

All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 7, 1864.

Our Subscribers in town will confer a special favor, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in every instance, the above rule will be adhered to. Collections made every Monday.

NOTICE.—C. C. McCREMEN, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

We see much in the condition that affairs have assumed in Georgia, that is similar to that which existed after Napoleon had occupied the deserted houses of Moscow.

As he advanced into the interior of Russia, the armies of the Czar Alexander had fallen back before his march, here and there offering battle, but when Napoleon seem disposed to take up the gauntlet, retiring with indecorous haste and leaving him master of the field, until he had actually taken possession of the capital and made his quartier general in the Kremlin.

Napoleon had thought that to bring the Russians to an appreciation of his power and to bring an acknowledgment of the defeat of their efforts at defense, it was only necessary that he should decline the glory of a splendid victory over the detachments of Wittgenstein and Tormasoff at Smolensko, and strike a powerful blow at the heart of the nation; and when he occupied the city he rested in contentment, supposing that the Czar would soon open negotiations for peace. In this, however, he was mistaken. Barclay and Kutusoff had both seen that in piercing the interior of their country he had been compelled to relinquish the hopes of keeping his communications with his base of supplies open; and as the region in which he had quartered his army was utterly destitute of supplies or provisions of any kind, they were assured that it was only necessary for them to take position on his flank in readiness to fall upon his rear whenever he found it impossible to maintain himself any longer in the desolated capital, to utterly destroy his army and overwhelm him with ignominious defeat. The result approved their wisdom; and their expectations were fully realized.

Like Napoleon's, the army under Gen. Sherman has advanced far away from its base of supplies into the very interior of Georgia, and the city of Atlanta, whose fall was to have shaken to the very centre of the Confederacy, has been occupied. Our troops have given battle here and there, but after each encounter have been driven to retreat, while our enemies flushed with victory, very quietly sit down in the deserted city and wait to reap the fruits of their triumphant march.

But they have not conquered their peace any more than Napoleon had subdued the Russians; and our armies have succeeded, while they were expecting capitulation, in gaining the left flank, and occupy that identical relation to Sherman, which the armies of the Czar held towards the veteran warriors of Buonaparte.

Soon may we not expect that the great Beauregard will have forced them to retreat and visit on them all the horrors that were piled in the agony of vengeance on the French, as they fell before the retribution of the dreaded Cossacks! Thank God, we have one Southern Platoff—

Forrest—who will hang on their rear like a cloud of death, and who will cause a howl of disappointment to ascend which will sound the knell of Yankee hopes of success and conquest. Their communications have been cut, a country laid waste by their own hands is in their rear—it is impossible for them to advance lest they are assailed on their flank by the Confederates and expose themselves more and more to annihilation or capture, while to cut an avenue of escape through the ranks of Hood is a task impossible to be accomplished.

Vice President Stephens.

The letter of Mr. Stephens, to which we alluded in our article of yesterday, we take pleasure in spreading before our readers to-day in another column.

We were not mistaken in supposing that the informant of the Raleigh Progress was incorrect in his statement as to the position occupied by the Vice President.

The letter leads us to believe that Mr. Stephens is unwilling to enter into any compromise or agreement which falls short of an acknowledgment of our independence, and a recognition of our separate national existence. That is what we demand, and what will only be accepted by the States of the South.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to state that Capt. E. L. Pierce, 26th Reg't Ga. Vols., (late Editor of the "Georgia Forrester," and formerly connected with this journal,) who has been here on wounded furlough, has sufficiently recovered to return to his command. We expect to hear further news of his gallant bearing in the field, for which he is already so much distinguished.

We had the pleasure of seeing Capt. E. J. Hale, Jr., Adj't of Lane's Brigade, and assistant editor of the Fayetteville "Observer," in town on yesterday. He looks well, although he has been seeing hard service since last at home on a visit to his friends.

FORREST'S OPERATIONS.—The Richmond Examiner says that the track destroyed by General Forrest is a portion of the Central Southern railroad, which connects Nashville with the Memphis and Charleston railroad at Decatur, Alabama. From Decatur to Pulaski, Tennessee, the distance is about fifty miles. Elk Ridge is about fifteen miles north of Pulaski, and according to Yankee accounts, was evacuated at daylight on the morning of the 26th. The evacuation of the post explains the statement of Gen. Forrest that he effected its capture "without the loss of a man." We presume that only a small portion of his force was sent to Elk Ridge, as he reports that on the evening of the 27th, after fighting the enemy (the main body) all day, he drove them into their fortifications at Pulaski.

