army of several hundred men from East Tennessee is regularly fortified at the line between Haywood county and Tennessee. The militia of Haywood to the number of 250, with 60 Cherokee Indians, were holding them in check. Runners had been sent to Gen. Kirby Smith, informing him of the condition of affairs, and asking for assistance. The locality is about 45 miles west of Asheville. The *News* supposes that the force is composed of disaffected men from East Tennessee, who have fled from their homes to avoid the conscript law.—*Greensborough Patriot*

Colonel Alfred Iverson, of the Twentieth North Carolina troops, Colonel Stephen D. Ramseur, of the Fortieth, and Colonel James H. Lane, of the Twenty-Eight, have been promoted to Brigadier Generals.

THE COMMISSION TO RICHMOND.

The Committee of the Legislature appointed to go to Richmond have returned and reported favorably, as of course we knew they would. But, what does this amount to?—really nothing. The President, as he says to the Committee, will defend Eastern North Carolina if he can, but Richmond must be defended at all hazards. This is right, and we applaud the President for it; but the people of North Carolina expect their Governor and their Legislature to protect the Eastern counties. Will they do it? If not, they are false to the great interests that have been committed to their keeping. The people of the East ask protection and they demand it, and no shuffling in the way of promises by the Confederate Government or otherwise will satisfy them unless a special force is raised for special service in their immediate section. Our Eastern people have suffered long and patiently, and now they plead for help. Will our Legislature give them help, or will they content themselves with favorable reports from Committees who have been to Richmond, and do nothing?

We care not what the President proposes; we want a reserve force of ten thousand men for State service, and we tell the Legislature that the people who commissioned them will be satisfied with nothing less.

We have put eighty thousand men in the field, and yet our Eastern counties are left to the ravages of the enemy. Will any reports of Legislative Committees do away with the fact that Eastern homes are being desolated and Eastern families being forced into the woods and swamps, and that Eastern men and women are being butchered by a ruffian soldiery and by armed slaves? The President may *promise*, but it is for the Legislature to protect.—We give the President and the Government all credit for energy and efficiency, but the common cause is all that they can look after, and we fear more, and if we would protect our own State and her interests we must look to our own resources.

There is no time now for Committees, compliments and dinners—what we want of the Legislature is the passage of a bill authorizing the Governor to raise ten thousand troops for local defence. Shall we have it or shall we not? The whole people of the whole State await your answer and will hold you responsible.

Daily Progress.

The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1862.

A Successful Fair.—The ladies of this place held a Fair the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday last, which, for a town the size of this, must be regarded an entire success. The object was for the relief of the Salisbury Wayside Hospital, and for the benefit of suffering soldiers in the field. The ladies got up a good many nice things in their way, notwithstanding the almost entire absence of *store goods* in town. Where they got material, or how they did it, are questions which they alone can solve. Nevertheless, their sales and fees of one kind or another, amounted, at the close of the Fair, to a sum between sixteen and seventeen hundred dollars—at least two or three times more than any one had expected. They deserve much praise not only for this instance of their devotion to our cause, but for their constant unremitting efforts in its behalf, as shown in many ways.

Confederate Court.—The December Term of this Court for the Cape Fear District, opened at this place last Monday, his Hon. Asa Biggs presiding. Up to Tuesday evening there was no case of much importance disposed of; but we learn there was a full docket, and business enough to occupy the time of the Court for a week or more. But to the surprise of Attornies, and every body else, so far as we know, Judge Biggs did not appear on Wednesday, having taken the cars Tuesday night for home, as it is supposed. There were gentlemen here with much business from both extremes of the State, all of whom had to return without having it attended to. His Hon. may have had very pressing reasons for this sudden and unexpected termination of his Court, and at another time will find himself better prepared to attend to the duties of his office. He holds about six Courts a year, for which he gets $3,000.

SALT.—The Salt Commissioner for the County, sent Wm. R. Fraley, Esq., to Saltville, Va., last week, for the purpose of getting salt for this county. Mr. Fraley has returned, and reports that there is now on hand, at the works, 700 or 800 bushels for this County. By the middle of January, Mr. Woodfin thinks he will be able to furnish in all, fourteen hundred bushels for this county. Mr. Fraley ascertained that it was utterly impossible to obtain Railroad transportation for our Salt, consequently the only alternative left us, is to send wagons and teams to the Salt Works for it. This being the case, those who have teams should immediately report to Mr. McCubbins, who will pay a high price for hauling. The urgency of our necessity is great. Fattening hogs are now nearly ready for the knife, but without salt they must be kept at a heavy daily expense until it can be obtained.

We think there is no reason for uneasiness, further than feeling the importance of sending off wagons without delay. The State Works at Saltville is a admirable success, and will be able to furnish the State all the Salt we need. There is a pinch just now, but if the people will exercise patience, there will be no need of paying speculators prices for salt, which can be laid down here from wagons at $7 or $8 per bushel.

