Daily Appeal.

ATLANTA, GA.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3.

FUTURE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

In reviewing the general conduct of the war from the beginning, while we have the consolating of thinking that the results might have been more unfavorable than they have been, we have the disappointment of feeling that they fall very short of what were very generally expected. Owing mainly to the character of our troops, and the general enthusiasm and heartiness of popular co-operation, our armies have almost universally fought well, and if matters had depended on them, would have gained victories upon all occasions when and where battles should have been fought. So far, we have reason for thankfulness and congratulation. Whatever the future may have in store for us, one thing, at least, may be said, that the undying fame of our troops is beyond the peril of contingency; that war or chivalry in times as silent or modern, has never marshaled cohorts braver or more redoubted; that those ancient Arcadians of heroism and glory, Marathon, Lenctra and Thermopylae, were not honored or immortalized by illustrious more glorious than have been the illustrious battlefields of the Confederacy.

Here, however, our congratulation must end, or be balanced by the compensations of disappointment. It is true our task is its objects and undertakings, considering the disparity of populations and preparedness, was herculean; it is true, limiting our hostilities to a system purely defensive, which may have been right so far as our political platitudes were concerned, but wrong so far as military objects were in prospect, we have had no opportunities for very aggressively positive operations and triumphs; but making all due allowances for the nature of our undertaking, and our defensive system, have we not the disappointment of defeats, disasters and loss of territory, to be registered as the only fruits of nearly a three years' war, and are we not so much the worse off in reference to the objects to be obtained by the war or the probable terms of peace, in consequence of these disasters? Have we not far the brilliancy of the field service of our armies—to be credited with heavy losses in men and officers in almost every battle—to set down as substantive compensations to our enemies our absolute expulsion from Kentucky and Missouri, our loss of Tennessee and North Alabama, by reason of the capture of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and the expulsion of our armies from Middle Tennessee; our loss of Louisiana and Mississippi and the partial dismemberment of the empire by the capture of New Orleans, Port Hudson, Vicksburg, Memphis, Columbus, Island Ten; and, more recently, our loss of Arkansas?

It is true we have had to depend almost solely upon our armies in the field, while the enemy has had the assistance of many and superior subsidiary adjuncts, but it may be asked, why did we lose our labor at Bowling Green, at Columbus, at Donelson, at Henry, at Vicksburg, at Port Hudson, at New Orleans, at Chattanooga, when their loss was more to be attributed to the results of operations in the field, than to the value of the enemy's adjuncts? While New Orleans may be assumed to have been lost in its partly by the enemy's superiority in the use of marine accessories, our losses of territory have been chiefly the result of our field operations at Donelson, at Shiloh, Corinth, the fruitless battles in Kentucky, at Murfreesboro, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek and Chattanooga, and unfortunate field operations in Arkansas, Vicksburg and Port Hudson were locally taken not by the means of attack circulated by the river, but by land operations in the rear, while New Orleans and Henry were taken not from the necessary superiority of the enemy's operations, but—let us put the best face on the former—from our own needless inferiority of preparation.

The reproduction of these casualties is not from any pleasure we take in them, and certainly not from any motive of fault finding, our motive being solely to make them the basis not of criminating reflection or retrospection, but of inquiry for future benefit. If it be admitted that our misfortunes have resulted mainly from unsuccessful field operations, from whence proceeded the difficulties? That our troops and subordinate officers are not to blame, is the universal testimony of the President, leading generals and the people. Our failures may in some instances be attributed to defective positions, and lines of operation, the necessary result of our general system of warfare, in meeting the enemy's developements, which leave us no discretion; and sometimes they may have resulted from the enemy's superior resources in men and material, which make them unavoidable. These are exceptional and do not touch the general question of difficulty.

We think that the real difficulty lies in defective generalship, and this not always from incompetency, but as frequently perhaps from the prevalence of a military idea or system in itself erroneous. When the war began there was very little of military talent, the fruit of combined study and experience, in the country, and the President was compelled to exercise his best judgment in the selection of officers of the higher grades from such material as presented itself, under the influence of outside pressure, the result of local or political influence, of personal solicitation, or adventitious causes, such as name, family, State, newspaper prestige in the Mexican war, and what not, trusting to supply deficiencies as the war proceeded, from the experience developed by the war itself.

It could not be otherwise than that the President should make many interior appointments, appointments which, when once made, could not be revoked, or which, when once assigned, could not be summarily transferred without injury to the general service, or seeming fickleness, caprice or injustice. That, in addition to these embarrassments, the President may have erred in his judgment of men, thinking too highly of some, and too poorly of others, or have erred from the misjudgment of attention in giving undue of quasi-military education of inferior abilities the preference over executive men of much greater abilities, or from partiality, or prejudice merely personal, may be but too probable. The President, no doubt, would admit that, even with the country and Senate to help him, he has made many, very many inferior appointments, and that their employment, by virtue of rank and popular desire, in positions to which they were unequal, if for which they were not positively unfit, has been unavoidable. That the direction of important operations by men who were unequal to them in general sense, in general breadth of mind and character, has been fruitful cause of disaster to our arms, is but too obvious, after making due allowance for all attributed or accredited disadvantages. We forbear to illustrate by reference.

