VOL. LXII

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 17 1862.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1862.

WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING! We are no alarmist, but feel it to be our duty to warn the people of this State that all the signs at the Capitol indicate that there is great danger that this State will be placed in collision with the authorities of the Confederate Government. The Raleigh Standard has twice urged a course on the conscript law, which, if followed, will lead to nullification and revolution, and probably, if not certainly, to the destruction of our cause, as it cannot for one moment be supposed that the Confederate Government would stand tamely by and permit its laws to be trodden under foot. To do so would be to admit its utter impotency and inability to attain the end proposed in its formation. The conscript law, if successfully resisted in whole or in part in North Carolina, or any other State of the Confederacy, would soon be successfully resisted in all the States of the Confederacy. and the end would be, the unavoidable and speedy enslavement of the entire South by our Yankee foe. About this fact we cannot doubt, and, therefore, we say that the Confederate Government cannot and will not permit the course advocated by the Raleigh Standard, and, as we fear, by not a few its "Conservative" friends in the Legisla ture, to be successfully pursued. The conscript law will, and must be executed in all its parts while it remains a law, and all resistance to it be put down by force, if necessary. And this brings as to the consideration of the beautiful spectacle which we should present to the world, of being engaged in a civil war-in fighting and killing each other, as did the Jews in the seige of Jerusalem, instead of unitedly fighting and killing those who are making upon us the most savage war recorded in history! And this would be a truly efficient defence of our exposed counties, and a marvellously proper mode of driving back the Yankee invader! Will the Editor of the Releigh Standard good enough to inform his readers how long in this condition of affairs, North Carolina would be able to maintain her "Sovereignty" -how long she could avoid the fate incurred by Maryland, and instead of being a "sovereign," become the vassal of Yankee tyranny ? To talk about maintaining the "sove reignty" of North Carolina by nullyfying law of the Confederate Government, and s ther forcing that Government to assert it authority, or show itself to the world a Government merely in name, is to give utterance to the most absurd idea that was ever broached. If there is any way more ready than another for North Carolina to yield up her "sovereignty" and the property of her citifying the conscript law, as recommended by the Standard, and advocated by its "Conservative" friends. And yet, we tell the tive" member of the Legislature has said in his Conservative friends." his place that if so and so was not done by the Legislature for the protection of his part | the Releigh Standard of Friday, which, after of the State, he had instructions to leave the quoting our article about the offer to the

and the consequent loss of the Sounds, has our statement true or false. We know it to placed a portion of the State in a condition be true, and can prove, if proof is demandin which the people cannot be protected in ed, that Col. George Little, one of Governor person or property, no matter if the whole Vance's Aids, was the "Conservative" who of the force raised for the army by North made the proposition to the clerk. We will Carolina were set about the work of their notice in our next the Standard's proposition deliverance. But we feel assured that what- to press Mr. Courts into Mr. Worth's service. ever can be done by the Confederate Gov- THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. ernment will be done for the defence of whatever is defensible in this State.

Since the foregoing was written on Thursday morning, we were present at a debate on the Military Bill in the House of Common and had the pleasure of listening to a short but excellent speech from Mr. Amis, of Granville, on that measure. Mr. Amis, we Ellis, have separately been burnt out by the Abhave had occasion more than once to observe. represents (although it may be damning him with faint praise to say so) the brains of the "Conservative" party in the House of Commons. In his speech on Thursday he deprecated most earnestly any legislation which might bring North Carolina into conflict with the Confederate authorities, and, in our opinion, showed conclusively how such a conflict capacity, and, as some suppose, with instructions may be avoided, while, at the same time, ey- for Mesers. Slidell and Mason, They have by erything possible to be accomplished may be this time safely made their exit. done for the more exposed parts of the State. ing the "destructive" course of forcing the latter injured. State into a collision with the Confederate General C. F. Herningsen, late Colonel in the Government. But what availed such an ap- | Wise Legion, has risigned his commission.

peal, addressed to men who, under the lash HOW TO CURE BACON WITH LITTLE of Holden, are determined that nothing shall be wanting to inaugurate revolution and civil war in North Carolina? By reference to the proceedings, it will be seen that Mr. Amis was overruled, and, in substance, the declaration was sent forth by the House of Commons that the Conscript law, although those enrolled under it will be left by the President for the defence of the State, shall not be further enforced in North Carolina Here, then, we find a party calling itself "Conservative," deliberately and absolutely courting a quarrel and collision with the Confederate Government at the time the enemy is putting forth the most gigantic exertions for our subjugation!