How to invest your Money.—The surest possible way to secure what you have, and to invest your money in such a way as to make it pay, is to buy 8 per cent Confederate bonds. Send your Confederate money to Richmond and [illegible] help the cause by [illegible] currency from depreciation.

☞ The Maryland [illegible] having dwindled down to about [illegible] was recently disbanded. Col. Johnson, who led this Regiment through the battles around Richmond, is now at Raleigh, with his family, an exile, ready to enter the service, wherever he may be called.

Our Judges' Salaries.—We are glad to see that Dr. Ramsay has moved the reconsideration of the vote we complained of yesterday, in reference to the reduction of Judges' salaries, in certain cases. The question is the special order for Thursday, and we believe the decision of Saturday will be reversed. At least we hope it will.—*State Journal.*

This was a vote refusing to allow Judge French's pay for not holding Courts in those counties in the possession of the Yankees. Of course it was not his fault the Courts were not held; and he is therefore, by the law of contracts, entitled to his salary, although he did not hold the Courts.

The Richmond Examiner says: The war is evidently approaching another crisis. All intelligence, from every quarter, indicates the imminence of a great struggle in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg. The entire Northern population forces Burnside on his fate.—He has no retreat, save through the door of disaster and disgrace. Columned reinforcements are proffered him. All the inventions of modern science for the destruction of life are at his command. No possible excuse for further delay is left within his reach. He has no choice but to attempt that dangerous leap which has landed his three predecessors in the abyss.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The N. York *Times*, of the 2nd, has been received here. Lincoln's message was read on Monday. It makes seven columns of the *Times*, and is a very sorry document. It opens by saying that since the assembling of the last Congress, another year of health and bountiful harvest has passed. While it has not pleased the Almighty to bless the United States with a return of peace, we can but press on, trusting that in God's own good time all will be well. He calls his famous proclamation a contemplated emancipation scheme.

VERY LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Petersburg, Dec. 4.—The N. Y. "Times" of the 2nd instant, says that a captain of a Texas regiment and a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, at Richmond, deserted near Fredericksburg Friday night. He makes all sorts of disclosures to equal.

A Washington dispatch says it is no longer a question that the Army of the Potomac owes its failure to cross the Rappahannock promptly on its arrival, to an inexcusable delay in furnishing the means of transportation. It is rumored that General Meigs has been removed and General Woolsey arrested for causing the delay.

It is stated on good authority, that 180,000 soldiers are now absent from the Federal army without leave.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Passengers from Fredericksburg last night, bring the rumor that the main body of the enemy is moving down the Rappahannock towards Port Royal.

It is reported by passengers that Colonel J. Lucius Davis captured forty-eight Yankees on yesterday, near Port Royal.

By a letter from Gordonsville, we learn that on yesterday General Hampton's cavalry captured at Stafford store, fifteen miles west of Fredericksburg, a cavalry picket of the enemy, consisting of a Lieutenant and five privates.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Manufacturers' Convention at Greensboro'.—We learn that 18 cotton and woolen establishments were represented in the Convention held in Greensborough on Wednesday last, and that the result is highly favorable. The 18 present, with 6 at Fayetteville that have already complied with the law in this respect, agreed to work hereafter according to the terms of conscription act. Cotton yarns will, therefore, hereafter be sold by the factories at from $2 75 to $3 75 per bunch, according to quality, and cloth at from 30 to 35 cents per yard.

This is good news. Gov. Vance, who was in attendance, returned to Raleigh on Thursday morning.—*Standard.*

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.

The London *Times* has an editorial showing that the distress in England is growing to an alarming extent. The general relief committee in their report for the last week in October say the number of presons in receipt of Parochial relief in twenty-four unions of districts had risen to 208,723 and an addition of 46,224 during the month of October. 182,401 operatives were thrown out of employment in one district.

A dispatch dated 26th November gives an account of a Confederate dash into Montgomery county this morning at daylight.

A body of rebel cavalry, supposed to be sixty strong, entered Poolville seized Cherry and Lorgeant, Government telegraph operators stationed there, in bed, paroled them and permitted them to telegraph their mishaps to Washington. This boldness of the rebels caused much excitement in the neighborhood.

The expedition of Gen. Banks was at Fortress Monroe on the 25th and was to sail for its destination in a day or two. The *Baltic* is the flag ship and the number of men comprising the expedition stated at 12,000.

Nashville is said to be encircled by a chain of rifle pits and forts. The streets have been barricaded and pitfalls made.

It is almost impossible to get in or out of the city.

The next battle is expected to occur on Duck River, near Elkridge, unless the Confederates should advance on the city.