But the deficiousness of generalship has not proceeded from incompetency alone. There has been a disastrous popular idea about war to which all have been subject, men of ignorance and intelligence alike, those in the army and out. It has been regarded as a matter of fighting, as a matter of personal combat, as a complex or aggregated duel, by every one, officers not less than men. Hence, while our battles have been fruitful in examples of personal heroism, the heroism of personal exposure and personal courage, they have been deficient in military science, sense, skill, officers nor men seeming to have any military idea beyond the employment of *brutum fulmen*, against living barriers, or the approaching phalanxes of death. A general is not at the head of an army to lead it simply in an onset, and then boast of its achievements by the exhibition of its death roll after battle, but he is there to make sense and science the succedanea of courage, strategy and manoeuvring, as far as possible the alternatives of battle.

With a great general "a forlorn hope" is a *dernier resort*; with our generals, battles are "forlorn hopes." Every one of our battle-fields is a necropolis consecrated to military incompetency, or rather to military courage not directed by wisdom. Our victories even in Virginia, where we have had the best military men, and our successes, have been like MARCELLUS' victories over PABIUS, victories which were defeats. In the West this defect of regime, added to frequent personal incompetency in commanders, in the main cause of our defeats.

The object of the art of war is to inflict the greatest injury on the enemy with the least injury to one's own army; its secrets are to know when not to fight as to fight, and never to assault if a flank be possible. With us the art of war is to kill and be killed. Over seventeen thousand killed and wounded at Chickamauga, and from ten to twelve thousand each at Shiloh and Murfreesboro, we raise the shout of victory with the explanation that we killed more of the enemy than he did of us.

This idea, which is destroying our armies, in defiance to rank without high capacity, is productive of other fruits, the fruits of desertion, of straggling from the field, and misconduct in the presence of the enemy. Events of recent occurrence point but too plainly to the source of our disasters, and if our war is to have any future, the concurring wisdom of the people and of the States, of the Executive, and the Senate must be employed in supplying official capacity to the army in lieu of the human life which is now being offered upon the altar of patriotism and courage, without wisdom or high intelligence.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

The *Confederacy* of this morning announces that a "party has arrived in this city direct from Middle Tennessee. He was in the rear of the enemy's lines during the recent battles, and reports upon the condition of affairs as they appeared a week ago. There was great rejoicing among the Federals in Nashville upon the reception of a dispatch from GRANT announcing the carrying of Lookout mountain. The Louisville *Journal* pronounced it the master stroke of the war—surpassing the entire siege of Vicksburg—and predicted from it the speedy end of the rebellion."

The Yankee loss in killed and wounded was very great, including a large proportion of regimental officers. Gens. WAGNER, HALE and SCATTER were severely wounded. Twenty thousand will hardly cover, in round numbers, their list of casualties. But our informant says they do not mind this, as according to their account, "They have plenty of men."

The spirit of our people in Middle Tennessee is represented to be sullen; although buoyed by a very feable hope. It is not subjugated. The late fight had a most disheartening effect. Steps are being taken by ANDREW JOHNSON to organize a civil government, of which ex-Gov. WM. B. CAMPBELL is to be the head. Johnson himself purposes to go to the U. S. Senate. Few of the people will give countenance to the arrangement. The citizens of Nashville are more rebellious than ever, particularly the ladies.

FROM MEMPHIS.

A letter from Lagrange, Ga., informs us that a lady had just arrived there from the neighborhood of Memphis, who represents the excitement in that city as very great. A number of persons have recently been seized up for trading with "rebel sympathizers," who did not have "permits" from the treasury agent, and many of the able-bodied men residing there, have been seized and put in the Federal army, with but little chance to escape.

This should serve as a warning to all such of our soldiers and citizens who fancy they can fall an asylum behind the Federal lines. The time has come when there can be no neutrality, and those of our people who have fled to Memphis to evade duty on the side of the South, find themselves suddenly pressed into the service of the Yankees. The cowardly skulkers have only met their just deserts.

Write to the Prisoners.

Our surgeons, says the Richmond *Whig*, lately released from Johnson Island and other Yankee dungeons, describe the arrival of mails containing letters from home for the prisoners as affecting in the extreme. The eager anxiety of all, until the mails are opened, the intense joy of those who get, and the deep dejection of those who do not get letters, cannot be told in words. We can well understand that, to the poor fellows cooped up for weary months in prison, the "sounds from home" which letters bring, are hailed with a delight beyond the power of language to convey. And after weeks of longing and waiting, to see others receiving letters while they receive none, must be bitter, indeed, for it seems to indicate neglect at a time of all others when kindness and attention should know no relaxation or cessation.