People of North Carolina, are you preared for this? Will you stand quietly by and see the knife put to your throats by these "Conservatives ?" - If you will not, promptly hold meetings in your Counties, and let your voice be heard. No a moment should

REV. R. J. GRAVES.

It will be seen that this gentleman, who as arrested by the Confederate officer in Orange county a few days since, has been taken to Richmond and lodged in Castle Thunder. We learn from the last Standard that Gov. Vance, hearing by telegraph late on Monday night of this arrest, and being obliged to leave for Wilmington on Tuesday morning, addressed a letter to the Mayor of Raleigh, requesting him to attend at the Depot on sday morning, and arrest and detain the officer and his prisoner until his return. The Mayor attended, and went some ten miles with the train on the Gaston Road, thinking that the parties of whom he was in search might be on board the cars. But they had either gone on the night before, or taken the

This Mr. Graves was the author of a letter which appeared sometime since in the Richmond Enquirer, and in which he gave an account of a visit to the North, and a glowing description of the great prosperity of that country, and its indomitable determination to subjugate the South. We thought at the time that it was a most extraordinary production, and so stated to several gentleman. Mr. Graves is, we learn, a Canadian by birth and education, and has been but a short time a resident of this State. It is not true, as we learn, that he was imprisoned at the North. On the contrary, he was permitted to go to the North by Gen. Dix, where he remained a month. Since his return home he has, as we are informed, been boasting of the kind treatment he received from the Northern people, and using language well calculated to bring down upon him strong suspicion that he is anything but a man who should be permitted to go at large in the

AN EXPLANATION. It is proper that we should state that we did not learn from the Clerk in the Treasury zens to a mercenary foe, it is that of nulli- Department to whom we referred the other day, that Mr. Jonathan Worth was the "Conservative" who offered him \$1900 a year if he would remain in the office. On the conpeople that there is great danger that this trary, we understood from him that it was will be done. More than one "Conserva- not Mr. Worth, but, as we stated, "some of

Since the above was written, we have seen body and return to his constituents. How clerk in the Treasury office, goes on to say, many are here with similar instructions re- "We do not believe the above to be true," &c., &c. Now, we do not care a copper The loss of Hatters and Roanoke Island, whether the Editor of the Standard thinks

The Methodist Conference, at its late session, determined upon the revival of the Christian Advocate, under the Editorial

management of the Rev. Mr. Pell. MORE VANDALISM .- A letter from Natchez dated November 18th, says "Mrs. Bragg, wife of General Braxton Bragg, and her mother, Mrs olitionists, and are on their way to this place .-Their plantations are on the Bayou Terre, near

GONE TO EUROPE.-Col. Lucius M. Lamar. the historic Eighth Georgia, not sufficiently recovered from his wound to enter the field, has obtained leave of absence to visit/Europe, and will be secompanied by Col. L. Q. O. Lamar, of Mississippi, who goes abroad in an ambassaderial

The residence of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, at ashore on Smith's Island. All the cargo has been Mr. Amis appealed to his "Conservative" Hillsboro', was destroyed by fire Thursday. His friends to show their conservatism by avoid- library was saved and most of the furniture, the

Dr. Wm. B. Young: DEAR SIR :- In these times of extreme sea city of salt, you will confer a kindness on public, in publishing a recipe you gave me curing meat and making sausage.

Col. J. M. McCue.

DEAR SIR :- In accordance with your requi I send you the recipe for curing bacon, and wi state that I have been using it for 12 years. requires a bushel of salt to 2,000 to 2,500 lbs Pork. I prefer the bacon cured by this recipe to any I have ever eaten, and the quality of the baas well as its economy must commend it to all at the present time.

Respectfully, Yours,

W. B. YOUNG. To 5 gallons water, 7 lbs salt, 1 lb of sugar or pint of molasses, I tes spoonful saltpetre-mix and after sprinkling the flesh side of the hams in the salt, pack in a tight barrel, hams first, then shoulders, lastly midlings. Pour over the brine, and if not enough to cover, make another draft of the above and repeat till all is covered—leaving the meat in brine from 4 to 7 weeks, according to size.

FOR SAUSAGE.

Take 1 or 2 lbs brown sugar to 100 lbs mest, mix with pepper and salt, and let no water come in contract with the meat. The sugar prevent the sausage from becoming strong.

