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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. At \$10 00 per annum, paid in advance. Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, \$15 00. Advertisements inserted for \$3 per square of 12 lines or less for the first, and two dollars for each succeeding publication. SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscribe will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for. Such of our old subscribers as desire to take when making remittances. Jan'y 1. 1858.

. MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the 28th ult., by Rev. N. B. Cobb. Col. C. D. HILL to Miss.BETTIE W., daughter of Dr. J. H. Hicks; all of Duplin.

Deleter Company In this town, on the 5th inst., Mrs. SARAH L. ATKIN-SON, aged 56 years.

Confederate Tax Netice.

WILL aftend with the Assessors for Moore county. At Arch'd Kelly's, Thursday Oct 13th, 1864 At M Sheffield's, Friday Oot 14th At T W. Ritter's, Saturday Oct 15th At the Alston place, Monday Oct 17.55 At D McIntosh's Tue-day Oct 18th

At Carthage, Saturday O t 221 Also at Carthage on Monday, Tuesday and Wednes day 24th. 25th and 26th, (Court week) to collect Tax due, to-wit: Tax on sales for the quarter ending 1st of October, the 20 per cent, on profits on sales made between the 17th of Feb'y '884 and 1st of July 19-4, the tax on property, credits, &c , and the soldiers' wx The tax payers will please attend promptly at 10 o'clock. with their lists made out for the Assessors and pay their taxes, or they will be attended to after that time ALEX KELLY. Collector 32d District N. C.

At John Sheppard's, Wednesday Cet 19th.

At McNeill's, Thursday Oct. 20th

At D. Grabam, s. Wridey Oct. 21st

Sept. 80.

WANTED.

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, & Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it is a very short time if desired by Hickle's patent Persons wishing their Rides tanned one send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, W D WATSON & CO Beference Mesers G. W. Willams & Co , Fayetteville G1*&swtlJp1

10.000 Pieces New Music, TUST received, which will be cent to any address of

receipt of our Catalogue prices. We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dann & Co. of Richwood, who are the largest and finest Music Publishers in the South All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at

One balf off to the Trade.
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NOTICE.

Raleigh, N C.

MY HORSE, CONFEDERATE, 3 years old Marc. in form as any judge of the stock would have him; sir by Gold Seeker, out of a well-conditioned, gund bloaded trotting Mare. Confederate will serve a few Mares my place, 4 miles from towa. East side of Cape Fee Insurance \$100 or ten bushels of corn Sanson \$75 74/bushels. JNO WADDILL.

\$100 REWARD.

S GRAY MARE, nearly white. 15 years old. S shows the mark of a founder on her for ho fa last heard of the thief be was on the Plank Road, in fi := or six miles of Blue's bridge, on Drowning Creek, going in the direction of said bridge. He is supressed to t the same villain that stole Mr. Dunesa McLanchlia's Mare a short time ago I will give the above reward for the delivery of the Mare and proof for the convic-JOHN LINDSAY Payettevilla P. O . Sept. 22

RATES OF TRANSPORTATION On the Cape Fear River from Sept. 1, 1854.

	ene cane rear man mon no	, c. 1, 100 =
	Alum, per bbl,	\$25 CO 7 50
	Apples, Bricks per M,	50 00 4
	Blue 8 one, per bbl,	25 00
	Buggies,	40 00
	Barrels, empty,	8 00
	Do do Spis Turpentine,	5 00
	Bacon, loose per ton,	60 00
	Do packed (cask,)	15 00 7 50
	Redsteads, Cider, per bbl,	10 00
	Capperas per bbl,	15 00
	Carte,	25 60
	Cerboye,	25 00
	Carriages and Coaches,	76 00
	Coffee per beg.	25 09
	Coal per ton	37 50
	Do per bhd,	20 00
	Chairs, sitting,	2 50
	Do smail raphers,	5 00
	Do large do. Cotton, per bale,	20 00
	Cement per bbi,	7 50
	Demijohns, empty,	1 00
	Do filled,	5 90
	Fish and Pork, per bbl,	7 50
	Flour, per obl,	7-50
	Fluid,	25 00 75
	Grain, per bushel,	50 00
٠	Grindstones per ton, Horses and Cattle, each,	an op
	Hay and Fodder, per bale,	10 00
	Hides, dry,	2 00
	Do green,	8 00
2	Iron, Lead and Pig Iron, per ton,	30 00
	Liquors, per gallon,	1 00
	Lime, per cask,	60 02
	Do per bbl,	5 00 75
	Messurement Goods per foot, Nails per keg,	5 co
	Oil. Peanut per bbl,	25 00
	Do Linseed and Tenners,	25 €0
	Do Coal,	25 CO
	Do Rosin,	10 00
	Paper per hundle,	5 00
	Powder; per keg of 2' lbs.	10 00
	Rosin per bbl,	20 00 7 50
	Balt per cask,	7 60
	Do per ob!	5'00
	Do per bleg & bushala	8 60
	Do per beg 2 do,	2 50
	Shingles per 11,	10 00
	Stills and fix area,	100 00
	Sager per bal.	15 00
	Soop per box of 100 los.	7 50
	Do per to 2 les 100.	5 00
	. Sheeting pro care.	20 00
	Spice and Papper nor bag.	25 00
	Spirite Tursentine per bel.	10 00
	Tallow and then per bot.	7 50
	Wagona, Timber. Do Road.	75 60
	Do Read Do whitels, each,	50 00
	Wheel berrews,	5.00
		0 00