A letter is a great joy to a prisoner, it costs little to the writer, and no occasion of sending one should ever be permitted to pass. So far as our experience goes, the Yankees have been very faithful in conveying letters both to and from prisoners. We trust that every one who has a relative or friend in prison and can afford a pen, will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the flags of truce, and that Secretary as few as possible of the poor fellows will be disappointed when the mails from the South are opened.

☞ We publish this evening a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman in North Mississippi, giving rather a disparaging account of the conduct, heroism and prowess of the troops in that quarter. This letter is only confirmatory of numerous reports we have had from that quarter on previous occasions, and it were well that the authorities at Richmond look into the matters complained of.

☞ A dispatch from Gen. Cobb, dated yesterday at Dalton, says the enemy suffered much more severely than we did in the late fight, and have now fallen back to Chickamauga station, destroying the bridges and railroad in their rear.

With confidence in Gen. Hardee, this army will part with its old commander with regret, who as a patriot and soldier, deserves the thanks of the country for his services.

No reliable information from Gen. Longstreet.

GOVERNMENT HOUSES.—The Lynchburg *Republican* says large numbers of horses from Gen. Lee's army are arriving in that place. They are taken to the Government stables, where they are well fed and thoroughly invigorated for duty. Fresh horses from the stables are sent to replace them, and thus a systematic exchange is kept up. This is a decided improvement upon selling used up horses and impressing others to fill their place.

THE FRONT.

Of the condition or position of affairs in front, we have no knowledge, saving that our army is again in good fighting trim with its *morale* restored, and is reposing between Dalton and Ringgold. As to its future movements, or whether any early movement in that direction is anticipated, we know nothing, and would not publish it if we did.

A dispatch to the *Intelligencer*, dated at Dalton yesterday morning, says:

General Bragg, at his own request, has been relieved by the President. He was serenaded last night by the band of the 4th Florida, Bate's brigade. On being called out, he said: "Accept my gratitude and heartfelt thanks for the compliment. The associations so long existing between us have ceased, and to-morrow I will leave them all." He alluded to the many bloody battles fought, and owed his little reputation to his brave troops. In a most feeling and touching manner he took a long and sad farewell and assured them that the memory of his associations with them would be ever held fresh in his mind.

Gen. Bate being called for, made a most beautiful allusion to the career of Gen. Bragg, ending with assurance that, by union and harmony, Tennessee would, by next spring or autumn, be restored. Gens. Bragg and Bate were both vociferously cheered, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Gens. Breckinridge and Hardee were also serenaded, and made appropriate speeches.

A corps of fifteen thousand men passed through Cleveland yesterday on their way to Benton.

The report in the Savannah *Republican* of the desertion of Col. Hellinquist, of Bragg's staff, is barely false. He acted most gallantly at Chattanooga as chief of artillery.

Nothing official as yet from Longstreet.

HIGH NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI, November 29, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: Your paper comes occasionally and is always welcome. A July No. straggles along now and then—some all old and new. How we have Nov. 11 and 18th—these are very late and very satisfactory! P. M. Reagan is never thought of out here. He will never be thought of in his retirement, neither! You don't know what it is, old friend, to live, or breathe, in a section of country which is regarded as debatable ground, and which has to submit to the humiliation of absolutely doing whatever the Yankees tell you, when they are masters, or the round about way of performing the same thing when some of our own masters squat down near you! Of all the military hamburgs witnessed during the war, our middle section was the greatest. Next to that, is the present contest, known as the Department of the Mississippi, I believe. We have some splendid material in this command. McCullough's Missourians and Slemmon's Arkansas are fighting stock, but they are nearly all gone, and in six months there will be but few of the rank and file left.

Our Mississippians would not disgrace them, if they had a chance, but alas, they must suffer too, because not properly commanded.

There is but little drill and no discipline in the army. The soldiers are often quartered in towns—they make corn cribs and fodder houses and stables of the stores and church edifices, make troughs of the store room drawers burn plank of houses and fences, and quarter on the citizens, until many of them are without a pound of meat, and often not a potato to be purchased. The citizens have at length been compelled to refuse the soldier substitutes to their tables, from sheer necessity, and yet this Sub department can boast of more quartermasters, clerks and hangers on, and commissaries than any in the service, judging from the number seen and the buildings they occupy.

The tithe tax will not be collected this winter, unless new hands get hold of it, or the soldiers are forced to collect it themselves. They are now hauling grain ten miles to town to feed soldiers quartered there, and foul from the nearest woodlands to warm them.