Pulaski is a town of some twelve hundred inhabitants, and is sixty-four miles southwest of Nashville. It is nearly in the same latitude with Decherd, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and is distant from that place about fifty miles. We mention this fact because it is more probable that Gen. Forrest will proceed across the country to that point, so as to cut the remaining line of railroad communication between Sherman and Nashville, than risk an attack with Rousseau in his strongly fortified position at Pulaski. He may strike the railroad at a point nearer Nashville. It is already reported that he has captured Shelbyville, Tennessee, but of course this is premature.

STARVING THE SOUTH.—The New York World in speaking of the impossibility of starving out the Confederacy, says:

'The resources of Texas in neat cattle were capable of meeting without undue strain, a continuous and unceasing draft equal to the nations of a million men; and this year after year.'

Which the Louisville Democrat improves as follows:

'It can be added to that all other things are in proportion.'

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.—One remark in Gen. Cobb's speech, at the recent public meeting in Macon, brought down loud and long continuous applause, interrupting his address for some time. He said: 'We have long been accustomed to regard the Yankees as the meanest and most infamous people on earth. This is a mistake, and I must beg even the Yankees pardon for misrepresenting them. There are some meaner and more infamous still, and they are those who are willing to go back and live with the Yankees.'

Atlanta exiles report, that while the exodus was going on, a negro driving one of the Yankee teams rather awkwardly, ran against a tree; whereupon a Yankee officer, with an oath, drew his pistol and deliberately shot him dead. Well may Cuffy exclaim, "God save me from my friends!!"

Vice President Stephens Views Upon Peace Movements.

The following letter from our worthy Vice President, Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, giving his views upon "Peace Movements," will be read with great interest. It was written in answer to a letter addressed to him by several gentlemen in the interior of the State:

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Sept. 22d, 1864.

Gentlemen:—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 merciless war upon honorable 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 persons 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 movement of our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority constituted for such purpose. That movement in my judgment was timely, judiciously, and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These it is to be hoped will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement thus inaugurated all the aid in their power.

The Resolutions of the Georgia Legislature at its last session, upon the subject of peace, in my judgment embodied and set forth very clearly the principles upon which alone there can be permanent 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 perilously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American Constitutions and Liberty is founded and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved; that is, the sovereignty—the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our Legislature announced to the people of the North and to the world. It is the only key 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 maintained between any States, North or South, securing public life to upon any other principle. The whole frame work of American Institutions which I so heartily love had won the admiration of the world and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles spring from a departure from this essential vital law of our political organism.

In 1776 our ancestors and those who are waging this unholy 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 honor, 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 (those for which it was formed) it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new Government laying a new foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

It is needless here to state that the "people" and the "governed" in this announcement is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining Government, not individual members 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 this principle the Colonies stood justified before the world in affecting 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 co-sovereign States of our Confederacy formed their new compact of Union. The idea that the old Union or any Union between any of their sovereign States consistently with their fundamental truth can be maintained by force is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution of 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 North, would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The men or the party at the North to whom you refer, who favor peace must be brought to a full realization of this truth in all its bearings before their efforts will

result in much practical good; for any peace growing out of a Union of States established by force, will be as ruinous to them as es. The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents as I have said on another occasion "a ray of light" which under Providence may prove the dawn of day of this long and cheerless night. The first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began. This cheers the heart and towards it I could almost have exclaimed:

'All, holy light, offspring of Heaven first born, Or of the eternal co-eternal beam, May I express the unblinded since God is light.'