All other freights not enumers od will be charged in

Yarne per hole.

preportion to above rates.

J. A WORTH, Agt Cape Fear St Bost Co. R. M. ORRELL, Agt Str Kate McLauria. T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agt Str No. Carolina. 67-64-64

OBSEKVEK. . FAVETERVILLE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1964.

general battle, for the yankees got so near to Rich- for them, and by no means allow one to pass through mond as to enable the people not only to bear but the country. Generals must first wait to ascertain what their mission argues great negligened somewhere. inovements have been, and then reach one place from
The Figures Force or the South.—We copy
the other by a circuitous route.

a very interesting article on this subject from the

dent Davis, which we copy.

The Raleigh Standard says that the Observer has been "giving aid and comfort to the enemy, by falsely representing that the Standard is a disloyal sheet and in favor of unconditional submission to the federal government." That the Standard is a disloyal sheet, we have no doubt, but we would like it to specify when we ever used the term "anconditional submission" in connection with it? - The Standard's purpose we have believed to be to restore the Union with conditions which would be no more binding upon the yankees than those imposed by the constitation of 1789. Those conditions were ample. The only difficulty was that the yankees violated them; and they would violate any that the Standard could impose. We are for cutting loose, now and forever. from such a faithless, bond-breaking, murderous, the recent fights near Petersburg. This Brigade,

The yankees are welcome to all the aid and com-

fort they can derive from the Observer, a copy of which, by the way, we imagine does not fall into their hands once a month. It is the sight of the Standard itself that has given them aid and comfort. A copy of the Standard, received at Washington, N. C., a year ago, induced the yankees to hold a public meet | a victory already won into a disaster. ing and resolve to call upon Lincoln for reinforcements to march to the centre of the State to develope the "Union faeling" which they discovered in its columns. It was the Standard itself, too, from which the vankees compiled and printed their extras to scatter broadcast over their land by the million of copies, so strongly developing this same Union feeling as to persuade the said yankees that they had plenty of friends in North Carolina and that they had only to fight a little longer to secure a reconstruction of "the Union as it was and the constitution as it is," a phrase repeatedly published in the Standard among the resolutions adopted by its friends in their. county meetings last year. It was the Standard itself to which Mr. Everett referred with such high commendation as speaking out in favor of the Union. Let not the Standard lay its own sins at our door. We have done nothing and said nothing to "encourage the enemy and send many a bullet to the hearts of our brave boys," as the Standard says; unless by the enemy" the Standard means the Confederates. and by "our brave boys" it means the yankees; and this is possible, indeed, for the S andard finds to: more fault with the Confederate and State administrations than with Lincoln's. Let the reader take up, for instance, the Standard of Monday last, from which we make the extracts on which we are commenting, and tell us whether he would take it for a Confederate paper or a yankee paper? Does he find a syllable in it against the yankees? No. Des he find a syllable for the Confederates? No. But there are whole columns devoted to abuse of the Confederate and State administrations. We tell the Standard that it is not necessary that any paper should advise the yankees that the Standard is disloyal-they have only to read the Standard itself to

derive that aid and comfort. As to sending bullets to hearts, it is the Standard and not the Observer, which has done that. The Standard labored for secession-stirred up the bitter passions of the sections to war. The Observer did no such thing. The Standard encouraged our soldiers to desert-so the deserters themselves have said-whereby some of them, whether brave or not we cannot tell, got bullets to their hearts.