Whenever a raid is made on us by the Yankees, or our commander is ordered to make one on them, they always result in a race toward the middle part of the State, and the demoralization of our brave troops, and the citizens pay for the fun, by being robbed and plundered, and in many instances burned out of house and home. The dispatches are so hackneyed by putting that you never know the real truth. For instance, when Chalmers ordered his retreat in such hot haste to Grenada, Hatch was actually running the other way! Several chapters might be written on the follies of those who have sought and obtained separate commands, but produce fictions otherwise. A change will take place here soon, doubtless, unless Gen. Lee or Gen. Forrest assumes command, or this down-trodden portion of our country is gone, gone. It is impossible that our generals and our Government can remain long blind to the bigotry, ignorance and presumption which characterize this command.

You will doubtless want to know how our citizens deem themselves under such adverse circumstances. Well, I will tell you candidly. They might astonish you and the world by an exhibition of their patriotism and hope of ultimate success, especially our women. They grieve when they witness with their own eyes the pillage of some of our commandos, but think our cause is not cursed elsewhere with such stock, and that our cause is just, and that we will triumph.

The demoralization of our people consequent on Grant's invasion last fall, was greatly overrated. A number of persons took the oath, some were hard pressed, others under apprehensions that they would be, and still others who believed they would save their property, were induced to take the oath voluntarily. I believe many—a large majority of them—are true Southern men and bitterly regret the act. Most of them are represented in our army, being themselves over age and unfit for the service. You may set it down as a great mistake, that our people are in favor of sticking on to the Government of that nest of thieves, who now infest Washington. Even the very few who ventured to talk about reconstruction a while ago, under the delusive hope of saving their property, have settled down in favor of independence. Never have our people been more determined and united against the Northern despotism than they are now. Although many think Mississippi has been drained of her soldiers, she has this day good fighting material enough, if added to Bragg's army, to turn the tide of battle in our favor, in any contest which the hosts of Lincoln may choose to bring on. If they will but walk out from behind their breastworks and fendish pits and give us a fair fight. Our demoralization here has been mainly owing to our timid and retreating generals. Since Gen. Lee has been assigned to this command, our troops are encouraged, but he is not here to lead them in person, and they have run so often that they look for nothing else but an order to make their way the nearest route to Grenada," wherever Hatch shows his horn and starts this way.

This country is imposed upon now. I mean the route of the Mississippi Central railroad. Van Dorn and Price coupled it last summer and fall, and retreated through it. Grant's army occupied it near a month. Our cavalry have occupied it more than half of this year, and whenever our cavalry receives the order to fly, they take this same route, and return on it, although it has been set out several times. It seems the senile general can find no other route but this same one. He quarters his soldiers on the same people until they eat out every house in the way. There are more able-bodied young men, who were never under fire riding up and down the main roads, pressing what they see, and watching the few market wagons as they come into the villages, than yet ever saw anything in the shape of a command. Our people submit to it for the sake of the cause, hoping our generals or our Government will send inspectors to see and report the many violations of law perpetrated by them, that they may be corrected. If some of our small generals were as valiant in pressing the enemy as they are in annoying citizens neglected by army depredations, we would soon be rid of Hatch & Co.,

The main object of our small generals seem to be self-promotion. Some of them have been promoted too fast already. A tolerable captain and very poor colonel has reached brigadier, and a dead, deadhead, has friends who wish to get their places, carrying around papers, recommending them for major-generals! None should be promoted except for meritorious services performed—and *to be* performed. No treat in this business.

Our people seem to be buoyed up everywhere, now. They have reached the right point; they will call on Heaven as more intimately they their own powers. If intervention and mediation had not been moved at enough of, and Heaven had not been expected to help us, we would have had the invasion over the Ohio river a year ago. The wild desire for promotion in our little officers—speculation and swindling—have done immense injury to our cause. We hope all engaged in them will meet their reward.

ARISTIDES.

☞ Our astronomer's illustration of the locality of "state gas" reminds us of one country man's explanation to another of sic gas sos, in a controversy about the terms of the Treaty of Ghent. "It was," he said, "an island off in the Passamaquoddy bay, which Mr. Clay would the before he would surrender to them British."

List of Unclaimed Freight Received at the Southern Express Company, December 2, 1863.

Bass, box; U A Loyd, box; H R King, 5 sks; J R D Osborn, package; W R Roberson, cod tops; J S Thrasher, package; N V Hardwick, 2 boxes; C A McIlwaiy, box; J H Mobley, bundle.

FROM VIRGINIA.

We clip the following paragraphs from the Richmond papers of Monday:

From the Enquirer.)

THE FIGHT NEAR GERMANIA.

One hundred and seventy-five soldiers, of Gen. Edward Johnston's division, wounded in the fight on Friday evening, near Germania ford, on the south side of the Rapidan, arrived by a special train on the Central road, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. These comprise the severely wounded. The total loss of the division was about 450 killed and wounded, including Gen. Geo. H. Stuart and Gen. Jones, slightly wounded. The former, we learn, was not incapacitated from duty by his injuries. The wounded state that the battle was very severe. Johnston's division found itself, on the afternoon of Friday, pitted against a whole army corps of the enemy, under Gen. French, but went in bravely, and, though outnumbered three to one, finally repulsed the assailants and drove them several miles.