One of our citizens who has tried the above receipt, pronounces it all that is claimed for it. He put up his bacon last year in the manner indicated above, and found that it not onl effected a saving of at least half the quantity of salt usually required, but that it preserved his meat as well as it ever was preserved when salt was abundant and cheap.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD .- The report of President Wallace, of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad company, exhibits that enterprise in a very prosperous condition. The receipts for the year ending 30th of September, are

Through travel. Way travel, Freight and minor sources.

The abstract of expenditures shows that the total cost of operating the road for the year has been \$230,955 91, leaving net revenue amounting

to \$426, 351 67. In the election of Mr. Wallace, President, the best interests of the Road were consulted. At a meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Company, held subsequent to the Stockholders' meeting, the following appointments were made:

S. L. Fremont, Engineer and Superintendent. J. W. Thompson, Treasurer. Louis H. DeRosset, Secretary.

Wm. Smith, Transportation Agent. W. John Yopp, Acting Freight Agent.

has visited Europe to secure the establishment of ines of steamers from European ports to the ports of Georgia, has made a report of the results of his mission to the Legislature of Georgia. His efforts were first directed to Beigium, in the hope of form: ing a contract with the "Belgian American Company." In this he failed. The Belgians are more a manufacturing than a commercial people and the above company seemed averse to enter into any engagements as regards the management of steamships. Mr. King then directed his attention to France, in addressing a memorial to the French Minister of Commerce. He succeeded in inducing the French Government to change the law granting a subsidy for a Northern line to New York, and substituting Savannah for New York,and extending the Southern line from Bordeux to the West Indies, to the same port. This was accomplished after great labor by Mr. King. Mr. King's next step was to form a contract with Mr. Frederick Sabel, of Liverpool, for a line of steamers from that port to Savannah, on the pay-ment of a subsidy of one hundred thousand dollars as soon after peace as possible, which he was au-thorized to do by the laws of Georgia.

MARINE LOSSES FOR NOVEMBER. - The New York papers publish a list of marine losses for the month of November, showing an aggregate of fifty-one vessels, of which eight were ships, twelve were barks, seven were brigs, twenty-three were schooners, one a steam tug, and one a sloop Of this number seven were captured by the Confederate steamer Alabama, and burned; four sunk after collision: eight were abandoned: three are missing, and one was burned. The total value of the property lost, destroyed, and missing, is one million four hundred and sixty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

MCNEIL THE MISSOURI MURDER.—It is stated on the authority of a Washington journal, that General McNeil, who ordered the execution of ten Confederate prisoners at Palmyra, Miss., is responsible for his action to the Missouri State authorities, under whom he holds his commission .-The Leavenworth Enquirer, of November 21, states that he has been surrendered to the Confederate authorities, first having been put in irons; which they came. but the statement is probably premature.

Why McClellan did not advance after the battle of Sharpsburg, or Antietam, as it is called in the Northern journals, is fully explained by a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times, who states that that battle had so crippled Gen. McClellan that he could not move for the want of troops. And this battle was the one that was claimed as a great Federal victory !

The Alabama Legislature has passed joint resolutions proposing to the other States of the Confederacy to guarantee the Confederate war debt, each State pledging its credit for the redemption of a portion of the debt proportionate to the representation of the State in the Confederate Con-

The vessel reported ashore six miles below Fort Fisher, North Carolina, is the schooner Adelaide, Captain Gilbert, from Nassau, with a cargo of salt and valuable government stores. She is landed safely in good condition.

The Savannah Republican says it was reported in Savannah, and commonly believed, on Monday, that the Yankee fleet had returned to Port Royal after one day's absence.

JOHN VAN BUREN'S LATEST. At the Democratic meeting in New York on the night preceding the municipal election, John Van Buren was one of the spokesmen. We subjoin the closing portion of his speech, as reported in the Herald of the 29th ult. :