The Standard is pleased to ask: -

"What will that paper [the Observer] say to the follow-lowing extract from President Davis's Macon speech? "Two thirds of our men are absent some sick, some wounded but most of them absent without frame

"Of course the President did not design to encourage the enemy by this statement, but he hoped thereby to rouse the people and fill up our armies. But what must be the effect of it? What will be the conclusion of the heads of the British and French governments when they read it? What will Lincoln and Seward any when they read this astounding declaration? Will it not aid in still further filling up the Federal armies? But the Owerver free to publish or to tell the truth. It is under bonds to to dig up to the city from that direction.

Our readers will have seen, that the Observer did not "play mum," but even before this issue of the Standard, had taken the true view-the hopeful view of this expression of the President. Not the dis- State. Gen. Price, at the head of 20,000 men with couraging view which the Standard takes, but that 16 pieces of artiflory (so the yankees say), is rapidly the yankees would see that we were whipping advancing in the direction of St. Louis. On the 25th of last month his vanguard had reached Farmington, them with one-third of our armies in the field, and the county sent of St. Francois county, 60 miles signed commences at Augusta, Geo., and excends in that two-thirds, to say nothing of vast armies of ex- south of St. Louis. The main body was at Freder. empts, were still in reserve, absent.

The Observer "ander bonds to its secassion masters" is a laughable idea. We let it pass. That it is free to tell the truth we think is sufficiently manifest by the above reply to Standard.

Baptist State Convention .- The next session of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina will be held with the Church in Warrenton, and will commence on Wednesday the 2d of November.

ARREST OF YAMKER PAIRONNES, -Within the last week or two, eleven yankees who had escaped from Florence, S. C., have been arrested in the country near this place. After a short confinement at the Arsenal, most of them have been returned to the military prison. We notice in our exchanges ac-Petersburg and Ricamond.-The telegraphic counts of scattering arrests of these escaped prisonaccounts in our last gave a very imperfect view of ers in various counties of this State. We learn the interesting operations in front of these cities last by letter from Lauriaburgh, that six were captured week-especially in regard to Richmond. The news- in that vicinity, whilst prowling about in the woods. paper accounts which we copy to-day show the strug- stealing, yankee fashion. They were sent to Wilgle to have been of almost as much importance as a mington. Every one should be on the lookout

the paper on this system will please notify us to see the firing. The enemy was severely punished | Various reports have been in circulation as to the and the advance checked. It is gratifying to find number that escaped from Florence, one story even that Richmond turned out 8000 men to aid in the | purting it as high as 8,000. We have reason to bedefence. This is important in view of the fact that lieve that it was about 400. Why public notice was the yankees can mass their troops with great facility and at once given and the people mail directions put chaster Bodes left the Pike and moved through the fields upon either Petersburg or Richmond, whilst our on the lookout for them, we cannot tell, but the ...

> LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS .- It hav- Richmond Examiner, embodying valuable statistics ing been reported in a paper in this State that Vice | from the U.S. Censos of 1860 as published in a New President Stephens had written a letter for publica- York paper. It is a very conclusive refutation of tion in favor of reconstruction, we hasten to lay the Grant's statement that the fighting force of the South letter itself before our readers, to the exclusion of o- has been exhausted. And just at the same moment ther matter in type. As it only came to hand this comes another fact in confirmation of this statistical morning, we have no time for more than the remark | view, viz: that to meet the recent advance of Grant that there is nothing like reconstruction in it, and upon Richmond no less than 8000 men were collectthat the paper aforesaid is greatly displeased with it. | ed together in the city of Richmond alone and This morning's mail brings also a speech of Presi- marched out to the front. Let not these yankees flatter themselves that the war is about to come to an end for want of men. There are thousands even in North Carolina, where the conscription has been enforced far more thoroughly than in any other State.

The New York paper has a ridiculous estimate that 600,000 Confederate soldiers have been killed in the war. Divided by 12 and the residue, 50,000, would probably cover all the killed in our armies. Look at the New York paper's own statements: The States have furnished in all, it says, 818,000 troops. It says we have still 202,000 in the field, and if we had lost 600,000 killed, it would leave 16,000 only for sick, wounded, died, discharged, &c.