During the night our forces fell back to a better position, and in the morning the enemy were reported to have occupied the ground held by the former on the previous day. Our entire line, from Fredericksburg up, is in readiness for the enemy at any moment. This serious repulse, however, added to the difficulties produced by the recent rains, will doubtless retard his movements, and enable us more completely to meet future emergencies. The enemy is supposed to have lost upwards of a thousand, killed, wounded and prisoners, in this engagement.

BRILLIANT RETOUR UPON THE ENEMY'S REAR.

The cavalry "arm of the service" in Northern Virginia is again making itself terrible to the enemy. The exploits of Mosby are making up in importance what they have lately lacked in number, and the accounts of the young and dashing Rosser to the post of a brigadier, is already marked with results which forecast for him a future of distinction. On Friday last, we learn from passengers from Gardensville, Gen. Rosser made a detour upon the enemy's rear, between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, in the vicinity of Ely's ford, and captured a large ammunition train, destroyed the greater number of the wagons, and brought off three hundred horses, several of the best wagons and ninety-three prisoners.

On Thursday, the same source informs us, Mosby made a circuit to Culpeper, came upon Meade's headquarters on the railroad, a few miles this side of the court house, surprised and captured one of Meade's clerks or aids, burnt the cars which comprised the headquarters, and brought off a number of Yankees, together with a large lot of horses and wagons. It is more than probable that the horses, wagons, and most of the prisoners were captured by Mosby in Fairfax, and that he burned the cars on his return. The prisoners from these raids have arrived in Richmond.

From the Whig.)

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK—THE FIGHT ON FRIDAY.

The community has been in a state of intense excitement for the past two days, and a "thousand and one" rumors have been in circulation concerning operations and the situation in Northern Virginia, with much exaggeration of what is reliable. From authentic sources we have obtained the following, which embrace the occurrences since our last issue, except such as could be given to the public, for obvious reasons.

The enemy, in large numbers, estimated at about three corps, crossed the Rapidan Thursday and Friday at Mitchell's, Germanna, Gold Mine, and other fords, threw up intrenchments, and commenced advancing from the river in three parallel columns. About half-past 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, their right wing, consisting of French's corps, advanced in a northeasterly direction, with the intention of flanking and cutting off Johnson's division, of Ewell's corps, and his wagon train, which, as will be seen, was unnecessarily and most signally defeated. Gen. Johnson was advancing toward the river at the time, and when within about one and a half miles of the river, the enemy opened fire and began a furious attack. Our troops promptly responded, and rallied and after hard fighting repulsed the enemy, and drove them back within their intrenchments. The fight still continued, and the Yankees were several times driven from their intrenchments, until night came on, and darkness put an end to the conflict. The loss of the enemy, as far as could be ascertained, was heavy, including a number of prisoners, which could not be ascertained with precision by wounded officers who left the field at night. Our loss is estimated at from three to four hundred killed and wounded, without a man taken prisoner. The enemy did not succeed in capturing a single wagon or gun.

At the time of the enemy's advance, their right is believed to have rested on Germanna ford, and their extreme left wing at or near Chancellorsville. The fight occurred in a fair, open field, from which the enemy was driven, and is represented to have been desperate in the extreme. The brigades of the division that engaged the enemy were the 23 (Va.) brigade, Gen. Jones; Stafford's Louisiana brigade; the Stonewall brigade, Gen. Wm. Walker, and the 2d brigade, commanded by Gen. Geo. H. Stuart, of Maryland.

The following is a partial list of casualties among the officers: Gen. Jones, severely wounded in the head; Gen. Stuart, supposed to be wounded in the arm; Lieut.-Col. Nelligan, 1st Louisiana, in left shoulder; Capt. C. W. McLellan, 15th Louisiana, left arm; Capt. Merrick, of Stafford's staff; Capt. Nolan, 10th Louisiana; Lieut. Joyce, 1st Louisiana; Lieut. Goodwyn, 15th Louisiana; Lieut. Scova, 10th Louisiana; Lieut. Kenny, of the 1st Louisiana, was killed; General Edward Johnson's horse was shot under him, and one of his couriers killed. Several of the wounded officers have arrived here, including Lieut.-Col. Nelligan, who has received his fourth wound in different battles.

One of the prisoners taken in this fight, who arrived here yesterday evening, represents that their loss was very heavy.

Another account coincides with the above, but states that the forces on the part of the enemy consisted of Burney's and French's corps, and of Johnson's and a part of Early's division, commanded by General Hays, on our side.

About three hundred wounded arrived yesterday afternoon, and another ambulance train was expected at 11 o'clock last night.