Railroad communication between Louisville and Nashville is complete. A train went through Wednesday last.

Dispatch from Nashville, dated 26th, says sixty paroled rebel officers and soldiers took the oath of allegiance to-day voluntarily as did also a number of rebel citizens.

A dispatch from Cairo, Nov. 26th, says Gen. Hovey's expedition, consisting of seven transports, carrying about 1,000 men, which left Helena some days hence, returned on Friday. It proceeded to the mouth of White river, but owing to its lowness could go no further. Its destination is said to have been Little Rock.

A Washington correspondent to the Herald telegraphs that Lincoln will submit the Emancipation Proclamation to Congress for reconsideration and modification.

Over 3,000 sick soldiers arrived at Washington within the last few days from Burnside's army.

INTERESTING FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

From an intelligent observer, who has recently visited Fredericksburg, we have some interesting accounts of the situation of the enemy, and of affairs in connection with the military crisis in that quarter.

The heights on the opposite bank of the river are crowned with the enemy's batteries, and the black muzzles of their cannon are said to look down into every street in Fredericksburg. Artillery is also posted at all the fords. At Port Royal, some twenty-two miles down the river, the enemy have a heavy land battery, and on Sunday last four gunboats were reported to be in that vicinity.

It is estimated that not more than three or four hundred persons of the resident population, have withdrawn to any distance from Fredericksburg. But many more are crowded in the country immediately around the city, camping out in the fields, and living on such scanty and precarious subsistence as is at hand. The spectacles which meet the eye, as the city is approached, of this houseless population, are said to be very touching. Not more than about thirty families remain within the limits of the city, who from poverty and other causes, are desperately resolved to abide the chances of war.—*Rich. Examiner.*

THE SOUTHWEST—GRANT'S ARMY.

Recent accounts from the Southwestern lines state that the Federal army, under Grant, in great force, is in front of our forces at Holly Springs—said to be sixty thousand strong. The Memphis and Charleston railroad is being rapidly repaired from Memphis to Grand Junction, and the Mississippi Central thence southward toward Holly Springs. Every station and bridge is heavily garrisoned and guarded—a heavy force being at Moscow, but the bulk of the Abolition army lies encamped between Davis' Mills and La Grange.—*Rich. Examiner.*

LOUISIANA.

We know very well that there are much falsehood and exaggeration in the recent Yankee accounts of the "reclamation" of Louisiana. It would be more satisfactory, however, if it was positively certain that there was no considerable pardon or element of rebel whatever in them.

[illegible] full possession had been taken of the large district west and south of the Mississippi, recently occupied by our forces, and under the title of the District of La Fourche, a Government has been organized for its regulation.

Recent advices from Yankee land declare that Louisiana is to have a chance to be represented at the next session of Congress under Union auspices—General Shepley, the Military Governor, has issued a proclamation, which states that, as a very large majority of the citizens of the First and Second Congressional Districts of Louisiana have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, an election shall be held in those districts on the first day of January next for Representatives in Congress. The First and Second Districts embrace the cities of New Orleans and Lafayette, and the parishes of St. Charles, St. James, St. Bernard, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, Ascension, La Fourche, Terrabonne, Jefferson, and the celebrated Plequemines, made notorious by Slidell. These cover a large tract of country.—*Rich. Examiner.*

MISSOURI—HER RECORD.

The recent mockery, called an election in Missouri, is a base libel upon that soldier State of the Confederacy. That libel is sufficiently refuted in view of plain considerations in the history of Missouri in this struggle.

The voice of Missouri has not been heard in any election since February, 1861. Its Convention was elected under the influence of Union sentiments, for there was then in that State a popular hope of compromise.—Conspicuous among the members of that convention were Gen. Price, Judge Redd, Major Uriel Wright, (now on General Van Dorn's staff) and others. General Price was elected as a Union or compromise candidate, but declared in his public address that if the United States Government attempted to coerce the State of South Carolina, he would go, if necessary, as a private soldier, with a musket on his shoulder, to defend her soil and her people. How nobly, and with what brilliant personal distinction he has redeemed this pledge the bloody records of this war attest.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE CONSCRIPTION CONTROVERSY IN GEORGIA.

We notice from the proceedings of the Georgia Legislature that its tedious elaborate controversy on the subject of conscription is still a locked one. Two reports have been made on the vexed subject from the joint committee on Federal relations. The majority report declares that Congress has no right to compel the citizens of the State to bear arms, except by a requisition on the several States for their quotas, allowing each State to exercise such compulsion as may be necessary, and to appoint the officers for her own troops. This report also gives the assurance of the willingness and determination of the State of Georgia to furnish to the end of the war all just quotas of troops which may be required of her. It concludes with the resolution, that notwithstanding the objections referred to, the people of Georgia are still willing to leave the conscript act undisturbed in their operation, reserving to the State and her people such rightful remedies as may be demanded by future emergencies.