BARRINGER'S BRIGADE .- "Our cavalry behaved splendidly, and Barringer's Brigade distinguished itself," is the closing sentence of the account of one of thievish people, who have desolated our country with composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th North Carounsparing malignity wherever they have had the has Cavalry regiments, has never been included in power, and whose laws now upon their statute books | the general remark of the worthleseness of the cavlook to the total subversion of all our rights of pro- pirg in this war. To this general remark there are a w honorable exceptions, and Barringer's Brigade is prominent among those few. Like the North Camolina infantry, it has ever been ready to perform its duty, to face danger and endure suffering, for the take of the cause. Its men and officers are not of the sort to break and run without even waiting for the blow of the enemy, to ride panic-stricken through

BY TELEGRAPH. SEPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Georgia .- GRIFFIN, Oct. 4 .- All accounts agree that Gen. Hood's army is well in rear of Atlanta. It is reported positively that we hold the railroad between Vining Station and Marietta. A brigade of yenkee cavairy came to Fairburn on the West Point railroad yesterday and attacked the cavalry command of Gen Iverson, who fell back af-

ter losing one or two killed and wounded. Prisoners taken in this fight report that no train has arrived at Atlanta for six days. Military men here believe that Sherman's army will be forced to abandon Atlanta and cut its way out in a few days.

From Petersburg .- Petersburg, Oct. 5 .- To-day has been unusually quiet. The enemy show no purpose to attack our lines near Fort McRae nor else-Gen. Beauregard's headquarters will be removed

From Western Virginia .- RICHMOND, Oct. 6 .a official dispatch received at the War Departm't but night states that Lt. Col. Withers returned from expedition to Western Virginia, having passed rough Bulitown, Jacksonville, Westover, Walkerslle, and Weston, destroyed one million of dollars worth of stores, captured 300 prisoners with their torses and equipments, and brought off 500 horses and 200 cattle. We sustained no loss.

Arrival of Prisoners. -RICHMOND, Oct. 5 .- The flag-of-truce boat New York arrived at Varina yeaterday with several hundred Confederate prisoners. No particulars or news yet received.

From the North .- RICHMOND, Oct. 4 -The Washngton Chronicle of the 1st has disputches from Gon. Grant dated Chaffin's, Sept. 29, (Thursday last.) He says: Ord's corps advanced this morning and carried a very strong line of entrenchments near Chaffin's farm, taking some 15 pieces of artitlery and 200. to 300 prisoners. Ord was wounded, but not dangerously, in the leg. Birney advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom, carried the New Market Road entrenchments, and is now marching on Rich-

Nashville telegrams of the 30th report that Forrest was at Fayesteville, Tenn., on the night of the 28th. That morning there was no communication

From Richmond .- Attention is still concentrated on the lines near Chaffin's, but there is nothing of moment to report. It is believed that Grant has carried a portion of his troops back to the Southeids but a strong force remains in the neighborhood of Signal Hill and Fort Harrison. No fighting has occurred since our last issue. Both sides are working and each throws occasional shells over the working parties. Tast was the changeade heard in the cits yesterday. The yankees are strengthening Batter Harrison. The Confederates have straightered the lines so as to leave Battery Harrisba entirely out of their system of fortifications. It is the general opinion that the yankees are about to commence serious will make no comment on this remarkable admission of operations from the base which will shortly be gained the President, It will play wurs. The Observer is not by the completion of their canal, and will endeavor

> From Missouri - Our news from Missouri is now chiefly derived from Yaakee sources. It is obvious two division as a guard icktown, 16 miles below Farmington.

Richmond Examiner, 4th.

Rich'd Examiner, 4th. From the Vadey. -Our only news is so the effect that Early holds the enemy steadily at bay. They will never force Brown's Gap, and neither side can now effect much more.—Rich. Examiner, 4th.

Beauregard arrived in this city yesterday. President Davis, it is expected, will arrive this morning." a few weeks.—Greensboro Citizen, 5th. dent Davis, it is expected, will arrive this morning."

PROM OUP ARMY IN THE VALLEY.