On Friday Rosser's brigade, of Hampton's cavalry division, made a dash upon an ordnance train, between two corps of the Yankee army, near Ely's ford, and captured ninety odd teamsters, about seventy-five wagons, and three hundred fine mules. He succeeded in bringing off twelve wagons and destroyed the remainder. All the mules and teamsters were secured, and the latter arrived here Saturday afternoon.

Passengers by the Fredericksburg train yesterday afternoon, report all quiet in that vicinity.

Intelligence by the Central train last night states that once spirited skirmishing and cannonading occurred on a portion of the lines Saturday evening. Both armies were in line of battle. From all the indications at present, it seems probable that the battle will take place in Orange county, between the court house and the wilderness.

Officers Dishonorably Dismissed from the Army of the Cumberland.

Lieut. John S. Wood, 1st Middle Tennessee cavalry, from Feb. 9, 1863, for disobedience of orders and desertion.

First Lieut. Robt L. Weddle, 1st Ohio cavalry, from Feb. 9, 1863, for disgraceful conduct, drunkenness, etc.

Second Lieut. Abram P. Brown, 31 Kentucky volunteers, from Feb. 10, 1863, for shamefully abandoning his company in the presence of the enemy, feigning sickness, spreading false rumors, and other disgraceful conduct.

Capt. D. G. Kelley, 9th Indiana volunteers, from Feb. 13, 1863, for allowing himself and a forage train to be captured by the enemy.

Capt. J. F. Wiant, 2d Kentucky volunteers, from Feb. 15, 1863, for absence without leave and reported desertion.

Capt. J. Hartley, 4th Indiana cavalry, from Feb. 18, 1863, for violating a safeguard and permitting his men to plunder.

Capt. O. E. Bingham, 22d Wisconsin volunteers, from Feb. 20, 1863, for drunkenness, breach of arrest, disobedience of orders, and inebriation.

Lieut. Washington Stockwell, 37th Indiana volunteers, from Feb. 21, 1863, for misbehavior in the face of the enemy, and for abandoning his company in the midst of action.

Capt. Nicholson H. Vorsey, 23d Indiana volunteers, from Feb. 22d, 1863, for shameful cowardice and misbehavior in the face of the enemy, for escaping to the rear by false pretenses, for spreading alarming rumors, forging paroles, and disobedience of orders.

Second Lieut. Andrew J. Cox, 23d Indiana volunteers, from March 1, 1863, for desertion, dishonesty, immorality, disobedience of orders, breach of arrest, and low conduct and associations.

Second Lieut. O. H. Harper, 72d Indiana volunteers, from March 1, 1863, for drunkenness on duty and disgraceful conduct.

Capt. James Steele, 115th Illinois volunteers, from March 3, 1863, for disobedience of orders and insubordination.

First Lieut. Epaphroditus C. Coulson, 54th Illinois volunteers, from March 10, 1863, for disloyalty.

Col. John Ferguson, 64th Ohio volunteers, from March 11, 1863, for absence without leave, drunkenness, disorderly and scandalous conduct, contempt of arrest, and gross neglect of duty.

Assistant Surgeon A. W. Gilmore, 9th Indiana volunteers, from March 11, 1863, for drunkenness while marching against the enemy with the expectation of an engagement.

First Lieut. L. C. Orell, 22d Indiana volunteers, from February 22, 1863, for shameful cowardice and misbehavior in the presence of the enemy, for disobedience of orders, forging parules, spreading alarming rumors, and escaping to the rear by false pretenses.

First Lieutenant James McGrayell, 23d Indiana volunteers, from February 22, 1863, for shameful cowardice and misbehavior in the presence of the enemy, for disobedience of orders, forging parules, spreading alarming rumors, and escaping to the rear by false pretenses.

Lieut. John D. Lanshaw, 15th Kentucky volunteers, from March 20, 1863, for tendering his resignation, accompanied by expressions of gross disloyalty.

Major Kalfus, 15th Kentucky volunteers, from March 1, 1863, for tendering his resignation, assigning as reasons therefor sentiments which carry a traitor and enemy to his country could harbor.

Lieut. W. H. Brokor, 10th Ohio cavalry, from March 27, 1863, for violating guard, gross immorality and misconduct.

Capt. B. Sneshan, 7th Pennsylvan's cavalry, from April 4, 1863, for gross misconduct and immorality.

Lieut. E. F. Beals, 4th Michigan cavalry, from April 23, 1863, with loss of all pay, for gross carelessness and neglect of duty, and for prolonged absence without leave.

Lieut. J. M. Walker, 30th Illinois volunteers, from April 30, 1863, for prolonged absence without leave, drunkenness, and conduct unbecoming an officer.

Lieutenant James Chapman, 127th Illinois volunteers, from May 2, 1863, for disloyalty.