Mr. Van Buren said it was important that in this municipal election the Democracy should keep up their majority, so as to prevent the opposers of Seymour from saying that the State of New York did not stand in December where it stood in November—by the Constitution as it is and favor of the Union as it was. It was not merely a contest for local offices, but he asked hem to declare to the world in December, as they declared in November, that this great com-mercial capital with its immense wealth, intelligence and enterprise, stood by the Union now as they stood by the Union then, and would forever declare, as it forever heretofore declared, that it was opposed to all schemes to abolitionise the go struction. The speaker alluded to the predictions he made previous to the election of Mr. that he would be elected by a large majorty; and felt periain that not only the candidates which the had met to support would be elected, but would be elected by such an overwhelming major. it as to convey to the people of the country that New York city stands now, with all its intellinice, activity and wealth, by the side of the d a power that terrified those people that were posed to them. They would teach the government that their real danger was not from on to administer the law in comfority to the Con-stitution, but that their real danger was from their attempting to overstep the law. So long as the government went on in strict comformity to the Constitution and the laws, they would be allowed to linger out a sickly existence until the close of their official term; but the moment they overstepped the Constitution, the moment they departed from well ascertained principles of right they resolved society into its original elements. They give notice to us, said he, who have the physical force, not only that the physical force resides with the governed, but that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. (Loud cheers.)and the men who are now administering the government of the country, lies in their faithful obe-\$297,213 53 dience to the constitution. The moment that 103,842 15 they depart one line from it, they throw off the 225,200 54 protection of law, resolve society into its original elements, and make it a question of physical force. And in this community or in New Jersey, with its fourteen thousand majority for the democratic party, or in any portion of the States of New York, if they transcend in one line or letter the written constitution of the United States, I would not answer for the personal safety of any man connected with the government who should set his foot upon our territory. (Cheers.) They have talked of arresting prominent men on our side, and they have spoken at times of arresting me-not to me-they would not talk such non-

sence to me, but to sick relatives, to women and children, and to other persons that might be around. - (Laughter.) I told them that they dare not arrest me in the city of New York; the physical force was too strong against them. (Renewed laughter.) They thought they would arrest me in Philadelphia, where they had a majority; I went there to see if they would; but they did they did not do it there, I went to Washington, and into the President's house. (Great laughter and applause.) My business there has been the ubject of considerable conversation. I had no business on earth except to see whether they wanted to arrest me; and I now say that while knew then, and knew always, that they did not dare arrest me so long as I kept inside the constitution and the laws, (and however moderate a lawyer I may be, yet I knew law enough not to violate it,) and while I know perfectly well that they did not dare arrest me as they had arrested others; and more than that, I know this, that if any man connected with the illegal arrests that have been made in the State of New York sets his foot upon the soil of New York, I will arrest him—(enthusiastic cheers)—and, so help me God, he shall be brought to such punish-

try demand. ("Good," "good," and renewed Hon, Richard Connolly was called for, and in response addressed the audience briefly, stating that he owed all that he had to the Democratic party, and pledging his support to the regular nom-

ment as the constitution and the laws of this coun-

It was stated that the following English celebrities occupied seats on the platform during Mr. Van Buren's speech: -- Marquis of Hartington, M. P., Lord Edward Cavendish and Col. Leslie,

EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER Parties who asrived by the Central cars last night report that Winchester has been evacuated by the Federals after a brief occupation of about

On Wednesday last, it is said, a Federal force, numbering about three thousand men, infantry and artillery, under General Geary, approached the town and demanded its surrender. The citizens answered the summons by replying that there were no Confederate troops in Winchester to dispute the occupation of the town with them. Not satisfied with this, however, the Abolition General sent another flag, again demanding the surrender of the town. To this second mandate the citizens replied, that if the Yankees were determined to occupy Winchester, they were pow-

erless to prevent it. The Abolition force then entered and remained in the town about an hour, when hearing rumours of the approach of Confederate cavalry, country to pursue, and that is at once to recognize they suddenly arrived at the conclusion that "pru- publicly and officially the independence of the dence was the better part of valor," and fell back | Southern States. It appears now to be perfectly

The town was immediately occupied by brigade of Confederate cavalry, under General

was to protect the work of reconstructing the Bal- portion of the population of the country, and timore and Ohio railroad, which Jackson demol- what is the amount of the distress which is now ished some time since.

Winchester is once more in tranquil possession of the Confederates .- Richmond Examiner.

ARREST OF A MINISTER. - Yesterday detective Cashmeyer, from General Winder's office, lodged in the Castle, Rev. R. J. Graves, of Orange county. North Carolins, on a charge which remains with the authorities. The Reverend gentleman is the same, we believe, who returned from the North some months since, and gave his experience of immense resources and praparation of the Lincoln government to crush out the South at all hazards, which experience appeared in a paper published in Richmond, and which drew forth a rejoinder. His arrest, it is surmised, grow out of that communication, coupled with other facts, derogatory to the gentleman's loyalty, an officer being dispatched to North Carolina to bring him

When admitted into the Castle, turnkey Allen as is customary with prisoners, asked him if he had any weapons about his person. "No," he re-plied, "I am an ambassador of peace; all my war-fare is spiritual." The prisoner is of commanding presence, and seems to possess more than ordinary abilities. He was confined in the citizens ward.-Richmond Examiner.