WORKS NEAR STRASBURG, VA., Sept. 21, 1864.
Meers. Editors:—The day long dreaded by your cor-Mesers. Editors:—The day long dreaded by your correspondent has come at last. The Army of the Valley are defeated Well, to begin at the beginning on Sainrday the 17th at 3 o'clock P. M. Rodes and Greater It was written in suswer to a letter addressed to him Saturday the 17th at 3 o'clock, P. M., Rodes and Gordon moved on the Marticoburg Pike to Bunker Hill, ten miles from Martiesburg. The next day, Sunday, Gordon moved on Mr and drove back the enemy's cavalry and then during Roles remained at Bonker Hill till 4 P M nd then I lurged to his old camp five miles below ester. Gorden returned early the next day. You of est of this move was either a species of bravado to draw he cormy from our right, or a reconneissance. Whatever Monday murning 19th by 2 o'clock we heard firing bree directions first on the Berryville road to Winches

or then on the Charlestown read, and on the Marilla

mrg P.ke. We were soon in motion towards Wicchester.

in high spirits, only thinking of the usual chase a'ter th senkout will, there was an occasional doubt, as we had of ien thousand reinforcement to the enemy, it was also said that Grant was present Four miles below Wintowards the Berryville read, joining with Ramscur's left and hading tilordon on his se't and Breckinridge's ose Division ou the extreme left. At 12 o'clock we fell apon the energy rather enddenly; as we halted and fronted and soon drove them from this position, but we lost our Divison commander, who as usual rather unnecessarily exposed himself. Maj. Gen. R. E. Rodes was one of our best efficers; perbase he was the best Division commander in as a part of the fruits of it. These it is to be hoped air army lie was brave and flem, quick yet skillful, yet energetic. He was a strict dissiplinarian, et he was belored by his men. But end to record, I rus not a Christian. He was occasionally profinge, but he respected religion. He was always courteons to Chap One of our Missionary brethern, since dead, test fed, last spring a year ago, while enjoying his hospitalit that if he was not a obristian he ought to be and hoped. under the influence of a christian wife, that he soon would

May the Lord comfort her in this bereavement. would also testify from personal experience to his courtesy. When last Winter it became necessary to change our camp and having built a confortable Chapel. I asked him to move it for us, he replied that he was happy to be a situation to swist me and accordingly sont his wagons the next day. His remains were brought off and carried to Charlottesville, the abode of his wife. I have mentioned that we drove the enemy from the

t position; but we then came upon a second line which was entrenched, and were thus compelled to fall back. Still the day was ours and remained so until their cavalry drove back ours on the Martintburg Pike and thus almost got into Wirchester. This, which was disting seem by all, almost completely demoralized our inf Breckinridge soon drove the daring raiders back. seemed impossible to rally against their infantry, and so the whole army was soon in retreat. The enemy however did not dare pursue this side of Winchester. If they had the result doubtless would have been mortifying, for our train had just started on the read, and equifusion reigned | maintained between any States, North or South, sesupreme. Thanks to a kind Providence we were spared | curing public liberty, upon any other principle. The

You must look to official accounts for our lesses. It is ing have since come in. I would say three thousand would cover all. Among the killed is Brig Gen. Godwin, We of course left many of our wounded in the nancis of the enemy. That night we halted at Newtown, said the next day fell back to our fortifications above Strasburg. The immediate cause of our defeat was the giving way

of the cavalry on the left. This was Loamy Division, composed of Imboden's, McCausian's, Jack'on's, Vaugaan's and Johnson's Brigades. And here I may mentibe, the name of Imboden has become a by-word with the infantry for cowardice. There is some allowance to be made for this cavairy -- they are generally outnumbered by the enemy and they are not so well equipped, but still they the infantry, to demoralize the army, and convert | might often bold the enemy longer in check. It was an error to rety upon tals force to hold the Martineburg Road and at the same time to advance the infactry so far to the north of that Road. It is generally conceded that our artillery fought well and did much execution. The day was our, though hearly bought, until the cava'ry gave way, thou the infantry bounds of managemble and the field was abandoned to the enemy.

I should have remarked that Longstreet's forces had our sent back towards Richmond, and this really weakened us too much as well as weakened our self-relian It was an error in our General to attempt to hold th ower Valley so long, especially to fight with diminished unbers against an overwhelming force of the enemy.