Second Lieutenant Geo. A. Richardson, 6th Kentucky cavalry, from May 2, 1863, for confirmed unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and gross intoxication while in the discharge of important duties.

Captain George A. Little, 17th Kentucky volunteers, from April 1, 1863, for frequent drunkenness and rowdyism in public places, persistent neglect of duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and disgraceful to the arms of the United States.

Second Lieutenant Oscar B. Kress, 17th Kentucky volunteers, from April 1, 1863, for frequent rowdyism and drunkenness in public places, persistent neglect of duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and also for general worthlessness.

Captain Elisha B. Bassett, 19th Michigan volunteers, from June 23, 1863, for cowardice exhibited by deserting his command while engaged with the enemy at the affair of Thompson's station.

Lieutenant H. M. Peak, 34 East Tennessee volunteers, from April 28, 1863, for giving himself up to the enemy, and after his release returning to his home, and failing to report to his regiment.

Capt. H. C. Sweet, company I, 105th Ohio volunteers, from March 12, 1863, for cowardice and disgraceful conduct, and for his manifest willingness, for trifling reasons, to communicate to the enemy information highly injurious to the service.

Second Lieutenant John M. Strode, company I, 35th Ohio volunteers, from July 31, 1863, mustered out of the service "for good of the service."

Capt. C. C. Beagle, 126 Ohio volunteers, from July 31, 1863, mustered out of the service for "worthlessness as an officer."

Second Lieutenant John L. Smith, 64th Ohio volunteers, from July 31, 1863, for drunkenness, absence without leave, and dishonest practice.

First Lieutenant Samuel L. Hartman, 18th Indiana battery, for "fraud," from Aug. 9, 1863.

Lieut. Thomas Murray, 17th Indiana volunteer, from August 9, 1863, for absence without leave and continual drunkenness.

Capt. J. B. Lackey 31 Ohio cavalry, from August 9, 1863, for flagrant disloyalties of orders in allowing and abetting his men in pillaging.

Second Lieut. James M. Hipkins, company L, 34 Ohio cavalry, from August 12, 1863, for unlawfully disposing of Government property, and for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Surgeon P. P. Wilber, 101st Indiana volunteers, from May 25, 1863, for accepting bribes, allowing his name to be signed to official papers by unauthorized persons, and for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer.

First Lieut. William Beeson, 101st Indiana volunteers, from June 7, 1863, for drunken and disorderly conduct.

Capt. William M Flanagan, 3d Ohio cavalry, from August 13, 1863, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and for unlawfully disposing of Government property.

Capt. Joseph P. McKee, company H, 60th Illinois volunteers, from August 21, 1863, for immoral and disgraceful conduct.

Captain John Taylor, 79th Indiana volunteers, from September 2, 1863, for flagrant disobedience of orders in allowing and abetting his men in pillaging while posted as picketts.

Major Thomas McClure, 24th Ohio volunteers, from October 3, 1863, for cowardice in the face of the enemy.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Walker, 85th Illinois volunteers, from October 9, 1863, for misbehavior in the face of the enemy.

Second Lieut. John C. Clifford, 10th Indiana battery, from October 9, 1863, for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieut. Ike P. Harbaugh, company D, 73th Illinois volunteers, from October 9, 1863, for cowardice in the face of the enemy.

Message of Governor Vance—Slender Advance—The Crisis, etc.

The following extracts are made from the annual message of Gov. Vance to the Legislature of North Carolina, now in session:

Reports are submitted herewith of the operations of the Advance, subsistence and quartermaster's departments, which I trust you will find satisfactory. The enterprise of running the blockade and importing army supplies from abroad has proven a most complete success. You will see from the reports that large quantities of clothing, leather and shoes, lubricating oils, factory findings, sheet iron and tin, arms and ammunition, medicines, dye stuffs, blankets, cotton bagging and rope, spirits, coffee, etc., have been safely brought in, besides considerable freight for the Confederacy. Two thousand and ten bales of cotton have been sent to Liverpool, the proceeds of which are deposited to the credit of the State, less the amount expenses of the vessel. With what we have imported and the purchases in our home market, I think that I can safely say that the North Carolina troops will be comfortably clothed for January, 1864—should God, in His providence, so long see fit to afflict us with a continuance of the war—except as to shoes and blankets. Neither the commissary nor quartermaster's departments placed too much reliance on foreign importations; for every effort has been made to stimulate home production. Both the quality and quantity of arms and munitions manufactured have been improved in the last twelve months. After the fall of Vicksburg cut us off from the world of Texas, every exertion has been made to secure for the State the small lots in the hands of our farmers, and with such success as to keep our mills all running.