The minority report that the safety of the States demands that no opposition be made to any measures adopted by the Confederate Congress in the exercise of power granted, and intended for our common defense; and they recommend to the people of Georgia to acquiesce in the decision of the Supreme Judicial tribunal of their State; and His Excellency, the Governor, to countermand any and all orders which he may have issued to suspend the execution of the acts aforesaid in this State upon the citizens subject thereto.

RALEIGH, Dec. 6th, 1862

Editor Watchman: If we are to judge of the importance of the events of the past week by the comments of the daily press of this city we will be justified in concluding that those events are of the gravest magnitude. The conservatives of the Legislature are arraigned for their elections to fill their offices, with the greatest bitterness and denunciation. But who casts these stones? Is it not those whose motto has been "to the victors belong the spoils," who have heretofore exercised the most proscriptive policy not only in times of peace, but also in times of war? It is true that they have decapitated but few men, within the past few years, but the reason is, they had ousted their opponents from every office, long since, and have been engaged in the pleasing task of rendering the offices hereditary, and filling the vacancies from their own party. They appear now to think that the offices belong to them by a sort of divine right. Having fattened and grown insolent upon the public teat, is it any wonder that they squeal when forced to let it go. The greatest clamor is raised against the election of Mr Worth, to the Treasurer's office. It is maintained that because no charges have been preferred against Mr. Courts, that therefore he should have been retained in office. But granting that Mr. Courts had been a good Treasurer, we ask what right it has he to monopolize the public crib. The Constitution makes it the duty of the Assembly to elect a Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State every two years, and why? Simply because the Constitution intended that the people should be heard every two years through their representatives, and that if the people wished a change they should have it. Why, my dear sir, just think of it! In monarchial England, when the ministry are voted down, in Parliament, they resign. They have too much respect for the will of the people, as thus expressed, to retain office, and thus become instrumentary instruments in the hands of others to carry into effect measures to which they are opposed. Not so with a Democratic: he neither resigns nor avails himself of the expiration of his term to decline a re-election, but holds on to his office; willing to embarrass his colleagues in the administration of their duties, or to become the instrument of carrying out measures to which he is opposed. It remains yet to be seen whether Mr. Courts has in every respect been a faithful and impartial Treasurer. This will be seen when the office passes completely into the hands of his successor—a gentleman every way eminently qualified to perform the duties of the office and to do justice without fear, favor or affection to his predecessor. By-the-bye, the Conservatives have been quite liberal in the division of offices. Three out of four doorkeepers of the two houses were opposed to Gov. Vance's election. The principal clerk of the Senate was a democrat. Hobbs and Bridgers were democrats; and Dick, who received a majority of the votes of the conservatives, for Judge, was also a democrat. When was such liberality ever shown to the Whigs, when out of power? I beg pardon for this episode upon party, at such a time as this, but I could not say less.

It is a matter of doubt whether the ten regiments, recommended in the Governor's message, will be raised or not. The prevailing feeling here is, that while North Carolina should in no event do less than the other States for the common cause, she should at the same time, not suffer herself to be imposed upon by doing more. It seems to be conceded that the conscript law has not been enforced by any other State except Virginia, with the same rigor as it has been here. The representatives are unwilling to come in conflict with the Confederate authorities on this subject, by taking measures to raise State organization for State defence, so long as they can hope for protection from those authorities; for do they desire to call out the militia over forty-five, with the very best reason. The good people will, I trust, appreciate the difficulties of the position and forbear. In the meantime the enlargement of the Governor has its greatest safety. Members of the Legislature and [illegible] are now summoned by armed men to the discharge of their duties, and [illegible] to impress and appropriate. Whether the [illegible] take the proper position to dispatch the business of the people, is yet among the future events of that time.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.

Our scouts captured on Sunday, near McClellanville, four negroes going off in a boat to the fleet. One was dressed in a Yankee uniform, and had a minnie musket with various other articles, presented to him by abolitionists. He admitted to having had constant communication with the Yankees.

Speaker of the House.—On Wednesday last, the Hon. Robert B. Gilliam having been elected a Judge, resigned the office of Speaker of the House of Commons; and the Hon. Richard S. Donnell, of Beaufort, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Donnell has had experience in deliberative bodies, and will make an excellent presiding officer.—*N. C. Standard.*

Councilors of State.—the Legislature on Wednesday last, elected the following gentlemen Councilors of State:

Jesse R. Stubbs, of Martin County.
F. B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt.
Loverd Eldridge, of Johnston.
Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.
J. R. Hargrove, of Anson.
J. A. Patton, of Buncombe.
Dr. James Calloway, of Wilkes.