Not having yet mailed this letter I have to record anther sad disaster, and I fear more ruinous than the first aus occurred yesterday the 21d. Again it was the cavalry and the same Division, which first failed, and have same position, on the left. At Strasburg the Valle of Virginia becomes narrow by a middle spur called caked ridge; on the east side of this is the Page Valley. At the foot of the ridge on the west flows the Shenanoan, with a narrow bottom, then the ground rises abruptv and extends three miles to the Alleghany range. Our vorks ran southwest across this valley to the Alieghany It was a very broken line and rather too long for our force. Besides the Turnpike, there is another road called the Back road, and also a middle road. Our i-f was on the Back road and was occupied by cavalry, but on the 22d I believe they were dismounted. The enemy tried hard to break our skirmish line on the 21st he did succeed in driving it back. He then fortified; he drovback the cavalry early on the 22d, but they in turn were soon driven by our skirmishers. We began to think he did not intend to make a general engagement. But about 2 p. m. he opened a battery on our left; at 4 he advanced on the right and left. It was soon learned that the cavalry were giving way, but the infactry supports arrived too late to save the day. Those in the works soon found themselves fired upon in the rear, when it seams necessary to move to the right. Then commen ed a stampede which almost became disgraceful. at least 4 pieces of artillery, perhaps more. We got off our trains, with the loss of 10 or 12 by breaking down. Night being near probably saved us from uiter destruction. To day we are at Mr. Jackson and theenemy are coming up. I hope we shall be able to punish them for their neolence. I trust this defeat will teach us an important erson and in the end be for our good. We lost some in wisoners, perhaps one thousand. I doubt whether there were very many killed and wounded as our line was soon roken. Breckinridge was on the right; Early's old Division commanded by Pegram in the centre, and Rodes's commanded by Ramseur on the left; Grimes's Brigade its left, but Cox's was moved too late from right to left, beroad the regular line of infantry.

You will observe by the above that we have already commander, a worthy successor to Rodes. He may be said to be the pupil of Rodes. He was highly esteemed by his teacher. Ramseur has failed once, but who is alvava successful? And I trust that occasion will be a soing lesson to him. He is said to be resh or impetuous, but experience will correct in one so gifted and coungwich an error. We have too the highest qualification for that or any other office. He is professedly a christian. I hope he may increase in all knowledge and wisdom, and thus be an ornament to his calling. May his star never go down under a cloud.

our flack at Strasburg by climbing the mongatin-side This was observed, but not enough attention paid to it. It is also reported that at Winchester the enumy were

coming in who had taken refuge in the mountains.

Beauregard's New Department.-The Department to waich Gan. Bearregard has just been asing a part of Florida, the whole of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisions. It embraces, of course. North Georgia and the armies commanded by Geas Taylor and Hood .- Richmond Whig.

Yankes Prisoners .- Yesterday a large number of yankee prisepers-about 1600 we balleve, who were captared in the fights along the Woldon rail-Gen. Beauregard and the President .- The Au- road tast week-reached this place by the Piedmont gasta Chronicle and Sentinel of Sanday says: "Gen. | road, on route for some point south. We understand

LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS. From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

The following letter from our worthy Vice Presiby several gentlemen in the interior of the State-

CHAWFORDVILLE, GA., Sept. 22, 1864. Gogtlemen:-You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th instant, sooner. I have been absent nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology, allow me now to say to you that no person living can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and mercilees war upon bonorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power, or yours, or that of any number of per- persons in our position, can do anything towards inangusons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more so much desire. The the North to which you refer may justly be claimed will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace

inaugurated all the aid in their power. The Resolutions of the Georgia Legislature at its ast session, upon the subject of peace, in my judgment elebodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permapent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country. The easy and perfect solution to all our present troubles and those far more grievous ones which loom up in prospect and portentously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simpie recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American Constitutional liberty is founded and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved; that is, the sovereigntythe ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States I'nis doctrine our Legislature announced to the people of the North and to the world. It is the only

cey-note to peace-permanent, lasting peace-consistent with the security of public liberty. The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterwards formed upon this principle; and no Union or League can ever be formed or troubles apring from a departure from this principle from a violation of this essential vital law of our

In 1776 our ancestors and those who are waging this unboly crusade against us, together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred nonor, that "Governments are instituted amongst men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and that "whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends [taose for which it was formed] it is the right of the people to aiter or abolish it and to institute a new Government laying a new foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as of concentration, and the sequel was anything then to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety what he had been induced to hope. principles and organizing its powers in such form as

It is needless here to mate that by the "people" and the "governed" in this annunciation, is meant communities and 'odies of men capable of organizing and maintaining Government, not individual memoers of society. The "consent of the governed" refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form and expressed through its legitimate

and properly constituted organs. It was upon tale principle the Colonies stood justified efore the world in effecting a separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen co-equal and co-sovereign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the present co-equal and cosovereign States of our Confederacy formed their new ompact of Union. The idea that the old Union or any proper places in the army.