The most dangerous crisis of the war is upon us—that crisis which is incident to all revolutions, and which is most difficult for public officers to surmount. The novelty, confusion and enthusiasm which filled our armies and exhilarated our people, having long since passed away, the winnowing force of want and privation and suffering begins to separate the particles. The noisy are silent, the faint of heart begin to despair, and the disloyal, though few, to grow bold in the presence of national ills. The restless and discontented strive, of course, to imbue all others with their own gloomy forebodings. The great team, thank God, continues hopeful and united. Let us still labor with one accord to sustain the nation's hope, and to show that we are worthy of independence, by being willing to pay for it the price which every people has had to pay since liberty was known among the sons of man—suffering and sacrifice. The hope which animated many of our people, that our enemy was coming to the sober second thought, and that many of them were favorable to pacific overtures, has been dashed to the ground, and the originators of that hope, at the North, are trampled under the feet of reckless and blood-thirsty despotism. It is for us, standing with firm hand on the base of our independence, or falling with it on the ruins of our independence, to make a final and armier, and directed by a strong-handed central authority. They intend to force this Government into the political arena of the world, to ignore the doctrine of non-interference, to throw our national weight into the balance of trans-Atlantic power, and to build an empire dependent upon the national strength of a consolidated authority. As the poor man made suddenly rich aspires to mingle fashion and display rather than to comfort and a share of virtuous, so life wild and impatient-footed, suddenly transformed from obscurity to supremacy, covets for our nationality rather a destiny of grandeur and brilliancy than one of tranquil prosperity and honest independence.

Maryland and Delaware are but the first-fruits of the ladder upon which the Administration seek to climb to the political eminence of their aspiration. The Presidential campaign offers a more difficult and perilous assault, but a more tempting invitation to attempt it. The experiment is not new in the history of nations, and has been made fascinating to ambition by the halo of success. The most powerful potentate of Europe was once an obscure adventurer, as destitute of political influence as was the Republican party a few years ago. He leaped into authority, controlled the bayonets of a republic, with them controlled the ballot box, and ascended an imperial throne. But powerful as he is, he has never dared to insult and outrage his subjects as we have been outraged and insulted. A little more than three years sufficed to transform Napoleon from a President to an Emperor. Let us count the precious hours, for, perhaps, they are engendering the last days of our republicanism.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

General Orders—News from the Trans-Mississippi—From Virginia—Further From Charleston.

DALTON, Dec. 2—Gen. Bragg has, at his own request, been relieved of the army of Tennessee. The command at present devolves upon Gen. Hardee. Gen. Bragg was serenaded last night by numerous friends, and addressed them in a brief speech. He said he would take formal leave of the army to-morrow. To-day he issued the following general order:

Upon renewed application to the President his request has been obtained for my relinquishment of the command of the army; it is accordingly transferred to Lieutenant-General Hardee. The announcement of separation is made with unfeigned regret. The ties which bind of more than two years, which bind together comrades and friends, cannot be severed without deep emotion. The common toils and dangers shared of the many hard-fought fields from Perryville to Chickamauga, have cemented a bond which time even and never impair. The circumstances which render this proper will be appreciated, however, by every good soldier and true patriot, and the last appeal the general has to make to the gallant army which long has nobly sustained him is, that it will give to his successor that cordial and generous support so essential to our cause. In my successor you have a veteran, whose brilliant reputation you aided to achieve. He cannot fail properly sustained, to fill the measure of our country's expectation.

To the officers of my general staff, who have long zealously and successfully struggled against so many difficulties in supporting the army and myself, is due what little success and fame we have achieved. In wishing them and the army an affectionate farewell, they have the blessings and prayers of a grateful friend.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

On assuming command, Lieutenant-General Hardee issued the following general order:

Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee: General Bragg having been relieved from duty with this army, the command has devolved upon me. The steady courage, the unrivalled patriotism of the distinguished leader who has shared your fortunes for more than a year, will long be remembered by this army and the country he served so well. I desire to say, in assuming the command, that this is no cause for discouragement. The overwhelming numbers of the enemy forced us from Missionary ridge, but the army retired in fair and good heart. Your losses are small, and will be rapidly repaired. The country is looking upon you with fearful interest, and feels it can rely upon you. Only the work that need be checked by constant success. Valorous of thinking, Patriotic, Disinterested and Christian-like virtues so conducive to success in our struggle. Let the pain take care of itself. We can and must take care of the future.

W. J. HARDEE.

At the time of Chickamauga's late engagement, Grant's headquarters were at Ringgold, but being severely attacked, his army retreated across the Chickamauga, and burned the bridges after them.

Nothing from the front to-day.

Gen. Bragg arrives to-morrow for where his family are sojourning.

MOBILE, December 2—The Register has advices from Texas to the 16th. Two Yankee spies, supposed to have abandoned the campaign, leaving Louisiana as free from Yankee rule as when Banks assigned Port Hudson. Gen. Walker inaugurated the blockade of the Mississippi between the mouth of Red river and Morganza. Nothing but iron-clads can pass.

Discouraging accounts are given of desertion from Price's army about Minden, Louis