ADDRESS OF A MEMBER OF PARLIA MENT ON RECOGNITION.

Though we cannot hope for recognition, except that wrung from the United States, it is still instructive to watch the movements of England, which form as much a part of the history of this war as the battles themselves. Mr. G. W. Bentinck, M. P., made a speech at King's Lynn, from which we extract the following relative to the pub-

lic sentiment of England: Why is it that wherever one goes, in all parts of England, one always finds, thoroughly as I be lieve the institution of slavery is detested in this country, every mas sympathizing strongly with the Southerners, and wishing them all success?— (Cheers.) I do not beg the question, but all I can have travelled, I have never met the man who more than one reason for it. In the first place, the good sanse of Englishmen has shown them that the question of slavery must be entirely eliminated from the discussion; that it is altogether a thing apart; and that it is mere bypocrisy and fraud to wy to introduce a. There is no reference to the question whatever in considering the relative position of the North and the South, or the relative position of this country with refer-

ence to those two belligerents. Then why is it that we sympathize with South, as I venture to think, from the way which you have remarked, you agree with me that we all do? We do so for these reasons-first, they have fought, to do them justice, with a degree of gallantry almost unexampled, under circumstances of the utmost difficulty, under every description of privation; they have tought like heroes for their homes, their wives, and their children. (Cheers.) That alone is enough to enlist the sympathies of Englishmen, and I trust in God the time will never come when it will enlist their sympathies. But there is still stronger feeling. The turn of events have resolved into this: Englishmen love liberty, and the Southerner is not only fighting for life, but that which is dearer than life-his liberty. (Hear hear.) He is fighting for his home, for his liberty; he is fighting against one of the most grind ing, one of the most galling, one of the most irritating attempts to establish tyrannical government that ever disgraced the history of the world.

(Cheers.) I venture to think than in itself is sufficient ground for what I believe is the universal sympathy, with one or two exceptions, which is felt on the present occasion toward the men of the South. This frightful struggle has been going on for nearly two years, and I would ask whether it is possible in history to find records of such attempts at the establishment of an individual tyrranny as is to be found in the history of the last two months of the Northern States. There is no doubt that the great mass of Englishmen loathe tyranny in all its shapes, but they loathe more especially the description of tyranny which has been practiced on the inhabitants of the Northern States during the last two years by what is called a Republican Government. And if that alone were not sufficient to explain the strong feeling in favor of the South which exists in this country, there is a tenfold stronger reason for it, and that is in the downright barbarism and brutality-1 use strong words, but I contend that they are justified by the circumstances, and I am prepared to abide by them—which has characterized those who have had the conduct of affairs in the North-

ern States. I have already adverted to the proclamation which was lately issued, as a tardy and lame attempt to induce the people of this country to believe that this is an "abolition" war, because, after all, all their legislation, and all their acts, have reference to us, and our opinion of them.—
They think of nothing else. The only idea they
have is what is said of them, in England; and they have not heard much that will please them. should think, for some time past. (Laughter.)-The proclamation really was a piece of clap-trap. in the first place, to catch the people of England. Look at its real meaning and its real bearing. The object of it was to encourage and arm the blacks, to infuriate unfortunate and misguided people, to put arms into their hands, and to generate, merely for purposes of aggression upon men whom they cannot defeat in fair fight, one of the most horrible massacres of old men, and women and children that ever disgraced the annals of the world. This is the proclamation which has made such a sensation during the last few weeks, and that is enough in itself to disgust every honest man with the author of such a document. But there is worse than that.

I ask you, is there anything upon record that can be compared to the barbarities practiced by a certain Gen. Butler (hear) upon the defenceles nhabitants of New Orleans? Recollect that the inhabitants of that unfortunate town are reduced to old men, women, and children. Surely, in the nineteenth century, and in a country that claims the slightest right to call itself a civilized nation, the position of old men, women and children would have established some claim to sympathy and tolerance, at least, if not to kindness. But what has been the effect on this barbarian? Why, there is no act of brutality which he has not been prepared to advocate and practice against defenceess women, and he has followed that up by encouraging, in every possible way, the butchery of the whites by the blacks. This has been done in cold blood, and in open defiance of all humanity. and of all civilization; and I say, that so long as such acts are performed, and are avowed by the Government of the Northern States, they cease to have a claim to be ranked among civilized nations. (Hear, hear.)