Inion between any of their sovereign States consistent.

Mr. Davis adverted to the part he had himself en nion between any of their sovereign States consistes with their fundamental truth can be maintained by orce is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may a military education and a natural military ambition compet a Union of some sort, but is would not be the and some faith in his capacity for arms. He also al Union of the old Constitution, or our new—it would be that sort of union that results from despotism. The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the country had engendered. Inc had feared, he continues and the overtaron of their liberties as well. Constitution and the overturow of their liberties as well him, and that old feelings in himself might influence as ours. The man of the party at the North to whom his action, but that he could declare to-day, after affirstion of this truth in all its bearings before their efforts will result in much practical good: for any peace growing out of a Usion of States established by force, will be as ruisous to them as to as. The action of the never been induced to any course public or personal Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles by any consideration of the past. He felt that it of light water under providence may prove the dawn of day to this long and cheeriess night. The first ray of itght I have seen from the North since the war began.

Hall, boly light, of spring of Heaven first horn. May I express the unblamed? since God is light.

Indeed I could quite so have-exclaimed but for the sad effection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams or he lost in dark and ominous eclipse ere its good work be done, depends so much upon the action of others

to suspend hostilities to see what can be done, if any-thing, by negotiation of some cort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a convention of the States I should have no objection as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powersjust as the convention of 1787 was called and assembled The properly constituted authorities at Washington and P. S. Sept. 25th. After skirmishing yesterday with the enemy we fell back is good order from this side of Mt. Jackson to forks of road to Keezel Town. Our men were under severe shelling all the way, but they marched back in line of battle and at night targed off from the Pike. To night we camp at the foot of the Bine Ridge of negotiation. From the discussion and interchange of the parkers, and by smooth words and mir speeches, by the appearance of a willingness to treat or to intent two Confederacies of States, now at war with each other, might give their aspent to such a proposition. Good to re-union, hope to elect any certain candidate in the North, they deceive themselves. Victory in the first the surest element of strength to a peace field is the surest element of strength to a peace or the other must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation. From the discussion and interchance of the party. Let us win battles and we shall have over-taken to re-union, hope to elect any certain candidate in the North, they deceive themselves. North, they deceive themselves. The surest element of strength to a peace from the sword to reason and justice. All wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation. From the discussion and interchance of the party of the party of negotiation. of negotiation. From the discussion and interchange of Is there a man in the South in favor of rec at Brown's Gap.

I have learned since writing that the enemy surned views in such a convention, the history as well as the true tion? Mr. Davis drew a picture of the horrors of the scale and the western of the state. nature of our institutions and the relation of the States re-union, which means subjugation. "All that I towards each other and towards the Federative Head have to say," he exclaimed, in concluding this porwould doubtiess be much better understood generally than tion of his remarks; "is that the man who is in favor so bridly whipped until the cavalry broke on our left, they are now. But I should favor such a proposition only that they were moving of their trains and had stationed as a posceful conference, as the Convention of 1787 was. The army is recovering from its panic, and many are the absolute decision of such a body. Delegates might be the absolute decision of such a body. Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree, if they could, upon some plan of adjustment to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or hinding, and then binding only on such as should so ratify. It becomes the people of the South as well as the people of the North to be quite as watchful and justous of their rights as their common ascentors were. The maintenance of Liberty in all ages, thus, and countries, when and where it has existentially postereday, at times quite heavy, but notice. lated, has required not only constant vigilance and jeal-oney, but has often required the greatest privations and sufferings and encrifiors that people or States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing Through a He and even severer ordeal our ascestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon unthus to detend and maintain. But great position.

Since Grant established himself in front of Peterswhitch you allude, they are as yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers here with participated and sacrifices which our fathers here with participated.

Through a lite and even several orders is have no doubt that he has largely reinforced his new position.

Since Grant established himself in front of Peterswhitch you allude, they are as yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers here with participated.

tience, courage and fortitude in the crisis that "tried men's souls" in their day. These are the virtues that spatained them in their hour of need. Their illestrious and glorious example bids us not to underestimate the priceless inheritance they achieved for us at such a cost of treasure and blood. Great as are the odds we are

struggling against, they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled.