Indeed I could quite so have exclaimed but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams or be lost in dark and ominous eclipse cre its good work be done, depends so much upon the action of others 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 idea 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 convocation of the States.—They propose to suspend hostilities to see what can be done, if anything, by negotiation of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a convocation of the States I should have no objection as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers—just as the convention of 1787 was called and assembled. The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized Representatives of the two Confederacies of States, now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides 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 interchange of views in such a convocation, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions and the relation of the States towards each other and towards the Federative Head would doubtless be much better understood generally than they are now. But I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference, as the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the question at issue to the absolute decision of such a body. Before a committee of this kind with powers to consult and agree if they could upon some plan of adjustment to be submitted for a subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, 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 jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were. The maintenance of Liberty in all ages, times and countries, when a danger has existed, has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy but has also required the great sacrifices and sufferings and sacrifices that people of States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing. Into a like and even severer trial our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to defend and maintain. But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are to which you allude, they are as yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage and fortitude in the crisis that "tried men's souls" in their duty. These are the virtues that sustained them in their hour of need. Their illustrious and glorious example bids us not to underestimate the priceless inheritances 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 to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes. With wisdom on the part 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 affections 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 persons in our position can do anything towards inaugurating 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 wickedly and mercilessly waged against us, depends upon the people of the North. Georgia, our own State to whom we owe allegiance has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an endorsement of these principles. All you, and I, and others in our position therefore can do on that line at this time, is 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 "bronze serpent" was held up for the healing of Israel in the Wilderness.

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 and us to a permanent and lasting peace with the possession and enjoyment of Constitution and Liberty. With these principles once recognized the future would take care of itself. There would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to. All questions of boundaries, 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.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Register writes:

Mayor Callhoun informed me that nearly all the young men had either registered to go North or had agreed to go into service in the Government workshops in the city. The members of the fire battalion were mostly to be found upon the Yankee side, although there were a few honorable exceptions.

Of those who had elected to go North a large number had been arrested and placed in the barracks until their cases could each be specially examined; and those found to have ever had any connection with the Southern army were to be sent North and incarcerated as prisoners of war.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF Planing, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINE.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction on Thursday the 20th of October, 1864, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, a Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machine. The Machine is nearly new and any one desiring to purchase, would do well to call and see it. Apply to Lt. Col. E. L. CHILDS, Comd'g Officer. H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer. 219-t

LOST.

BETWEEN Campbellton Bridge and Mr. R. Jones' plantation, a Pocket Book containing one \$20 bill, two \$10, and a number of \$5's; also a pass for Daniel Williams, signed by Reuben Jones. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this Office. Oct6-2t

Scythe Blades.

AT SEPTEMBER TERM 1864, of Cumberland County, the undersigned was appointed Commissioner to procure from the State, Scythes and Grass Blades for this County. The Blades have been received and are for Sale at the Office of A. M. Campbell. Oct6-3t

No. 17, Market Square!

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above establishment having returned "from the war," please having been declared in Moore County respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers. They will find a choice selection of Combs, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Soap, "Old Windsor," do., Needles, Pins, Spool Cotton, Bl'k Flax Thread, Bl'k Silk do., Hooks and Eyes. Stationary—consisting of Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper, Plain, Fancy and Commercial Envelopes, Pencils, Pens, Pen Holders, &c., &c. Also a new and carefully selected stock of the latest Music Pieces published. Choice Smoking Tobacco for Sale. Oct5-tf

WALTER WATSON, GUN, PISTOL MAKER AND Machinist. Guns and Pistols made and Repaired with Dispatch.

MEMBERS of Reserves and Home Guards can have their arms repaired at half price. All kinds of Machine work done. Hay Mount, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq. 205-1m

Grapes! Grapes!!

THE undersigned will pay the highest prices for Scuppernon and other Grapes if left by the quantity at the Auction Room of Col. J. H. Cook, or at the residence of the undersigned near Fayetteville. The Grapes must be fully ripe. G. W. LAWRENCE.

Choice Tobacco!

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a choice lot of superior chewing tobacco, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices. Some of that A. N. O. 1 chewing tobacco still on hand. ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH. 196-1m

J. G. GODFREY, WHOLESALE, RETAIL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Keeps Cotton Yarns For Sale. Fayetteville, N. C. 199-tf

TITHE NOTICE!

To Farmers in Cotton Raising Districts. (Extract) THE GOVERNMENT requires that III. where persons have been in the habit of pressing their Forage for market, or having Cotton presses either at home or near, that they shall deliver to the Tithing Agents their Forage in bales. The law having exempted more than 200 bushels of corn, of paying Fodder, it is hoped that the Farmers may try and facilitate the business by complying with the above. J. M. McGOWAN, Capt. and Post Q. M., 4th Cong. Dist. N. C.