I venture to think that there is but one rational, one just, one beneficial course, for this South. There is no prospect of a termination of this horrible sacrifice of human life, except by the recognition of the Southern States by this coun-Jones.

The object of this movement of the enemy has not transpired, but it is believed their intention effect of this war in America upon an immense endured, and that with an amount of patience forbearance, sound judgment, and good feeling which I say reflects honor upon the people of this country generally?

What is the amount of distress which is being andured, and which can be attributed solely to the ffects of this war? Why, it is incalculable.-We are told day after day that the numbers of hose who are suffering are increasing. There seems to be no limit to the extent of it. We are told that if cotton were once introduced that distress would cease. I say again, with precedent in our favor, with the existence of enormous distress in this country—and putting aside, as I do, a mere piece of hypocrisy and absurdity, the introduction of the element of slavery into the discussion-I say, without reference to party, without reference to anything but what I believe to be indispensable to the welfare and character of this country, that we are bound at once to recognize the independence of the Southern States of Amertes. (Cheers.)

It is stated that Hon. Pierre Soule has been reeased from Fort Warren. A plot to burn the bridges of the State road has

been detected in Georgia, and "nipped."

For the last week or tw

made alive by the passage berless wagons, carts and scription. They are prin gro women and children lish a Government suited a of their own selection. To pect trials and tribulations, dom in every age and countries ure, hardships and so will not be bought for a che cal and self-righteous set in the No

selves abolitionists, resolved upon of one of the favorite institutions first their designs and plots were sile ous, but apace, they become open as—to have submitted to their encross ger would have been ruin and disgrad became a duty. We did resist, and engaged in the struggle. The battle fi Texas to Sharpsburg attest the sincer motives and the camp fires which blaz our young Confederacy evince the det of our wills. Let our people remain at firm-rulers honest, faithful and tru watchful and sober, "neither giving sle eyes nor slumber to their eyelids," our present way be gloomy, yet a brig will soon dawn upon us .- Tarboro S

RECOGNITION.

A gentleman of the highest reputation ents and foresight, returned to this Paris, from which point he had watched tense care the movements in the poll on both sides of the Atlantic. As the his observations, he predicted six weeks ag the Emperor of the French would in a time propose to England to offer the joint me tion of France and that country, with the of bringing about an armistice, preparatory final settlement of the difficulties between belligerent parties in the present war. H sure it would be rejected by Earl Russell name of Great Britain, and he predicted the Emperor would then proceed on his own ; sibility to make the offer in his own name. far he has proved himself to be a true p and a very little time will determine when is so throughout. Of course it was undergood by both himself and those to whom he spoke that recognition was to be the result of media-tion.—Richmond Dispatch.

REPORT OF THE YANKER WAR SEC-

The Yankee Secretary of War reports that in the ten military districts into which the South is divided by the Yankees, the armies of the Yankees, according to official reports of a late date, number 775,000 men, and that since the date of these reports those numbers have been increased to 800,000. The wonder is, not that they are so numerous, but that they should have done so little. The Secretary says that when the quotas shall have been filled up, his army will number over a million. Of course he then expects to crush out the rebellion in less than sixty days.

General Joseph E. Johnston left Chattanooga on last Friday morning for Murfreesboro' and immediately assumes command of the army

A schooner reached Charleston last Saturday after a tedtous passage from Nassau, with 10 sacks of Liverpool salt.

HEADQUARTERS. CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, CAMP HOLMES IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUC-TIONS from the Secretary of War, the following General Order, No. 96, is published:

The Enrolling Officers of this State will pay par-ticular attention to the same, and report to these Headquarters all officers and enlisted men who do not

comply promptly with said order. By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,

Commanding Camp of Instruction E. N. MANN, Adjutant. ADJ'T & INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, Nov. 27, 1862.

Commandants of Conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to ensure its reaching every part of the

L. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other cause than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Secretary of War or from their department commanders, will report to their commands without

. II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commandant of con-

scripts for enlistment in the ranks. III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph L of this order within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly, their names to be furnished to the commandant of conscripts in their State for publication, or such other action as may be

deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to ensure the efficient co-operation of all concerned to carry this order into immediate effect, Department Commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their Departments a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence, and any regimental, battalion or company commander who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of the 2nd clause of paragraph I. of General Orders No. 82, commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if nos otherwise assigned, to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts in their respective States, who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full power to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may

be necessary thereto.
VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops, are hereby directed not to-pay any commissioned officer, non-commission-ed officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties de-scribed in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order, shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such

(Signed) S. COOPER.