In point of reverses, our condition is not so be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston. Augusta, Facon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or ers hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that revied on their fortunes. With windom on the purt of those who control our destiny in the cabinet and in the field. In husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command and in securing the hearts and the af fections of the people in the great cause of Right and Liberty for which we are struggling, we could suffer all these losses and calamities, and greater even, and still triumph in the end. At present, however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you or I, or any number of rating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution

of the present strife. The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject. Tas by anthority properly constituted for such a purpose. That movement is my-jadgment was timely, judicious, and in the right direction. Nor has it been without result. The organization of that party at ment of these principles. All you, and I, and others in to sustain the movement thus inaugurated and to the utmost of our ability to hold up their principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind North, as the branen serpens was held up for the bealing upon correct terms will give that movement thus

The chief aid and encouragement we can give the Peace Party at the North is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths which alone will lead them sod us to a permanent and leating posce with the possession and enjoyment of Constitutional Liberty. With those principles case recognized the future would take care of i'self. There would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to. All questions of bounds ries, Confederacies and Union or Unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves according to the interests of the parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of States.

Yours respectfully,

ALEXANDER W. STEPHENS.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN ALABAMA.

President Davis addressed the Alabama Legislature and a large number of citizens at Montgomery on Thursday last. The Moutgomery Mail gives the following sketch:

Mr. Davis began by expressing a sense of gratitude for the occasion, which the kind attention of the Legislature had given him, of appearing before them, and assuring the citizens of Alabama from that capitol whole frame work of American Institutious which in which the first notes of our existence were issued, in so short a time had won the admiration of the of his remembrance and sympethy. He would not slimated variously, and many who were reported miss- world and to which we were indebted for such an attempt to concess the fact that we have experienced unparalle'ed career of prosperity and happiness, great disasters of late. The energy have pressed our en the borders of Alabama, as a spied the bay of Mobile, but the city still stands, and will stand though every wall and roof should will to the ground-He had been disappointed in all his calculations in Northern Georgia. After sending forward to the army at Dalton all the reinforcements he could col-lect from every quarter, including the troops from Northern Mississippi, he had confidently expected a successful advance through Tennessee into Kentucky. Had he thought instead of the forward movement our arms would have retired to Atlanta, he would have left his old, lamented and venerated triend, Gen Polk, to have assaired Sherman upon his flank by North Alabama. But he had yielded to the idea

Yet we were not without compensation for our losses. In Virginia, despite the odds brought against us, we have beaten Grant, and still defiant hold our lines before Richmond and Petersburg. that pure and noble patriot, that great soldier and christian, Gen. Lee, although largely outcombered in front, largely outnumbered upon his flanks, commanded a body of men who had never known what it was to be whipped, and never stopped to cipher.

The time for action is now at hand. There is but one duty for every Southern man. It is to go to the front. Those who are able for the field should not besitate a moment, and those who are not should seek some employment to aid and assist the rest, and to induce their able-bodied associates to seek their

deavored to bear in the war, of his repugnance to the office of chief, and his desire for the field incident, to and some faith in his capacity for arms. He also alcase, presents, as I have maid on agother occason, "a ray | was no time, and he was not the man, to have say friends to reward or enemies to pusisa. There be some men, said Mr. Davis, who, when

they look at the sun, can only see a speck upon it. This observe the heart and to wards it I could almost have I am of a more sanguine temperament perhaps, but exclaimed I have striven to behold our affairs with a cool and caedid temperance of heart, and applying to them the most rigid test, am the more confident the longer I behold the progress of the war and reflect upon what we have achieved. Instead or complaining at what we have failed to do, we should marvel and thank God for the great achievements that have crowned our efforts.

who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray—small and tremulous ray—enough only to gladden the heart and quicken hope."

The prominent and leading bles of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife through the medium of a convecation of the States. They promine the states are strictly and gallantry of Gov. Watts, and spoke of the soldiers of Alabama. Tasy had longust everywhere, and well. They were still undanneed. Their examples and well. medium of a convecation of the States. They propose ple should be the pride and glory of the State.

pulsed. He should still strive, and by the blessings of God and the strong arm of the soldiers, yet hoped to optain it. If there be those who hoped to outwit. the yankees, and by smooth words and fair speeches

of this degradation, is on the wrong side of the limit

skirmffling yesterday, at times quite heavy, but no-

During the past few nights, the trains of Grant's new railroad have been constantly in motion—running from the City Point to the Welden road. We